

Use of External Control Arms in Rare Disease: Are We Moving Towards an International Gold Standard and How Can We Facilitate Progress?

A European Regulatory Perspective

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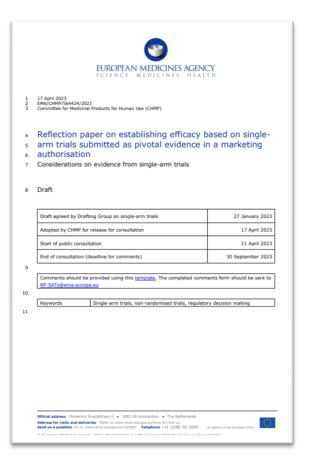
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Motivation for a reflection paper on single-arm trials



- Relevant proportion of marketing authorisation dossiers with pivotal data from single-arm trials (SATs)
- Across different therapeutic areas (incl. rare diseases)
- Recurring challenges for regulatory assessment
- No dedicated regulatory guidance
- Need to (1) communicate challenges with SATs, and
 (2) improve the design, conduct, analysis, interpretation and assessment of results from SATs
- Relevance of public discussion



Reflection paper on Single Arm Trials





Single Arm Trial is a well-defined experiment on its own to establish efficacy Cox, D. R. (1958). *Planning of experiments*. Wiley

In scope

- Methodological considerations across all therapeutic areas
- SATs which are submitted as pivotal evidence
- Efficacy
- Issues specific to SATs: design, conduct and assessment



Not in scope

- Therapeutic area specific guidance (possibly future Annexes)
- Considerations on feasibility of RCTs
- Safety
- Detailed guidance on external controls



Section 3: Define and clarify challenging key concepts in SATs (e.g. treatment effect, internal validity)

Section 4: Translate concepts into practice, by key considerations

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Role of external information



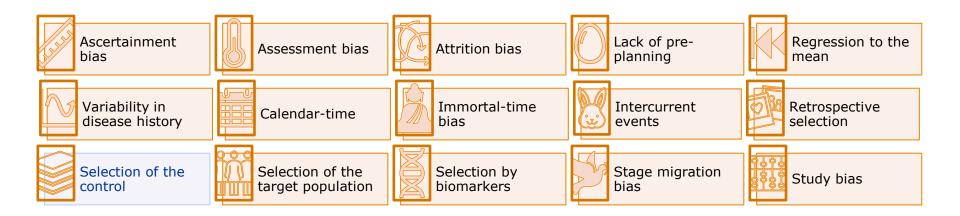
Presented as information, not 'evidence'

- Role of relevant external (extra-study) information in the form of (1) general knowledge about the natural course of the disease or (2) external clinical data
- Use of external information in the analysis or interpretation of a SAT to be prespecified in the study protocol
- Strongly recommended to seek scientific advice on the use and the choice of external information before the study protocol of the SAT is finalised

In exceptional cases, the assessment of efficacy is envisaged to be informed by a direct comparison against external clinical data (i.e. an external control). Guidance on the choice of and comparison with external data is beyond the scope of this reflection paper

Sources of bias and potential remedies



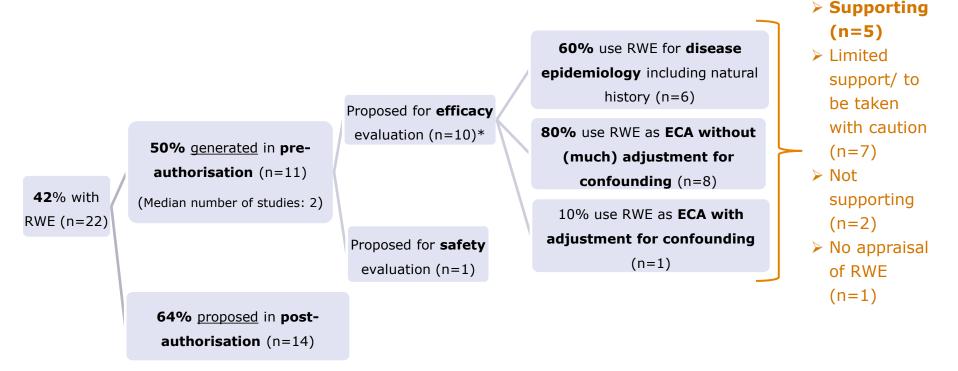


Selection bias in	Patients enrolled in a SAT may	Precisely pre-specify inclusion and
relation to the	systematically differ from the	exclusion criteria such that the enrolled
hypothetical	hypothetical control group in ways	trial population matches well the external
control group	that impact their prognosis.	information that assumptions are based
		on.

Initial Marketing Authorisation Applications



N=221 applications (2020-2023); Review of a random sample n=52 applications



^{* 50%} for Orphan Drugs

Business pipeline meetings



What kind of questions related to RWD/RWE stakeholders are asking us?

6 questions related to external controls (out of 11 RWD/RWE topics) over the last 3 years



Conclusion

- Current draft Reflection Paper focus on the stand-alone interpretation of the results from a single-arm trial — while external controls can further contextualise the results, the singlearm trial should also be interpretable on its own
- Public consultation ended on Sep. 30 comments under review
- Potential topic for further guidance development?



Any questions?

Further information

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