

Nextgen endpoints for clinical drug development

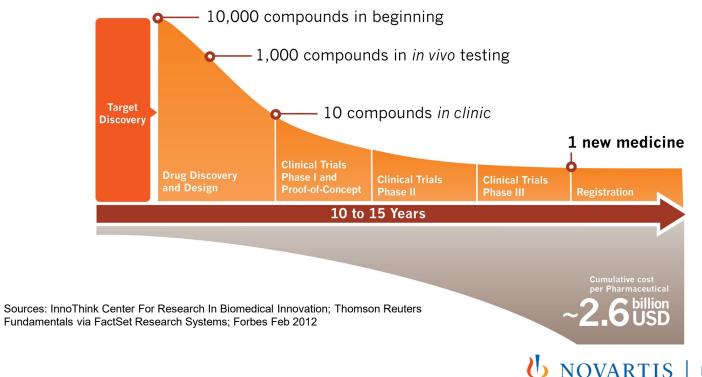
Kristin Hannesdottir and Jelena Curcic May 2023



Disclosure

 Kristin Hannesdottir and Jelena Curcic are employees of Novartis and hold Novartis shares

Drug development is a lengthy, costly and risky undertaking

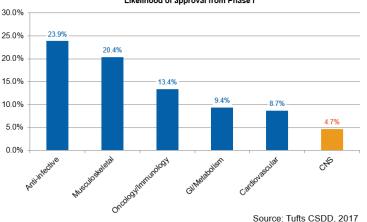


Reimagining Medicine

Goal: Improve accuracy of clinical drug trials

Neuroscience has one of the lowest success rates

- NS endpoints are noisy \rightarrow large sample size
- NS endpoints lack sensitivity \rightarrow lengthy trials
 - Increasing sample size and length of trial is not enough → high failure rate remains



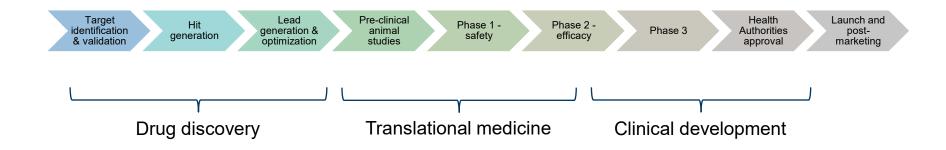
Likelihood of approval from Phase I

Reducing variability and increasing drug signal detection is key to more accurate trials Two examples of how to achieve this:

- 1. More direct physiological assessments with less variability
- 2. More frequent assessments to reduce variability

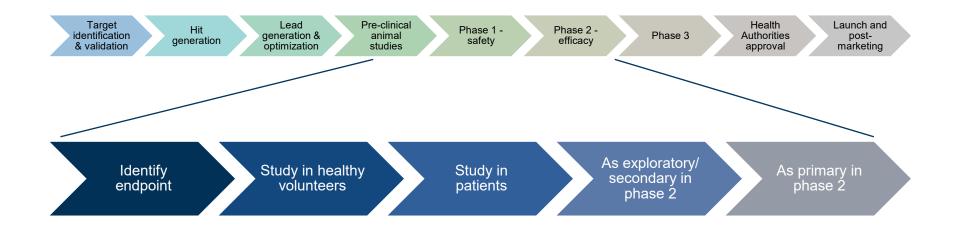
Drug development

Phases





Roadmap for novel endpoint methods



Curcic et al. 2022 <u>JMIR Research Protocols - Description of the Method for Evaluating Digital</u> Endpoints in Alzheimer Disease Study: Protocol for an Exploratory, Cross-sectional Study

How can we increase endpoint accuracy?

- Select established endpoints that are psychometrically appropriate for the indication and stage of disease
- 2. Increase frequency of assessments to reduce variability and increase effect size
- Digitally augment endpoints to increase accuracy and strength of drug signal detection





The whole picture?











