



# A Bayesian approach to decision making in early development clinical trials: An R solution

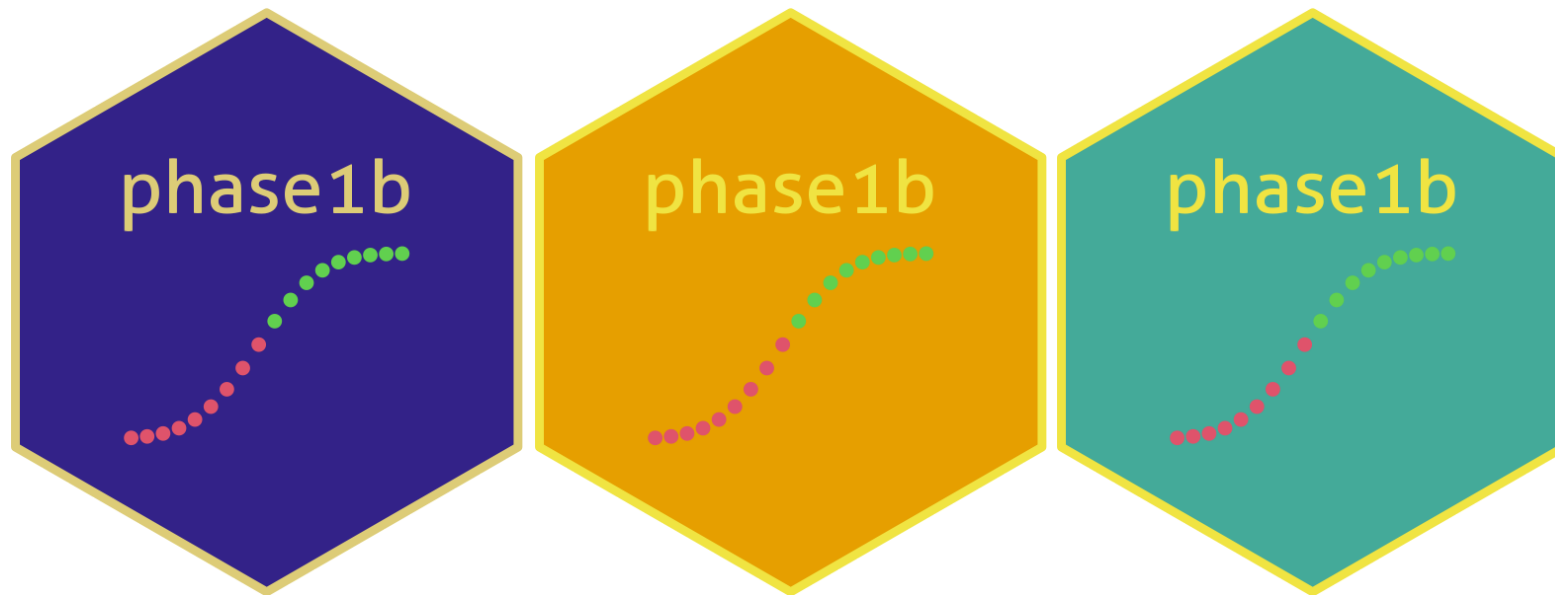
Audrey Yeo

user!2024, Salzburg, AT 

*This presentation has ALT text and as much as possible, uses colour-blind*



# Early oncology trials and why phase1b?



# History and how to install :

- 2015 : Started as a need in Roche's early development group, package development led by Daniel Sabanés Bové in 2015.
- 2023 : Refactoring, Renaming, adding Unit and Integration tests as current State-of-Art Software Engineering practice.
- 100% written in R and Open Source.
- website : [genentech.github.io/phase1b/](https://genentech.github.io/phase1b/)

```
1 library(devtools)
2 devtools::install_github("https://github.com/Genentech/phase1b")
3 library(phase1b)
```



# Use case:

A single arm novel therapeutic with an assumed control response rate is at most 60%

Example	Interim	Final
Responders	16	23
n	23	40
Response rate	69.57 %	57.5 %
Posterior probability*	ask phase1b	ask phase1b
Predictive posterior probability*	ask phase1b	-
Decision to develop molecule further : Go/Stop/Grey Zone	ask phase1b	ask phase1b

