Metrics on Technical Risks, Clinical Development Times, and Approval Times for Cancer Drugs

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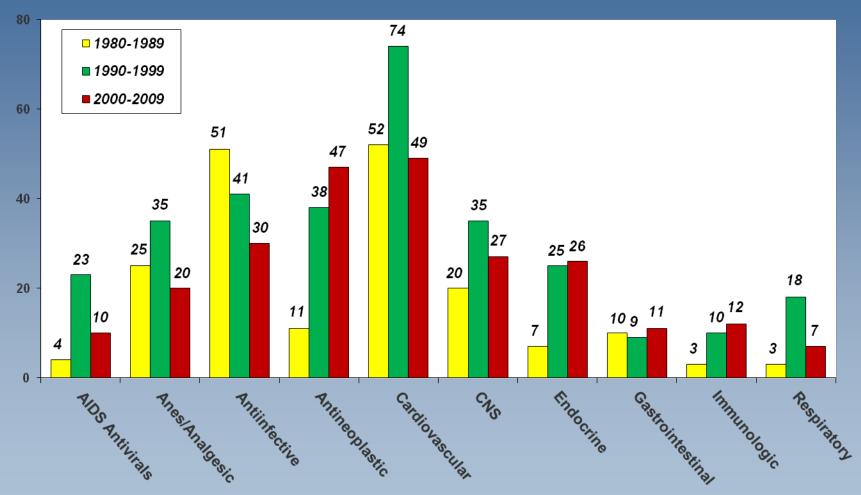


Agenda

- Cancer drug development approval trends
- Cancer drug development risk: probability of obtaining regulatory marketing approval
- The clinical development phase for cancer drugs
- The regulatory approval phase for cancer drugs

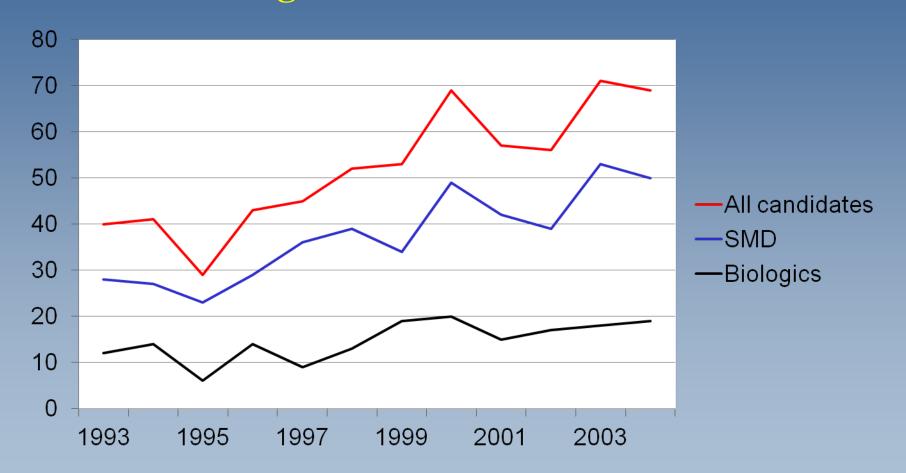
Cancer Drug Development Trends

Number of U.S. New Drug Approvals by Therapeutic Class and Decade



Source: Kaitin and DiMasi, Clin Pharmacol Ther 2011;89(2):183-188

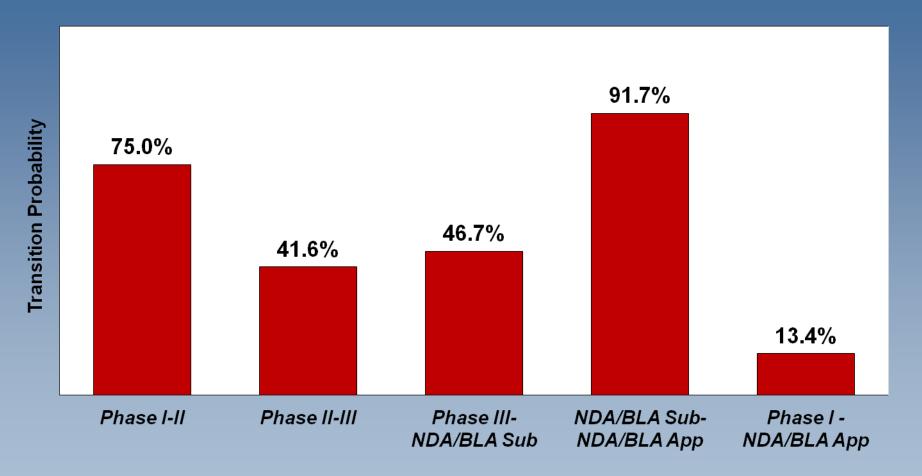
Number of New Cancer Drugs Entering Clinical Testing Per Year From 1993 to 2004