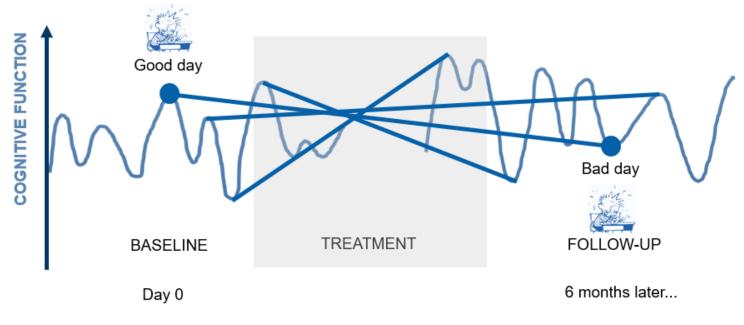
A drug trial may require in-clinic visits 4 weeks apart





Increase frequency of assessments

Single time-point, highly variable endpoints can lead to erroneous results:



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Adapted from Hassenstab et al. 2017

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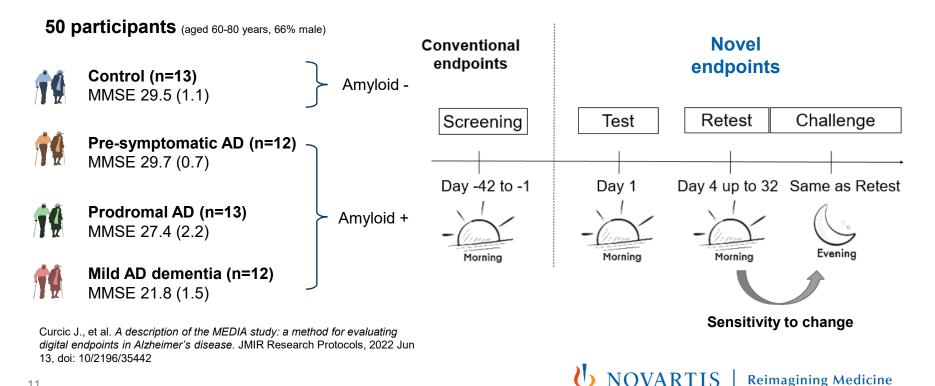
Increase frequency of assessments

More frequent assessments capture true change:



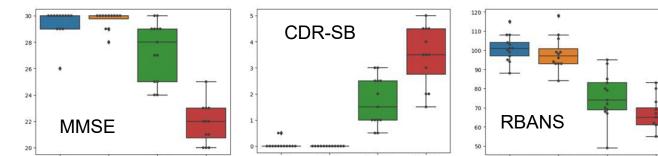
Adapted from Hassenstab et al. 2017

MEDIA study: Digital augmentation of conventional endpoints in Alzheimer's disease



Baseline characteristics

	†4	†	†‡	**	
Demographics	Control	Pre-symtomatic	Prodromal AD	Mild AD dementia	Total
	N = 13	N = 12	N = 13	N = 12	N = 50
Age - Mean (SD)	68 (3.7)	72 (4.3)	71 (4.1)	69 (6.5)	70 (4.9)
Sex (male) – n (%)	9 (69.2)	7 (58.3)	9 (69.2)	8 (66.7)	33 (66)
Education – n (%)					
Higher education	9 (69.2)	4 (33.3)	4 (30.8)	3 (25)	20 (40)
Upper secondary education	4 (30.8)	6 (50.0)	5 (38.5)	6 (50)	21 (42)
Compulsory education		2 (16.7)	4 (30.8)	3 (25)	9 (18)



Digital augmentation in the MEDIA study



Digitized cognitive testing



Cognition-motor dual-task paradigm



EEG activity



Oculo-motor activity



Retinal amyloid biomarkers



Social / emotional cognition



Computerized cognitive tests

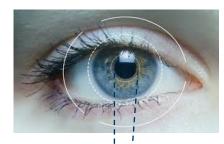


Augmented reality



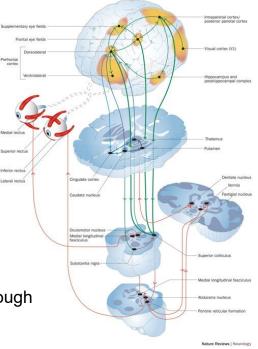
Voice / speech biomarkers

Oculo-motor activity: A direct physiological measure of cognition?





