



Interactive graphics in Pharma R&D: **The right decision**

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Multiple Sclerosis

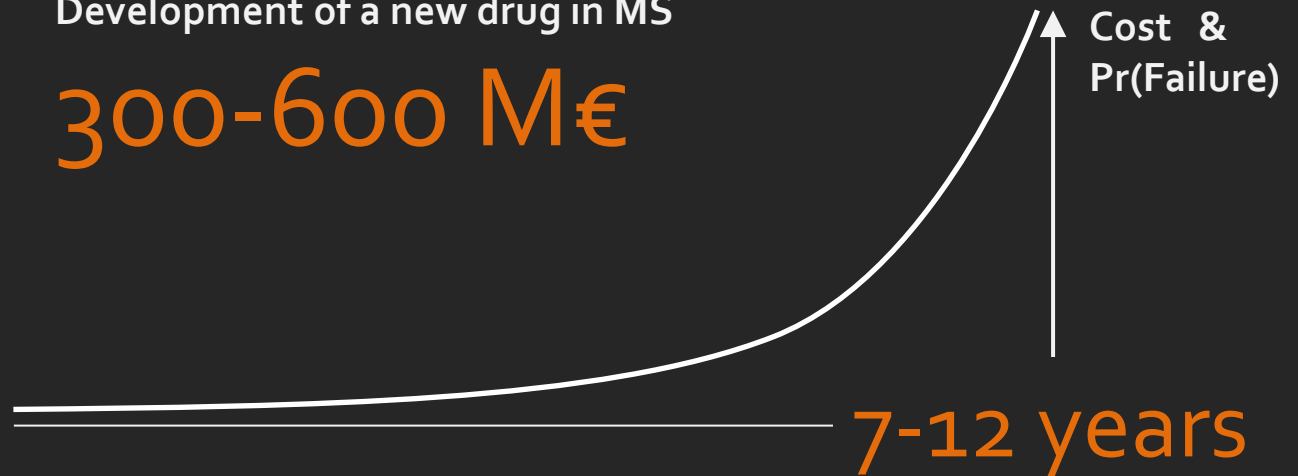
2,500,000



People with MS, in the world
Mainly in western countries
Mainly women 35-45 y.o.