\* Posterior Probability :  $P(\pi > 60\% | \alpha + n, \beta + n - x)$

\* Predictive Posterior Probability :  $P(\text{success or failure at final})$



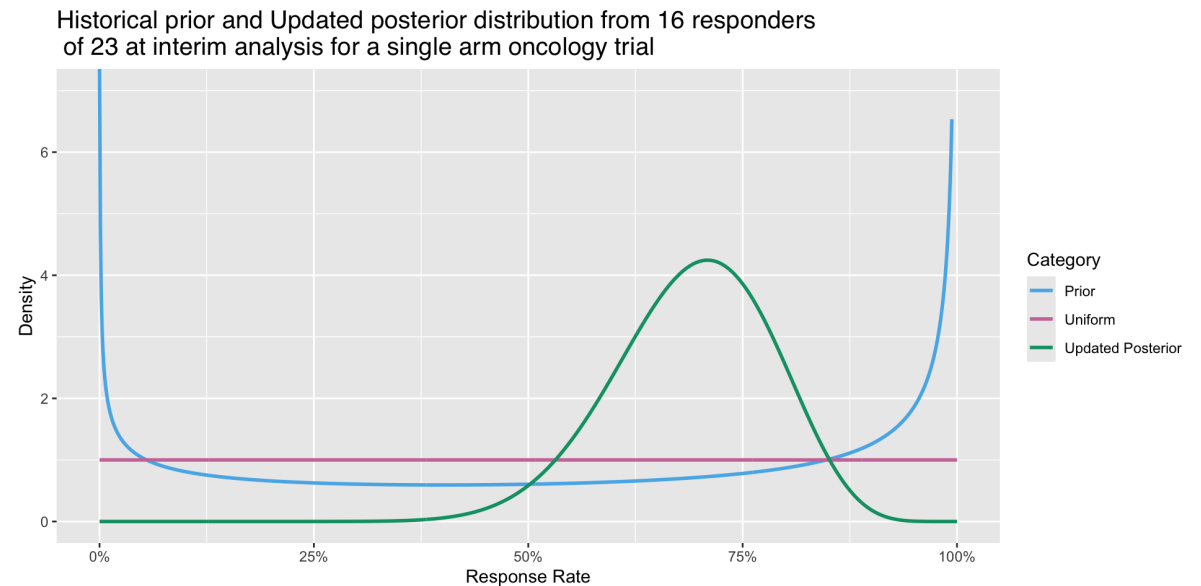
# Updating the Posterior and making a decision

- Conjugate Prior is  $f(\pi)$ , where  $\pi \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)$ , same family of distribution of Posterior (see below)
- We know the mean response rate (RR) is :
- With the prior of  $\text{Beta}(0.6, 0.4)$  and the result of our interim results our Posterior has these parameters:  $\text{Beta}(16.6, 7.4)$

