



YKSILÖLLISEN SYÖVÄNHOIDON **MALLIMAA 2020**

Miten syövän hoidon
hyötyä mitataan?

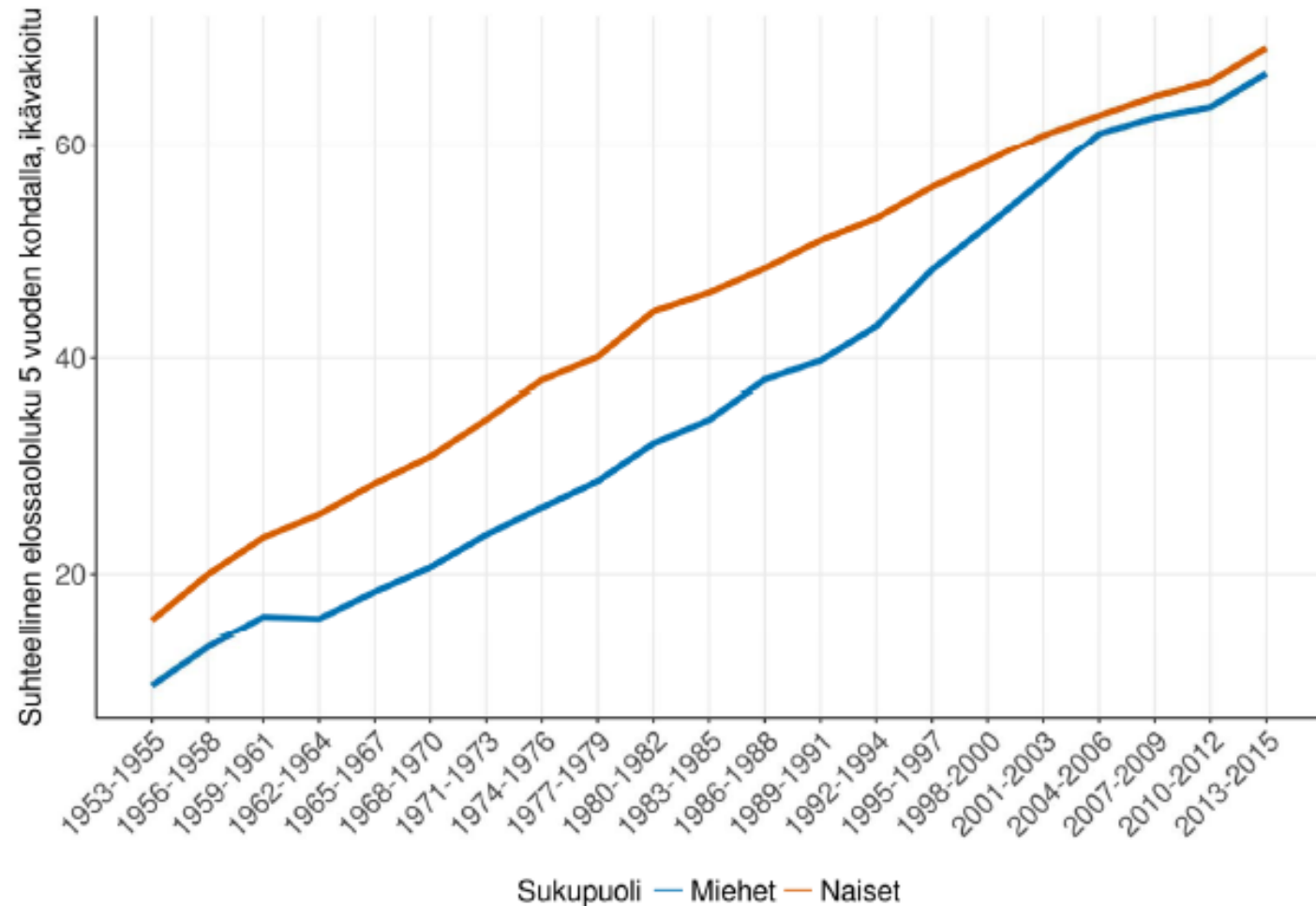
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Disclosures

- No interests in pharmaceutical industry
- Member of EMA Scientific Advice Working Party, Oncology Working Party, Committee for Advanced Therapies
- Views expressed in this presentation are personal

Ongelmanasettelu I

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Ongelmanasettelu II

Despite considerable improvements in outcomes, 1 in 3 people with cancer will not survive more than 5 years.

Cancer in the EU – still the unbeaten disease¹

2.45 million
new cases
per year

1.23 million
deaths
per year

126 billion
Euros in
total costs

75 billion
Euros in
indirect
costs

1 in 3 people with cancer today will not survive more than 5 years²

Note: all figures above are for all types and stages of cancer

Patrick Hopkinson, Bristol
Myers Squibb 2016 ,
www.ema.europa.eu

1. Luengo-Fernandez 2013
2. SEER Cancer Statistics 2014.

Ongelmanasettelu III

Availability of evidence of benefits on overall survival and quality of life of cancer drugs approved by European Medicines Agency: retrospective cohort study of drug approvals 2009-13

Courtney Davis,¹ Huseyin Naci,² Evrim Gurpinar,² Elita Poplavska,³ Ashlyn Pinto,² Ajay Aggarwal^{4,5}

Conclusions

This systematic evaluation of oncology approvals by the EMA in 2009-13 shows that most drugs entered the market without evidence of benefit on survival or quality of life. At a minimum of 3.3 years after market entry, there was still no conclusive evidence that these drugs either extended or improved life for most cancer indications. When there were survival gains over existing treatment options or placebo, they were often marginal.

