



ゲノム医療の開発における 医療者と統計家の協調を 目指して



横浜市立大学 医学部 臨床統計学
山中 竹春

Precision Medicine時代のデザイン



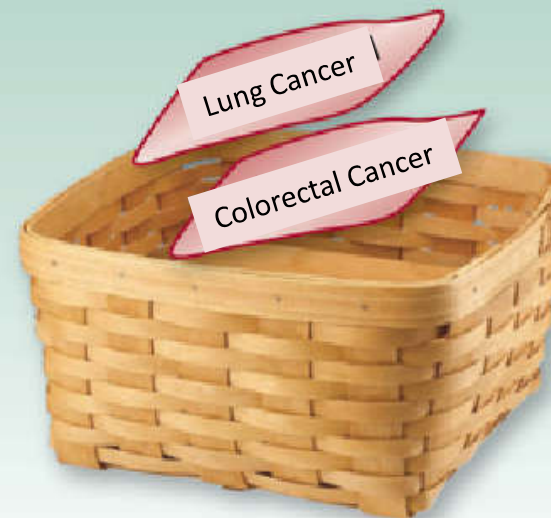
Umbrella

Test the impact of different drugs on different mutations in a single type of cancer



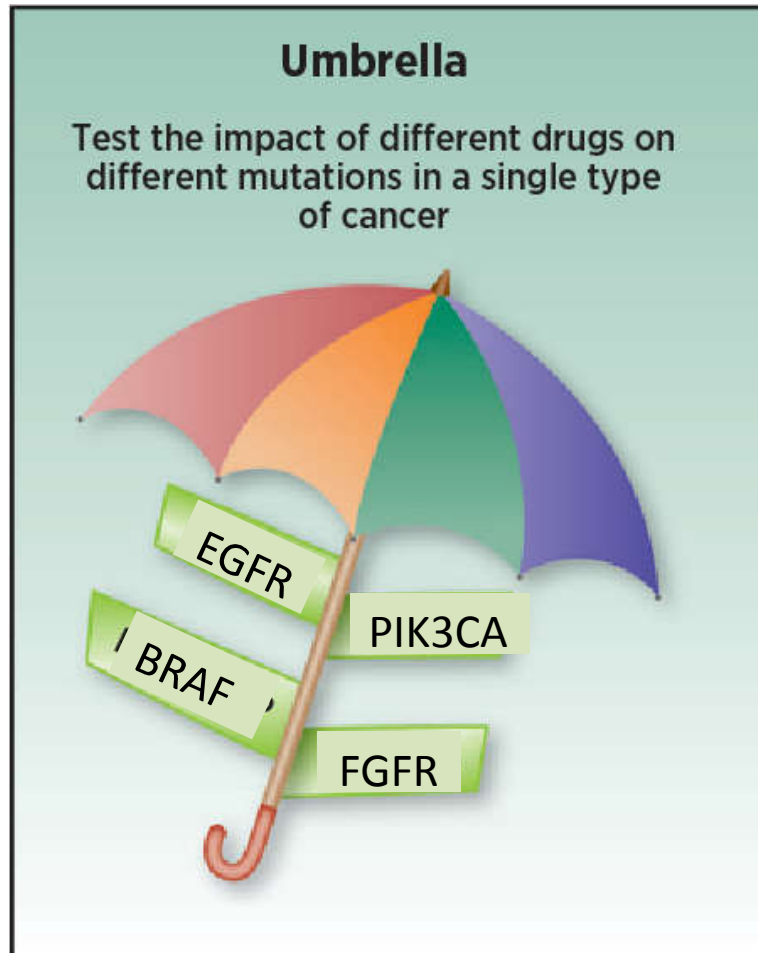
Basket

Test the effect of one or more drugs on one or more single mutations in a variety of cancer types