Source: Tufts CSDD

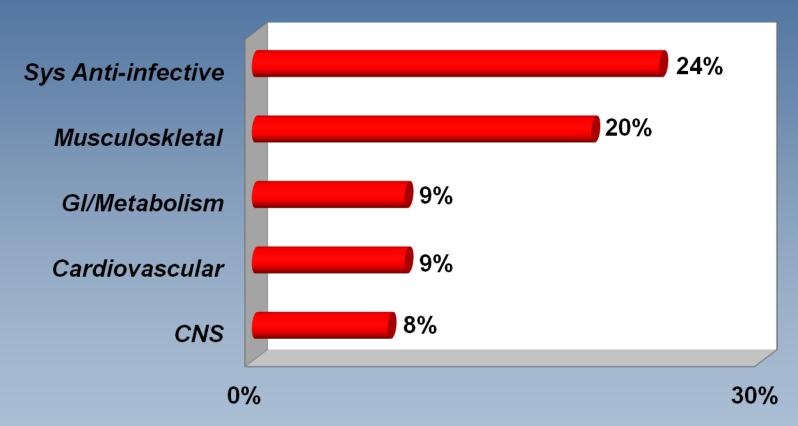
Risks in Cancer Drug Development

Phase Transition Probabilities for Cancer Drugs First Entering Clinical Pipeline, 1993-2004



Source: Tufts CSDD

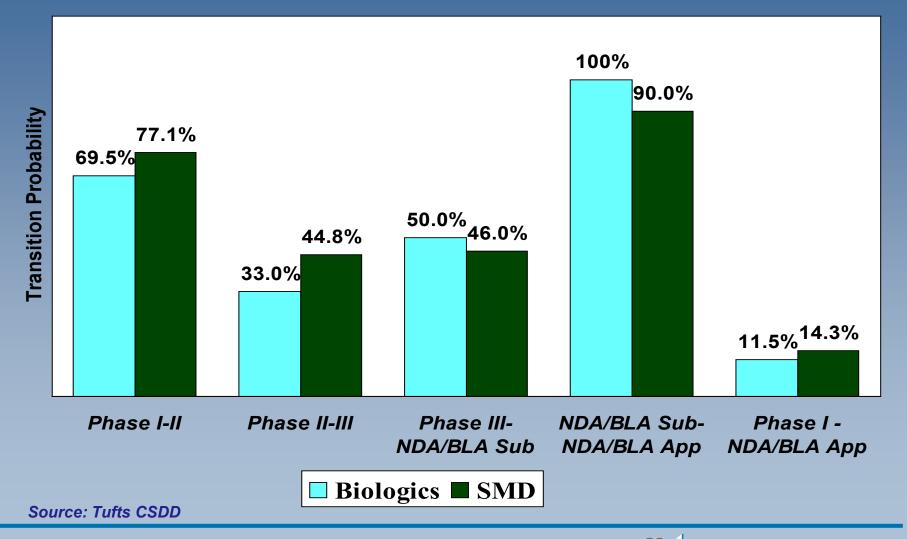
Clinical Approval Success Rates by Therapeutic Class



