CLOSING PANEL DISCUSSION







FDA-AACR Public Workshop On

OPTIMIZING DOSAGES FOR ONCOLOGY DRUG PRODUCTS: QUANTITATIVE APPROACHES TO SELECT DOSAGES FOR CLINICAL TRIALS

February 15 and 16, 2024 I Washington, DC

Closing Remarks and Panel Discussion

Patricia Mucci LoRusso, DO, PhD (hc), FAACR











Optimizing the Dosage of Human Prescription **Drugs and Biological Products for the Treatment of Oncologic** Diseases **Guidance for Industry** DRAFT GUIDANCE

> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration Oncology Center of Excellence (OCE) Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER) January 2023 Clinical/Medical





Consequences of Not Optimizing Dosage Before Approval

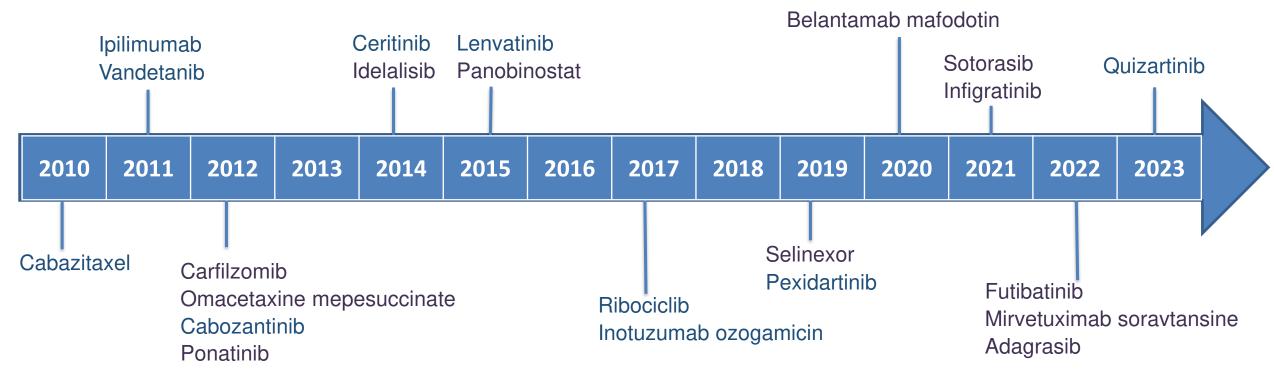
- Drug is poorly-tolerated at approved recommended dosage
 - Patients may stop taking a potentially effective drug
 - Patients choose to try a different drug
- Drug does not make it to market or must be withdrawn from the market
- Takes long time to evaluate alternative dosages following approval
 - Patients may not want to participate in trial if commercially available
 - Disease area moves on to other treatments
- The Challenge: Identify the Best Tolerable Dose: The dose that is best tolerated without compromising efficacy

Dosage Optimization PMRs





- 24 PMRs issued for 21 new drugs (15% of 138 total approved new drugs)
- Took a median of 6.5 years to fulfill or release



Publication: Journal of Clinical Oncology Volume 41, Number 16_suppl https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.2023.41.16_suppl.159





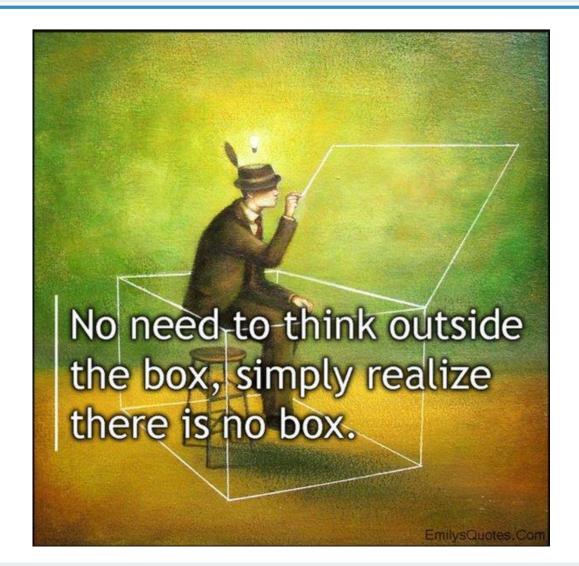
Novel Approaches:

- Many examples and tools we saw over the past 1.5 days
 - Developed before Project Optimus
- Many developed very creatively "fit for purpose"
- Question:
 - How do we create space for creativity in trial design while minimizing tension?