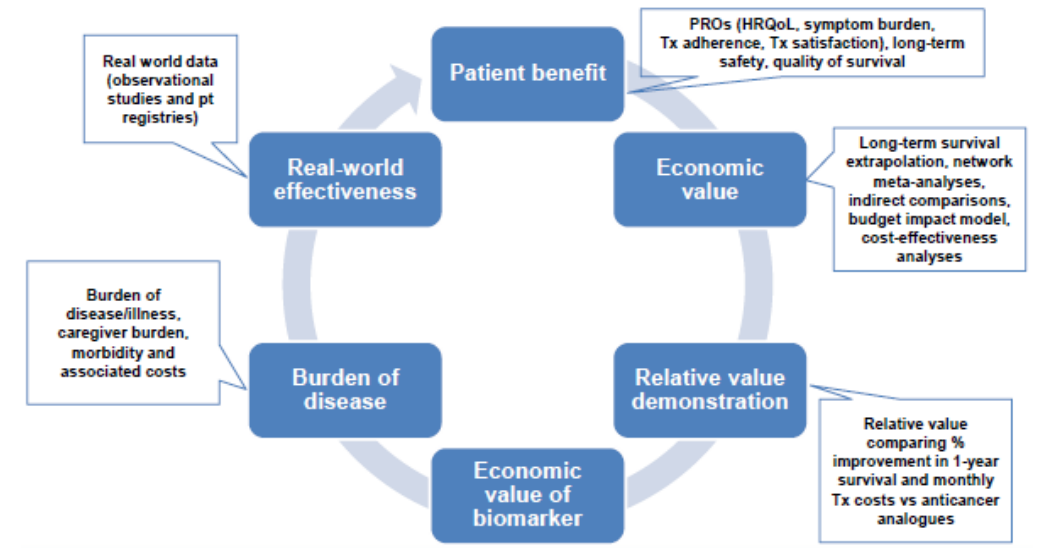
thebmj | *BMJ* 2017;359:j4530 | doi:10.1136/bmj.j4530

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

Most new oncology drugs authorised by the EMA in 2009-13 came onto the market without clear evidence that they improved the quality or quantity of patients' lives

After market entry, cancer drugs rarely show benefits on overall survival or quality of life in randomised trials

When survival gains over available treatment alternatives are shown, they are not always clinically meaningful



Patrick Hopkinson, Bristol Myers Squibb 2016, www.ema.europa.eu

- Kenen kannalta hyötyä tarkastellaan?
- Potilas vs. yhteiskunta vs. omaiset vs. käytössä olevat muut hoitovaihtoehdot?
- ”Paljonko lisääika saa maksaa?”

Vastauksia

- Syövän hoidon tavoitteet
- Tutkimuksissa käytetyt syövän hoidon tehon mittarit, ”päätemuuttujat”
- Hyöty-/haitta -suhde vs. relative effectiveness – tulosten yleistäminen tutkimuksista potilaaseen?
- Syövän hoidon haittojen mittaaminen
- Potilaiden odotukset ja yksilön sekä hoitavan lääkärin näkökulma

Syövän hoidon tavoitteita

- Kasvaimen syntymisen estäminen – preventio
- Kasvaimen hävittäminen kokonaan – kuraatio
- Kasvaimen kasvun, leviämisen ja uusimisen estäminen – liitännäishoito
- Oireiden vähentäminen – palliatiivinen hoito

→Tavoite määrittää hyödyn mittarit

→ Mutta onko näiden välissä myös jotain, ja mihin verrataan?

