Interpreting and Conducting Practice-Based Research: An Overview of Real-World Evidence

June 29, 2021





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Webinar Agenda and Faculty

- Overview of Real-World Evidence (RWE)
- Conducting Real-World Studies
- Payer Use of RWE
- RWE and the Managed Care Pharmacy Research Agenda
- Q&A



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- Editor-in-Chief, Journal of Managed Care & Specialty Pharmacy

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Overview of Real-World Evidence (RWE)





Real-World Data (RWD)

- Data relating to patient health status and/or the delivery of health care routinely collected from a variety of sources
- Example sources:
 - claims and billing data
 - electronic health record (EHR)
 - clinical registries
 - digital health data

Real-World Evidence (RWE)

- The clinical evidence regarding the usage and potential benefits or risks of a medical product derived from analysis of RWD
- Example study designs:
 - case control
 - retrospective cohort
 - prospective cohort
 - pragmatic trials

Spectrum of RWD in Clinical Studies

Interventional, Randomized

Randomized controlled trials

- Assess trial feasibility
- Identify trial sites
- Support secondary endpoints

Interventional, Non-randomized

Single-arm trial with historical control

- Identify historical control group
- Data used to support clinical evaluation

Non-interventional, Non-randomized

Retrospective or prospective observational studies

> RWD used to generate RWE in cohort, case control and pragmatic studies

Increasing reliance on RWD

LUTATHERA°

(Brineura (cerliponase alfa)

Slide adopted from FDA

Study design

Use of RWD

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MBLINCYTO

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Observational Study Designs



Wikipedia

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Pragmatic Trial Designs

		Randomized controlled trial	Pragmatic clinical trial
Selection criteria	ų	Predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria	Minimal; real-world patient population(s)
Data collection		Rigorous process	Real world + additional sources
Monitoring		Strict monitoring	Routine clinical care
Follow-up	R	Usually shorter follow-up and frequent visits	Longer follow-up, with few mandatory visits
Medication adherence	Ü	High	Low
Outcomes	1	Usually include hard or objective outcomes; few may be patient reported	May be entirely subjective or patient reported; occasionally objective
Data quality and internal validity		Excellent	Intermediate
Cost per patient	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	High	Intermediate
Stakeholder audience	ŝ	Traditionally of value to regulatory authorities and clinicians	Of value to regulatory authorities, payers, and clinicians

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2590143520300038

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Conducting Real-World Studies



RWE Gaining Prominence Among Regulatory, Policy, Provider and Payer Decision Makers

FRAMEWORK FOR FDA'S REAL-WORLD EVIDENCE PROGRAM

FDA U.S. FOOD & DRUG

21st Century Cures Act

21ST CENTURY CURES ACT:

An Act to accelerate the discovery, development, and delivery of 21st century cures,



Signed into law on December 13, 2016

Provisions for sNDA allowing companies to provide ... "real world evidence" such as observational studies, insurance claims data, patient input, and anecdotal data ... ,

International Journal of Technology assessment in Beahl Scn. 31:171.2 (2015), 90–98. C: monlog linesway: Technology Assessment in Beahl Scn. 31:171.2 (2015), 90–98. C: monlog linesway: Technology Assessment in Beahl Scn. 31:171.2 (2015), 90–98. In Technology Distribution of the Scn. 31:171.2 (2015), 90–98. In Tec

PAYER PERSPECTIVES ON FUTURE ACCEPTABILITY OF COMPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS AND RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS RESEARCH

Rachael Moloney Center for Medical Technology Policy rochael.moloney@cmtpnet.org

December 2018 www.fda.gov Penny Mohr Patient-Centered Outcames Research Institute Emme Have, Keonal Shah, Martina Garau, Adrian Towse Office of Health Economics



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SOUNDING BOARD

Real-World Evidence - What Is It and What Can It Tell Us?