We Need to Go "Beyond the Box"







One Size Does Not Always Fit All







New Paradigm Emphasizes Focusing on Dosage Optimization Prior to Approval





- 'Optimized' dosage in registration trial
 - Improves tolerability and adherence
 - Reduces dosage modifications (i.e., discontinuations)
 - And potentially increases likelihood of greater response to treatment
- Earlier understanding of dose- and exposure-response relationships may speed up novel therapy development
- More efficient to evaluate multiple dosages early in development
- Challenge:
 - Making sure we have the right dose for both safety AND efficacy
 - Difficult to conduct dosage optimization trials one a drug is approved





- Consider all data: pharmacokinetic (PK), pharmacodynamic (PD), activity/efficacy, safety, and tolerability data at each step
- Evaluate safety information beyond DLTs, e.g., low-grade symptomatic toxicities, dosage modification frequencies, patientgenerated data for treatment-related symptoms
- Identify a target dosage range early and then further evaluate several dosages (ideally in a randomized trial)
- Characterize dosage- and exposure-response relationships for efficacy and toxicity





Are we trying to establish a primary development process for each agent?

I don't think so

Multi-disciplinary Collaboration is Necessary



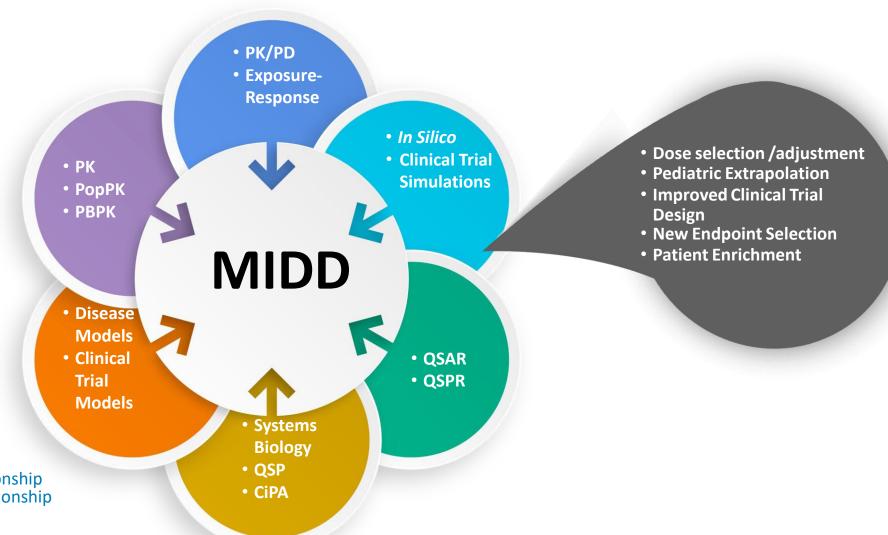




Model-Informed Drug Development U.S. FOOD & DRUG

Development and application of exposure-based, biological, and statistical models derived from preclinical and clinical data sources to address drug development or regulatory issues*

QSAR: Quantitative structure–activity relationship QSPR: Quantitative structure–property relationship