© 2015 American Association for Cancer Research

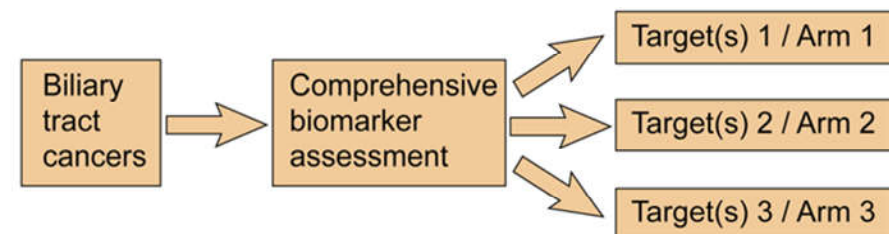
Umbrella



アンブレラ

1種のがん種において、特定複数のドライバー遺伝子を決め、遺伝子異常毎に該当する阻害薬を投与する。

例えば、胆道癌患者という傘の中で、遺伝子1、遺伝子2、・・・毎に、該当する阻害薬を投与

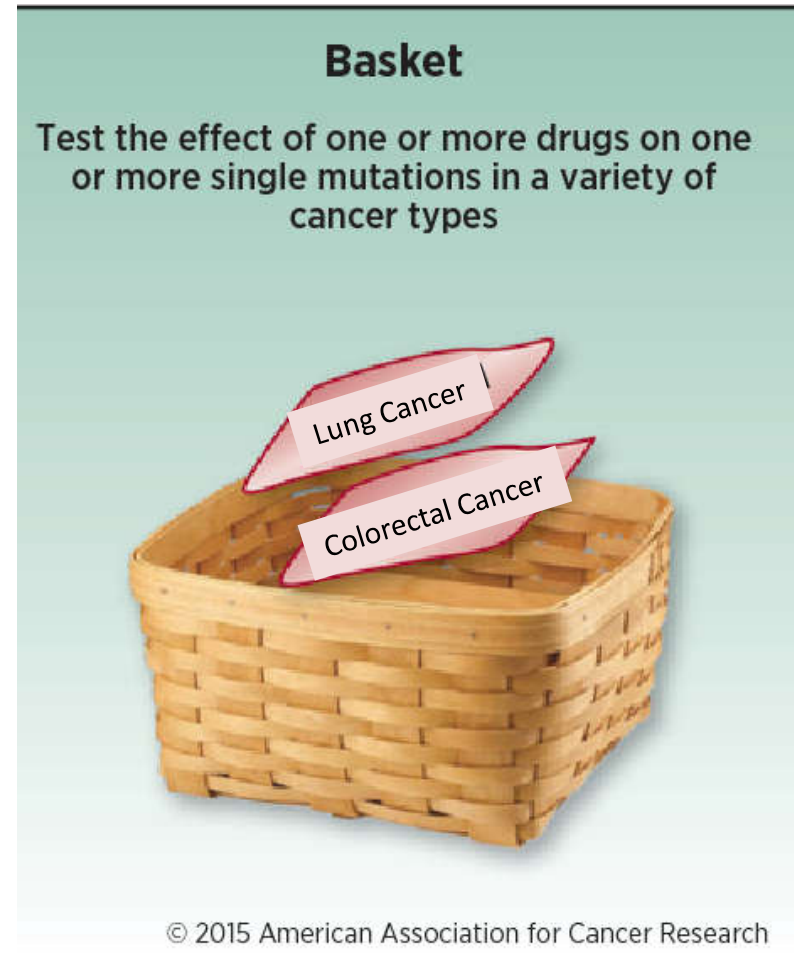


Basket

バスケット

特定の1つのドライバー遺伝子のカゴに、同じ遺伝子異常をもつ●癌、●癌、●癌の患者を含める

ドライバー遺伝子に関して、癌種横断的に登録して、一つのカゴに入れるイメージ。





- **Umbrella**

Precision Medicineの先駆け的な試験

The BATTLE Trial: Personalizing Therapy for Lung Cancer

Biomarker-integrated Approaches of Targeted Therapy for Lung Cancer Elimination



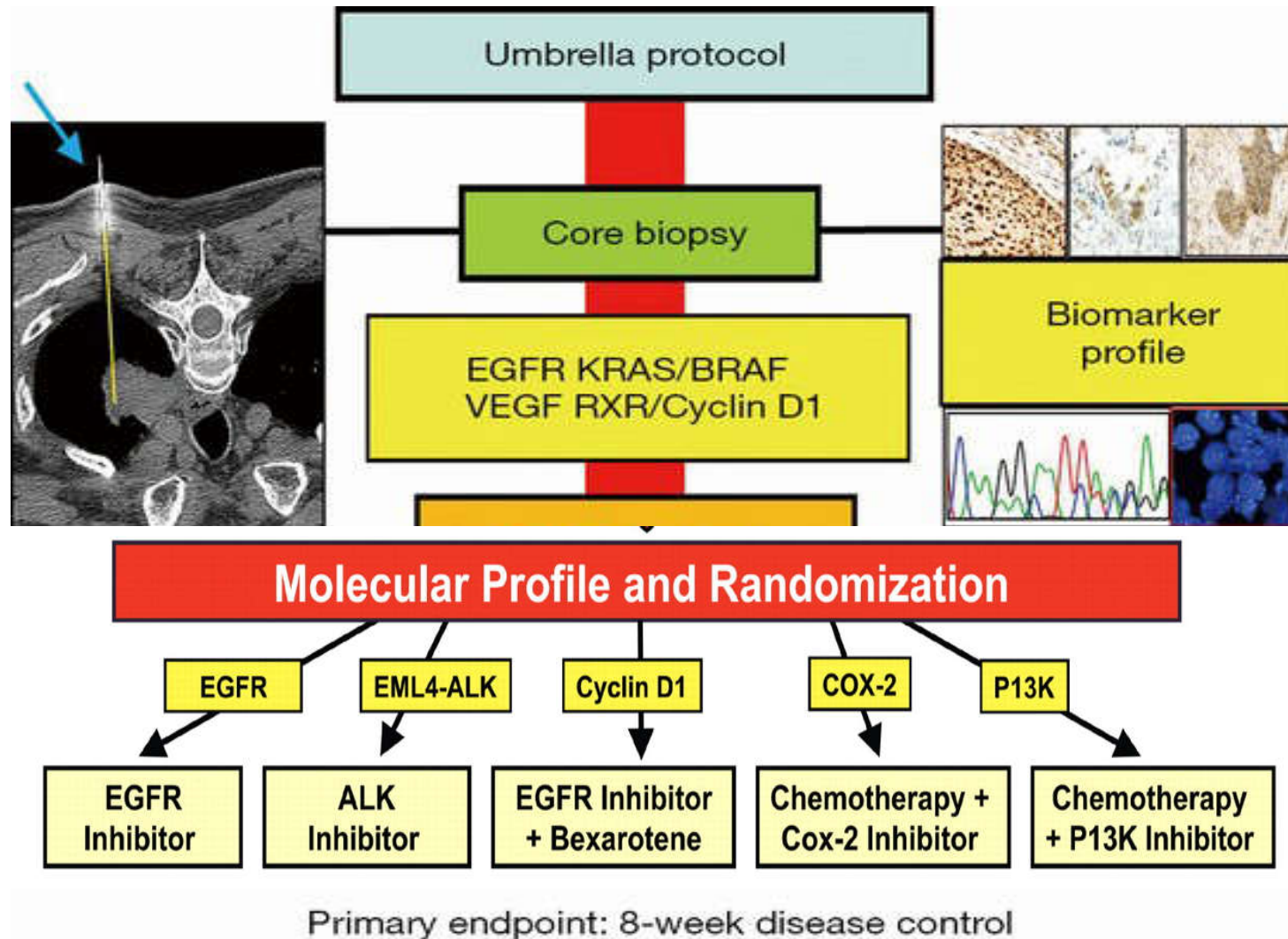
Kim ES, Herbst RS, Wistuba II, Lee JJ, Blumenschein GR, Tsao A, et al.
Cancer Discov. 2011 Jun;1(1):44-53.



According to Thomson Reuters' Journal Citation Reports® (2016):

Cancer Discovery's impact factor has increased to 19.783!
Cancer Discovery is now ranked 6th of 213 journals in the Oncology category in terms of impact factor.

