# Population solvers in Torsten

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# PMX population solvers

| Single ODE system | ODE group                        |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| pmx_solve_rk45    | pmx_solve_group_rk45             |
| pmx_solve_bdf     | pmx_solve_group_bdf              |
| pmx_solve_adams   | ${\tt pmx\_solve\_group\_adams}$ |

### Individual solvers

# Population solvers

```
matrix
pmx_solve_group_bdf(f, int nCmt,
  int[] len, real[] time,
  real[] amt, real[] rate,
  real[] ii, int[] evid,
  int[] cmt, real[] addl,
  int[] ss, real[,] theta,
  real[,] biovar, real[,] tlag,
  real rel_tol, real abs_tol,
  int max_step);
```

# PMX population solvers

#### matrix

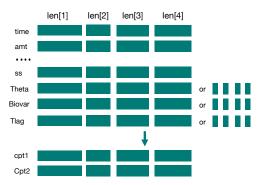
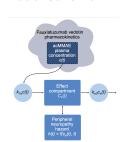


Figure: arguments and output of pmx\_solve\_group\_xxx

We analyze the time to the first grade 2+ peripheral neuropathy (PN) event in patients treated with an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) delivering monomethyl auristatin E (MMAE). We will simulate and analyze data using a simplified version of the model reported in [1].

- ► Fauxlatuzumab vedotin 1.2 mg/kg IV boluses q3w × 6 does.
- ▶ 19 patients with 6 right-censored (simulated data).

### Model scheme



#### Note

- To keep things simpler, we use the simulated individual CL and V values, and only model PD part of the problem.
- ► PN hazard is substantially delayed relative to PK exposure.
- Hazard increases over time to an extent not completely described by PK.



Likelihood for time to first  $PN \ge 2$  event in the  $i^{th}$  patient:

$$\begin{split} &L\left(\theta|t_{\text{PN},i}, \text{censor}_{i}, X_{i}\right) \\ &= \begin{cases} &h_{i}\left(t_{\text{PN},i}|\theta, X_{i}\right) e^{-\int_{0}^{t_{\text{PN},i}} h_{i}\left(u|\theta, X_{i}\right)du}, & \text{censor}_{i} = 0 \\ &e^{-\int_{0}^{t_{\text{PN},i}} h_{i}\left(u|\theta, X_{i}\right)du}, & \text{censor}_{i} = 1 \end{cases} \end{split}$$

where

$$t_{\text{PN}} \equiv \text{time to first PN} \geq 2 \text{ or right censoring event}$$
 $\theta \equiv \text{model parameters}$ 
 $X \equiv \text{independent variables} / \text{covariates}$ 
 $\text{censor} \equiv \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1, & \text{PN} \geq 2 \text{ event is right censored} \\ 0, & \text{PN} \geq 2 \text{ event is observed} \end{array} \right.$ 

One can see the expression

$$e^{-\int_0^{t_{\text{PN},i}} h_i(u|\theta,X_i)du}$$

as the survival function at time t.



Hazard of PN grade 2+ based on the Weibull distribution, with drug effect proportional to effect site concentration of MMAE:

$$egin{aligned} h_j(t) &= eta E_{ ext{drug}j}(t)^eta t^{(eta-1)} \ E_{ ext{drug}j}(t) &= lpha c_{ej}(t) \ c'_{ej}(t) &= k_{e0} \left( c_j(t) - c_{ej}(t) 
ight). \end{aligned}$$

Overall ODE system including integration of the hazard function:

$$x_1' = -\frac{CL}{V}x_1 \tag{1}$$

$$x_2' = k_{e0} \left( \frac{x_1}{V} - x_2 \right) \tag{2}$$

$$x_3' = h(t) \tag{3}$$

where  $x_2(t) = c_e(t)$  and  $x_3(t) = \int_0^t h(u)du$  aka cumulative hazard.



# "just walk in a minute ago, literally" mode

► Apply pmx\_solve\_group\_rk45 function.

### Intermediate mode

► Code args for pmx\_solve\_group\_rk45 function and apply it. Use input data file ttp2n.data2.R as hint.

#### hard mode

- Code ODE
- Code args for pmx\_solve\_group\_rk45 function and apply it. Use input data file ttp2n.data2.R as hint.
- Code likelihood for harzard and censor event. Use model block as hint.

## "why bother" mode

(D) (B) (불) (불) (불) (불) (원 (이) (C)

# Edit/Add cmdstan/make/local

#### Build in cmdstan

```
make ../example-models/ttpn2/ttpn2_group
```

#### Run

- ▶ The parallel performance is not optimal, why?
- ► Can you do it using Stan's map\_rect?

### Reference



D. Lu, W. R. Gillespie, S. Girish, P. Agarwal, C. Li, J. Hirata, Y.-W. Chu, M. Kagedal, L. Leon, V. Maiya, and J. Y. Jin. Time-to-Event Analysis of Polatuzumab Vedotin-Induced Peripheral Neuropathy to Assist in the Comparison of Clinical Dosing Regimens.

CPT: pharmacometrics & systems pharmacology, 6(6):401-408, 2017.