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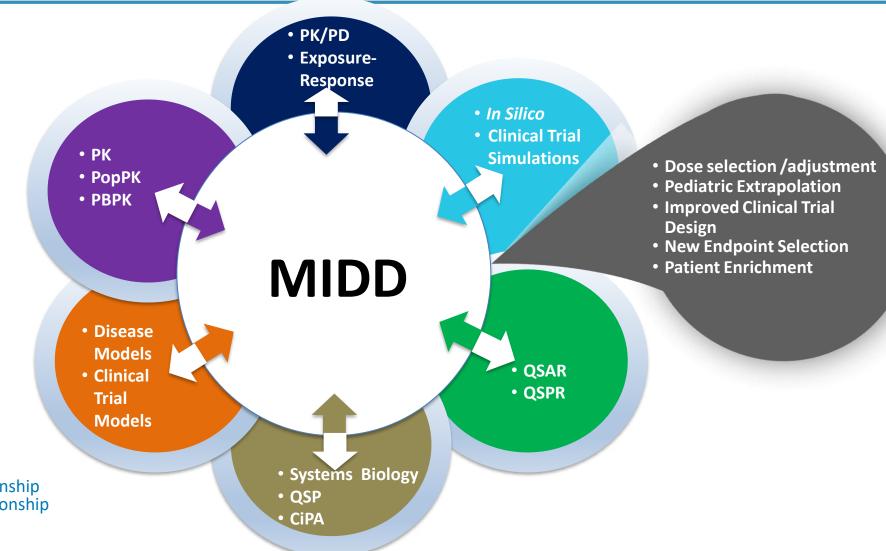
AACR

American Associatio for Cancer Research

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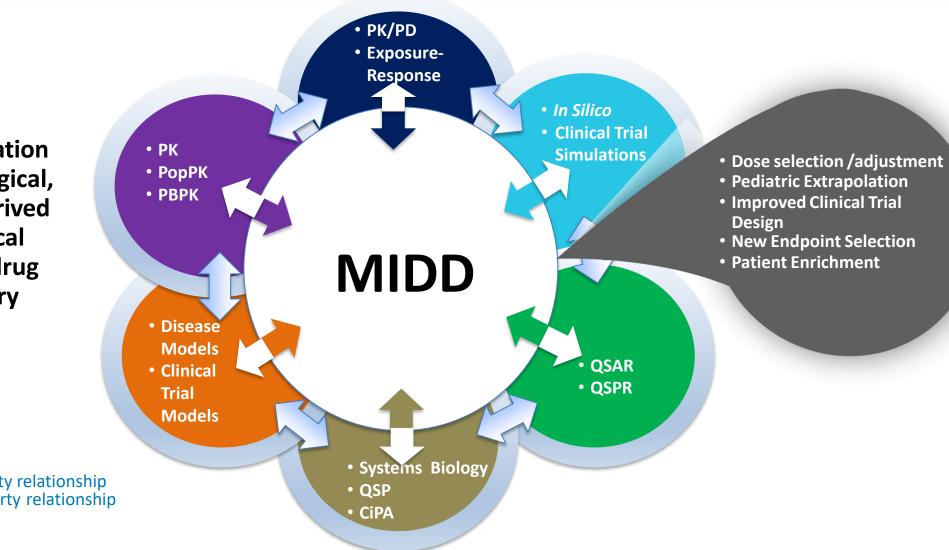
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MODERATOR

Patricia M. LoRusso, DO, PhD (hc), FAACR Yale Cancer Center

ADDITIONAL PANELISTS

Atiqur Rahman, PhD U.S. Food and Drug Administration

Jin Y. Jin, PhD *Genentech*

Geoff Oxnard, MD Loxo@Lilly

Alex Phipps, PhD AstraZeneca

Lillian Siu, MD *Princess Margaret Cancer Center*

Julia Maues Patient Centered Dosing Initiative





- 1. What aspects of dosage optimization did this workshop clarify for you?
- 2. How will pre-market dosage optimization impact the patient experience? How can this be most effectively communicated?
- 3. How do we start to implement what we learned? What resources do we need to get started?
- 4. What are key remaining challenges to dosage optimization that oncology stakeholders need to address?





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