

Stan/Torsten tutorial example: Parametric time-to-event model

Yi Zhang, William R. Gillespie

July 29, 2019

1 Model

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 \times 6 does.
- 19 patients with 6 right-censored (simulated data).
- To keep things simpler, we use the simulated individual CL and V values, and only model PD part of the problem.

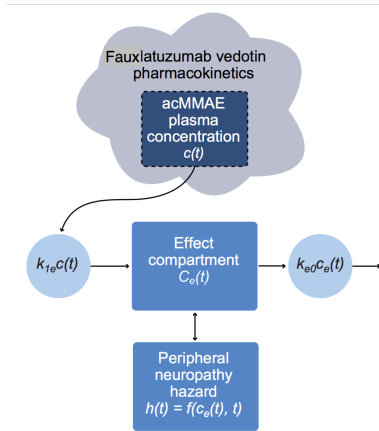


Figure 1: Model scheme

- 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 ≥ 2 event in the i^{th} patient:

$$L(\theta | t_{\text{PN},i}, \text{censor}_i, X_i) = \begin{cases} h_i(t_{\text{PN},i} | \theta, X_i) e^{-\int_0^{t_{\text{PN},i}} h_i(u | \theta, X_i) du}, & \text{censor}_i = 0 \\ e^{-\int_0^{t_{\text{PN},i}} h_i(u | \theta, X_i) du}, & \text{censor}_i = 1 \end{cases}$$

where

$t_{\text{PN}} \equiv$ time to first PN ≥ 2 or right censoring event

$\theta \equiv$ model parameters

$X \equiv$ independent variables / covariates

$\text{censor} \equiv \begin{cases} 1, & \text{PN} \geq 2 \text{ event is right censored} \\ 0, & \text{PN} \geq 2 \text{ event is observed} \end{cases}$

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:

$$\begin{aligned} h_j(t) &= \beta E_{\text{drug}j}(t)^\beta t^{(\beta-1)} \\ E_{\text{drug}j}(t) &= \alpha c_{ej}(t) \\ c'_{ej}(t) &= k_{e0} (c_j(t) - c_{ej}(t)). \end{aligned}$$

Overall ODE system including integration of the hazard function:

$$\begin{aligned} x'_1 &= -\frac{CL}{V} x_1 \\ x'_2 &= k_{e0} \left(\frac{x_1}{V} - x_2 \right) \\ x'_3 &= h(t) \end{aligned}$$

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

2 Build

2.1 Edit/Add cmdstan/make/local

```
TORSTEN_MPI = 1                                # flag on torsten's
↪ MPI solvers
CXXFLAGS += -isystem /usr/local/include         # path to MPI
↪ library's headers
```

2.2 Build in cmdstan

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

3 Run

```
mpiexec -n 4 -l ttpn2_group sample num_warmup=500 num_samples=500 data
↪ file=ttpn2.data2.R init=ttpn2.init.R
```

References

- [1] 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.