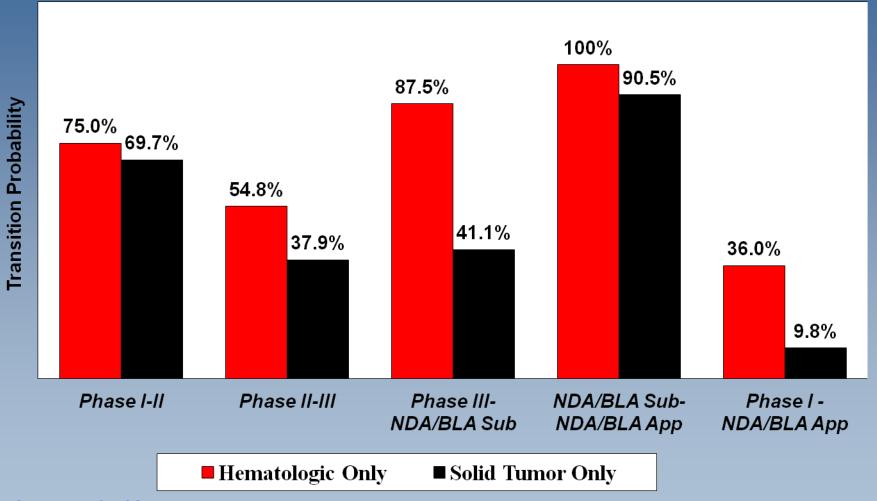
Data from top 50 firms

Source: DiMasi et al., Clin Pharmacol Ther 2010;87(3):272-277

Phase Transition Probabilities for Cancer Drugs by Molecule Type (First Human Testing, 1993-2004)



Phase Transition Probabilities for Cancer Drugs by Cancer Type (First Human Testing, 1993-2004)



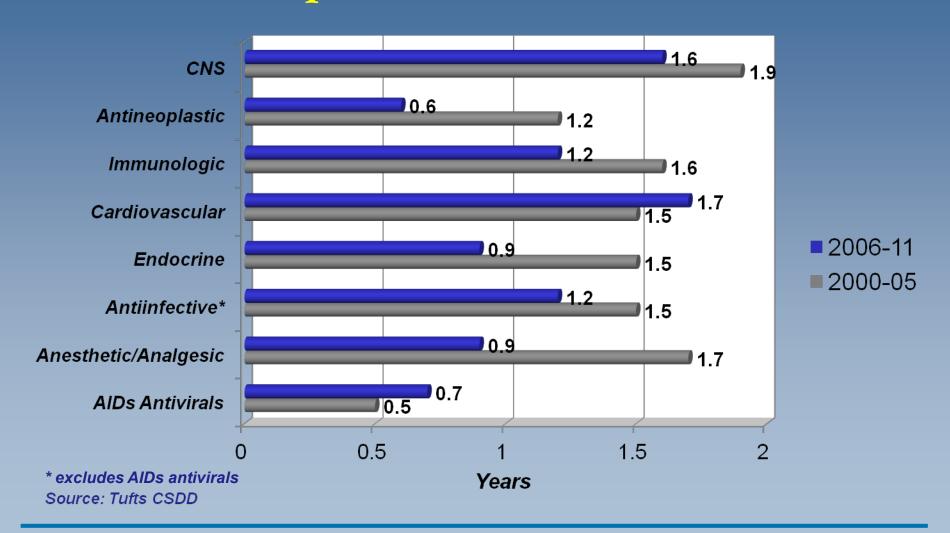
Source: Tufts CSDD

Cancer Drug Development and Approval Times

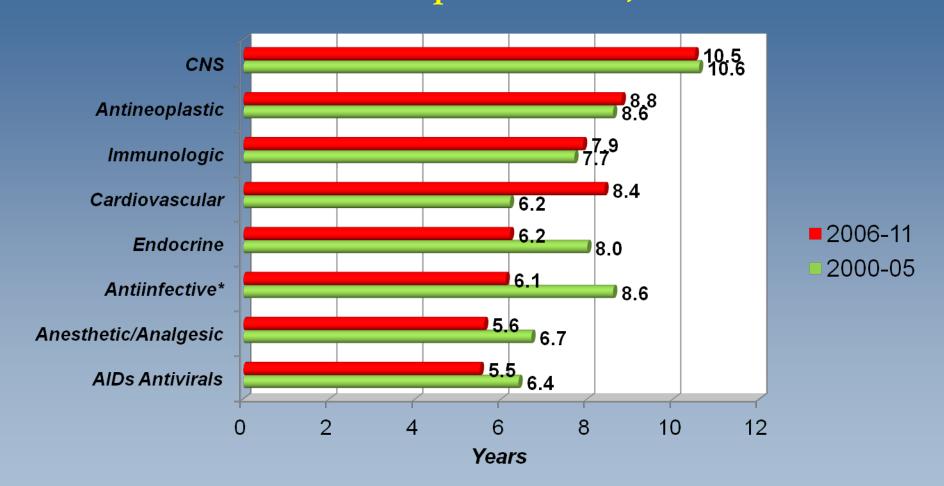
Clinical Development Times Vary by Period and Across Therapeutic Classes, 2000-2011