Development of a new drug in MS

300-600 M€

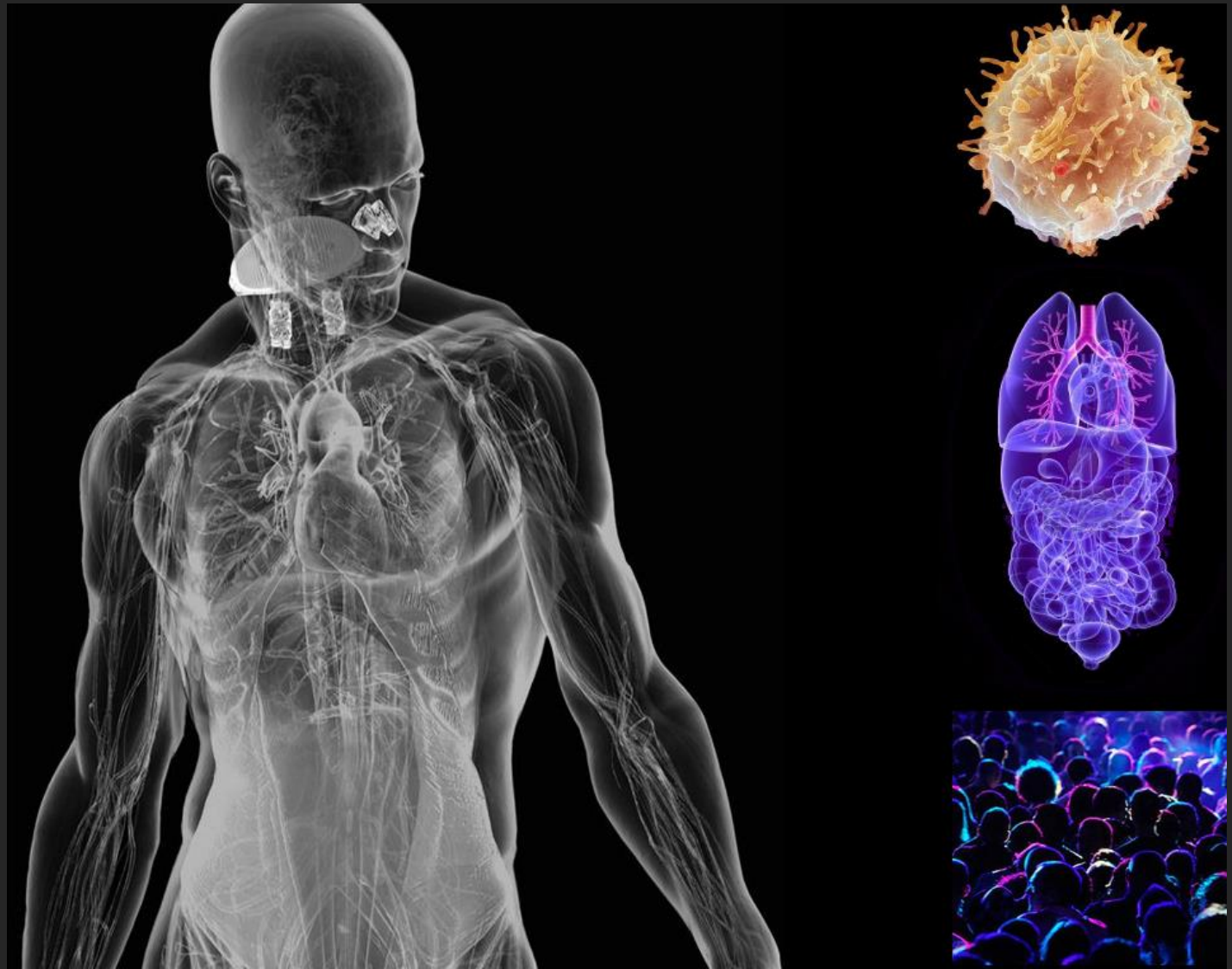


#15 in R&D
spending
(~2 \$bn/yr)

