

BACKGROUND

RWD have been playing an increasingly important role in the development of anticancer therapies over time [1]. Regulators and payers are now commonly relying on RWE to inform their decision-making relating to antineoplastic treatments [2], and many companies are analyzing RWD to support the market access of their antineoplastic products [3]. However, it is still unclear what the academic RWD research landscape looks like. In this study, we aimed to investigate the extent to which cancer cooperative groups have initiated studies involving the collection and analysis of RWD.

METHODS

- Online survey created using SurveyMonkey®
- Targeting representatives of cancer cooperative groups
- Data collection between May and August 2022
- 125 participating groups active across:
 - 5 different continents
 - 58 different countries
 - 13 different cancer domains
- Data analysis using IBM® SPSS® Statistics v28



RESULTS

- 32.8% had formal policies in place to gather and utilize RWD
- 68.0% had experience working with RWD

- Mainly observational data
- Prospective and retrospective data to a similar extent

- Most commonly used sources of RWD (figure 1):

- Cancer registries (75.3%)
- Electronic health records (68.2%)
- Patient questionnaires (67.1%)



- Experience with specific types of RWD studies (figure 2):

- Prospective cohort studies: 76.5%
- Cohort multiple RCTs: 23.5%
- Pragmatic trials: 36.5%



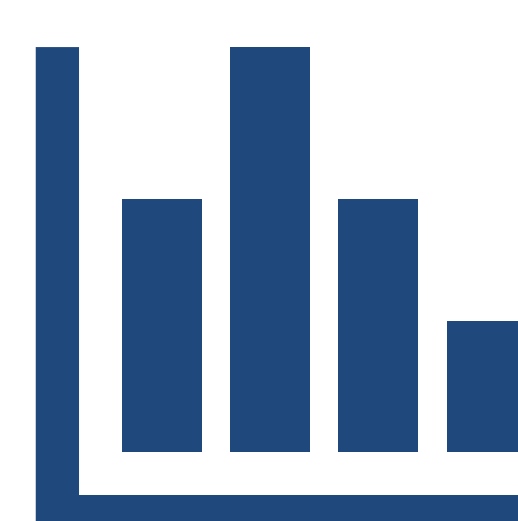
- 65.9% still ran more traditional clinical trials than RWD studies

- RWD most frequently seen as:

- Data collected in a non-interventional/non-controlled setting

- Most important benefits of RWD research:

- Large scale and low costs (figure 3)



- Most important challenges of RWD research:

- Methodological and operational constraints

- RWD studies undertaken for exploratory and confirmatory purposes equally often

- 62.5% of inexperienced groups had plans to initiate RWD studies in the future (figure 4)