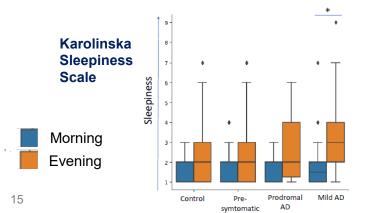
- The eye as a biomarker (Lim et al., 2016)
- Original methods not suitable for clinical trials
- Cognitive testing during eye motor tracking through portable camera or virtual reality headset

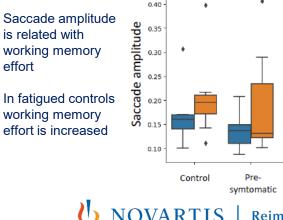


Fielding et al., 2015

Preliminary results: Oculo-motor activity

- Oculo-motor activity while participants read 50 grammatically similar sentences
- Cognitive fatigue induced different patterns of oculo-motor activity across cohorts
- Results suggest that oculo-motor activity may reflect changes in cognitive resources induced by a benign challenge model
- Further studies are needed to confirm the potential of eye-tracking during reading as a sensitive and objective measure for clinical drug trials
- Distinguishes clinical stages of early AD









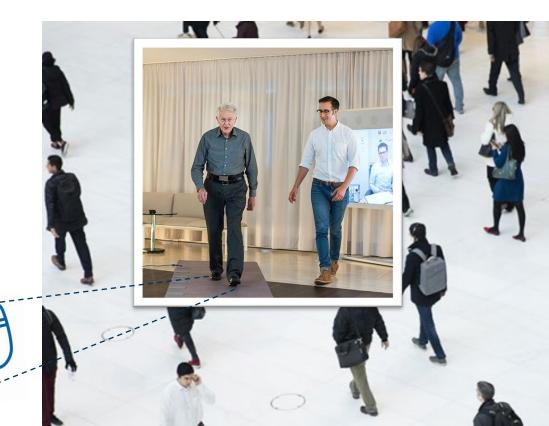
Prodromal

Mild AD

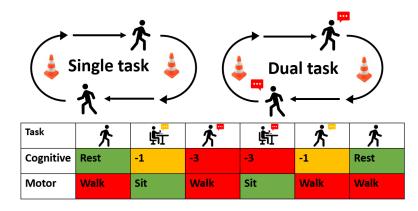
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Gait/cognition dual tasking: A real life measure of cognition?

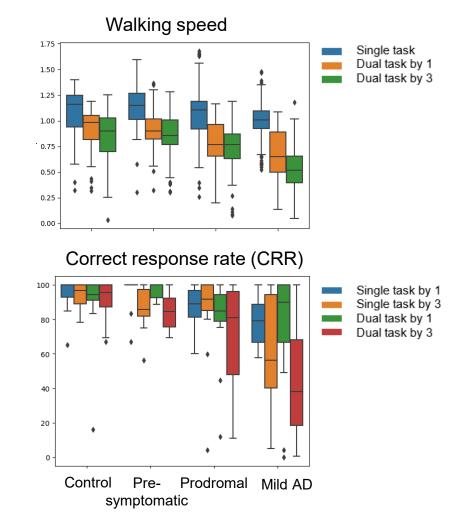
- In real life we rarely perform one task at a time
- Dual tasking overstrains cognitive capabilities resulting in gait performance decrements
- May detect presymptomatic stages of Alzheimer's disease (Nadkarni et al., 2017)



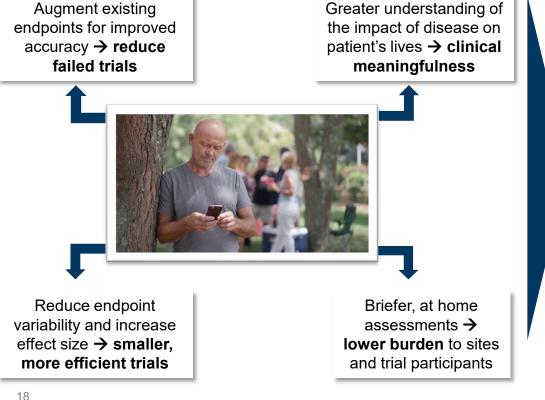
Dual tasking: preliminary results



- All cohorts show a cognitive-priority trade-off when dual tasking
- The dual tasking paradigm is sensitive to changes in cognitive load



Closing remarks: why stronger endpoints?



Augmented endpoints hold promise to streamline and increase accuracy of early clinical trials \rightarrow de-risking late-stage development and ultimately delivering medicines to patients faster

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Thank you

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