U.S. Approval Times by Period and Therapeutic Class, 2000-2011



Clinical Development Plus Approval Phase Times by Period and Therapeutic Class, 2000-2011



^{*} excludes AIDs antivirals Source: Tufts CSDD

Number of FDA Review Cycles (FY96-06) for Approved Drugs by Therapeutic Class

	1 CYCLE	2 CYCLES	3 CYCLES	4 CYCLES	5 CYCLES
Analg/Anesth n=24	62.5% n=15	25.0% n=6	12.5% n=3		
Anti-infective n=55	69.1% n=38	27.3% n=15	3.6% n=2		
Anti-neoplastic n=43	67.4% n=29	23.3% n=10	9.3% n=4		
Cardiovascular n=58	39.9% n=22	46.6% n=27	8.6% n=5	6.9% n=4	
CNS n=29	17.2% n=5	62.1% n=18	20.7% n=6		
Endocrine n=33	66.7% n=22	18.2% n=6	15.2% n=5		
Gastrointestinal n=12	25.0% n=3	41.7% n=5	33.3% n=4		
Immunologic n=15	60.0% n=9	20.0% n=3	13.3% n=2		6.7% n=1
Respiratory n=9	33.3% n=3	44.4% n=4	22.2% n=2		
Miscellaneous n=20	30.0% n=6	60.0% n=12	10.0% n=2		

Source: DiMasi and Faden, Drug Information Journal 2009;43(2):201-225

FDA Special Designation Trends

	Oncology 2002-2006	Oncology 2007-2011	Non- Oncology 2002-2006	Non- Oncology 2007-2011
Orphan	42%	57%	21%	22%
FT	73%	38%	15%	9%
AA	46%	17%	7%	5%
Any	77%	67%	29%	29%

FT = Fast Track
AA = Accelerated Approval
Any = FT, AA, and/or Orphan

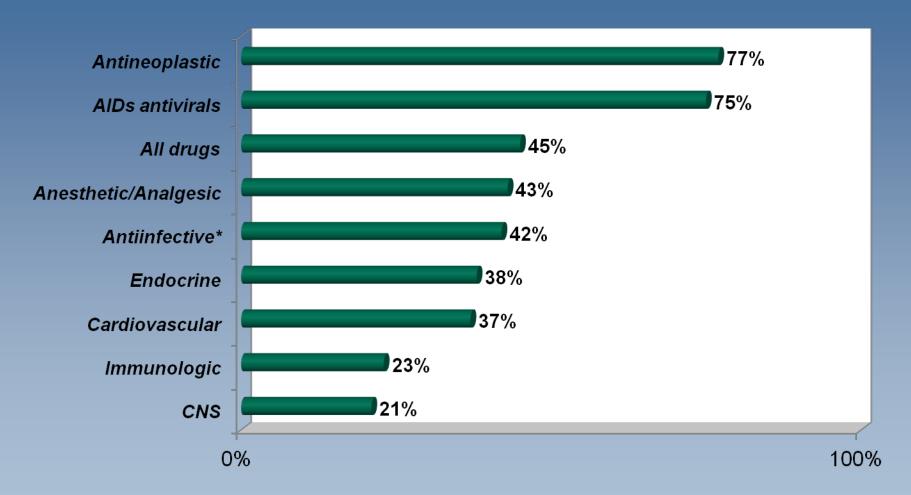
Source: Tufts CSDD Impact Report, vol 14, no 5, Sept/Oct 2012

Special Designation Status (FT, AA, EC & Orphan) Had Little Impact on Oncology Drug Approval Times in the U.S. and EU (2007-2011 approvals)



Source: Tufts CSDD Impact Report, vol 14, no 5, Sept/Oct 2012

Share of Approvals with FDA Priority Rating by Therapeutic Class, 2000-2011



* excludes AIDs antivirals Source: Tufts CSDD

Conclusions

- ➤ Technical risk in cancer drug development is very high, although the risk in some therapeutic classes is greater
- Cancer drug development risks vary significantly by cancer type, but not molecule size
- Clinical development times for cancer drugs are relatively high
- Approval phase times for cancer drugs, though, are relatively low
- Cancer drugs are much more likely to be included in special FDA programs designed to speed development and/or review
- Special FDA program status, however, is not associated with shorter approval times for cancer drugs

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