

Composite Strategies for Continuous Endpoints:

Failure Values or Failed Question?

CONTRIBUTORS

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* *Presenting*

Clinical Context & Problem Statement

■ Clinical context

- **Continuous endpoint** measured over time
e.g. forced vital capacity in pulmonary disease
- Multimorbid population at risk of a **terminal intercurrent event (IE)**
e.g. 5-10% expected deaths
- **Composite strategy** selected for the IE
Analogy:
 - TTE: progression in score or death
 - Continuous: longitudinal score + death*Similar information, similar question*

■ The problem

- **Operationalization** requires:
 - A **failure value** when experiencing the IE
 - A **summary measure**
- The conventional summary measure for continuous endpoints is the **mean difference** but:
 - IE has **no natural location on endpoint scale**
 - Choice of failure value critically **affects interpretability, analysis methods, and power**

Question 1: Mean Differences & Failure Values

What regulatory considerations should guide the choice of failure value? Merits of — and preferences among — these options:

a)

Pre-defined fixed value

A single explicit unfavorable value on the endpoint scale, used for all IE patients (e.g. the worst possible value).

b)

Population-level value

A single implicit value from the control-arm distribution amongst subjects without the IE (e.g. 5% quantile or mean – 2 SD) **estimated** from trial data

c)

Sample-level value

E.g. worst observed value or multiple imputation from an unfavorable range.

Questions 2 & 3 — Beyond the Failure Value

2

Alternative summary measures

The mean difference has a long history, but alternative summary measures (e.g., the difference in medians or Hodges-Lehmann pseudo-medians) may be more faithful to the actual amount of information at disposal: ‘the terminal event is worse’.

In which circumstances does the panel recommend the use of alternative summary measures?

Does the panel prefer a specific alternative summary measure?

3

Alternative estimands (time permitting)

Could the panel comment on the merits of reformulating the clinical research question and, consequently, choosing alternative primary or supplementary estimands?