

Phase 2 Trails

A Phase 2 trial answers the question, "Does Drug X improve Disease Y?"

- Phase 2 clinical trials assess the <u>safety</u> and <u>efficacy</u> of a new drug or drug combination for a specific medical condition.
- Goal: Determine appropriate dose and treatment plan for Phase 3 testing.
- **Phase 2a**: Involves fewer patients, generally 100-300 patients to focus on <u>dose-response relationships</u> and <u>optimal dosing frequency</u>.
- **Phase 2b**: Rigorously assesses drug's effectiveness in disease treatment, prevention, or diagnosis.
- Assess therapeutic effectiveness in a specific patient group for potential Phase 3 study.
- Also used to assess and review safety parameters for potential adverse events
 that might have been missed in a particular patient group.



Challenges

Dose Simulations for Phase 2 trails are often complex and time consuming with repeated similar workflow steps for each new variation of the dosage trail.

This often leads to

- Delayed Analysis and reporting
- Longer study time (years)
- Delayed Time to Market

resulting in

- Hindered workflows
- Lower productivity
- Repeated boring processes

Key Issues

- Manual processes
- Lengthy simulation times
- Scalability constraints
- Limited collaboration
- Reporting challenges
- Flexibility
- Reproducibility





Meeting the Challenges

Empowering Biostatisticians with discipline and the right set of tools.

- Collaborated with Biostats to understand their pain points and challenges.
- An operational framework rooted in Agile development methodology, with a focus on empowering Biostats at its core.
- Enhanced workflow efficiency, reproducibility and productivity among the biostats team.
 - Reproducible workflows with RStudio Projects, Git, R, Shiny, renv and CRAN packages.
 - Scalable applications built with Software Engineering principles.
 - Improved automated interactive reporting.
 - Automated testing framework for validated analysis results.
- The framework operated like a well-oiled machine, effectively engaging Biostats with discipline and empowering them with new tools in the expanding ecosystem.



Getting Started

- Define scope of each process.
- Document <u>repetition rate</u>, <u>importance</u>, and <u>time investment</u> for each work request.
- Identify the most time-consuming, yet simplest workflow.
- Develop a MVP (Minimum Viable Product)
 - Showcase a demo with the smallest workflow.
 - This aids leaders in visualizing the impact of approval.
- Integrate workflows incrementally from small to large.
- Continuously improve process through rapid iterations, responding to user feedback, ideas and feature requests.





Framework Principles

- Showcase early application design outlines using draw.io for UI layout prototyping.
- Invest time to establish a standard application template layout for the ecosystem with the organizational color scheme.
- Create smaller, independent <u>Proof of Concepts</u> (POCs) for new feature requests.
- Define the flow of reactivity for the overall application.
- Prioritize <u>user-friendliness</u>: if it's not intuitive, it won't be used.
- Prioritize <u>user-requests</u> based on need, impact, time, effort and complexity.
- Enable <u>consistent reporting</u> with parameterized Markdown/Quarto for dynamic MS Word reports, following organizational templates.
- Streamline workflow by adopting standard coding principles and agile project management.



Tools Selection

- Shiny for building interactive web apps straight from R.
 - Enhanced collaboration with Biostats in R; their preferred language for analysis and visualization of complex clinical trial data.
 - Seamless integration of <u>Tables, Listings, and Graphs</u> (TLGs).
 - Enabled real-time updates with quick release cycles, crucial for adapting to evolving trial needs.
 - Enhanced decision-making thru interactive tools.
- renv as a package management tool to ensure reproducibility across the team and environments.
 - CRAN published and maintained packages to ensure accurate and consistent results.



Enhancing Scalability

- Implement modularization and functional programming for a <u>plug-and-play</u> development format across applications.
- Enable multiple studies to be added concurrently using standard git branching strategies, involving multiple concurrent developers.
- <u>Async Programming</u>: Evaluate longer simulations in a **separate R process** preventing app performance issues.
- Take a step further and deploy simulation functions as internal APIs with Plumber.
- Write your custom JavaScript and R bindings for implementing unique feature requests.
- Approach feature requests as a blend of web development, software engineering, and R development.



Ensuring Reproducibility with Automated Testing

- Writing Test Cases (Inputs, Expected Outputs)
- Full Stack Testing
 - testthat for back-end testing,
 - <u>shinytest2</u> for front end testing, and
 - shinyloadtest for load testing.
- Types of Tests: Unit, Functional, Integration, and End-to-End
- Continuous Integration for Testing with Git branching strategies.

- Benefits
 - Early bug detection
 - Efficiency and speed
 - Consistent and repeatable testing
 - Increased test coverage
 - Regression testing capabilities
 - Greater confidence in release stability



Enhancing Adoption

- Invest time to create an in-depth GitHub ReadMe providing comprehensive project reproducibility instructions.
- Include application workflow <u>GIFs</u> in announcement emails.
- Create detailed application interaction [user manuals{style="text-decoration:underline"} with screenshots and highlights for each step.
- Conduct regular (quarterly) <u>training sessions</u> to provide guidance, answer questions, and assist users with new features.
 - Record and share them for easier re-visit.
- Continuously engage user base for better ROI and on boarding.
- Prioritize most requested user features for each sprint.
- Have a team of <u>Application Champions</u> available for queries/requests.





Thank you

- Slides available on <u>GitHub Pages</u> at https://bit.ly/r-pharma-2023
- Quarto presentation code available on <u>GitHub</u> at <u>https://bit.ly/github-r-pharma-</u>
 2023
- Connect and/or send me a DM for a follow up question or catch up
 - Linkedin: <u>mayank-agrawal-7jan</u>
 - X (previously Twitter): <u>mayank7jan</u>
 - Mastodon: <u>mayank7</u>j





References - R Packages

- <u>shinyDashboard</u>, <u>bslib</u>, <u>bs4dash</u> for standard dashboard template.
- rmarkdown and Quarto for parameterized reporting.
- <u>renv</u> for package management in a R project.
- glue for interpreted string literals for dynamic reporting.
- Async programming: <u>callr</u>, <u>mirai</u>, <u>crew</u>, <u>coro</u>, <u>future</u> and <u>promises</u>.
- plumber for API creation.
- httr2">httr2 for API calls.
- pins for shareable secured publishing of data, models, and R objects
- testthat, shinytest2 and shinyloadtest for testing.
- <u>dplyr</u> for data manipulation.
- ggplot2, plotly and echarts4r for visualization.
- profvis for code profiling and time estimation.