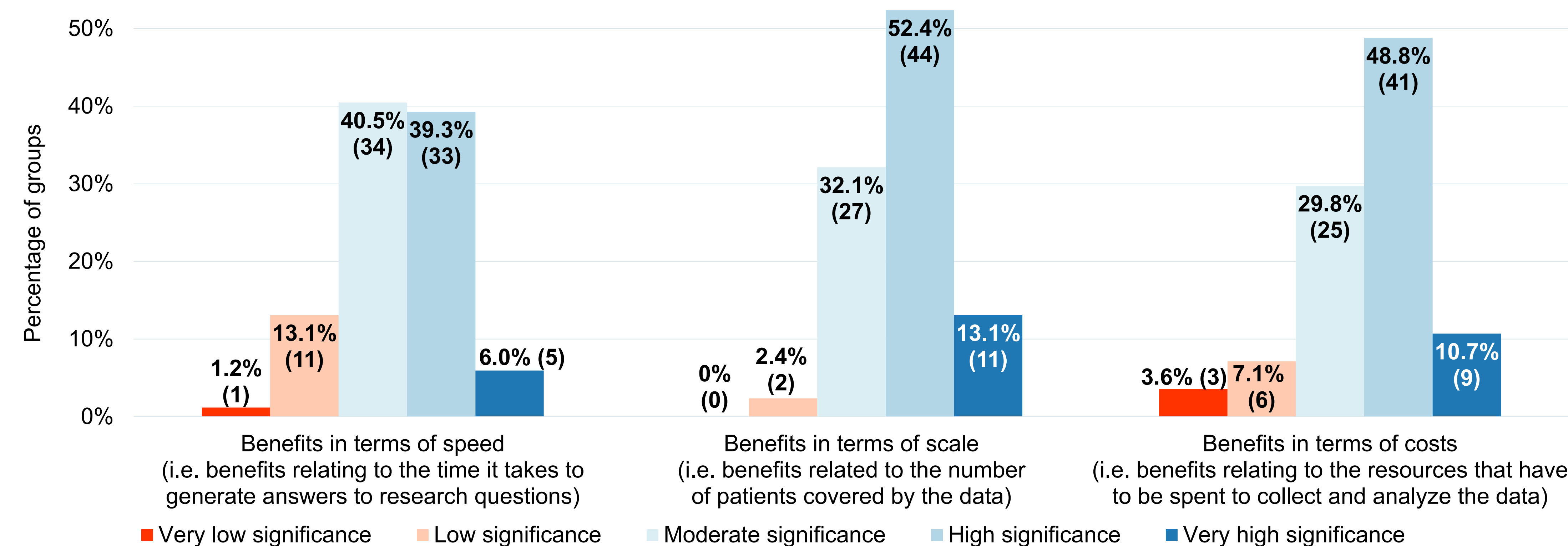


Figure 3: Perceived significance of the purported benefits of RWD research

Figure 1: Experience of the groups with different RWD sources

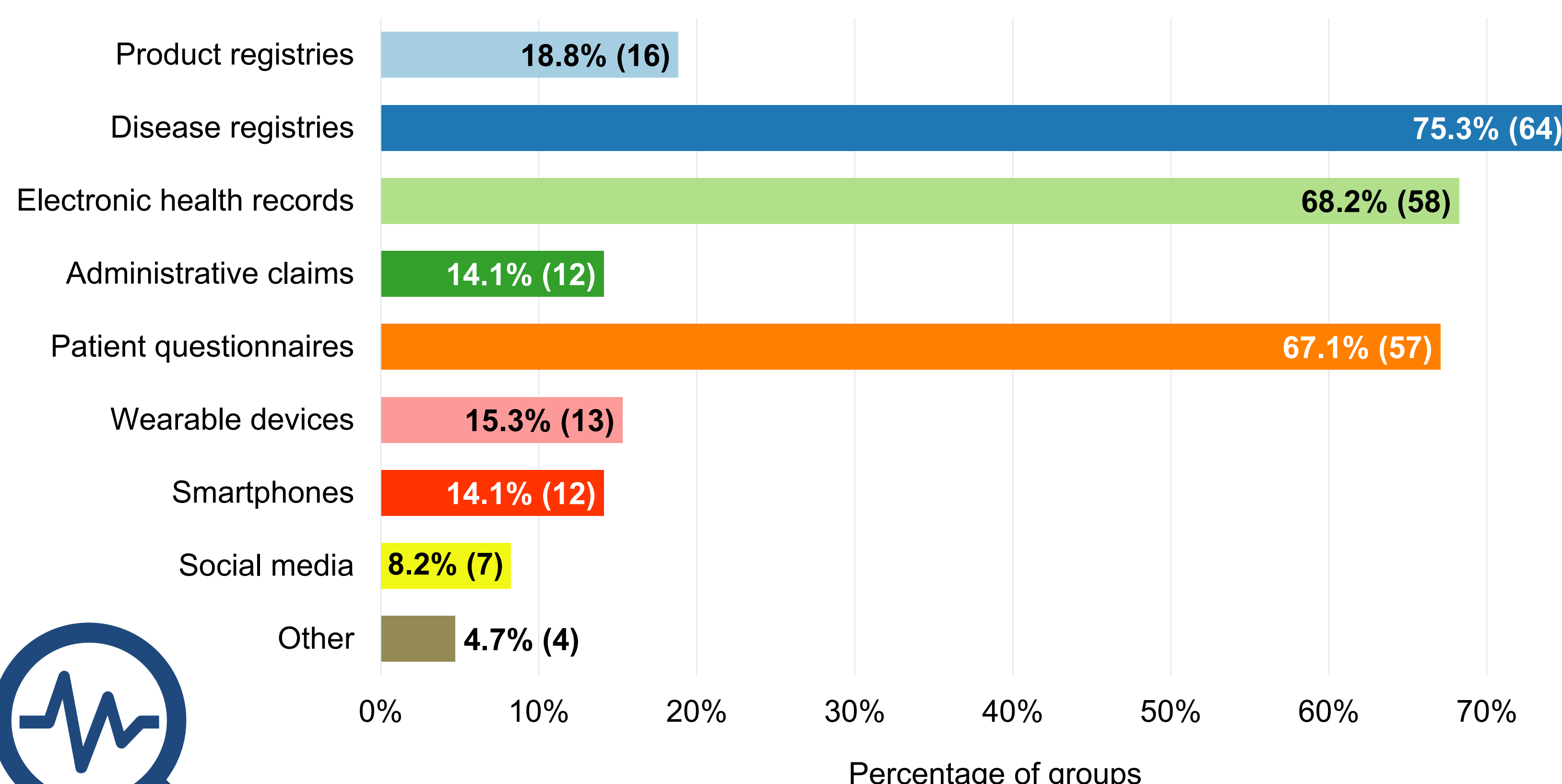


Figure 2: Experience of the groups with specific RWD studies

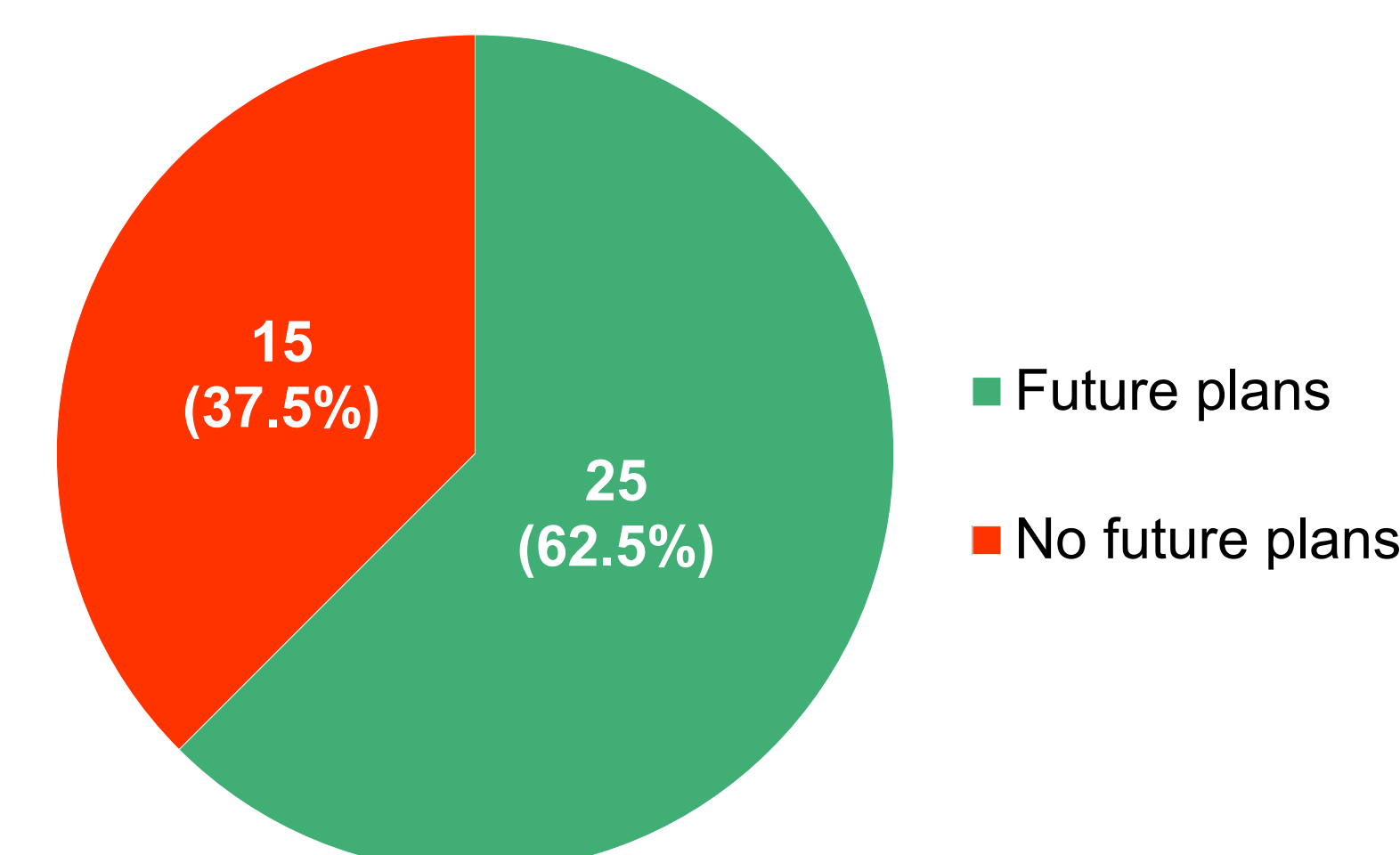
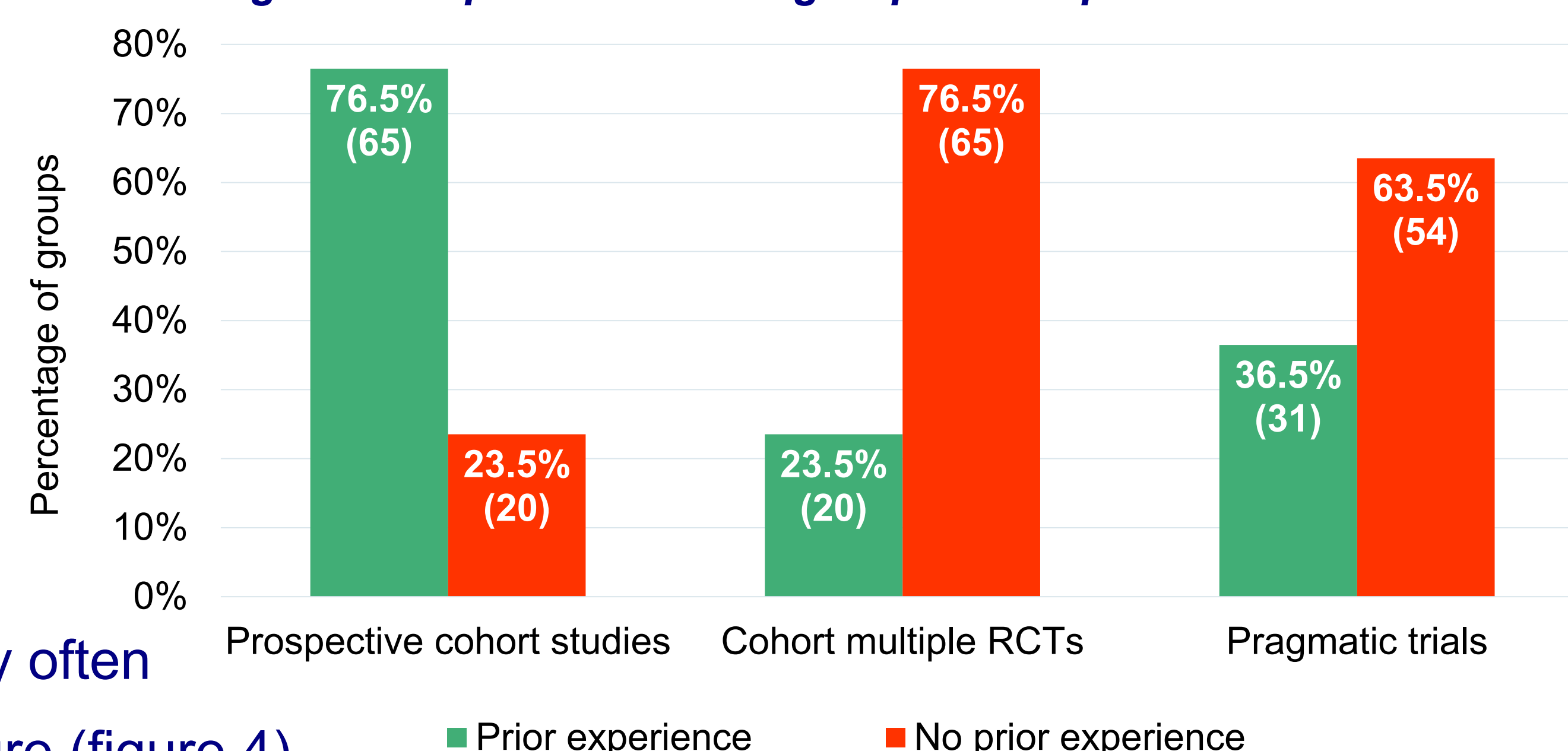


Figure 4: Future plans of groups inexperienced in RWD research to set up RWD studies

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ABBREVIATIONS

RCT: Randomized controlled trial
RWD: Real-world data
RWE: Real-world evidence

REFERENCES

- Skovlund *et al.* (2018)
- Pulini *et al.* (2021)
- Deloitte (2020)

CONCLUSIONS



Cancer cooperative groups around the world are already incorporating RWD studies into their research agendas. So far, they have mainly worked with observational RWD drawn from cancer registries, electronic health records and patient questionnaires. Their experience with undertaking pragmatic trials or cohort multiple RCTs is limited, so there is still room for expanding the role of academia in interventional RWD research. This would enable the generation of robust and actionable RWE.