BATTLE: study schema



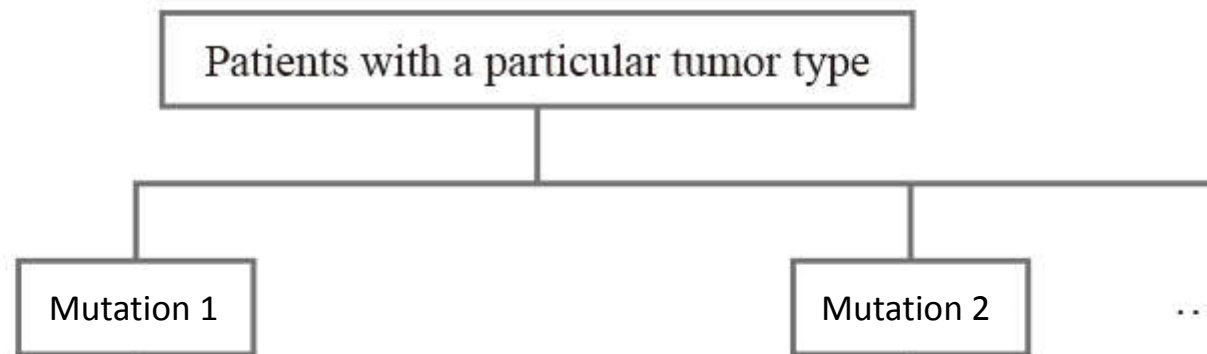


図1：BATTLE型アンブレラ試験

Randomization in Umbrella

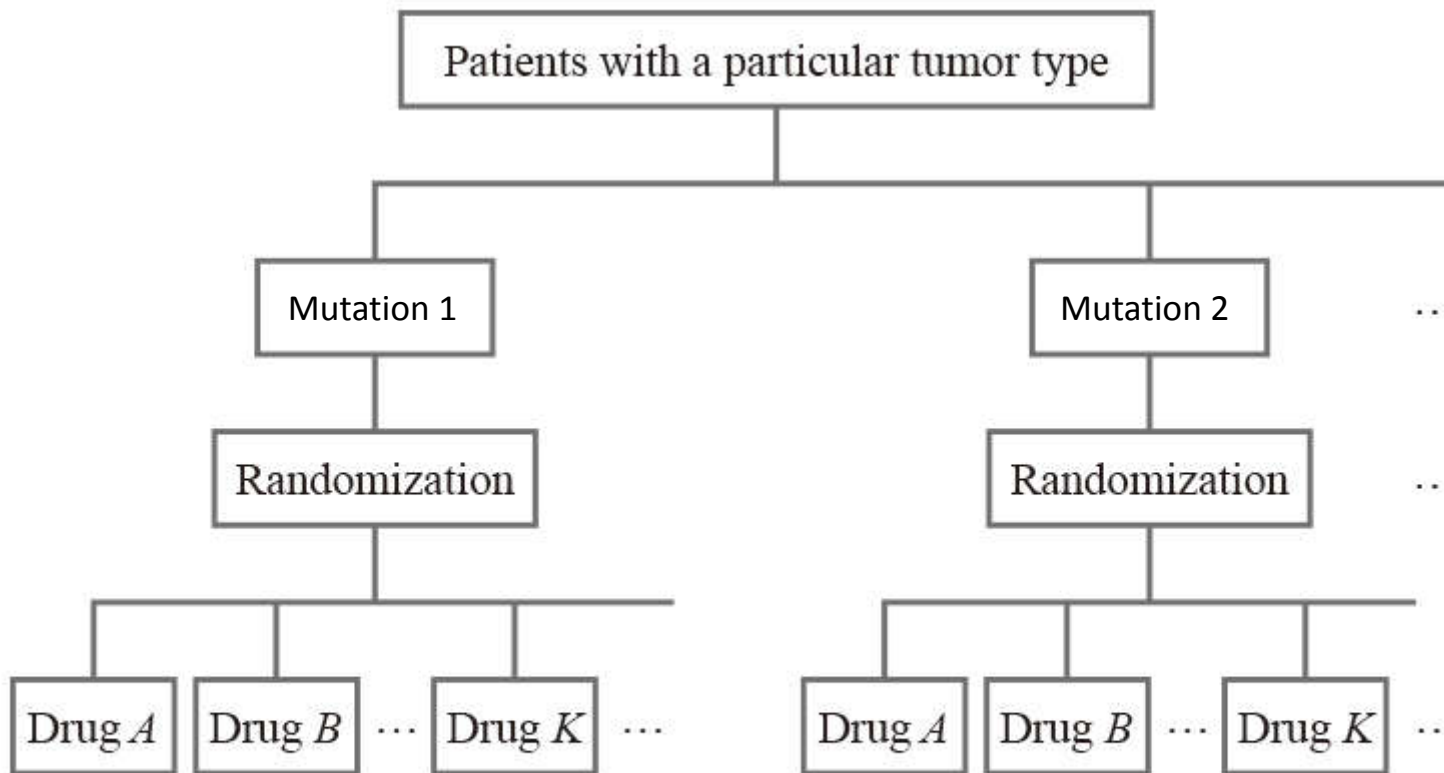
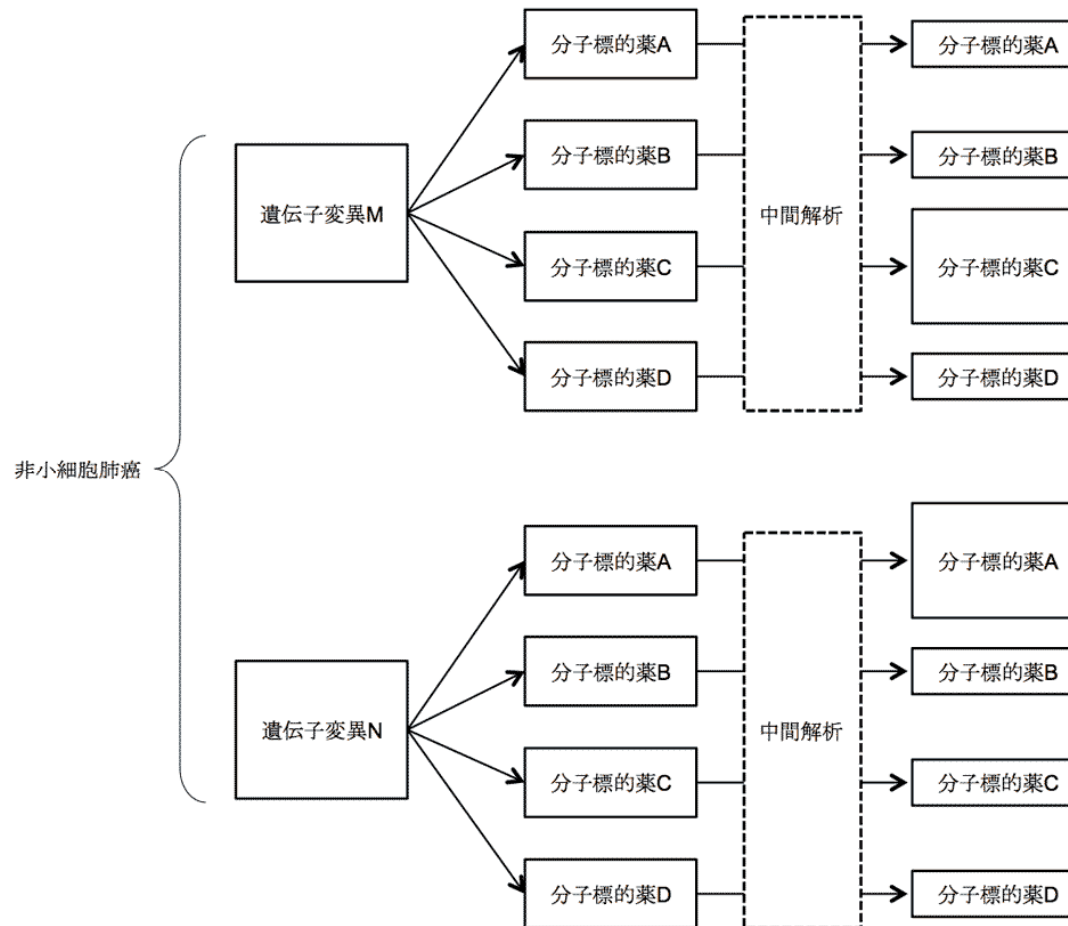
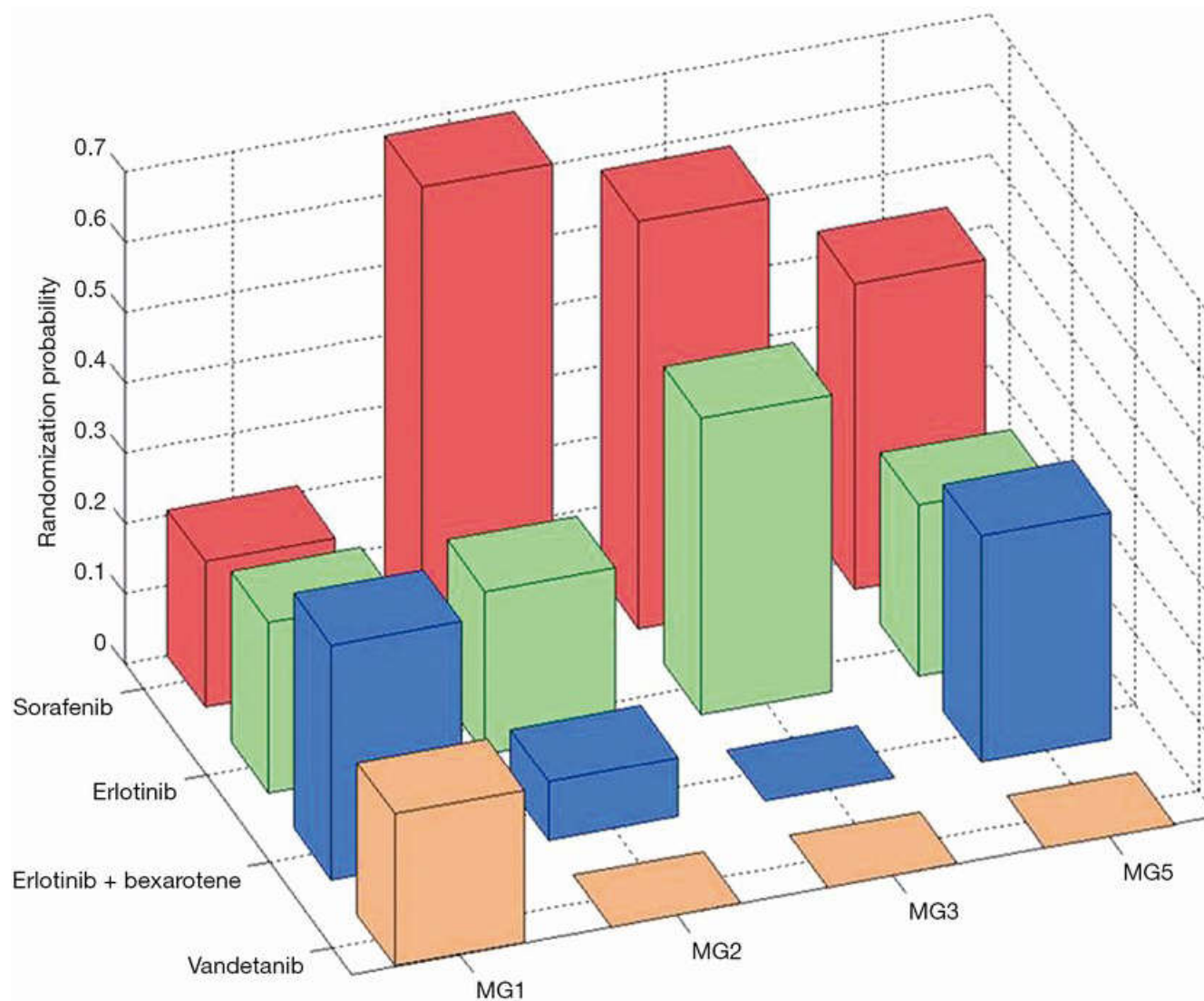


図1：BATTLE型アンブレラ試験

Bayesian Adaptive Randomization



BATTLE試験 終了時の割付確率



Bayesian Adaptive Randomizationを使った 最初のメジャーな試験?



VOLUME 25 · NUMBER 19 · JULY 1 2007

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

ORIGINAL REPORT

Randomized Phase II Study of Gemcitabine and Docetaxel Compared With Gemcitabine Alone in Patients With Metastatic Soft Tissue Sarcomas: Results of Sarcoma Alliance for Research Through Collaboration Study 002

Robert G. Maki, J. Kyle Wathen, Shreyaskumar R. Patel, Dennis A. Priebat, Scott H. Okuno, Brian Samuel Michael Fanucchi, David C. Harmon, Scott M. Schuetze, Denise Reinke, Peter F. Thall, Robert S. Benjamin, Laurence H. Baker, and Martee L. Hensley

ABSTRACT

Purpose

Gemcitabine as a single agent and the combination of gemcitabine and docetaxel have achieved improved clinical outcome of patients with metastatic soft tissue sarcomas, we compared a fixed rate infusion of gemcitabine versus a lower dose of gemcitabine with docetaxel.

Patients and Methods

In this open-label phase II clinical trial, the primary end point was tumor response, defined as complete or partial response or stable disease lasting at least 24 weeks. A Bayesian adaptive randomization procedure was used to produce an imbalance in the randomization in favor of superior treatment, accounting for treatment-subgroup interactions.

Results

One hundred nineteen of 122 randomly assigned patients had assessable outcomes. The adaptive randomization assigned 73 patients (60%) to gemcitabine-docetaxel and 49 patients (40%) to gemcitabine alone, indicating gemcitabine-docetaxel was superior. The objective Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors response rates were 16% (gemcitabine-docetaxel) and 10% (gemcitabine). Given the data, the posterior probabilities that gemcitabine-docetaxel was superior for progression-free and overall survival were 0.98 and 0.97, respectively. Median progression-free survival was 6.2 months for gemcitabine-docetaxel and 3.0 months for gemcitabine alone; median overall survival was 17.9 months for gemcitabine-docetaxel and 11.5 months for gemcitabine alone. The posterior probability that patients receiving gemcitabine-docetaxel had a shorter time to discontinuation for toxicity compared with gemcitabine alone was .999.

Conclusion

Gemcitabine-docetaxel yielded superior progression-free and overall survival to gemcitabine alone but with increased toxicity. Adaptive randomization is an effective method to reduce the number of patients receiving inferior therapy.

J Clin Oncol 25:2755-2763. © 2007 by American Society of Clinical Oncology

INTRODUCTION

Soft tissue sarcomas are rare, accounting for less

than 1% of all cancer diagnoses. They may have greater activity when given as a fixed dose rate infusion (10 mg/m²/min) compared with the recommended schedule (a 30-minute infusion).^{4,10}

p (randomization to the superior arm) by patient enrollment



From the Department of Medicine, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center New York, NY; Department of Biostatistics & Applied Mathematics and Sarcoma Center, Department of Medicine, The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX; Washington Cancer Institute, Section of Hematology/Oncology, Washington, DC; Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN; University of Illinois at Chicago, Oncology Specialists, Park Ridge, IL; Winship Cancer Institute, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA; Partners' Health Care/Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center, Boston, MA; and the University of Michigan Comprehensive Cancer Center, Ann Arbor, MI.

Submitted December 20, 2006; accepted April 9, 2007.

Supported by the Kristen Ann Carr Fund, Eli Lilly & Co, and Sanofi-aventis; and in part by a National Cancer Institute program project Grant No. P01-CA47179, the Shuman Fund for GIST Research, and spin4survival.org (R.G.M.).