Rachel E. Sherman, M.D., M.P.H., Steven A. Anderson, Ph.D., M.P.P., Gerald J. Dal Pan, M.D., M.H.S., Gerry W. Gray, Ph.D., Thomas Gross, M.D., M.P.H.,

RWE and Efficacy/Effectiveness Measures

Example: Multiple Sclerosis (MS)

- Efficacy Measures
 - ✓ Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS)
 - ✓MRI activity
 - ✓Number of relapses

Effectiveness Measures

- ✓ Reduction in mortality
- ✓Number of symptom-free days
- ✓ Patient quality of life (QoL)
- ✓Absenteeism and productivity





Experimental vs. Observational

Experimental



- Efficacy: "Can it work?"
- Causation

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- Randomization
- Low generalizability

Observational



- Effectiveness: "Does it work?"
- Correlation
- Non-randomized (self-selected)
- High generalizability

RWE Applications

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RWE can be useful for many activities:



ndation

Limitations of RWE

- RWE is subject to numerous biases:
 - Bias is prejudice in favor of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another, usually in a way considered to be unfair.
 - Selection bias (where patient groups are not comparable)
 - Performance bias (where patients are exposed to different interventions)
 - Exclusion bias (when patients are lost to follow-up because of sickness)
 - Detection bias (where patients are assessed at different points in time)
- Confounding
 - Confounding is when the measured association between an exposure and disease occurrence is distorted by an imbalance between exposed and non-exposed persons with regard to one or more risk factors for the disease
- Observational studies potentially have high external validity and low internal validity
 - Reduction of bias can enhance internal validity

Trade-Off Between Internal and External Validity

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Sources of Real-World Evidence

Healthcare Databases

Systems into which healthcare providers enter routine clinical and laboratory data during usual clinical practice

- Typically electronic health records (EHRs)
- · Document the care that was provided to a patient

Administrative Claims Databases

Medical and pharmacy claims systems

• Document the care that was paid for by a payer

The ideal source would be an EHR that is linked to a claims database, with PRO data, biomarker test results and data on mortality and health care disparities!

https://rwe-navigator.eu/use-real-world-evidence/sources-of-real-world-data/patient-powered-research-networks/

Sample Study



Retrospective Analysis of Clinical Outcomes

Real-world disease response to secondline pomalidomide for relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma: A US. multisite. retrospective chart review study

Tomer Mark, Zoe Clancy, Ryan Thomas, Angelica Falkenstein, Jonathan Kish

Poster presented at AMCP 2021: April 12-16, 2021: Virtual.

Real-world disease response to second-line pomalidomide for relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma: a US, multisite, retrospective chart review study

Tomer Mark,¹ Zoe Clancy,² Ryan Thomas,² Angelica Falkenstein,³ Jonathan Kish³

"University of Colorado School of Medicine, Aurora, CO; "Bristol Avers Squibb, Princeton, NJ; "Cardinal Health, Cardinal Health, Dublin, OH; USA

Introduction

- · The standard of care for patients with newly clagnosed multiple myeloma-(MA) includes the immunomoculatory agent tenslidomide (LEN), either in combination with dexamethasone (DEX) or in combination with DEX plus bortezomib (BORT), a proteasome inhibitor (PI)*
- Although first-line (1L) LEN-based therapy has dramatically increased time to relapse and overall surrival (OS) in patients with MM, all
- nation is eventually relative and require further therapy Pomalidomide (POM), in combination with DEX, is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with AW who have received a 2 prior therapies including IEN and a PL and have demonstrated disease.
- progression on or within 60 days of completion of the last therapy Moreover, POM has been shown to induce apoptotic activity in
- LEN-resistant cell tines⁵ There is a lack of consensus on the most appropriate therapy for
- patients following 1L LEN induction therapy, particularly for patients refractory to LEN · Few real-world studies have evaluated c/nical outcomes for patients
- prescribed LLLEN who subsequently receive second-line (2L) PD/A Objective
- To compare real-world disease response (very good partial response or better [2 VCPR]], median progression-free survival (PFS), and 12-month OS rates for patients with relapsed and refractory MM (BRMM) who received ZL POW-based or ZL non-POW-based triplet regimens, following 1L LEN-based treatment

Methods

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- An observational, retrospective cohort study of patients with RRAM treated by physicians in the Cardinal Health Oncology Provided Extended Network (OPEN)
- OPEN is a community of > 800 private practice and hospital-based oncologists/hematologists across the US Data were abstracted into an electronic case report form ieCRE) by the
- physicians responsible for the care and management of the patient Bealthcare powerlers (BCP) selected patients based on the Inclusional
- exclusion criteria (Figure 1) until 300 patients were recruited across 2 cphorts Figure 1, Study selection criteria and cohorts

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8 = 1/4 Umorg these way received subscrucet therapy; only evaluated during assument as dy pe 5. jets of dire; HCE healt Vare providers. PNL and include, KAL multiple nye and POX parallelamine.