Tehon mittarit tutkimuksissa I: kokonaiselossaolo

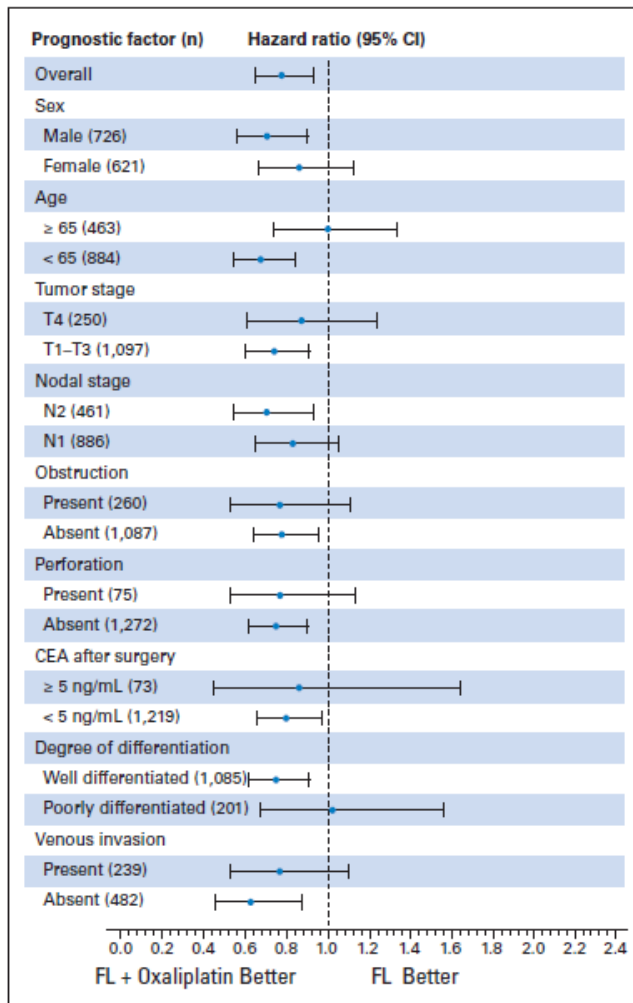
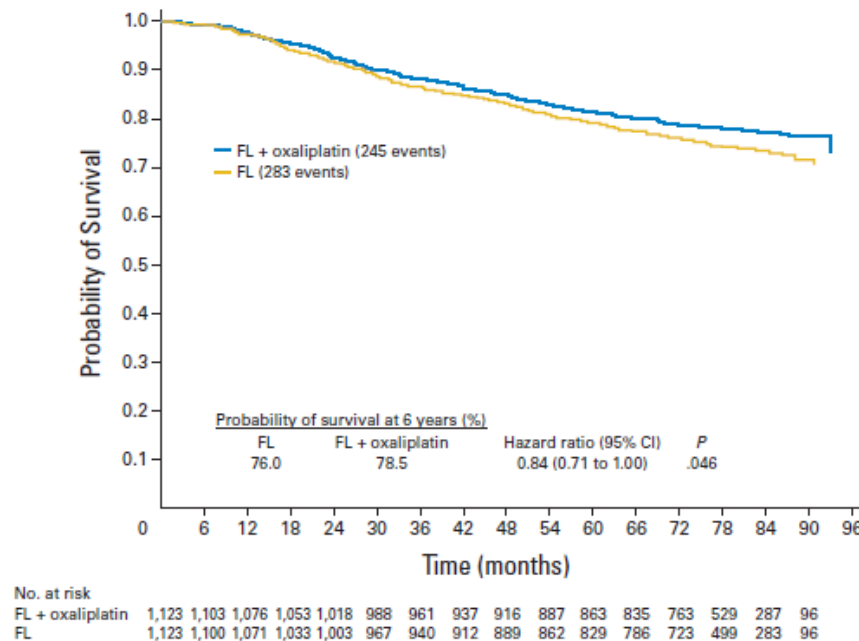


Fig 3. Hazard ratios and 95% CIs for death in stage III patients administered oxaliplatin plus fluorouracil and leucovorin compared with stage III patients administered fluorouracil and leucovorin (FL) according to baseline prognostic factors (intent-to-treat population). Analyses were conducted using Cox regression modeling. CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen.

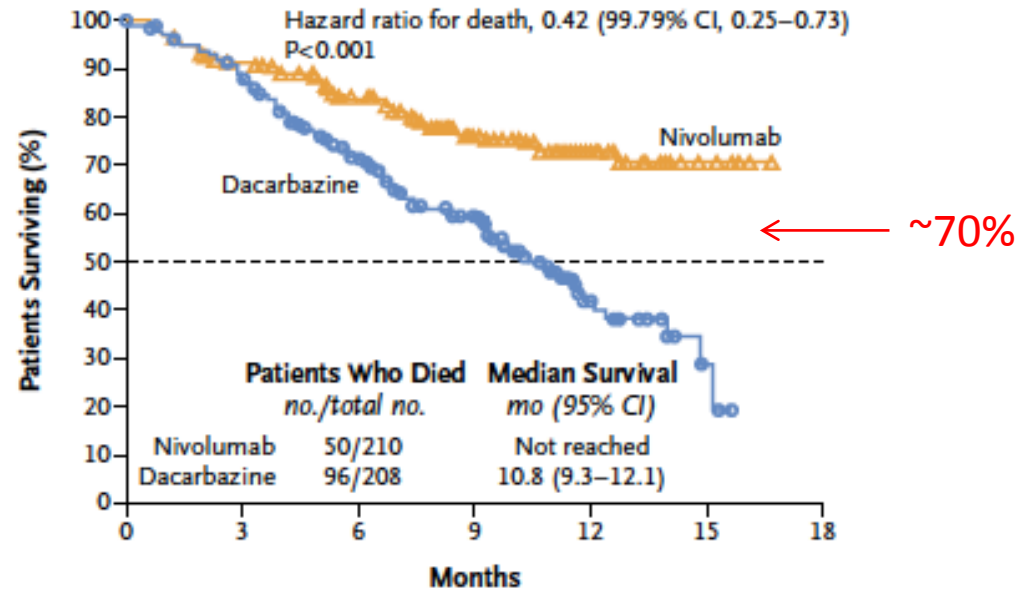


J Clin Oncol 27:3109-3116.

