

THE CHALLENGES OF CLINICAL RESEARCH: RISK OF EXTINCTION?

A DRUG COMPANY PERSPECTIVE

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Disclosures (1)

Between 1985 and 2008, as an employee, I worked for the following companies :

- Roger Bellon (Rhône Poulenc) where I started the clinical development of oxaliplatin and irinotecan,
- Pierre Fabre where I launched vinorelbine in NSCLC and mBC,
- Chiron where I developed and launched in EU interleukin 2,
- Sanofi where I launched oxaliplatin in EU and US and then docetaxel in Prostate, Gastric and H&N.

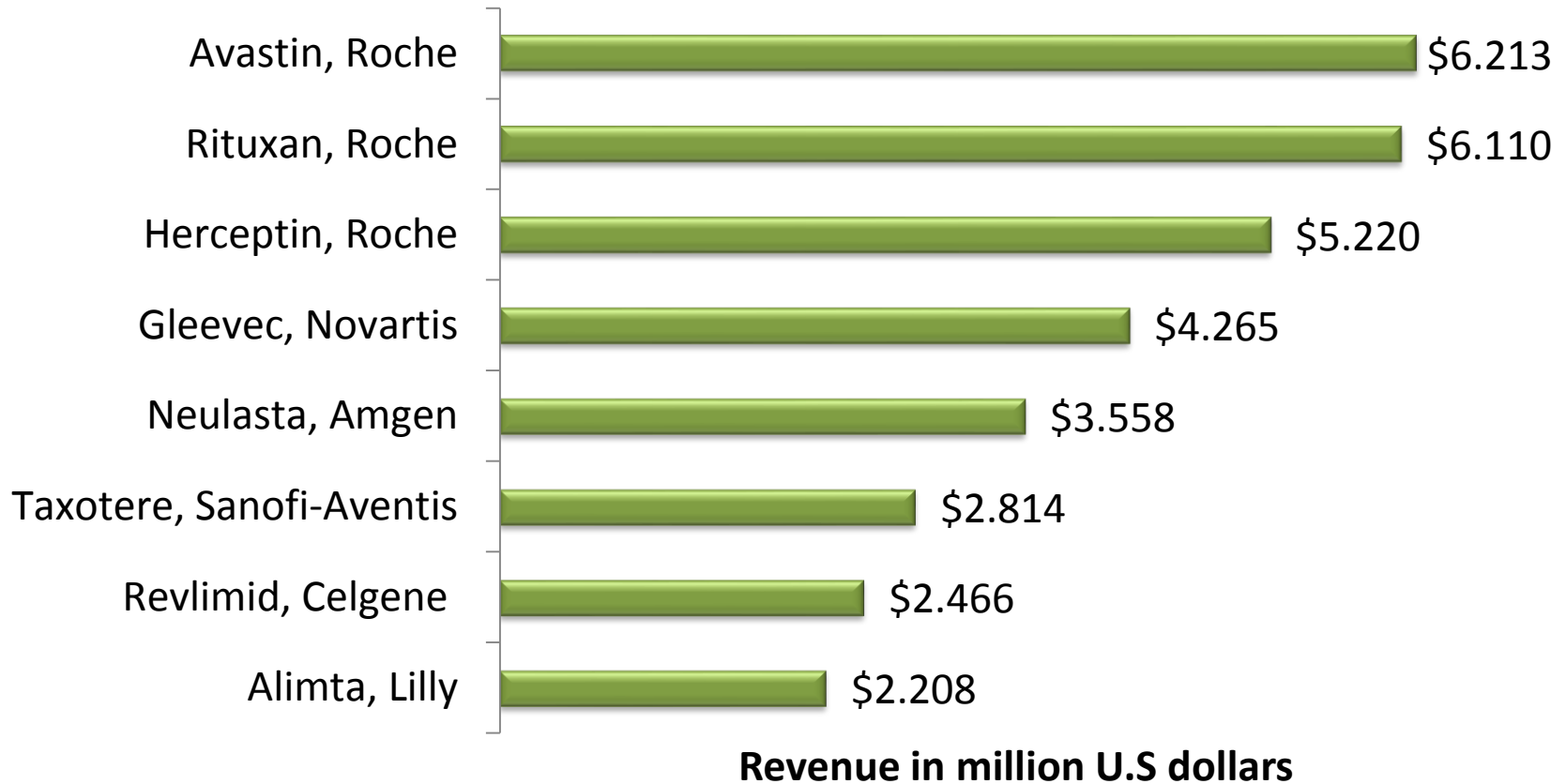
Disclosures (2)

Since 2009, as an independent consultant:

- I had collaboration with more than 50 companies,
- I am currently providing support to more than a dozen of pharmaceutical firms.