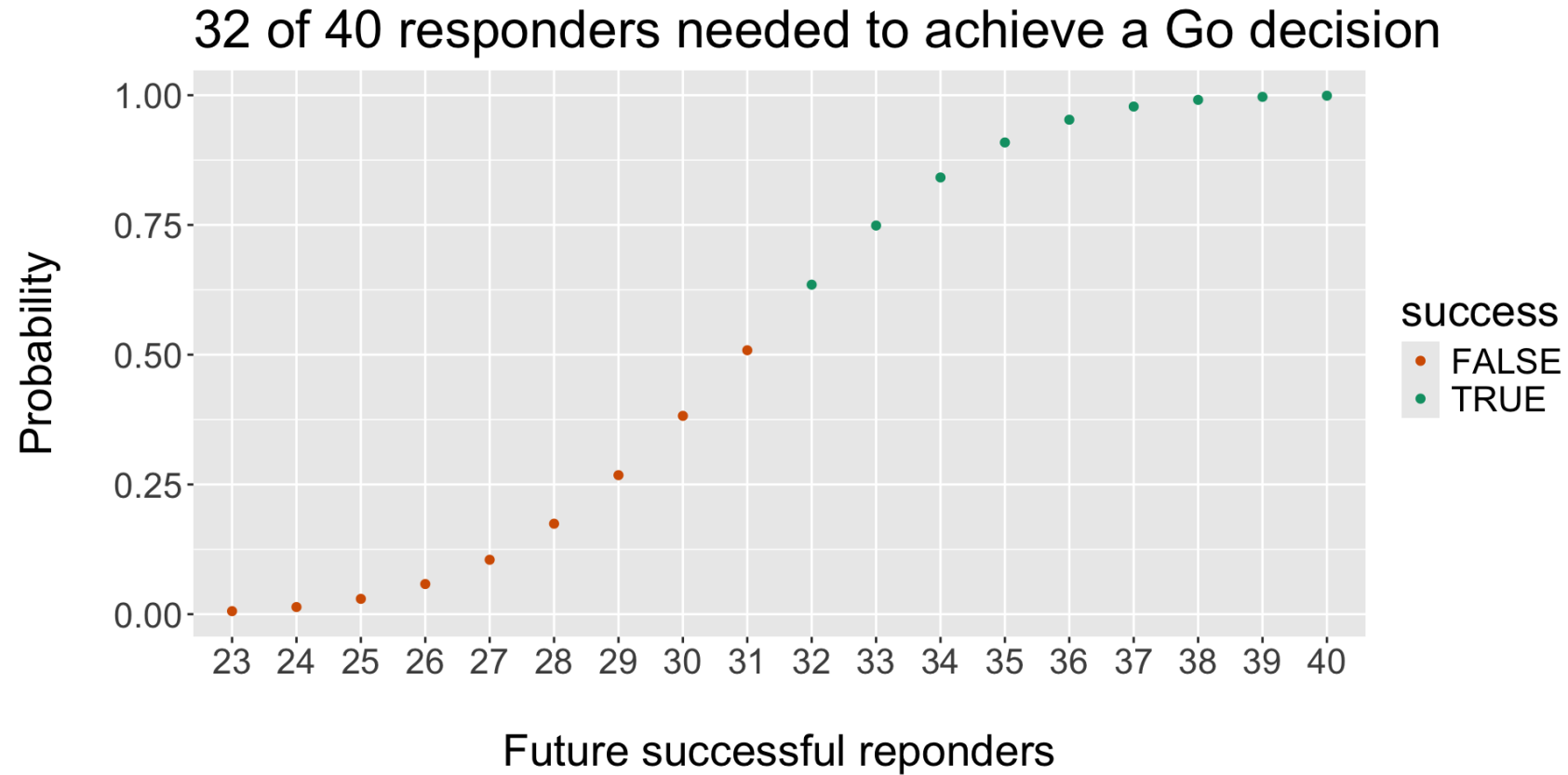
$$\pi = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta}$$

- Likelihood is  $f(x|\pi)$ , where  $x \sim \text{Binomial}(x, n)$
- The updated Posterior will have the parameters  $\alpha + x$  and  $\beta + n - x$ .

-> -> -> -> ->



# Predictive Posterior Probability



1. Go if  $P(\pi > 0.6 | \text{interim data}) > 60\%$

```
1 control = 0.6
2 result <- predprob(
3   x = 16, n = 23, Nmax = 40, p = control, thetaT = 0.6,
4   parE = c(0.6, 0.4)
5 )
6 result$result
```

[1] 0.9004913



# Rules and Operating characteristics. A use case for **ocPostprob()**:

- Look for Efficacy: Go if  $P(\pi > 60\% | \text{data}) > 90\%$
- Look for Futility: Stop if  $P(\pi < 60\% | \text{data}) > 60\%$
- Prior of treatment arm  $\text{Beta}(0.6, 0.4)$ .

```
1 set.seed(2025)
2 res <- ocPostprob(
3   nnE = c(23, 40), truep = 0.60, p0 = 0.60, p1 = 0.60, tL = 0.60, tU = 0.90, parE = c(0.6, 0.4),
4   sim = 500, wiggle = TRUE, nnF = c(23, 40)
5 )
6 res$oc
```

	ExpectedN	PrStopEarly	PrEarlyEff	PrEarlyFut	PrEfficacy	PrFutility	PrGrayZone
1	31.878	0.486	0.088	0.398	0.11	0.51	0.38