- "Time-to-event" – voidaan tarkastella kokonaiselossaoloajan mediaania kummassakin hoitoryhmässä
- Liitännäishoitotutkimuksissa tai kuratiiviseen hoitoon tähtäävissä tutkimuksissa voidaan tarkastella elossaolo-osuuksia tiettynä ajankohtana
- HR=Hazard ratio=riskisuhde

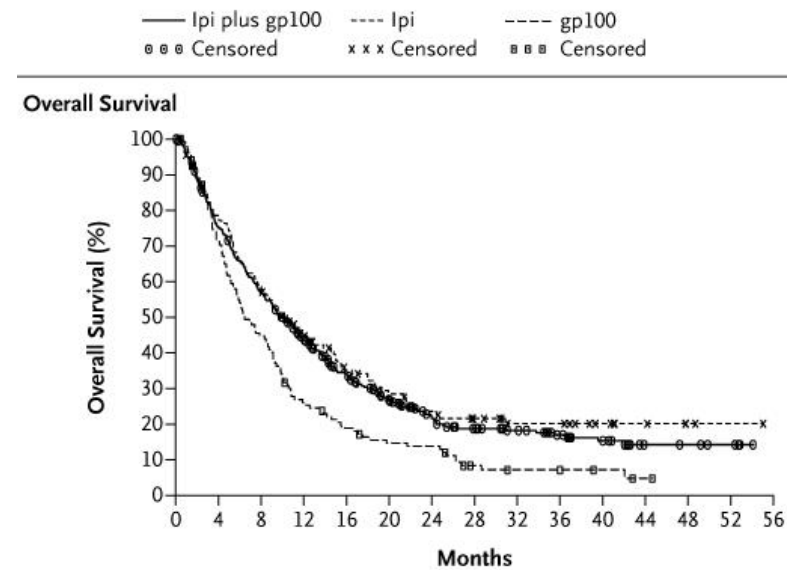
Tehon mittarit tutkimuksissa I: kokonaiselossaolo

Nivolumabi vs. sytostaatti



Robert NEJM 2014

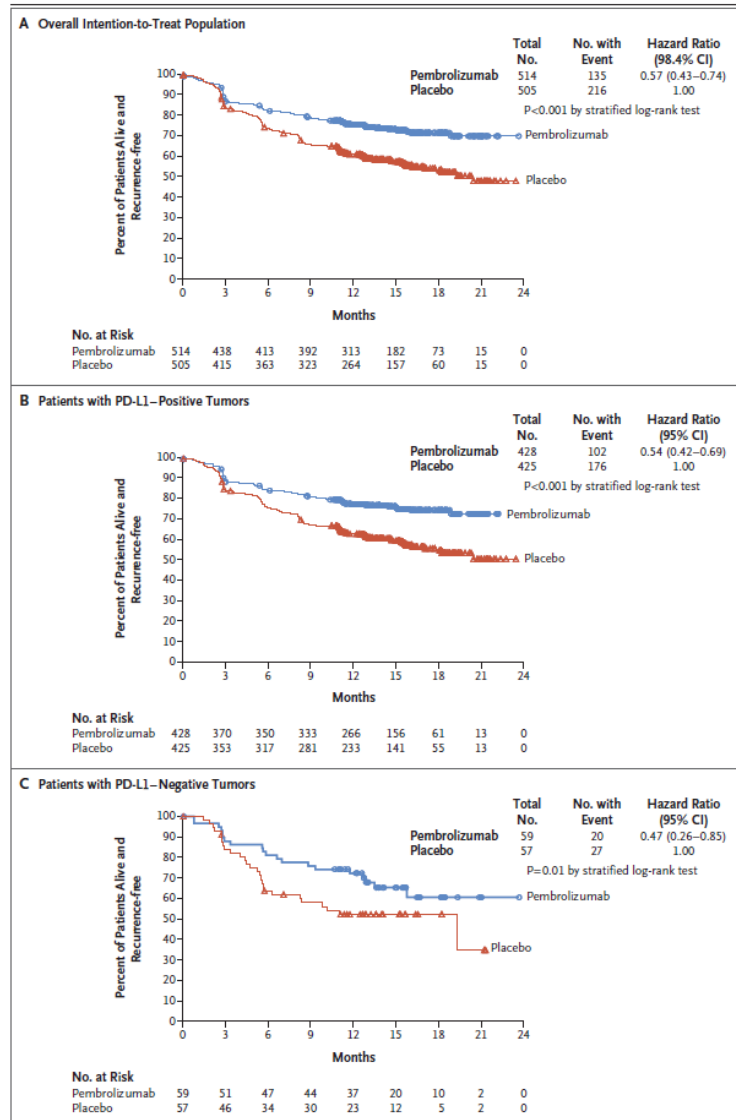
Ipilimumabi vs. gp100-rokote



Hodi NEJM 2010

- Miten elossaolotuloksia sovelletaan tosielämässä?

Tehon mittarit tutkimuksissa II: RFS/DFS/PFS



- Kokonaiselossaolotiedon saaminen kestää kauan joissakin tautityypeissä - eikä kaikissa mahdollistakaan
- DFS=disease free survival
- RFS=recurrence free survival
- PFS=progression free survival, ”etenemisvapaa elossaoloaika”, ”time from randomisation to objective disease progression, or death from any cause, whichever occurs first”
- ”Composite end points”
- Uusiutuman tai sairauden etenemiseen toteamiseen käytettävä yleisesti hyväksyttyjä kriteerejä (RECIST etc.)