Presented at the Academy of Managed Care Pharmacy (AMCP) Annual Meeting, April 12-16, 2071







- Data points collected in the eCRE included
- HCP characteristics and patient demographic
- Clinical characteristics at diagoosis and initiation of therapies Including International Staging System (195) stage, cytogenetics Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECDG) performance status, a incru pog obi lins
- Treatment patterns, including dates of initiation/discontinuation dose modifications, and rationale for discontinuation.
- Clinical outcomes, Including M-protein nadir, sest response to therapy, minimal residual disease, and data of progression death
- Responses to therapy were aggregated for analysis Demographics and clinical characteristics were compared between 2L POW and 2L non-POW cohorts using >2-test for categorical variables and t-test for continuous variables with P + 0.05 as the threshold for
- statistical simificance Logistic regression was used to estimate the likelihood of disease
- response in 2L (a VGPR) acjusted for demographic and clinical variables The Kaplan-Weier method was used to estimate time to event outcomes

Results

- Overview of cohorts
- 126 ZL PDM-treated and 174 ZL non-POM-treated patients were identified by 49 HCPs
- Of the 49 US HCPs, 41% practiced in the 20% in the West, and 16% in the East reg - Most HCPs practices in small 2-5 HCP (33
- and large > 10 HCP (232.) private practic in community hospitals (10%) and acader
- were solo practitiopers (45). POM-treated patients were more commonl.
- P = 0.03 and had worse ISS stage P = 0.02num-PDM-treated patients (Table 1)
- The most commonly prescribed ZL POM regimen was POM-datatumumab (DARA)-DEK (47%) and 2L non-POM regimen was DARA-BORT-DEX (DVd; 73%) (Figure 3)
- Clinical outcomes
- > VGPR was achieved by 78.6% of 2L POM-treated and 51.7% of 2L non-PDM-treated patients (P < 0.0001) (Figure 4)
- Adjusted for other clinical factors (Table 2), patients treated with 2L POM-based regimens were 4.5 times more likely to achieve ≥ VGPR compared with those who received 2L non-POW-pased regimens

Characteristic	2L PDA IN - 126)	2L non-POM (N = 174)	P value
Age at initiation of 2L, mean (SD), years	66.0 (10.1)	65.3 (10.9)	C.57
Male, n (S)	82 (67.J)	96 (53.2)	C.03
Race, n (%) White Black/AthCan American Other	BS (69.8) 27 (21.4) 11 (8.7)	116 (66.7) 42 (24.1) 16 (9.2)	5.0×
Duration of 1L therapy, mean (SD), months	8.1 (5.9)	8.4 (5.0)	0.63
1L treatment-free interval,* mean (50), months	12.1 (15.6)	12.5 (16.3)	C.82
Outcome of 1L therapy, n (%) Refractory to LEN Relapsed	29 (23.0) 97 (77.0)	26 (14.9) 148 (85.1)	C.07
Storn cell transplant prior to 2L initiation, n (%)	38 (30.2)	55 (21.6)	C.09
ISS stage at initiation of 2L, n (3) I II Unknown	2 (1.6) 41 (32.5) 70 (55.6) 13 (10.3)	10 (5.8) 40 (23.0) 104 (59.8) 20 (11.5)	C U2
High-risk cytogenetics,? n (%)	85 (67,4)	111 (63.8)	G 51
ECDG P5, n (%) 0-1 2 2	95 (75.4) 31 (24.6)	111 (63.8) 65 (36.2)	C.03