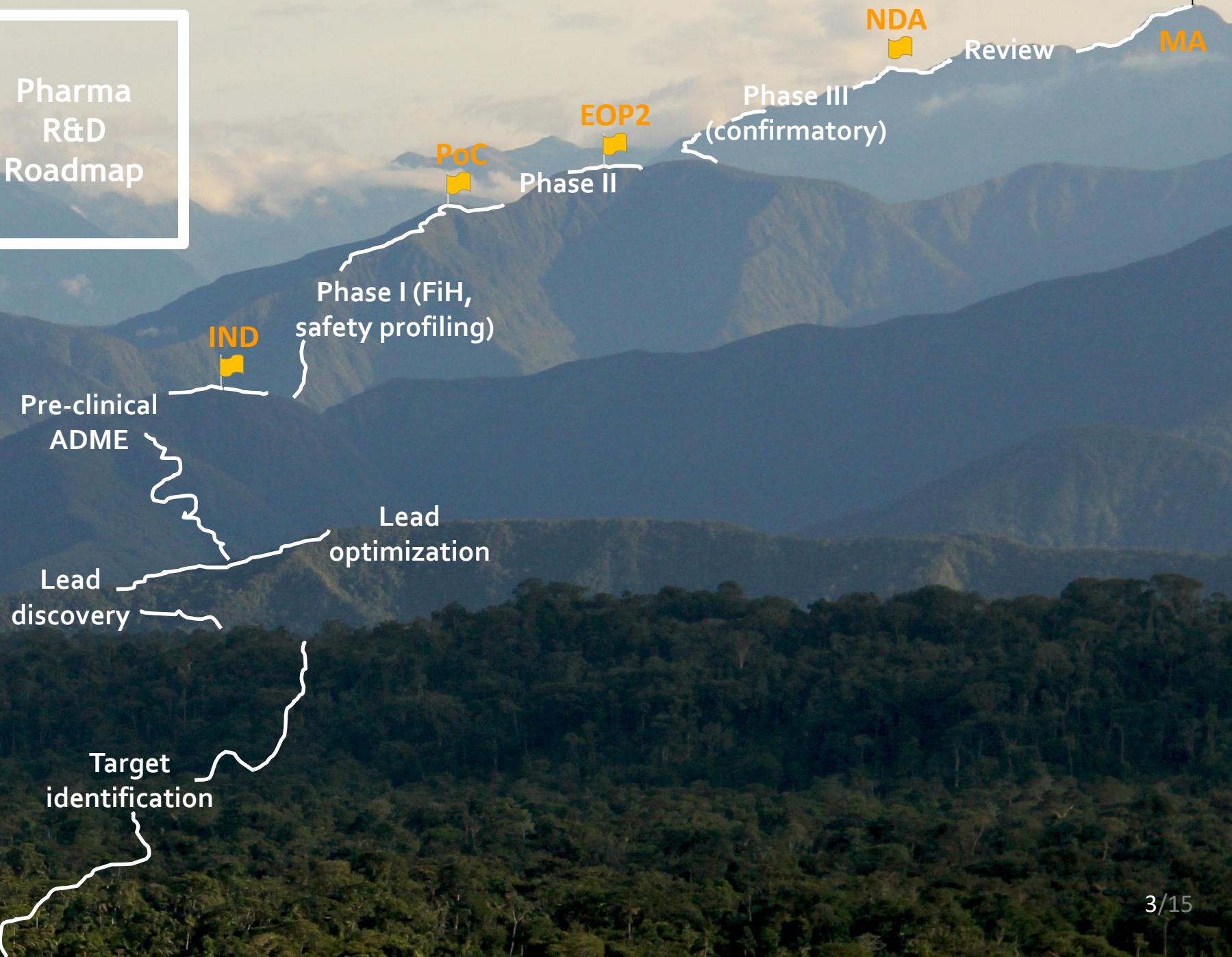
Price of a marketed MS treatment

30-45 k€/year/patient

Complex Systems



Pharma
R&D
Roadmap



Regulatory Enviro- nment

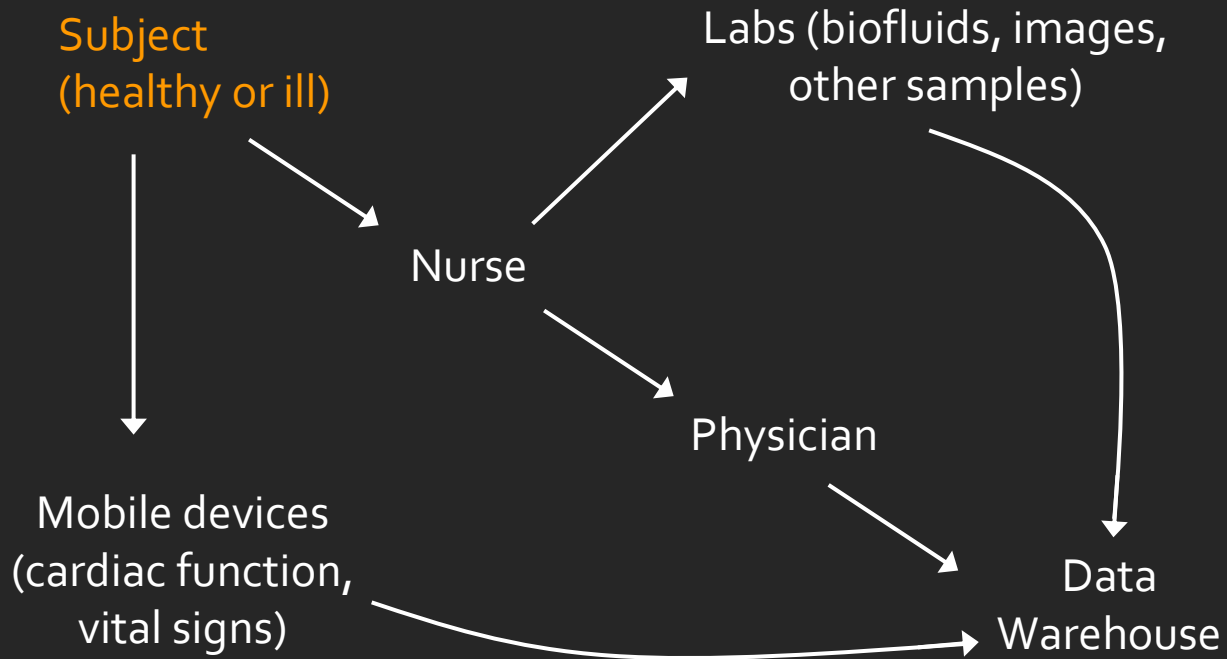
IN THE INTEREST OF
ALL,
STAY INSIDE THE BOX