Eggermont NEJM 2014

Tehon mittarit tutkimuksissa III: vaste

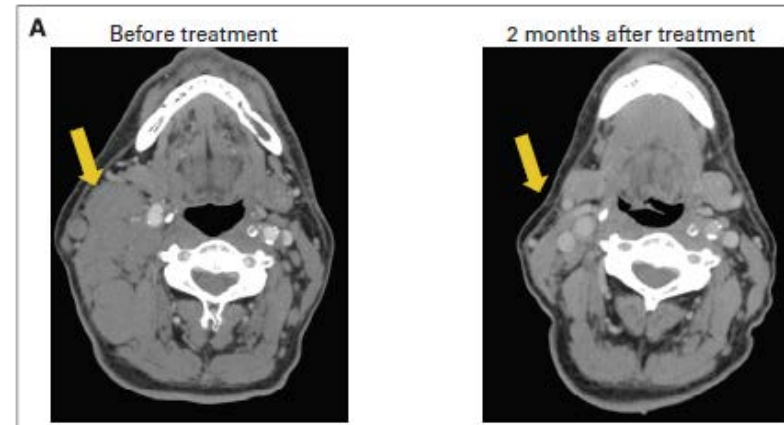
- Hoidon vastetta mitataan yleensä tosielämässä radiologisin ja kliinisin perustein -> jos kasvain pienenee tai pysyy ennallaan, potilas hyötyy (?)
- Tutkimuksissa käytettävä standardoituja mittareita (RECIST-kriteerit, RANO-kriteerit, EBMT etc.) ja mitattavat muutokset valitaan näiden mukaisesti
- CR (täydellinen hoitovaste), PR (osittainen hoitovaste), SD (stabiili tautitilanne), PD (etenevä tautitilanne)
- Tutkimuksissa tarkastellaan yleensä vasteosuuksia i.e. osuutta hoitoryhmän potilaista, jotka saavat joko CR:n tai PR:n
- Uusien lääkkeiden kohdalla alustava tehon mittari, mutta ei korvaa elossaolodataa

Tehon mittarit tutkimuksissa III: onko vasteesta hyötyä?



Fig 2. A 38-year-old man with *BRAF*-mutant melanoma and miliary, subcutaneous metastatic deposits. Photographs were taken (A) before initiation of PLX4032, (B) after 15 weeks of therapy with PLX4032, and (C) after relapse, after 23 weeks of therapy.

Wagle et al JCO 2011



Results

Of 15 patients, eight achieved complete remissions (CRs), four achieved partial remissions, one had stable lymphoma, and two were not evaluable for response. CRs were obtained by four of seven evaluable patients with chemotherapy-refractory DLBCL; three of these four CRs are ongoing, with durations ranging from 9 to 22 months. Acute toxicities including fever, hypotension, delirium, and other neurologic toxicities occurred in some patients after infusion of anti-CD19 CAR T cells; these toxicities resolved within 3 weeks after cell infusion. One patient died suddenly as a result of an unknown cause 16 days after cell infusion. CAR T cells were detected in the blood of patients at peak levels, ranging from nine to 777 CAR-positive T cells/ μ L.

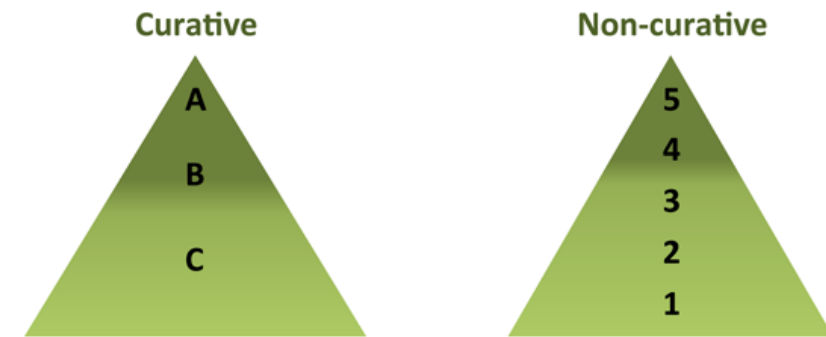
Kochenderfer et al JCO 2015

- On, jos vaste kestää – syöpä tappaa yleensä edetessään
- Mutta entä jos sairaus eteneekin nopeammin sitten, kun vaste menetetään?
- Entä jos osa potilaista saa erittäin hyvän vasteen, mutta osalla sairaus eteneekin nopeammin?

Hyödyn kvantifiointi - ESMO clinical benefit scale

- Kiinteille kasvaimille tarkoitettu työväline
- OS/PFS/RR gain + adjustments
- Form 2a (OS primary), Form 2b (PFS or TTP), Form 2c (QoL, toxicity, RR)
- ASCOn vastaava työväline huomioi myös kustannukset

ESMO MCBS Evaluation



Curative - Evaluation form 1: for new approaches to adjuvant therapy or new potentially curative therapies

Non-curative - Evaluation forms 2a, b or c: for therapies that are not likely to be curative

Cherny et al. Ann Oncol (2015) 26 (8): 1547-1573.

