Impact of Cross-over in the Evaluation of Overall Survival in cancer RCTs

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Hypothetical vs. treatment policy estimand?

Concern with estimand or (assumptions for) estimation methods(s)?

PFS vs. OS?

Treatment policy:
1) Subsequent therapy SOC or not?
2) Define "policy"!

We (statisticians!) are not precise enough!

Clear formulation of causal question.

Wrong use of sensitivity vs. supplementary.

Wrong use of non-informative vs. non-independent censoring.

FDA interaction Glofitamab

Relapsed / refractory mantle cell lymphoma.

Phase 3 randomized: Single-agent Glofitamab vs. investigator's choice.

Endpoints:

• Primary: PFS.

Secondary: OS (type I error protected within hierarchy).

OS: Intercurrent event crossover from control to experimental.

Trial not feasible in US without crossover (availability of CAR-T therapy at 2L+).

FDA interaction Glofitamab

Pre-phase III meeting:

- FDA requested not to allow crossover. Why? Ethical at all? Patients go on to other therapies anyway (CAR-T!).
- In response to sponsor's comments FDA suggested to limit crossover.

Sponsor proposed:

- Hypothetical strategy for ICE of crossover.
- Estimation via rank-preserving structural failure time (RPSFM) model.

FDA did not agree:

- RPFSM recognized method. "Common treatment assumption": relative effect independent of (1) when crossover happens, (2) characteristic of patient (3) type of subsequent therapy.
- We still recommend the log-rank test as the primary analysis. Note: just taking OS data as it is.
- We suggest using RPSFM as your sensitivity analysis.
- Recommends to put a cap on number of patients who crossover.

Questions:

What is primary interest? Putting cap on number of X-overs insinuates interest in hypothetical strategy.

RPSFM makes strong assumptions for estimation. Independent of estimand - do we need other estimation methods?

RPSFM: supplementary for treatment policy, NOT sensitivity.

Glofitamab not approved in 2L+ in MCL.

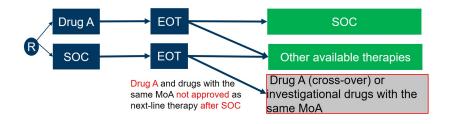
Actual (causal) comparison:

Arm 1: Glofitamab \rightarrow NALT vs. Arm 2: SOC \rightarrow Glofitamab \rightarrow NALT.

PFS vs. OS in FDA interaction for Glofit

	PFS	OS
Intercurrent event	non-protocol anti-cancer	crossover from control to
	therapy prior to PD	experimental
FDA preferred strategy	hypothetical	treatment policy
FDA preferred estimation	simple censoring	OS as observed, with cap on
method		crossover.
Assumptions for estimation	independent censoring	Cap:
to give unbiased estimates		- Purpose?
for targeted estimand		- Limit bias for estimation of
		treatment policy estimand?
		- Patients go on to other thera-
		pies anyway?

Subsequent therapy does not reflect SOC.



Subsequent therapy after EOT does not reflect clinical practice:

- Immuno-oncology.
- Open-label trials: Patients may leave trial immediately after being randomized to SOC.
- Treatment policy: Clear what it is? Estimand relevant?
- Benefit on OS in a world without cross-over more informative? Hypothetical estimand?

Randomized but not treated

- Blinding often infeasible.
- Checkmate-37:
 - 20% vs 1.5%.
 - Weber et al. (2015).
- Quantum-R:
 - 23% vs 1.6%.
 - Cortes et al. (2019).

Overall survival in all randomized patients interpretable?

Treatment policy:

Available therapies need to reflect clinical practice.

Need to define policy of interest, not just take what we get.

Feasibility?

If you want a causal answer you should start with a causal question.

Vanessa Didelez.

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Colleagues at Roche who provided input.

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Oncology estimand WG: www.oncoestimand.org

Manitz et al. (2022)

Thank you for your attention.

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Slides can be downloaded on www.kasparrufibach.ch

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