Presented in part at the 42nd Annual Meeting of the American Society of Clinical Oncology, June 2-6, 2006, Atlanta, GA.

R.G.M. and J.K.W. contributed equally to this manuscript.

Authors' disclosures of potential conflicts of interest and author contributions are found at the end of this article.

Maki RG, et al. JCO, 2007



• ベイズ・アプローチ

ベイズの定理

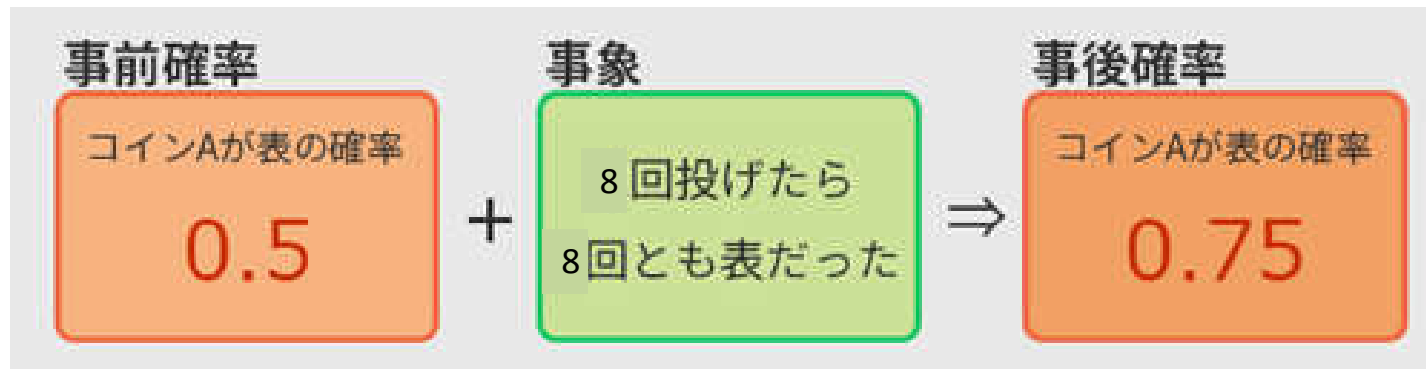
$$f(A | B) = \frac{f(B | A) \times f(A)}{f(B)}$$



ベイズ流アプローチ
ベイジアンデザイン
ベイズを使った・・・

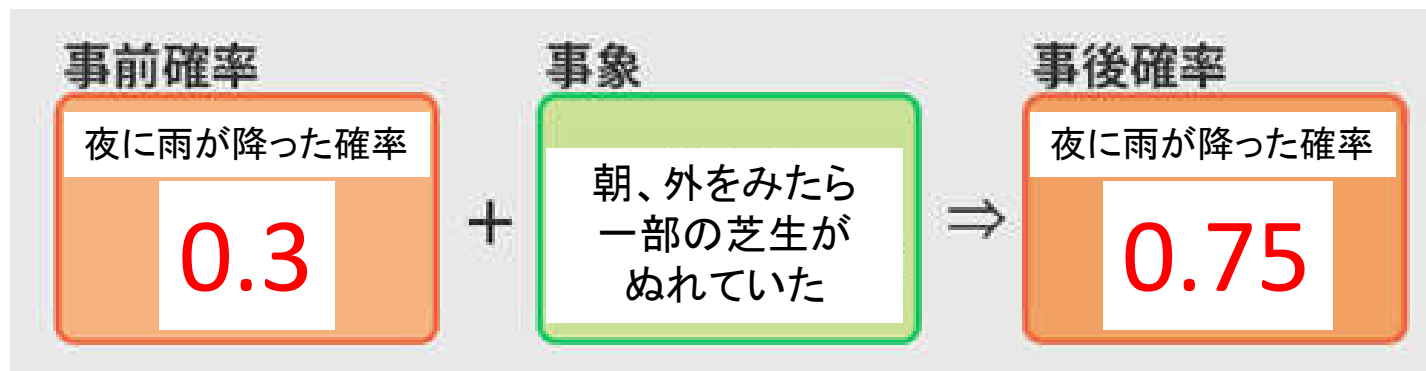
ベイズ統計学のエッセンス

$$f(A | B) = \frac{f(B | A) \times f(A)}{f(B)}$$



ベイズ統計学のエッセンス

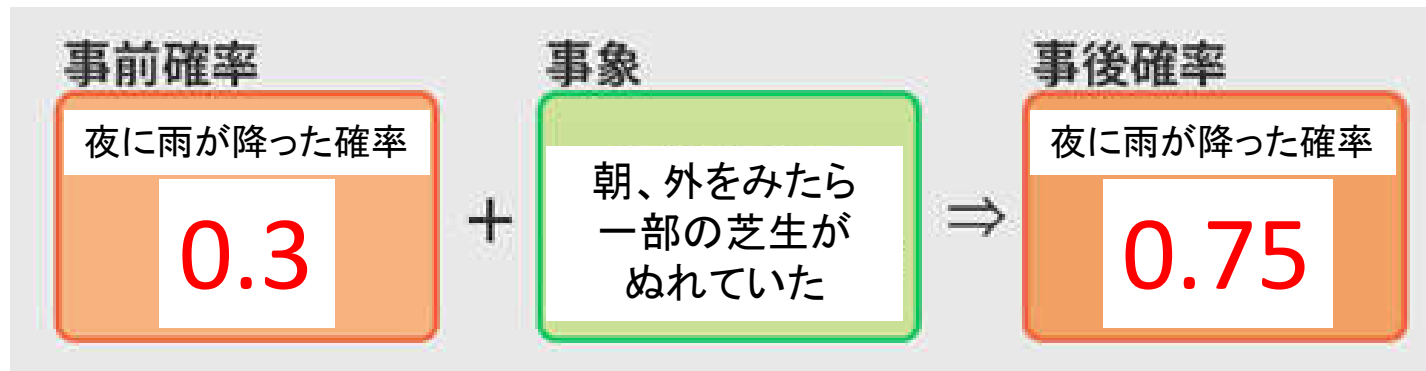
$$f(A | B) = \frac{f(B | A) \times f(A)}{f(B)}$$