Data analyses have to be **reproducible**

- Source data are safely stored and data manipulation are **traced**
- Data analyses are available in the form of programs (no GUI)

From Patient To Data



100 subjects \approx 1-5 GB

From Data To Decision

Raw data

Data manager

Data scientist

Clinical project leader

Therapeutic area head

Clinical development head

Pharmaceutical division head

Distilled
information

Clinical
Develop.
Strategy

In clinical projects, a
strategy is defined as a
compromise between
money and **science**

Data manager

Data scientist

Clinical project leader

Therapeutic area head

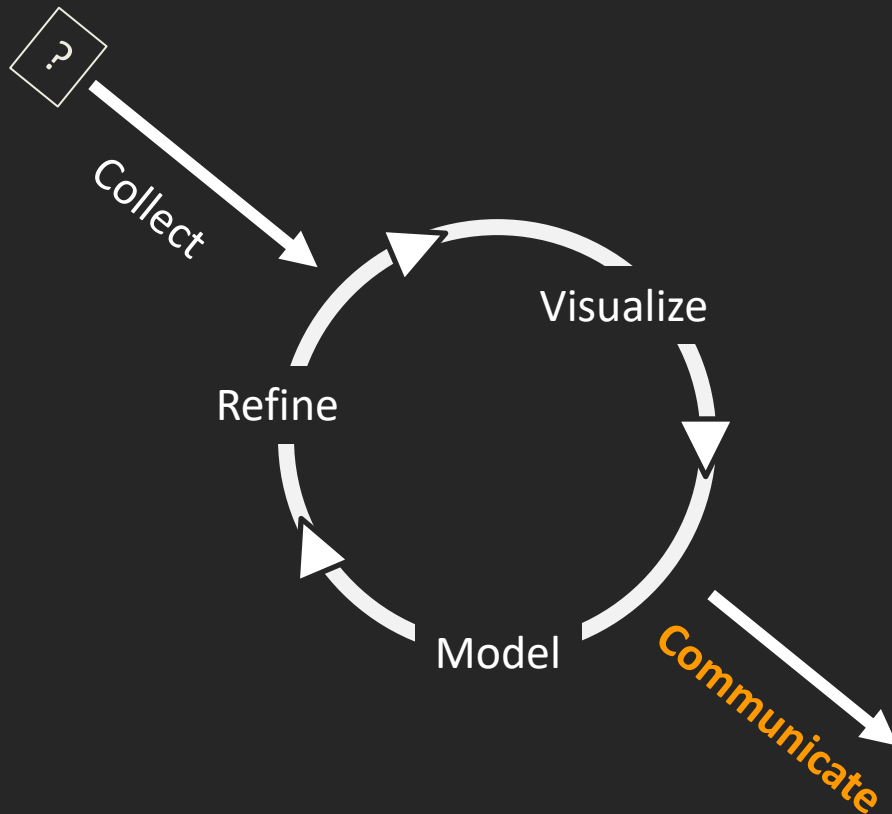
Clinical development head

Pharmaceutical division head

$$\sqrt[3]{R_x}$$

€

Decision Making Process



Commu- Nication Risks

RISKS

- Loss of information
- Mute assumptions
- Compromises
- Lack of integration
- Misinterpretation

How to mitigate these risks?
We use models and graphics

Raw data



Distillated
information

Models & Graphics

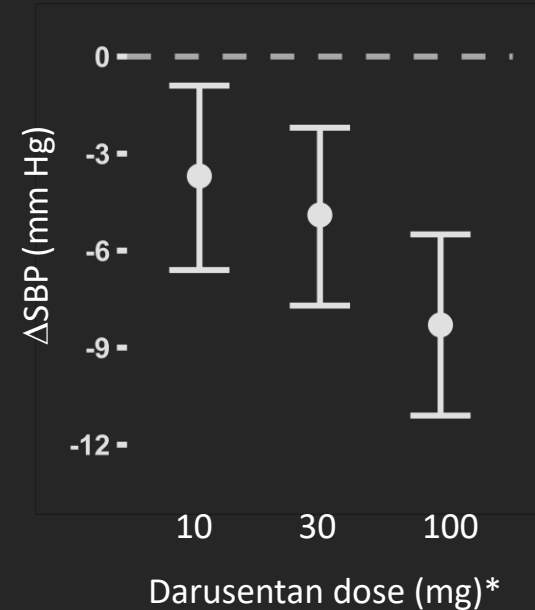
Two sides of the same coin

Model

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta SBP_{ij} &= \beta_i + \varepsilon_{ij} \\ \varepsilon_{ij} &\sim N(0, \sigma^2) \\ i &= \{1, 2, 3\} \\ j &= \{1, \dots, N\}\end{aligned}$$

- Gaussian distrib^o
- Homoscedasticity
- Dose is discrete

Visualize



- Mathematical language
- + Assumptions

- + Universal language
- Limited in space and form (2D)

*Data from Nakov *et al. Am. J. Hypertension*, 2002, **15**:583-9.

