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What is the Estimand framework

ICH E9 Addendum

- A structured framework that translates the trial objective into a precise definition of the treatment effect that is to be estimated
- It aims to facilitate the dialogue between disciplines involved in clinical trial planning, conduct, analysis and interpretation, as well as between sponsor and regulator, regarding the treatment effects of interest that a clinical trial should address



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Kymriah (CTL019) – Chimeric antigen receptor T cell (CAR-T) therapy

A living drug designed to target CD19+ B cells



CAR-T Cell Manufacturing process



Motivating example: Pivotal Phase II Single Arm Study

- Adult relapse or refractory diffuse large B cell lymphoma (DLBCL) patients after 2 systematic therapies
- Primary endpoint: Overall Response Rate (ORR) in All Infused Patients



What is the treatment effect of interest?



- CAR-T infusion? (Infused set)
- Bridging chemo followed by CAR-T infusion? (Enrolled set)

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What is the proper baseline?

Screening, apheresis, and cryopreservation



- Timing of baseline?
- Evidence of disease at baseline?
 - At enrollment, all patients had disease
 - Some patients may have transient response to bridging chemotherapy prior to CTL019 infusion

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Regulatory feedback during Kymriah approval process

- EMA: Focused <u>on enrolled patients</u> with evidence of disease at enrollment
 - Sensitivity analyses performed using all enrolled patients regardless of disease status prior to CAR-T infusion for all relevant endpoints
- FDA: Focused <u>on infused patients</u> with evidence of disease prior to infusion
 - Retrospectively identified sub-group among infused patients
 - Excluded patients without documented disease after bridging and prior to CAR-T infusion



CAR-T Phase III study design

Earlier line; patients eligible for allo stem cell transplant (ASCT)



Questions to be addressed

- What is the scientific objective?
- What is the treatment effect of interest?
 - Entire strategy or only CTL infusion?
 - What is the right timing of randomization?
- What are the intercurrent events and how to handle them?
- How to test for the presence of a treatment effect and measure its size?



Challenges in defining the treatment effect

- CAR-T treatment not readily available at randomization:
 - Patients in CAR-T arm need to wait, and may take bridging therapy
 - Tumor may progress or respond to bridging therapy, before receiving CAR-T
 - Manufacturing process may fail and patients may not receive CAR-T
 - Delayed treatment effect and possible curative effect are expected: highly non-proportional hazards
- SOC is a complex treatment algorithm:
 - Possibly involving several lines of treatment, including ASCT or not
 - Decisions made based on tumor response to different treatment courses
 - In contrast, CAR-T is a single infusion, regardless of response to bridging therapy
- Crossover needs to be allowed:
 - CAR-T approved in US & EU in patients after 2 or more lines of treatment
 - No other available option for patients failing SOC



Defining treatment strategy is a critical step to define other estimand attributes!



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Complex treatment strategies

• CAR-T strategy:

 CTL019 after optional bridging chemotherapy and lymphodepleting chemotherapy

• SOC strategy:

- Standard of care chemotherapy followed by transplant (ASCT) if eligible
- Patients may not receive final treatment in both arms!!







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Primary endpoint

Event-free survival (EFS):

- Composite event of disease progression / stable disease at or after 11 weeks post randomization; or death at any time
 - Disease progression prior to week 11 is not the final outcome of the treatment strategy





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Intercurrent events

Intercurrent event	Handling strategy	Justification
Manufacturing failure in CTL019 arm, or failing to receive SCT in SOC arm	Treatment policy: Ignore, and follow patients until events or end of follow-up	Intrinsic to treatment strategy
New cancer therapy before observing event	Hypothetical: Censor	Not part of treatment strategy
SD/PD at Week 6	Treatment policy: Ignore, and follow patients until events or end of follow-up	Only used for treatment decision for SOC arm. Not used for CTL019 arm.



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Summary measures

Challenge:

Non-proportional hazards

- Both arms are on a very similar treatment before CTL is available (in case of bridging therapy).
- Plateauing after ~9 month





Estimation of treatment effect

Which one (or which ones) should be of interest?

- Cox HR
- Weighted HR
- Piecewise HR
- Difference in restricted mean survival time
- Difference in milestone survival
- Difference in median survival
- Other?



Hypothesis testing

What is the primary focus?

Focus on the comparison during all periods after randomization

More focus on comparison during periods where differences are expected

- Regular log-rank test
- Weighted log-rank tests (e.g. Fleming-Harrington)
- Max combo tests
- Piecewise weighted log-rank test (e.g. assigning 0 weight during period there is no difference expected)

Both can be of interest!!

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Acknowledgement

- Amy Racine
- Antonella Maniero
- Bjoern Bornkamp
- David Lebwohl
- Ekkehard Glimm
- Emmanuel Zuber
- Eric Bleickardt
- Evgeny Degtyarev
- Feng Tai

- Frank Bretz
- Jessie Gu
- Kalyanee Appanna
- Kapildeb Sen
- Lisa Hampson
- Mouna Akacha
- Oezlem Anak
- Yanqiu Weng
- Yiyun Zhang





Thank you