Tehon mittarit tutkimuksissa IV: haitat ja elämänlaatu

- Tehokkaalla syövän hoidolla on aina myös haittoja
- Haittavaikutukset raportoidaan tutkimuksissa standardoidusti, mutta vastaako tilanne tosielämää?
- HRQoL=health related quality of life
- Elämänlaatumittarit: yleiset, tautikohtaiset potilaskohtaiset
- Uuden lääkkeen hyväksynnän kannalta supportiivista tietoa



Palliatiivinen hoito ja sen hyöty?

Early Palliative Care for Patients with Metastatic Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer

Jennifer S. Temel, M.D., Joseph A. Greer, Ph.D., Alona Muzikansky, M.A.,
Emily R. Gallagher, R.N., Sonal Admane, M.B., B.S., M.P.H.,
Vicki A. Jackson, M.D., M.P.H., Constance M. Dahlin, A.P.N.,
Craig D. Blinderman, M.D., Juliet Jacobsen, M.D., William F. Pirl, M.D., M.P.H.,
J. Andrew Billings, M.D., and Thomas J. Lynch, M.D.

N Engl J Med 2010;363:733-42.

BACKGROUND

Patients with metastatic non–small-cell lung cancer have a substantial symptom burden and may receive aggressive care at the end of life. We examined the effect of introducing palliative care early after diagnosis on patient-reported outcomes and end-of-life care among ambulatory patients with newly diagnosed disease.

RESULTS

Of the 151 patients who underwent randomization, 27 died by 12 weeks and 107 (86% of the remaining patients) completed assessments. Patients assigned to early palliative care had a better quality of life than did patients assigned to standard care (mean score on the FACT-L scale [in which scores range from 0 to 136, with higher scores indicating better quality of life], 98.0 vs. 91.5; $P=0.03$). In addition, fewer patients in the palliative care group than in the standard care group had depressive symptoms (16% vs. 38%, $P=0.01$). Despite the fact that fewer patients in the early palliative care group than in the standard care group received aggressive end-of-life care (33% vs. 54%, $P=0.05$), median survival was longer among patients receiving early palliative care (11.6 months vs. 8.9 months, $P=0.02$).

Palliatiivinen hoito ja sen hyöty?

Patients' Expectations about Effects of Chemotherapy for Advanced Cancer

Jane C. Weeks, M.D., Paul J. Catalano, Sc.D., Angel Cronin, M.S.,
Matthew D. Finkelman, Ph.D., Jennifer W. Mack, M.D., M.P.H.,
Nancy L. Keating, M.D., M.P.H., and Deborah Schrag, M.D., M.P.H.

N Engl J Med 2012;367:1616-25.

RESULTS

Overall, 69% of patients with lung cancer and 81% of those with colorectal cancer did not report understanding that chemotherapy was not at all likely to cure their cancer. In multivariable logistic regression, the risk of reporting inaccurate beliefs

CONCLUSIONS

Many patients receiving chemotherapy for incurable cancers may not understand that chemotherapy is unlikely to be curative, which could compromise their ability to make informed treatment decisions that are consonant with their preferences. Physicians may be able to improve patients' understanding, but this may come at the cost of patients' satisfaction with them. (Funded by the National Cancer Institute and others.)

- Puhukaamme samaa kieltä – etenevä syöpä ei ole välttämättä ”taistelu”, joka hävittäään

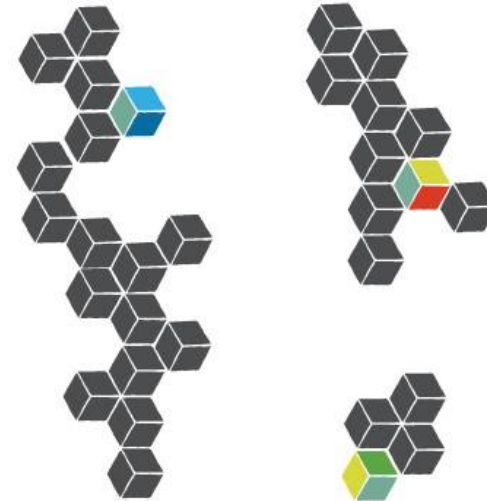
Miten tunnistaa hyötyvät potilaat?

Personalize Your Therapy

Your Tumor is as Distinct as Your DNA

Each person's tumor has specific genetic mutations that make it distinct. In recent years, scientists have developed innovative medicines that target specific mutations in tumors.

.....
This new, personalized approach to cancer treatment is already saving lives, and researchers are finding new answers every day, by analyzing tumor tissue and by sorting through data from the records of cancer patients.



- Osa hyötyy, osa saa sekä hyötyä että haittoja, osa pelkkiä haittoja → ratkaisu on löytää **prediktiiviset tekijät** niille, jotka hyötyvät

Miten tunnistaa hyötyvät potilaat?