Real life
Is
Complex

How many static graphics to
depict this model?

$$Y_{ij} = MESOR_i \times \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^K Amp_{ik} \times \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{24} \times k \times (t_j - \phi_{ik}) \right) \right) + \varepsilon_{ij}$$

$$MESOR_i = AMESOR_i \times \exp(\eta_{1i})$$

$$Amp_{ik} = Amp_k \times \exp(\eta_{2ki})$$

$$\phi_{ik} = \phi_k \times \exp(\eta_{(2k+1)i})$$

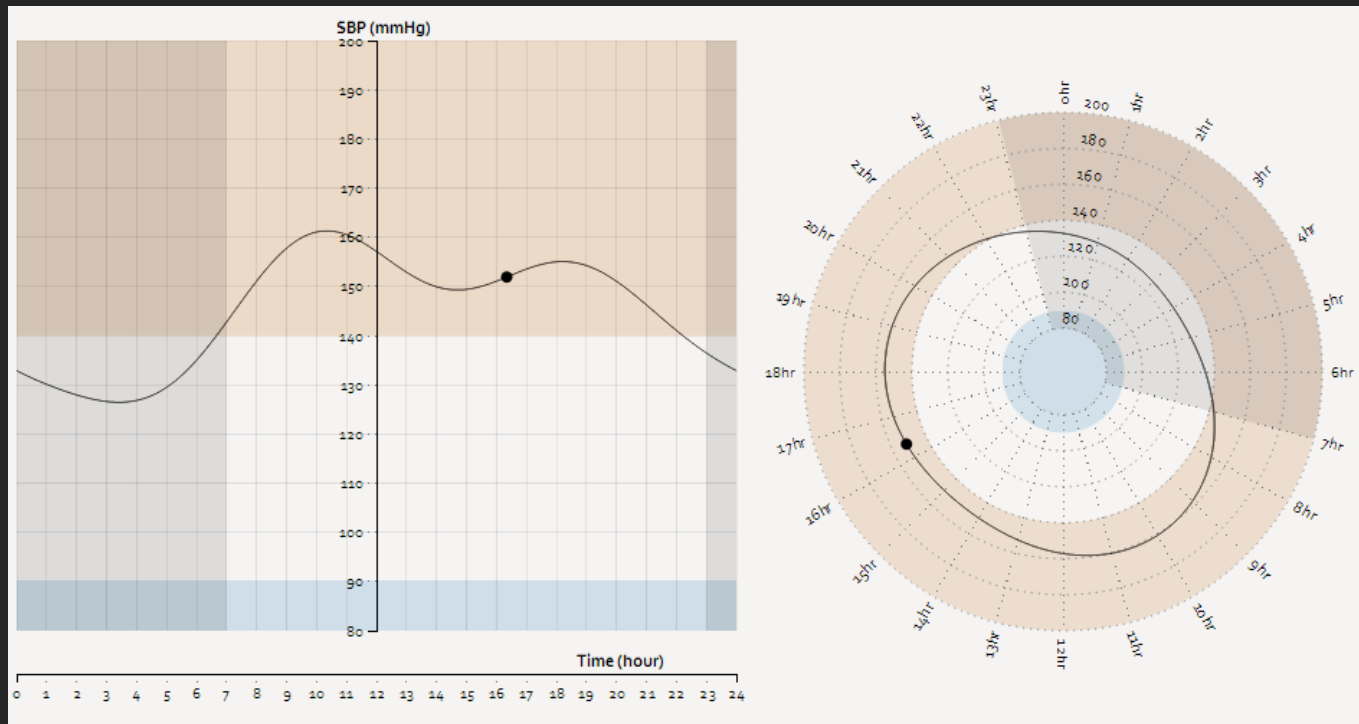
$$AMESOR_i = \theta_0 \times \left(1 + \frac{E_{max,i} \times Dose_{ij}^{Hill}}{EC_{50}^{Hill} + Dose_{ij}^{Hill}} \right)$$