Three from discontinuation of Turtherapy units instation of 20 therapy; may include The true documentation of 1, through the motion of the following detector: while the following detector with the detector of the following detector is t

foure 3. Treatment regimens in 21.4



Other factors predictive of ≥ VGPR included longer duration of 1L therapy, ECOG performance status of 0-1, and sterr cell transplate

died (Figure 5) Email: http://www.globalbrismecinfo.com

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4L. secand the: CR, periodic respon- stringer, CR, SGPR, very good PR. Table 2, Akultivariate model of	33.2 1674 8; POA, 50%2.5damie	PR s pro te: PR, partos res		1.0 6 8 6 9 0 6 4 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0	
In 2L Predictors of a VGPR in 2L (N = 275 patients with known response to 2L)	Adjusted DR	95% CI	P value	0 Linetra	5
POM vs.non-POM	4.48	2.41 8.30	< 0.0001	176	101
Age at initiation of ZL, years	0.99	0.97-1.03	0.85	174	1.6
Female vs male	1.16	0.65 2.05	0.63		Patie
1L LEN refractory disease vs not refractory	0.92	0.40-2.11	0.84	2L PCA 2L non-PCA 2L second line; 2L	12) 17- CONTREE
ECOG PS 0-1 vs a 2 at initiation of 2L	2.03	1.10-3.76	0.02	POw, to neithbaild:	
Duration of 1L therapy, mean,	1.10	1.02.1.17	< 0.01	Conclusio	ne

1.03 1.17 manths 1L treatment-free interval. 1.01 0.99-1.04 0.28 mean months No renal failure at initiation of 2L 1.70 0.62.2.34 0.60 renal failure tein cell transplant prior to 2 1.0+6.20 0.04 nttiation vs no bransplani

Normal cytogenetics' vs high risk/ 1.06 0.59-1.97 0.84 «The transition of the terrary until initiation of 70 there we may leaved momentance thereby, "-- ab mix inclusive periorits with any of the following estimated; de. (1)

- Instrumental matrixs, 4-3 and the matrixed patients with alw on the backwise patients of the dot 123, dot 13, yields 14, the dot 15, 111(23), gain matrixed and the mask structures. The first lines 15, second they CL, constitution matrixed, 2008 RS, Essent Gasewise's Charling Group performance struct 113, level donate; DR, odds ratios Pate, something a VOR, wy good partial, response or botts. Wedran PFS was not reached in the 2L POW cohort versus 16.7 months in the 2L non-POM cohort (log-rank Pivalue < 0.01; 95% confidence
- totorval [C]] 10.8.71.71 By the data cutoff, 10 natients in the 21 POW coport (7.92) and
- 18 realients in the 21 runs-POW cohor, (10, 35) had died 17-month 05 was 89.05 (95% 0179.1 94.85) in the 21 POM cohort.

Figure 4. Best response to ZL therapy

compared with 84.0% (95% CI 74.7 90.7%) in the 2L non-POM ophort Limitations

DVd KDr Other

- These findings may be influenced by HCP/patient selection bias or systematic differences in patients (confounding by indication) Selection of treatment may be influenced by physician preference or
- practice requirements, such as pathways and other treatment drivers not observable in the study Over the follow-up period, a significantly lower proportion of patients in
 - Unmeasured confounding (e.g. differences in patient-level factors not collected) may occur, resulting in biased estimates of treatment effects



In this real-world retrospective cohort study, 2L POM was most commonly prescribed in combination with DARA and DEX, whereas pop-POW-treated patients most commonly received DVd following (I

- Switching from 1L LEN to 2L POM-based regimens led to improved outcomes, suggesting that changing drug class upon progression may lead to poor or outcomes in RRMM.
- This was supported by significantly better VCPR rates and median PES in the 2L PDA cohort versus the 2L non-POM cohort in both unadjusted and adjusted models

Further long-term follow-up is needed to validate response and survival outcomes

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 - 6. Marena P. e. el. Obrai Concer J. 2019;9:38.

Acknowledgements

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Disclosures

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y male (67.5% vs 55.2%; 5 compared with 2L	POd ■ KPd ■ FPd ■ IPd ■ Pvd DARA + Pvd ■ DARA + APg	

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received poor to 21.

the 2LPOW cohort compared with the non-2LPOW cohort progressed or

Sources of Real-World Evidence (cont.)