事前の推測 + 起こった事象 ⇒ 事後の推測

ベイズ統計学のエッセンス

$$f(A | B) = \frac{f(B | A) \times f(A)}{f(B)}$$



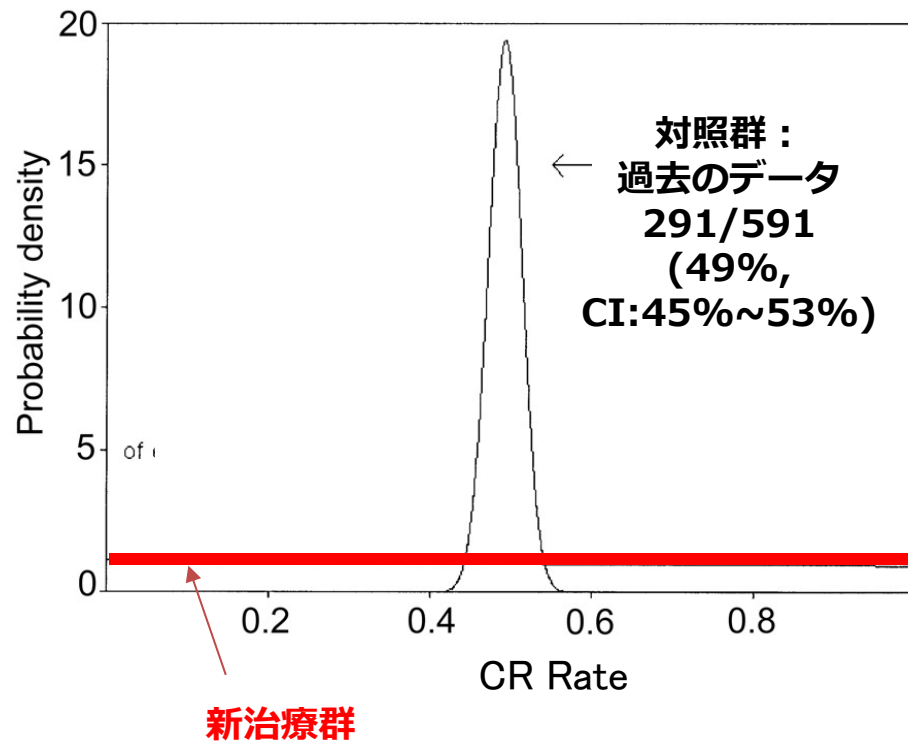
事前の推測 + 起こった事象 ⇒ 事後の推測

これまでのデータに基づく推測 + 目の前の臨床試験の結果 ⇒ Updateされた推測

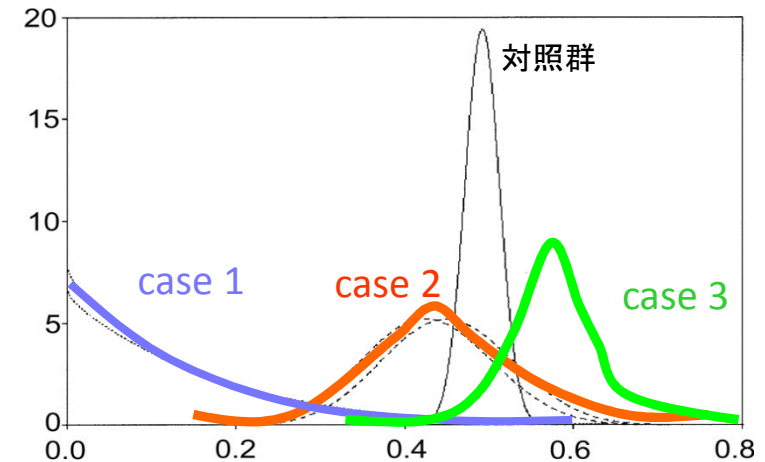
ベイズ統計学：過去の研究データを用いる方法



試験開始前の事前分布の設定



xx 例の時点の試験治療群の
事後分布
いくつかの可能性

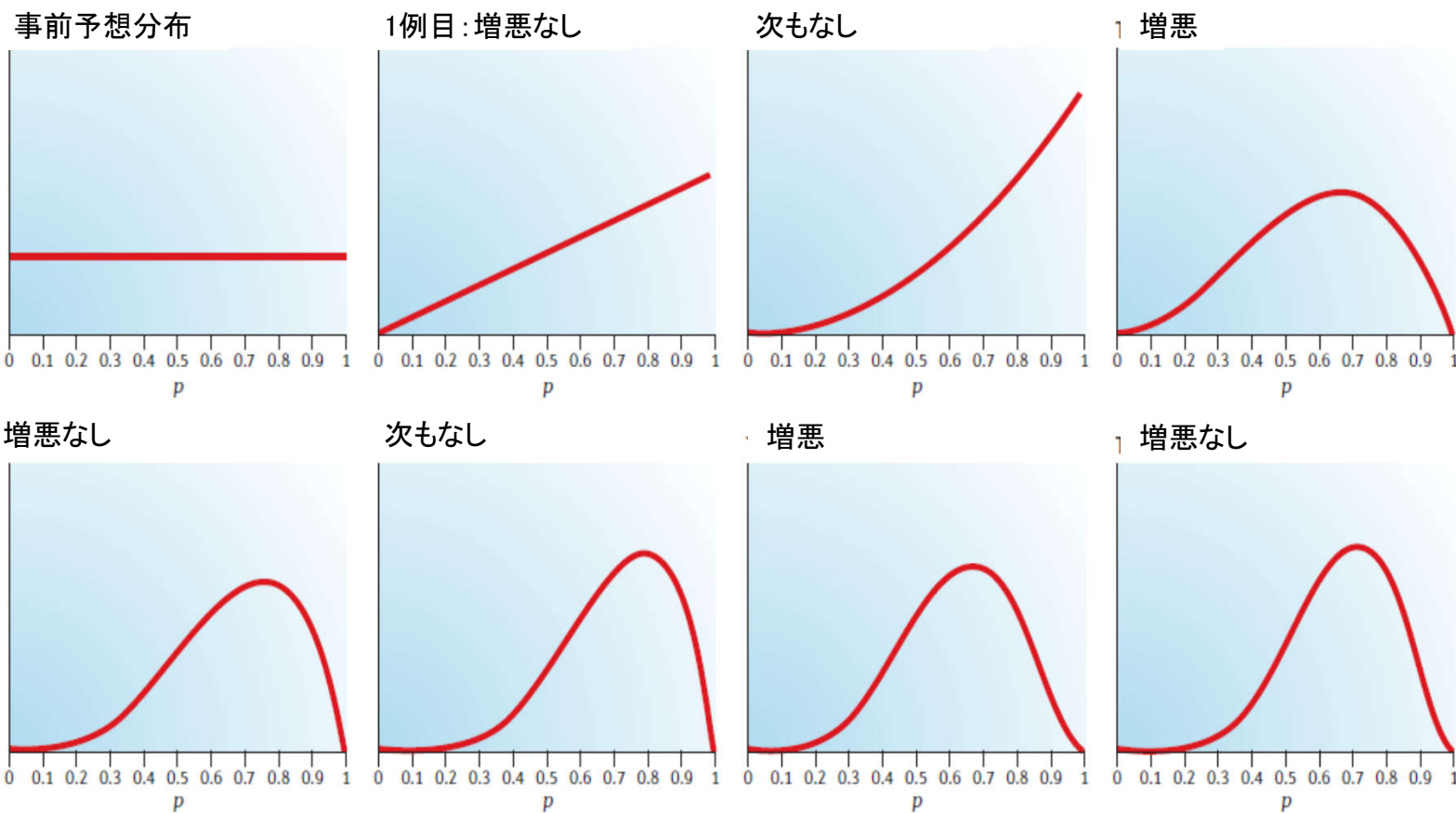


- case 1 : かなり劣ることが、それまでの xx 例から言える
- case 2 : ほぼ同じであることが、それまでの xx 例から言える
- case 3 : 優れていることが、それまでの xx 例から言える

ベイズ統計学：同一研究のデータを用いる方法

1例ごとの無増悪生存率の事後確率分布の変遷

開始前 → なし → なし → PD → なし → なし → PD → なし





ベイズ・アプローチのころ

- 過去のデータ、あるいは試験内から得られるデータを、目の前で起こったことに組み合わせて、合理的な判断を行う

– 人間の思考プロセスそのもの

- 第2相ではどんどん使えばよい
- 第3相では一般に好まれない



- **Basket**

Basket試驗 : ASCO2016 Plenary演題

Targeted therapy for advanced solid tumors based on molecular profiles: Early results from MyPathway, an open-label, phase IIa multiple basket study

John Hainsworth,^{1,2} Funda Meric-Bernstam,³ Charles Swanton,⁴ Herbert Hurwitz,⁵ David Spigel,^{1,2} Chris Sweeney,⁶ Howard Burris,^{1,2} Ron Bose,⁷ Shuangli Guo,¹ Coen Bernaards,⁸ Mary Beattie,⁸ Alisha Stein,⁸ Melissa Brammer,⁸ Razelle Kurzrock⁹

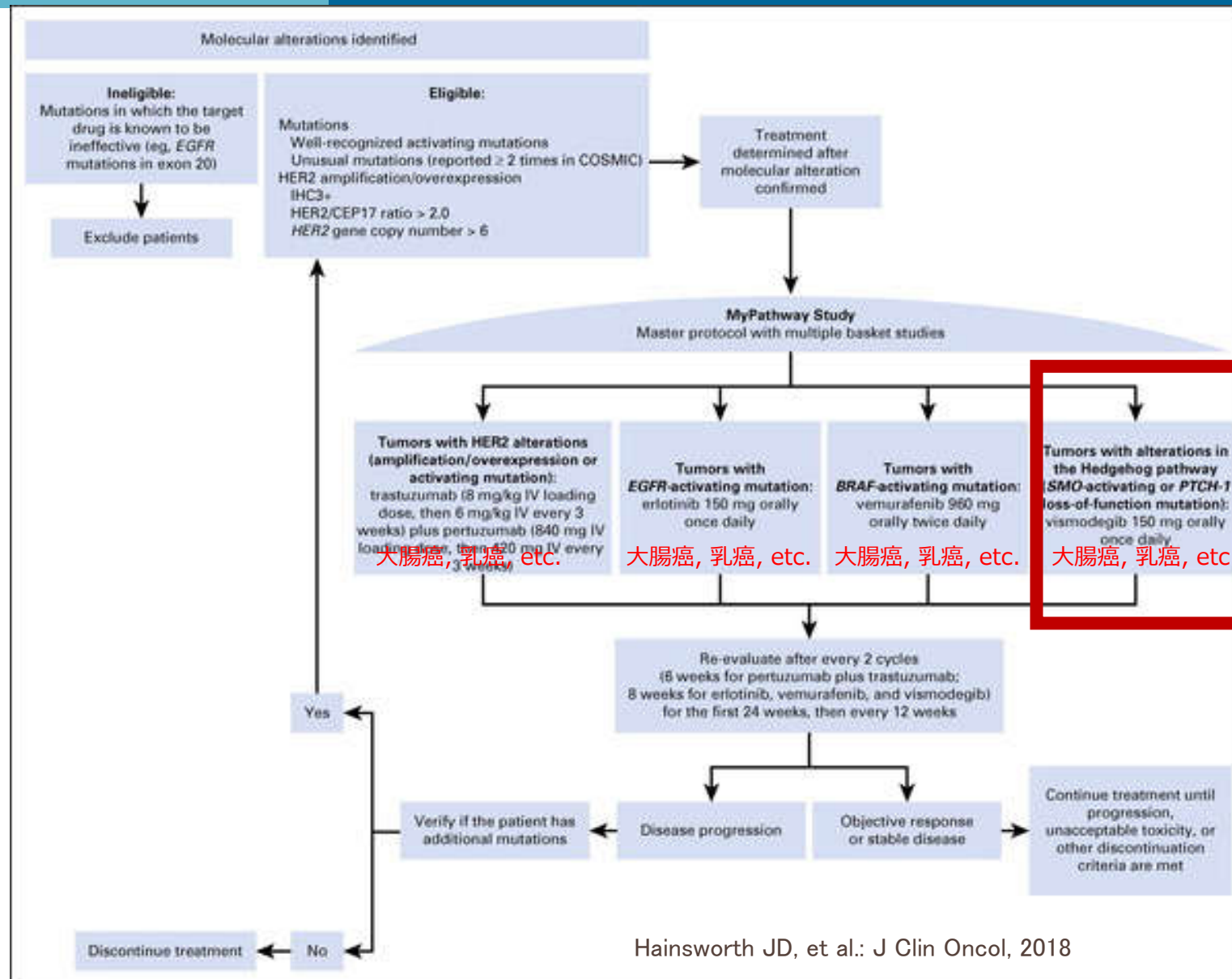
¹Sarah Cannon Research Institute, Nashville, TN, USA; ²Tennessee Oncology, PLLC, Nashville, TN, USA; ³University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, USA; ⁴Francis Crick Institute, London, UK; ⁵Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, USA; ⁶Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA; ⁷Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, USA; ⁸Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, CA, USA; ⁹Moore's Cancer Center, UC San Diego, San Diego, CA, USA