$$E_{max,i} = \theta_1 \times (1 + \gamma \times Sex_i = 2)$$

$$\varepsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

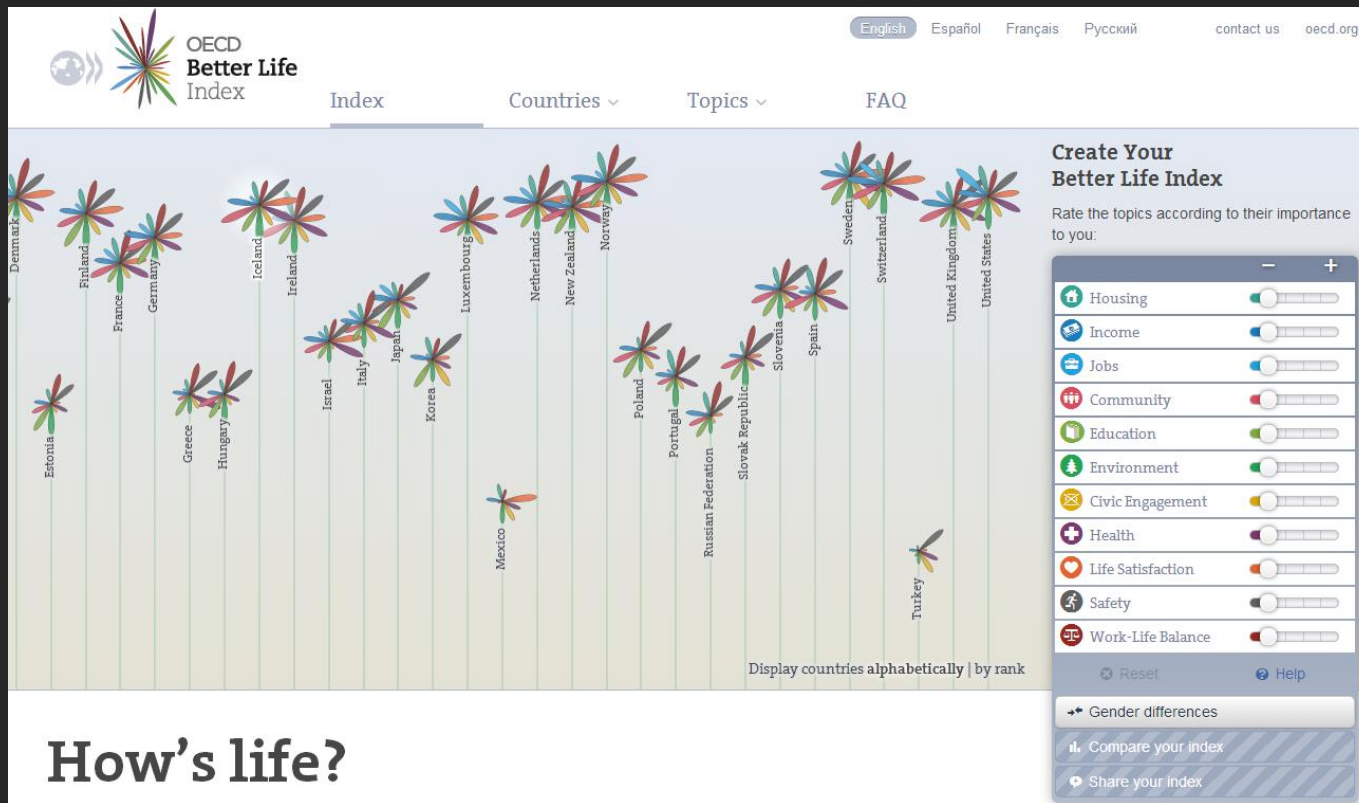
Interactive Graphics

Use interactive graphics



Interactive Graphics

Use interactive graphics



Conclusion

Interactive graphics in Pharma R&D: **The right decision**

- Give control to the end-user
- Make scientific discussions an enjoyable experience
- Provide context, perspective
- Make the assumptions explicit

To take quick and accurate decisions

Acknow Ledgments

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Thank you

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