# Expanded features

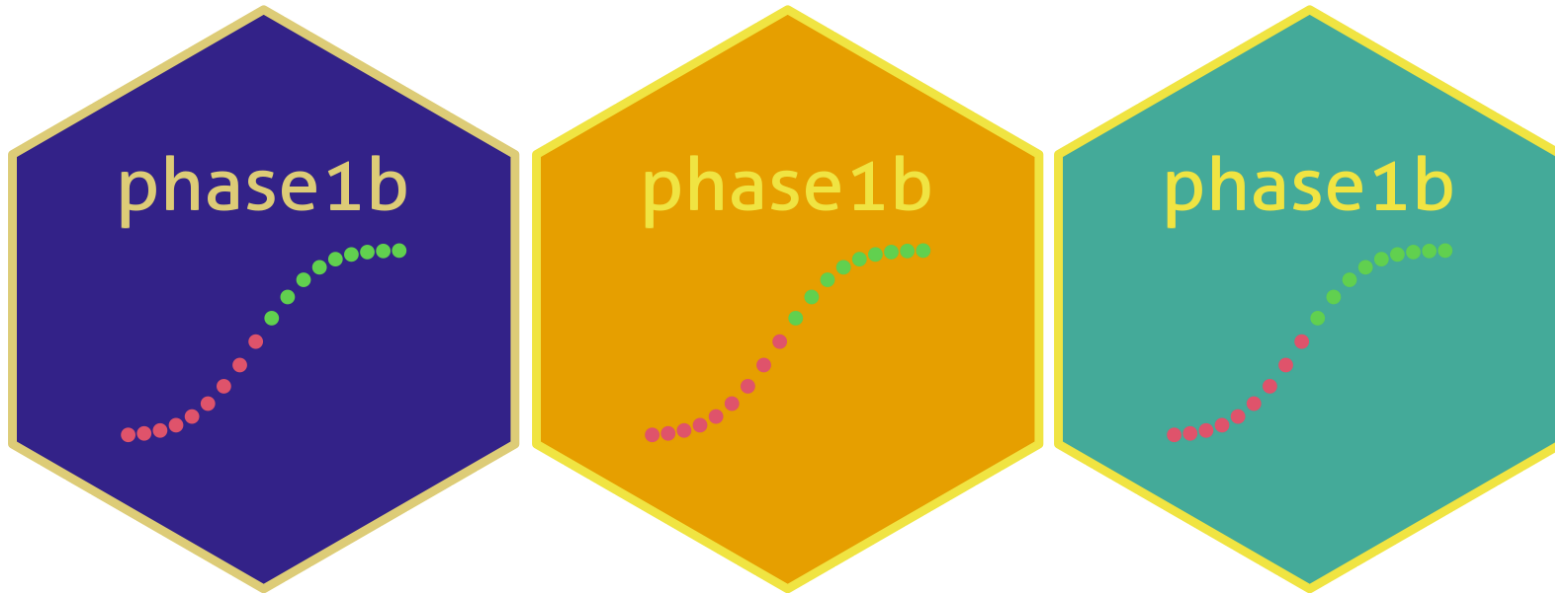
.... and wiggle room!

	SOC uncertainty	single-arm	two-arm	simulation	plotting	boundaries
postprob		✓				
postprobDist	✓	✓				
predprob		✓				
predprobDist	✓	✓				
ocPostprob		✓		✓		
ocPostprobDist	✓	✓		✓		
ocPredprob		✓		✓		
ocPredprobDist	✓	✓		✓		
ocRctPostprobDist	✓	✓	✓	✓		
ocRctPredprobDist	✓	✓	✓	✓		
plotBeta				✓	✓	
plotDecision					✓	
plotOc					✓	
plotBounds					✓	
boundsPostprob						✓
boundsPredprob						✓





# Concluding remarks



- Big thank you to Daniel Sabanés Bové for mentorship. Data Science Acceleration colleagues who collaborated and supported.
- Extension to other disease areas that use response rate as endpoint if beta priors are appropriate
- Contact [me](#) to collaborate. Open [issues here](#)

# References

- Thall P F, Simon R (1994), Practical Guidelines for Phase IIB Clinical Trials, Biometrics, 50, 337-349
- Lee J J, Liu D D (2008), A Predictive probability design for phase II cancer clinical trials, 5(2), 93-106, Clinical Trials
- Yeo, A T, Sabanés Bové D, Elze M, Pourmohamad T, Zhu J, Lymp J, Teterina A (2024). Phase1b : Calculations for decisions on Phase 1b clinical trials. R package version 1.0.0, <https://genentech.github.io/phase1b>
- [Code for this presentation](#)