The Oncology market today

The top eight best-selling cancer drugs in 2010

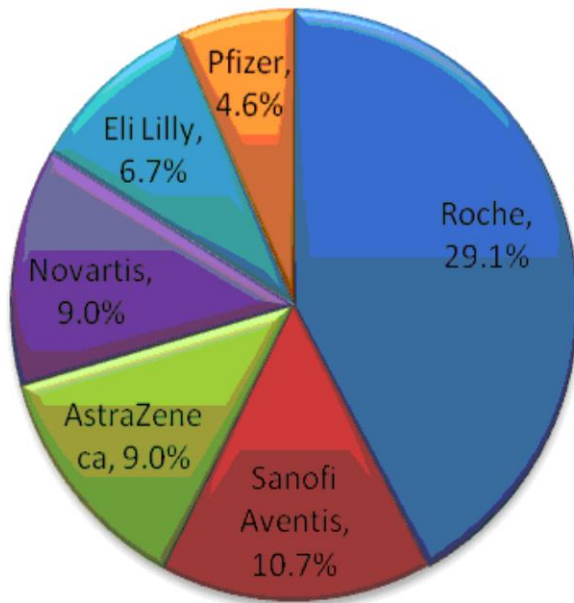


Top ten best-selling drugs in 2010

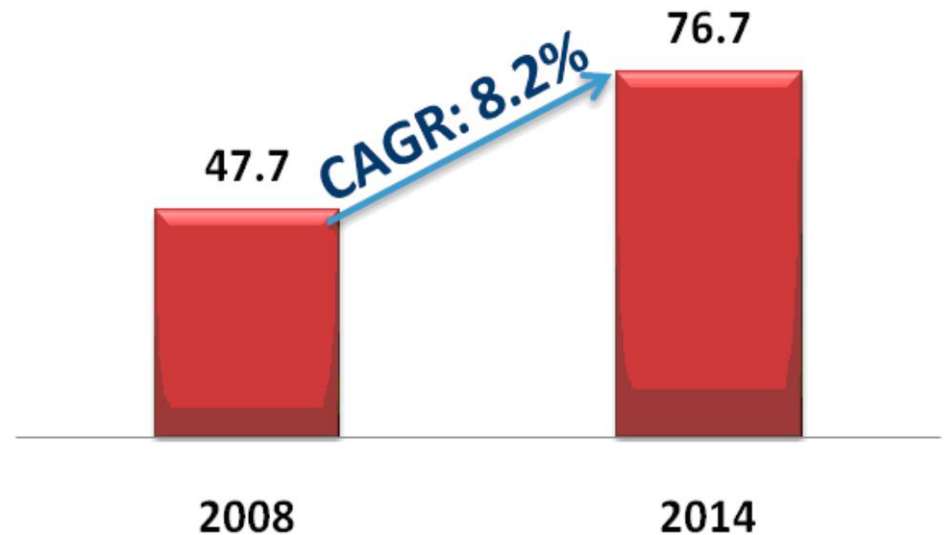
Trade name	Pharmaceutical company	Therapeutic field	Global Turnover (\$ bln)
Lipitor	Pfizer	Cholesterol	11.7
Plavix	Sanofi/Bristol	Anticlotting	9.6
Advair	GlaxoSmithKline	Asthma/COPD	9.0
Remicade	Merck/J&J	Arthritis	7.4
Enbrel	Pfizer/Amgen	Arthritis	7.1
Humira	Abbott	Arthritis	6.8
Avastin	Roche	Cancer	6.7
Rituxan	Roche	Cancer	6.1
Diovan	Novartis	Hypertension	6.0
Crestor	AstraZeneca	Cholesterol	5.8