PRESENTED AT: ASCO ANNUAL MEETING '16

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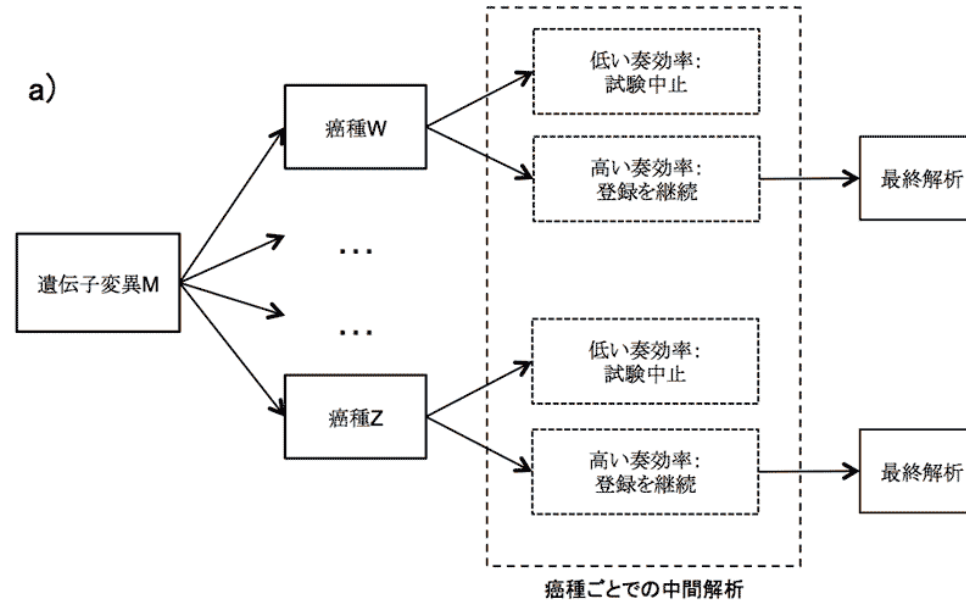
Presented by: Dr. John Hainsworth

N=129, HER2陽性、 BRAF陽性に変異がある 腫瘍を有する患者は奏効しやすい





癌種毎に解析する
ケース



癌種横断的に解析
するケース

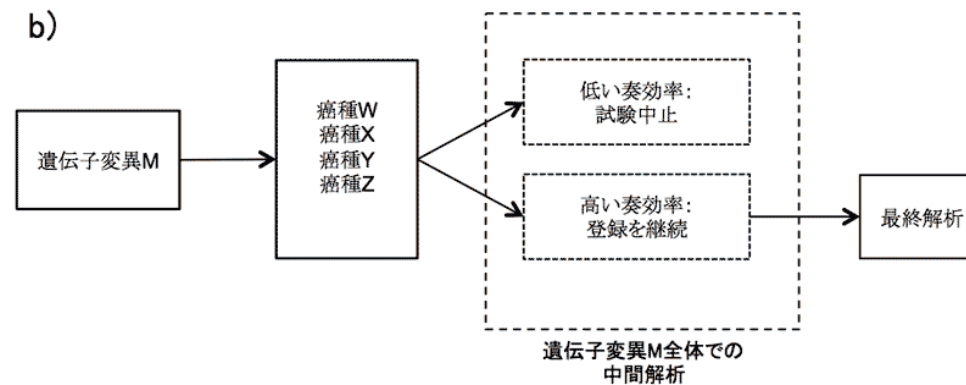


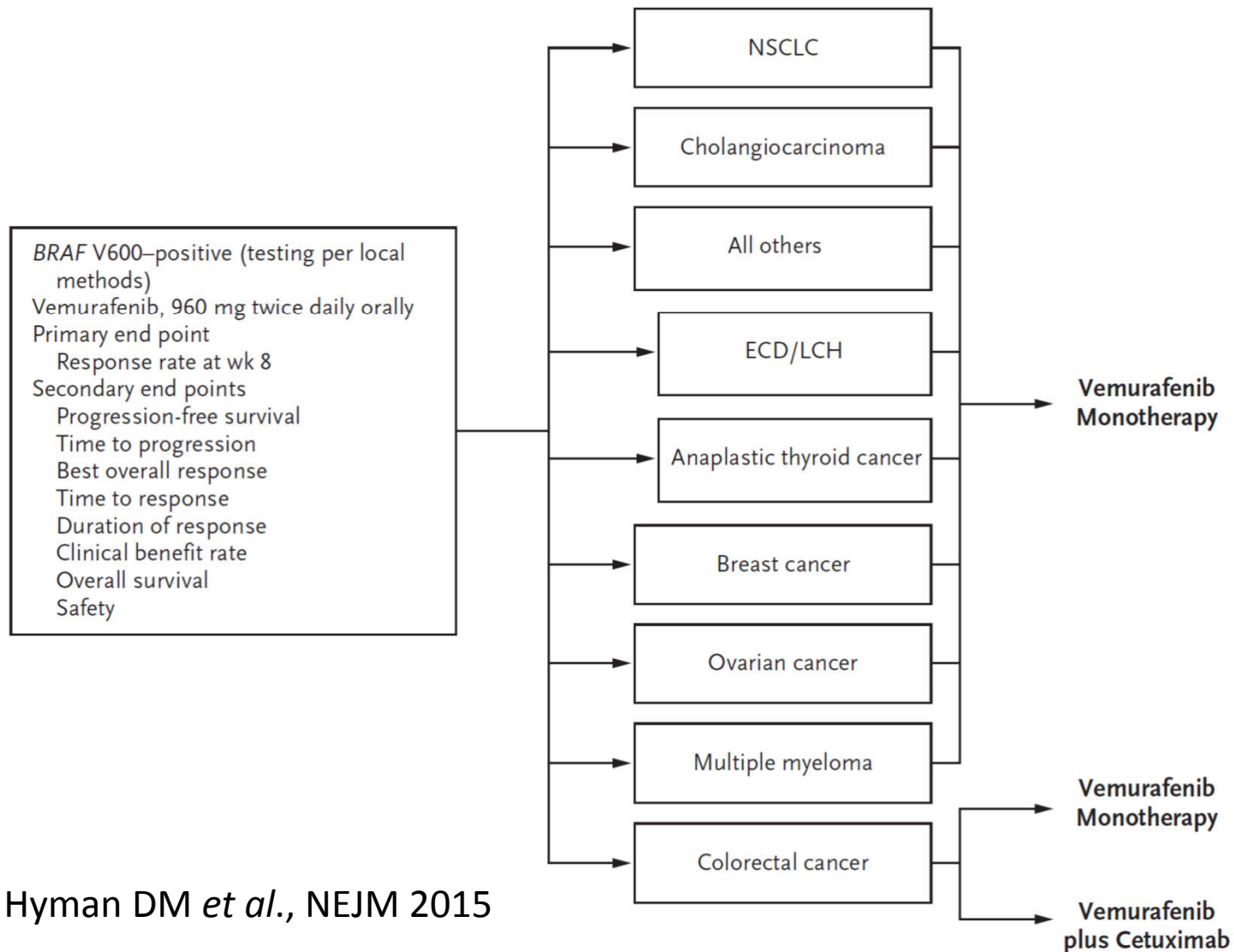
図3. バスケット試験におけるSimonの2段階デザインの利用

Basket試験の中間解析



- **癌種別に奏効率を評価する方法**
 - BRAF V600Eに対するベムラフェニブの試験
(Hyman DM *et al.*, NEJM 2015)
- **全癌種をまとめて奏効率を評価する方法**
 - 各癌種の人数が少ない場合に有用

ベムラフェニブ V600E, Basket試験



Hyman DM *et al.*, NEJM 2015



- 癌種間の奏効率が等しければ、癌種毎に解析する方法は、癌種間で「似ている（一様）」という情報を利用してないので損をしている
- 癌種間の奏効率が本質的に異なっていれば、全癌種をひとつに解析する方法は、間違った判断につながる
- この問題にもベイズ・アプローチ
- すでに得られているデータから、癌種間の奏効率の類似度を評価し、癌種ごとに奏効率を補正する。