Patient Registries



- Cystic Fibrosis Foundation Patient Registry (<u>https://www.cff.org/Research/Researcher-Resources/Patient-Registry/</u>)
- Upper Limb International Spasticity (ULIS-III) prospective longitudinal cohort study (<u>https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/3/3/e002230</u>)

Patient-Powered Research Networks (PPRNs) Online platforms by patients, advocacy groups or others (caregivers, clinicians or researchers)

Goal is to conduct outcomes research that matters to patient to impact development of new therapeutic interventions

PCORnet (<u>https://pcornet.org</u>)

Social Media

Internet platform for patients to share information

- Find info about their condition, discuss their experience (with disease or treatments) and find social support
- · Adverse effects, treatment adherence and discontinuation and QoL

https://rwe-navigator.eu/use-real-world-evidence/sources-of-real-world-data/patient-powered-research-networks/

- There are many sources of data for observational research the key is to match the right data to the right question.
- The limitations of real-world data require adjustments to methodology.
 - Choosing the appropriate study design
 - Considering confounding and the appropriate methods to address it
 - Considering the influences of various types of biases and how to control for them.



Payer Use of RWE



Growth in RWE Publications



Search query: ((((("Health claims"[Title/Abstract]) or ("real-world evidence"[Title/Abstract])) OR ("registry"[Title/Abstract])) OR ("electronic medical records"[Title/Abstract])) OR ("cost-effectiveness analysis"[Title/Abstract])) AND ("clinical study"[Publication Type] OR "observational study"[Publication Type])

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RWE Use by Payers

FORMULARY MONOGRAPHS





Beyond formulary decisions... Safety programs Value Assessment Quality measurement Clinical programs Utilization management Outcomes-based contracts





https://www.jmcp.org/doi/pdf/10.18553/jmcp.2017.16368
Lee W, Dayer V, Jiao B, Carison JJ, Devine B, Veenstra DL. Use of real-world evidence in economic assessments of pharmaceuticals in the United States. J Manag Care Spec Pharm. 2021;27(1):5-4.

Sample Study

Retrospective Analysis of Claims Data *Conducted by PGY1 Resident*

Evaluation of persistence, switch patterns, and costs among migraine patients utilizing calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) inhibitors in a U.S. Medicaid population

Kayla Thompson, PharmD; Majid Mirzai, PharmD; Timothy Crabtree, PharmD; Jessica Zhang, PhD; Jeramie Thomas, PharmD; Leigh Anne Kustra, MBA, MHA



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RWE and the Managed Care Pharmacy Research Agenda



The Future of Real-World Evidence

- RWE is becoming more widely accepted by providers and payers in patient care and decision making.
- Regulatory agencies are increasingly considering the use of RWE in approval and in validation of efficacy, effectiveness, and safety of NMEs.
- Follow-up studies are increasingly being used to:
 - Confirm RCT data from approval
 - Confirm reimbursement decisions
 - Validate patient outcomes
- Real-world evidence is a **STRATEGIC INITIATIVE** in drug development and life-cycle management.

Managed Care Pharmacy Agenda



RWE in Research Agenda



Future Directions for Our Research Agenda







Speaker Q&A



Diana Brixner

Laura Happe





Additional References

References Noted on Slides

Additional Background

- "<u>A Primer for Managed Care Residents: How to Conduct Research Using Live Medical and Pharmacy Claims Data.</u>" J Manag Care Spec Pharm, 2019 May;25(5):538-543.
- "Concept Series: What Is Outcomes Research?" AMCP, 2019 Jul.
- "<u>Top Evidentiary Gaps in Managed Care Pharmacy: A Research Agenda.</u>" J Manag Care Spec Pharm, 2020 Apr;26(4):375-381.
- "<u>Advancing the Managed Care Pharmacy Research Agenda via Mapping of Research Pillars and Priorities</u>." Poster presented at: AMCP 2021; April 12-16, 2021; Virtual.

Sample Studies

- "Real-world disease response to second-line pomalidomide for relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma: A US, multisite, retrospective chart review study." Poster presented at AMCP 2021; April 12-16, 2021; Virtual.
- "Evaluation of persistence, switch patterns, and costs among migraine patients utilizing calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) inhibitors in a U.S. Medicaid population." Poster presented at AMCP eLearning Days; April 20-24, 2020; Virtual.



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