By 2014, total sales of the global cancer drug market will exceed \$ 75 billion

Global Market Share

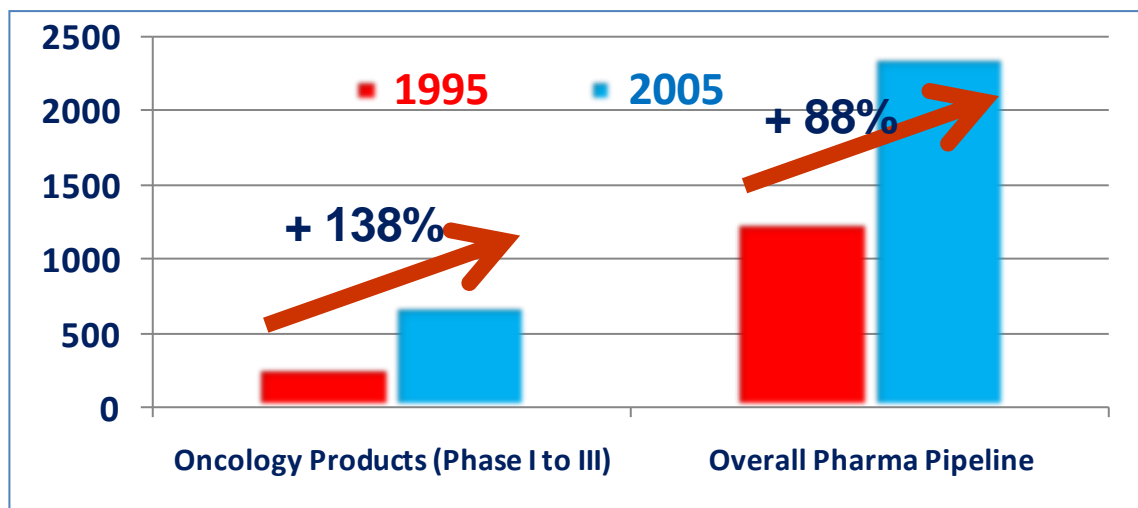


Global Cancer Market ((\$ Bn)



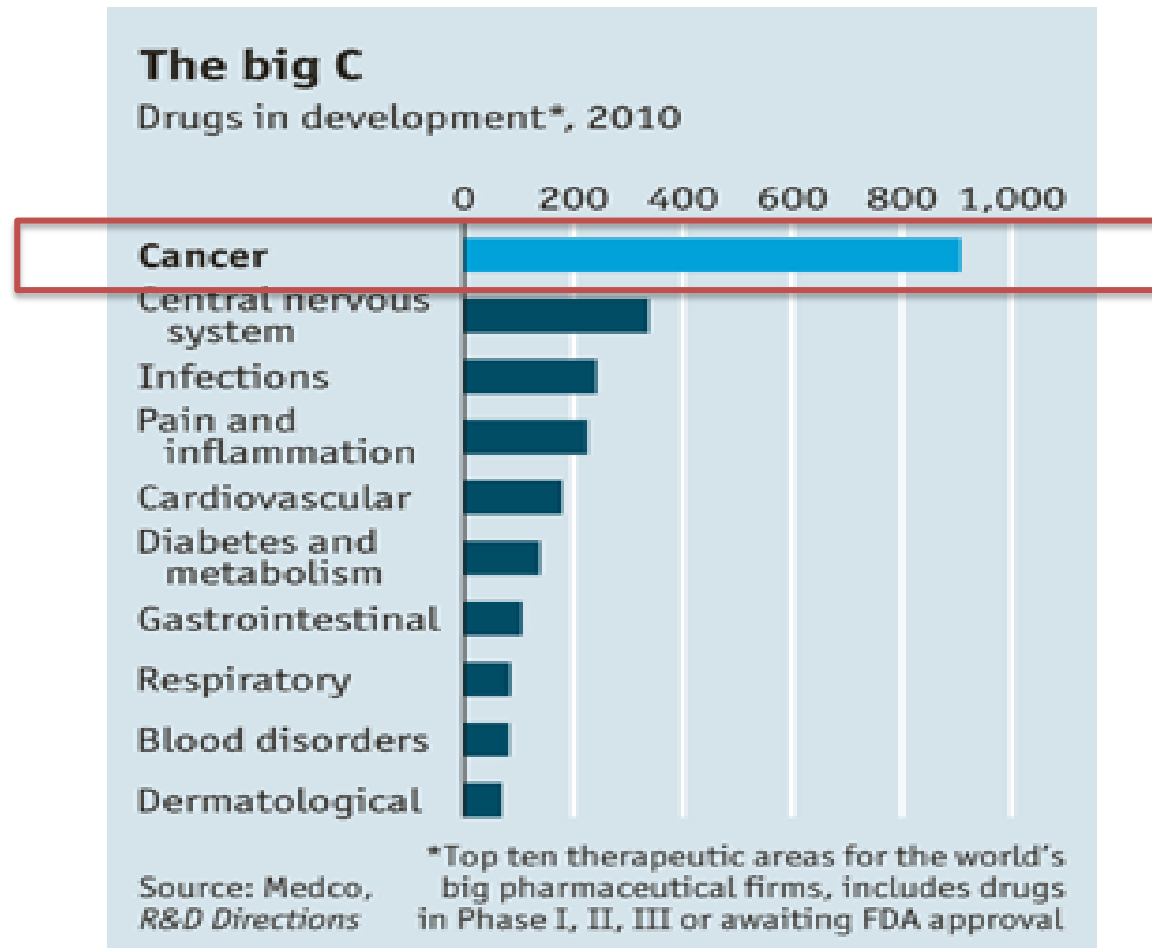
The number of anticancer drugs entering into phase 3 is increasing (1)