癌種間の似かよりの程度と 各癌種の患者数に応じた推定



坂巻、山中 Lung Cancer Cutting Edge

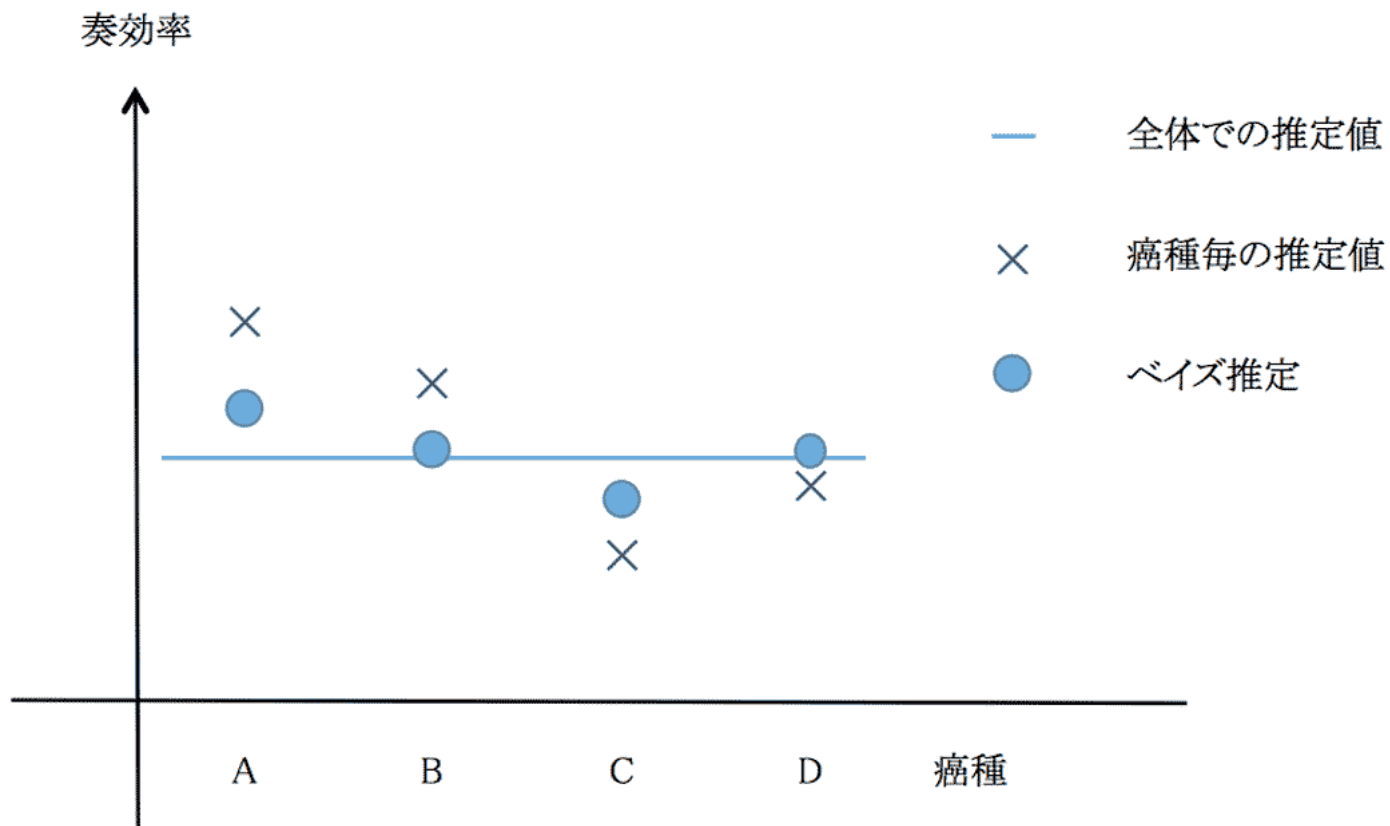


図4. ベイズ推定のイメージ



• 第 I 相デザイン

第 I 相試験のデザイン



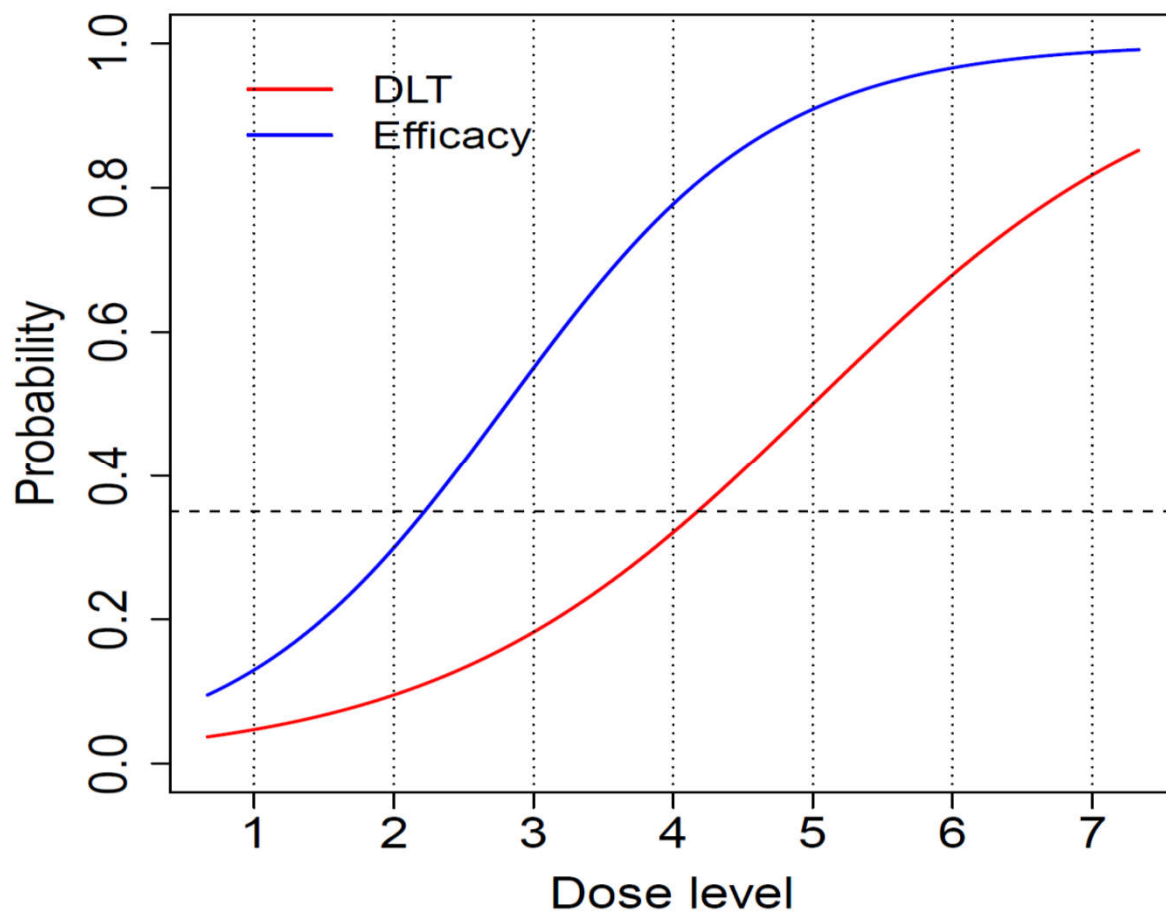
- **Rule-based vs Model-based**

第 I 相試験のデザイン



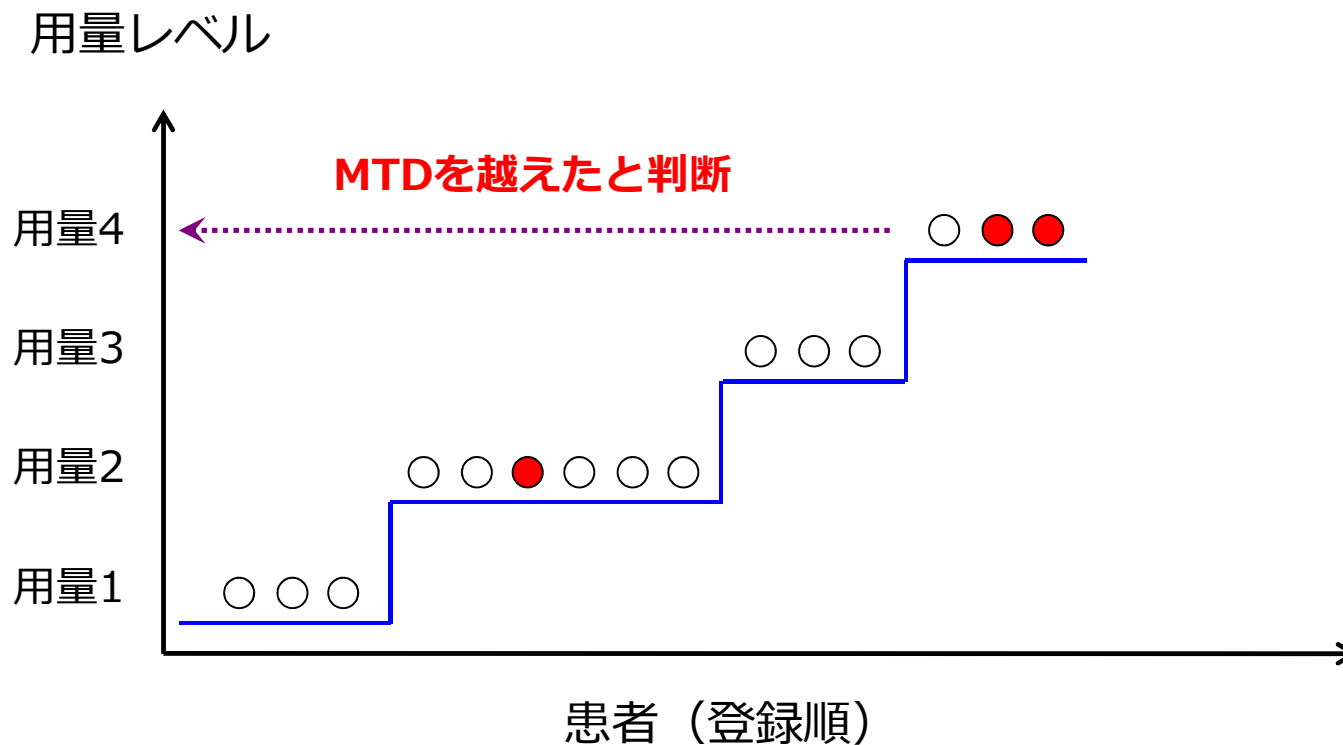
- **Rule-based** vs Model-based

用量－毒性曲線，用量－效果曲線



第 I 相試験のデザイン

- '3+3' or 'A+B' デザイン



'3+3' デザイン



- 試験前に「増量アルゴリズム」を設定
- **長所:**
 - わかりやすい。計算は必要なし
 - 試験運営が楽
- **短所:**
 - 全患者の毒性情報を用いて、次患者の用量を決めているわけではない
 - 1コホート数例、コホート間の情報を統合するわけではない。統計的に不安。