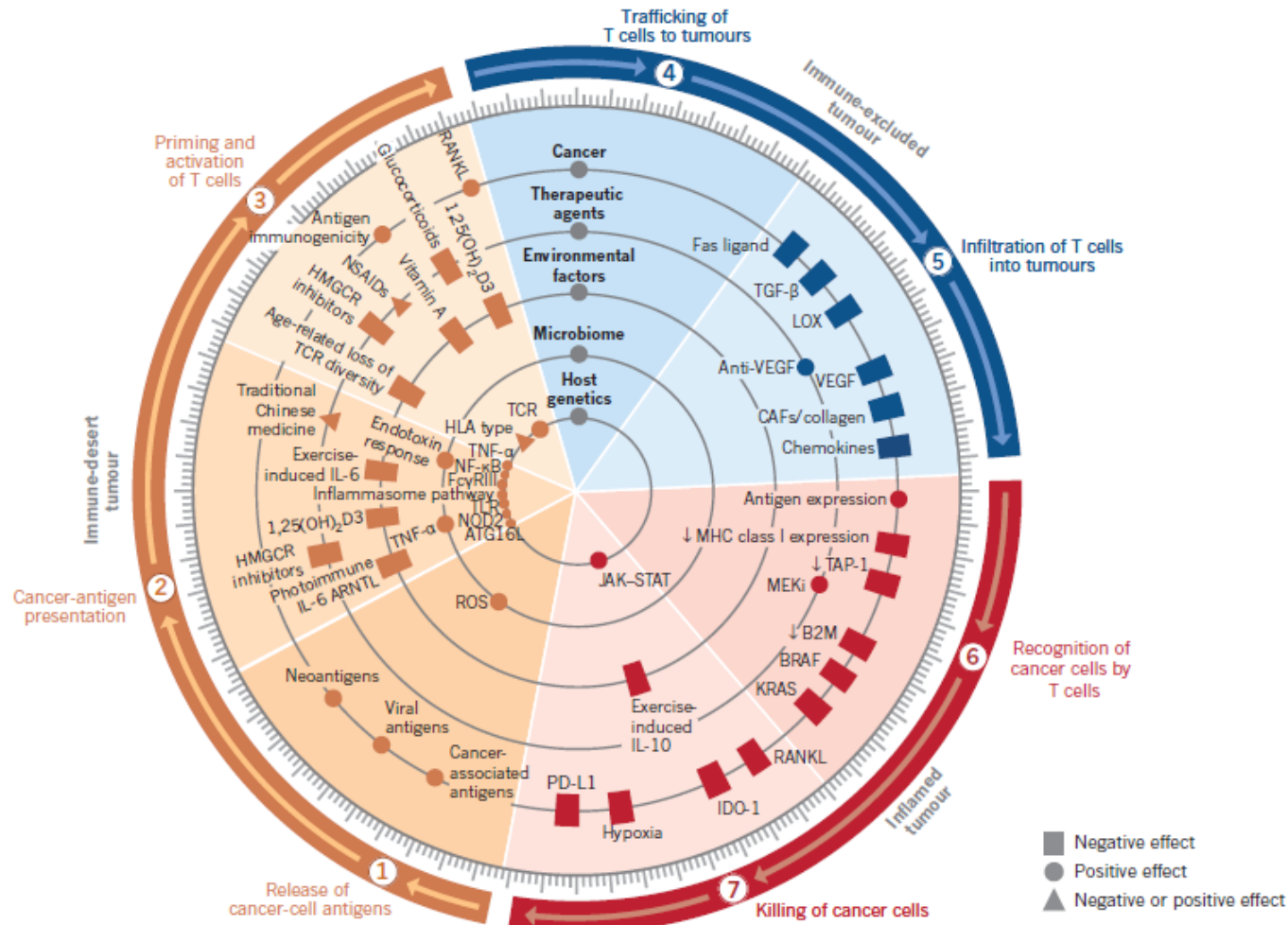


Figure 5 | Factors that influence the cancer-immune set point. A map of cancer immunity showing the factors that affect the cancer-immune set point. The factors are placed on rings that denote their type, and each factor is also placed in the step of the cancer-immunity cycle in which they mainly act. For example, variations in HLA type reflect host genetics and are of greatest importance for T cell activation. Additional factors are being discovered rapidly. ARNTL, aryl hydrocarbon receptor

nuclear translocator-like protein 1; ATG16L, autophagy-related protein 16; Fc γ RIII, Fc γ receptor III; HMGCR, HMG-CoA reductase; JAK/STAT, Janus kinase-signal transducers and activators of transcription; LOX, lysyl oxidase; NOD, nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain-containing protein; NSAIDs, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; RANKL; receptor activator of NF- κ B ligand; ROS, reactive oxygen species.

Daniel S. Chen¹ & Ira Mellman¹

19 JANUARY 2017 | VOL 541 | NATURE | 321

Access to innovation

- Onko uuden hoitomuodon saaminen arvo sinänsä?
- Uusin hoito $\neq$ paras hoito?

