In Vitro Diagnostic Device Evaluation and Safety

IOM Workshop on Evidence Generation for Genomic Test Development
Washington, DC
November 17, 2010

Robert L. Becker, Jr., MD, PhD Chief Medical Officer, OIVD

Disclosures

- None with respect to commerce.
- Personal opinions and simplifications. Policy not made here!

Personalized Medicine Stakeholders

- Regulatory
- Epi/EBR
- Health care providers
- Payors
- Academic/Gov't R&D
- Industry
- Patients
- Others

Medical Devices (Including IVDs) Safety

• There is reasonable assurance ... that the probable benefits ... outweigh any probable risks. [21CFR860.7(d)(1)]

Effectiveness

• There is reasonable assurance that ... the use of the device ... will provide clinically significant results. [21CFR860.7(e)(1)]

Risk-Based Classification of IVDs

- Class III: most complex, high risk
 - e.g. cancer diagnosis or screening, drug selection
 - Premarket Application [PMA]
 - Safety, effectiveness
- Class II: more complex, moderate risk
 - e.g. prognosis, monitoring in already diagnosed cancer patients
 - Premarket Notification [510(k)]
 - Substantial equivalence, special controls
- Class I: common, low risk devices
 - Most exempt from premarket submission
 - General controls

IVD Regulation Aims

Clarity and reliability concerning:

- Test Description
- Intended Use
- Instructions for Use
- Performance Claims
- Manufacturing
- Problem Detection/Resolution

Performance Claims

- Analytical Validity
 - Sufficiently accurate and precise measurement of the analyte
- Clinical Validity
 - Biological/medical significance of the test result
- Clinical Utility
 - Impact on patient care and outcome

Challenges in Establishing Analytical Validity

- Reference methods and materials
- Analytical specifications for multivariate tests
- Clinical samples (number, kind, age/storage, spanning the range of analytical requirements)
- Full-spectrum assessment (pre-analytical, complete analytical process)

Challenges in Establishing Clinical Validity

- Sufficient number of patients/samples
 - Rare alleles, private variants/mutations
- Representative sampling of patients
 - Biased selection, subsets by design
- Diagnostic "truth"
 - "Soft" reference diagnosis, verification bias
- Follow-up/Outcome
 - Time/cost, endpoints

Omapro and T315I Testing

NDA 022-374 OMAPRO (omacetaxine mepesuccinate) for injection [ODAC, March 2010]

- Accrual using multiple independently developed laboratory tests
- Gaps, discordances with central labs' testing
- "VOTE: Should a well characterized *in vitro* diagnostic to identify patients with the T315I mutation be required and reviewed by the FDA and correlated to clinical trial results prior to approval of omacetaxine for the proposed indication?"
- RESULT: Yes=7, No=1, Abstain=0

New Drug, New Test (Indications)

Basel, 23 April 2010

Genentech submits supplemental application to FDA for Herceptin in advanced HER2-positive stomach cancer

http://www.roche.com/investors/ir update/inv-update-2010-04-23.htm

Aug 11, 2009

Dako enters collaboration with Genentech on diagnostic tests for patients with stomach cancer

http://www.dako.com/us/index/aboutdako/newsevents/news_dako_enters_collaboration_with_genentech_on_diag nostic_tests.htm?setCountry=true&purl=index/aboutdako/newsevents/news/news_dako_enters_collaboration_with_genentech_on_diagnostic_tests.htm

Basel, 21 October 2010

FDA approves Herceptin for HER2-positive metastatic stomach cancer

First targeted medicine shown to improve overall survival in HER2-positive stomach and gastroesophageal junction cancers

http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2010/103792s5250lbl.pdf

Progress for Analytical Validation

- Technical assessment and standards
 - MAQC, NIST, industry
- Analytical and clinical specifications coordinated during test design, verification, validation
 - Medical decision points
- Sample collection, storage, annotation
 - Gov't, industry, patient groups

Progress for Clinical Validation

- Clinical sample specification, acquisition, retention, maintenance, accessibility
- Well-matched (incremental?) intended use, evidence, and claims
- Coordination between therapeutic product and diagnostic device developers and reviewers
- Better study/trial designs

Personalized Medicine Stakeholders

- Regulatory
- Epi/EBR
- Health care providers
- Payors
- Academic/Gov't R&D
- Industry
- Patients
- Others