

Erasmus School of  
Health Policy  
& Management

# From Trials to Target Populations: Extending Evidence for Decision-Making

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# Health technology assessment

What is the effect\* of the new technology [I] compared to the existing standard of care [C] on patient centered outcomes [O] among patients eligible for treatment [P] in local routine care [S]?

PICOs commonly used in HTA but need extending into estimands

\*Typically interested in marginal treatment effects

P	Population: patients eligible for treatment (or subgroup)
I	Intervention: new intervention
C	Comparator: local standard of care in P
O	Outcome: Patient outcomes and QoL
S	Setting: Local routine care

Treatment policy

*Ezafun*

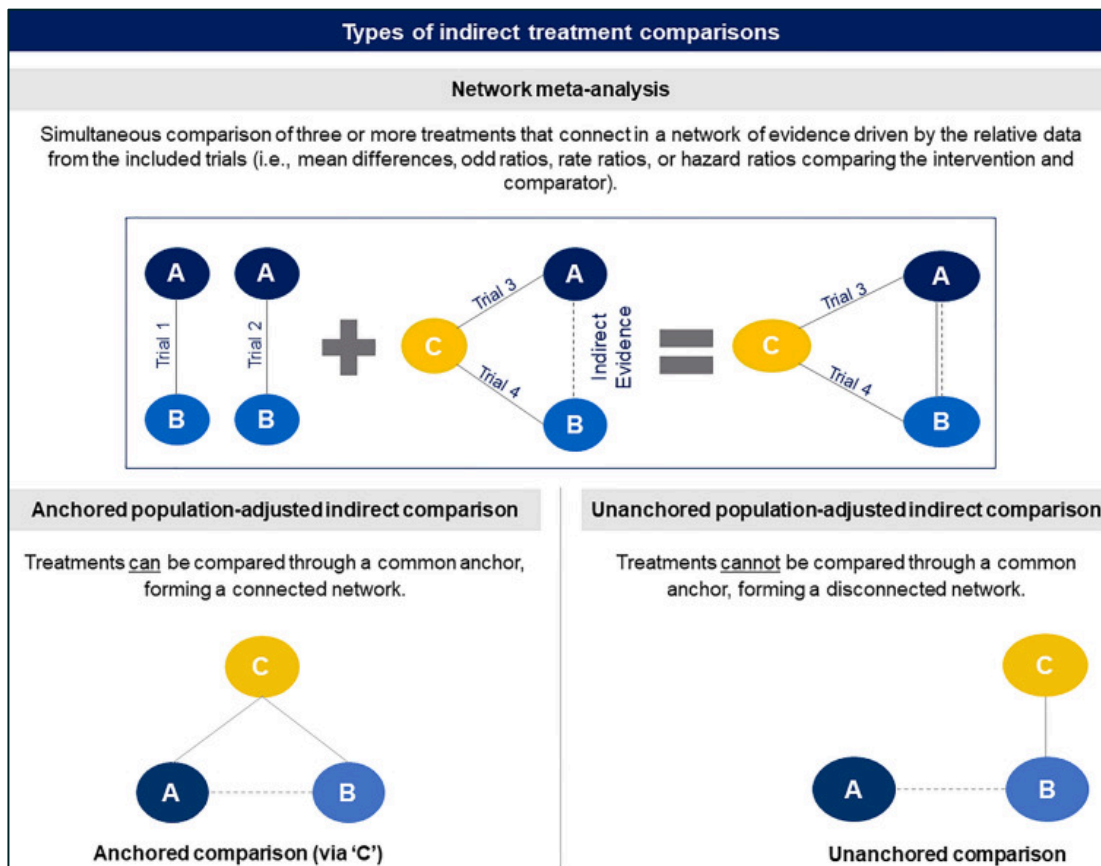
# Challenges in using registration trials

- HTA processes happen in parallel to regulatory approval
- HTA bodies rely on the trials (predominantly) conducted for regulatory approval
- Regulators ask different questions to HTA bodies: is the product safe and effective (risk-benefit)? May require different estimands.
- Even with high internal validity, external validity may be a concern

NICE assessment of AURA3 RCT comparing Osimertinib vs PDC EGFR T790M+ aNSCLC after 1L EGFR TKI treatment ([TA653](#))

P	<p>Trial restricted to patients with an ECOG of 0 or 1; in UK 6-10% patients ECOG 2. In trial 65% of patients of East Asian family origin with possible treatment effect modification.</p> <p><b>Median OS for Osimertinib was 13.9 months in UK cancer registry compared with 26.8 months in AURA3</b></p>
I	<p><b>Comparator:</b> FLAURA compared osimertinib with PDC.</p> <p><b>Prior treatments:</b> Most patients received erlotinib or gefitinib. Afatinib is the most prescribed EGFR TKI in England for this population.</p>
C	<p><b>Subsequent treatments:</b> many subsequent treatments used in the trial are not routinely used in the NHS. In AURA3 the rate of treatment switching from PDC to osimertinib after disease progression was 71%. The committee thought that this was likely to bias overall survival results because using osimertinib in a third-line setting did not reflect NHS practice.</p>

# Evidence synthesis and indirect treatment comparisons



# External validity & transportability

**How do we extend from regulatory oriented clinical trials to answer questions for HTA bodies**

Marginal effect of the new technology compared to the existing standard of care on patient centered outcomes among patients eligible for treatment in routine care?

Deliberative  
process

Transportability  
methods  
(population-  
adjustment)

Real-world  
evidence  
integration

The Erasmus logo, featuring a stylized, handwritten-style script of the word "Erasmus" in a dark purple color.