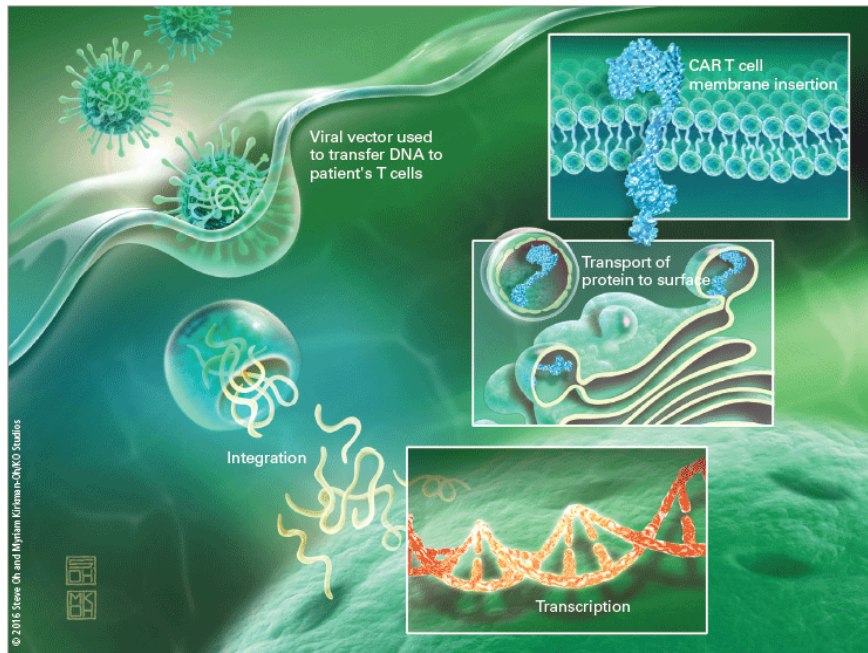
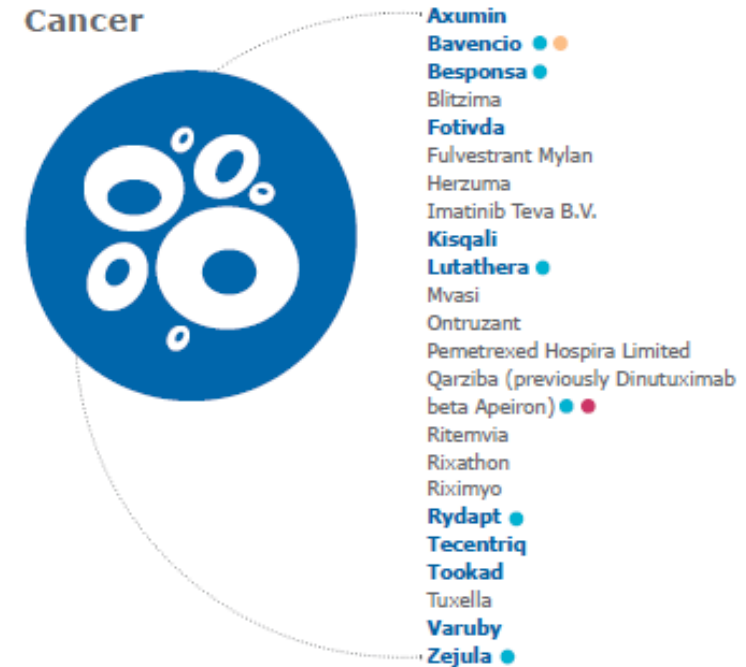
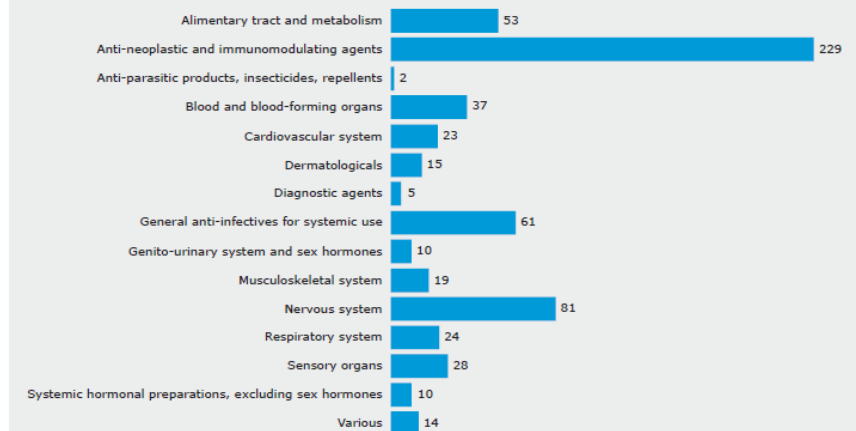


Figure 2. Overview of Manufacturing Process for CTL019 (a CD19 CART-Cell Product)—Depicted is infection of a T cell with a genetically engineered virus carrying a gene for a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR). The CAR gene is stably integrated into the genome, directing expression of the novel CAR molecule. The CAR becomes expressed on the cell surface, allowing the T cell to recognize and kill targets based on the CAR specificity. CAR-modified T cells that target CD19 are highly active at tumor cell killing in CD19-expressing B-cell malignancies (ie, ALL, CLL, NHL).

www.cancernetwork.com



Scientific advice requests by therapeutic area (2017)



www.ema.europa.eu

Yhteenveto

- Elossaolo-osuus/elossaoloaika on luotettava tehon mittari ja standardi – mutta joskus muutkin mittarit riittävät osoitukseksi
- Tärkeää kiinnittää huomiota myös absoluuttiseen hyötyyn ja **kuvata se potilaalle** – unohtamatta inhimillisyyttä ja yksilöä
- Mihin verrataan ja on verrattu? Vastaavatko tutkimusten potilaat omia potilaita?
- Syövän hoitotulos on tulevaisuudessa **yksilöllinen** kokonaisuus, joka syntyy osista
- ”Primum est non nocere”