3例や6例に投与してわかること

発現率の95%信頼区間

- 3例中0例にDLT発現 [0.0 - 70.8%]
- 3例中1例にDLT発現 [0.8 - 90.6%]
- 3例中2例にDLT発現 [9.4 - 99.2%]

- 6例中1例にDLT発現 [0.4 - 64.2%]
- 6例中2例にDLT発現 [4.3 - 77.7%]

あれ、ギャンブル？



がん領域の第I相試験の多くに "3 + 3" デザイン

Update of the ASCO Policy Statement (2015)



“Excessive reliance on 3+3 may lead to failure in Phase 2 and 3”

VOLUME 33 · NUMBER 3 · JANUARY 20 2015

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

ASCO SPECIAL ARTICLE

American Society of Clinical Oncology Policy Statement Update: The Critical Role of Phase I Trials in Cancer Research and Treatment

Jeffrey S. Weber, Laura A. Levit, Peter C. Adamson, Suanna Bruinooge, Howard A. Burris III, Michael A. Carducci, Adam P. Dicker, Mithat Gönen, Stephen M. Keefe, Michael A. Postow, Michael A. Thompson, David M. Waterhouse, Susan L. Weiner, and Lynn M. Schuchter

Weber et al. (2015)

第 I 相試験のデザイン



- **Rule-based vs Model-based**

第 I 相試験のデザイン

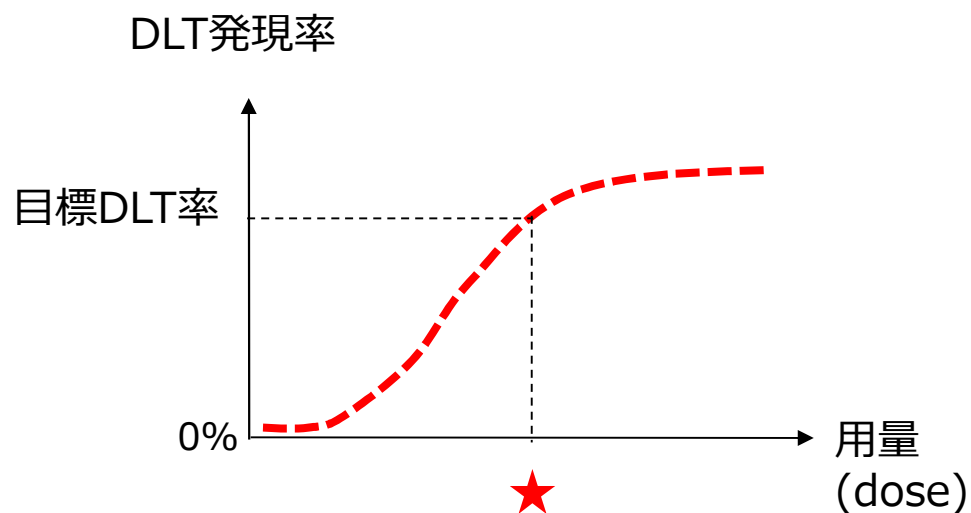


- Rule-based vs **Model-based**

Continual Reassessment Method (CRM) のイメージ

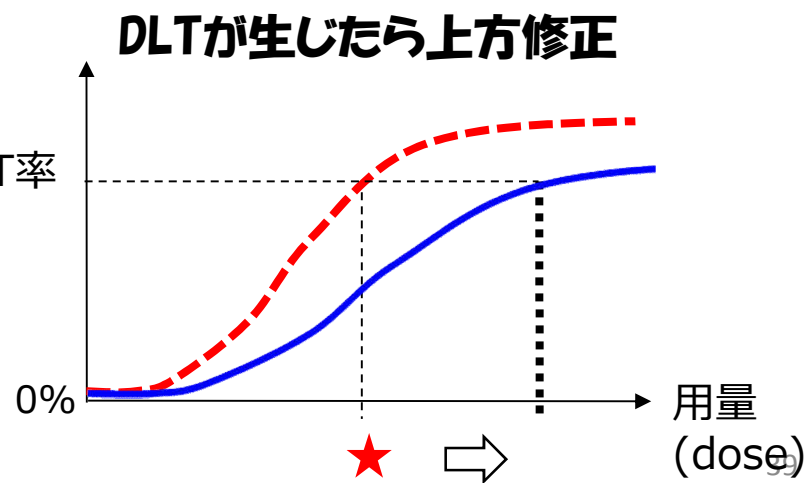
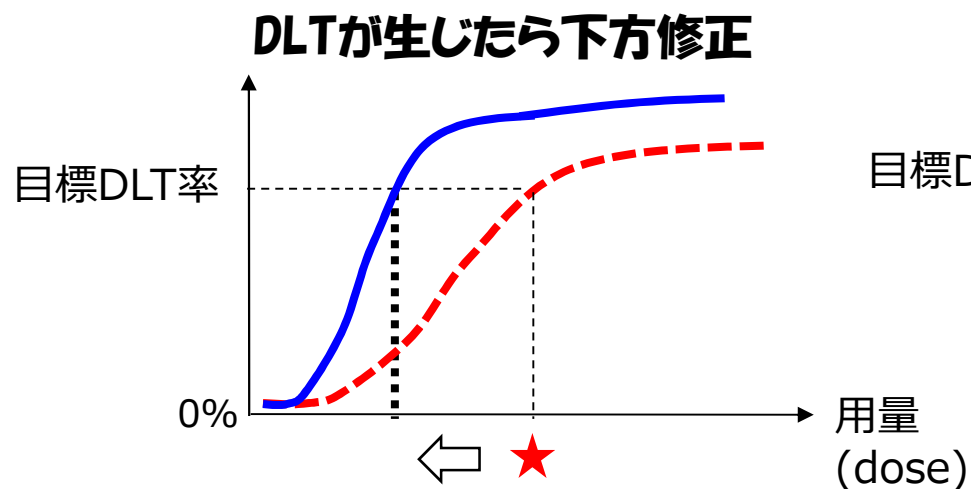


用量 - 毒性モデルの設定



$$\Pr[\text{DLT発現} \mid \text{dose}]$$

1例 (または数例ごと) のデータが得られるたびに、それまで得られた全データを用いて、発現率曲線を推定





Model-based デザイン

- 患者データが得られる度に，用量－毒性曲線を推定
- 各用量のDLT率を推定し，次患者への投与量を決定
- **長所:**
 - 目標DLT率を目指せる
 - 迅速な増量も可能
 - 統計的に精緻化されている
- **短所:**
 - 増減量の規準がわかりにくい
 - 試験運営が複雑



What we need is a Simple and Accurate method

Favorable advantages for both designs

3+3(simple)



CRM(accuracy)



Model-basedだけど、Rule-based

BOIN (Bayesian Optimal INterval designs)

λ_e, λ_d are determined according to the tolerance limit value of DLT onset.

boundaries	Target toxicity rate ϕ					
	0.15	0.2	0.25	0.3	0.35	0.4
λ_e	0.118	0.157	0.197	0.236	0.276	0.316
λ_d	0.179	0.238	0.298	0.358	0.419	0.479

e.g. If the tolerance limit is set to 30%, $\lambda_e=23.6\%$, $\lambda_d=35.8\%$

この2つの数字は固定

BOINデザインの 手順



1. Start at the lowest dose.
2. Allocate a patient at the current dose (level j), assess toxicity, and calculate p_j .
3. Escalation or de-escalation the dose according to the following rules:
 - $p_j \leq \lambda_e \Rightarrow$ Escalation the dose level by 1 stage
 - $p_j \geq \lambda_d \Rightarrow$ De-escalation the dose level by 1 stage
 - $\lambda_e < p_j < \lambda_d \Rightarrow$ Dose level remains the same
4. Repeat 2, 3 for the number of pre-determined patients
5. The MTD result is obtained after statistical analysis.



Take Home Message

- 悪性腫瘍のことを良く知ってる統計家と協調しましょう
- ゲノム医療開発に向けた試験デザインの幅が広がります