

More Questions Than Answers- Toward Efficient Generation of High-Quality Evidence

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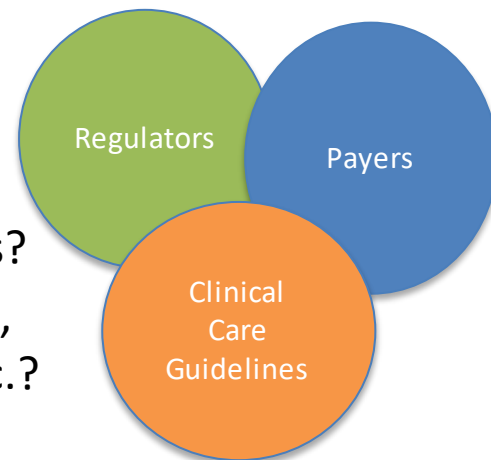
U.S. Food and Drug Administration



- I have no financial relationships to disclose

Many Important Questions

- Does an investigational treatment's efficacy outweigh its risks?
- Is a new treatment better than an existing treatment?
- What is the best sequence of approved drugs in a disease?
- Is it equally effective to de-escalate a treatment?
- Is it more effective to escalate treatment for high-risk groups?
- What is the safety and effectiveness of a drug in older adults, racial/ethnic subgroups, patients with organ dysfunction, etc.?
- What is the optimal dose and schedule?



Answers to these questions can impact clinical decisions and patient access to important cancer therapies- **Evidence must be high quality**

Every Question Cannot be Answered by Traditional Centralized Complex Explanatory Randomized Trials

- \$ Lengthy, expensive process
- Extraordinary pressure on research staff including:
 - Nurses, research assistants, investigators
- Significant burden on patients

Consider a Range of Design and Data Source Options Depending on Context

Leverage
Appropriate
Design Elements

Master Protocols
Adaptive Designs
Common Controls
Decentralized Trial
Elements

Reduce
Complexity
Where Possible

Focused objectives
Reduced collection
Pragmatic Trial
Elements

Consider All Data
Sources

Trial Data
Patient-Generated Data
(ePRO, etc.)
Electronic Health
Records
Registries

Take Home Points

- High quality evidence is needed more than ever
- We can be more thoughtful about **what, how** and **where** we obtain evidence- considering all appropriate design and data source options
- Ongoing trials are deploying various decentralized and pragmatic design elements- it can be done
- Appropriate design elements and data sources depend on the regulatory objective, disease and treatment context. Meet with FDA review Division.