- Between 1995 and 2005, the number of Oncology products under development (phase I to III clinical trials) increased by 138% from 299 to 713

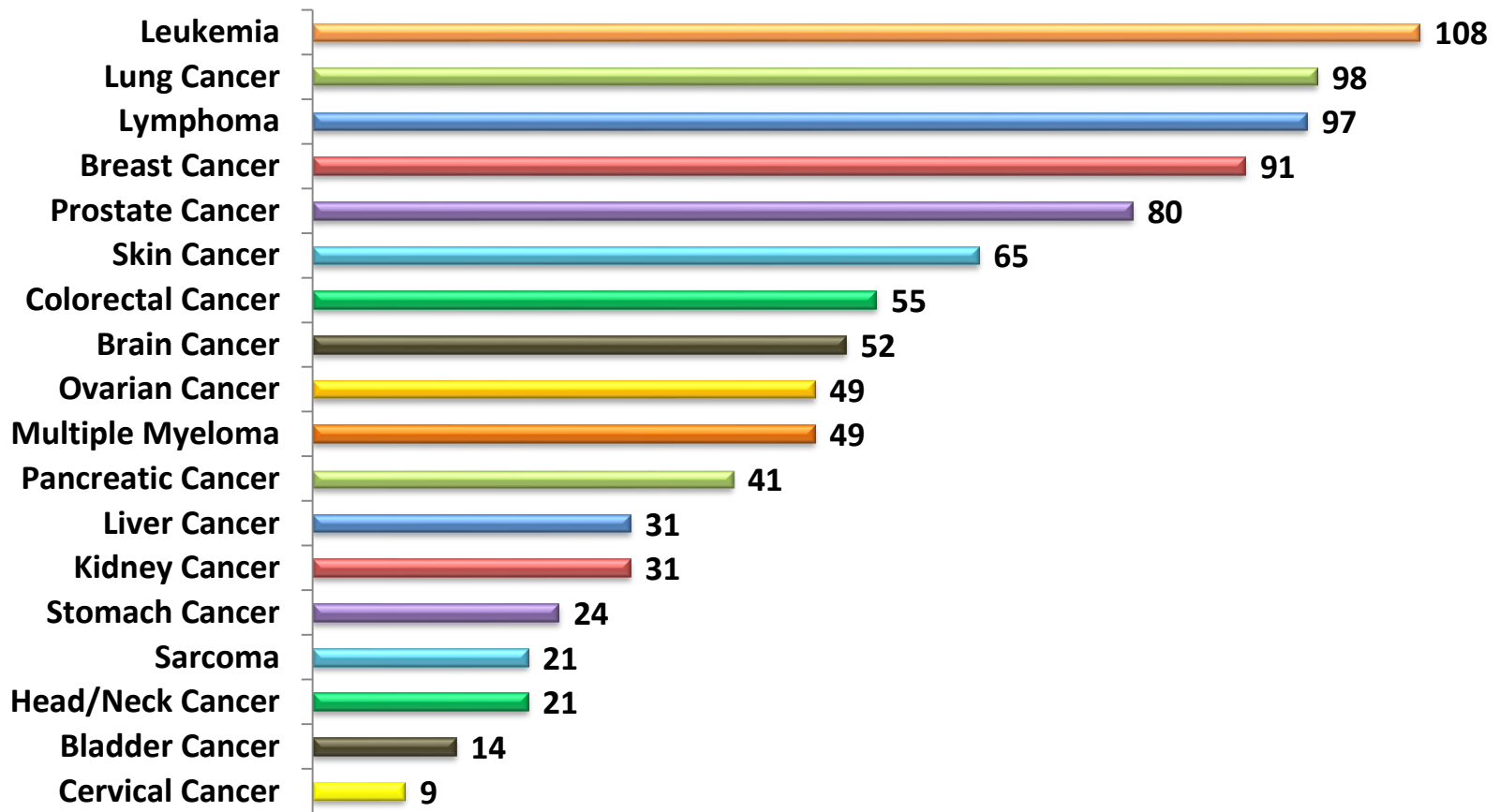


- This increase was approximately 1.5x higher than the overall pharmaceutical pipeline growth which rose by 88% from 1,268 to 2,375 drug candidates

The number of anticancer drugs in development is increasing (2)



Number of drugs under clinical development in the different tumor types

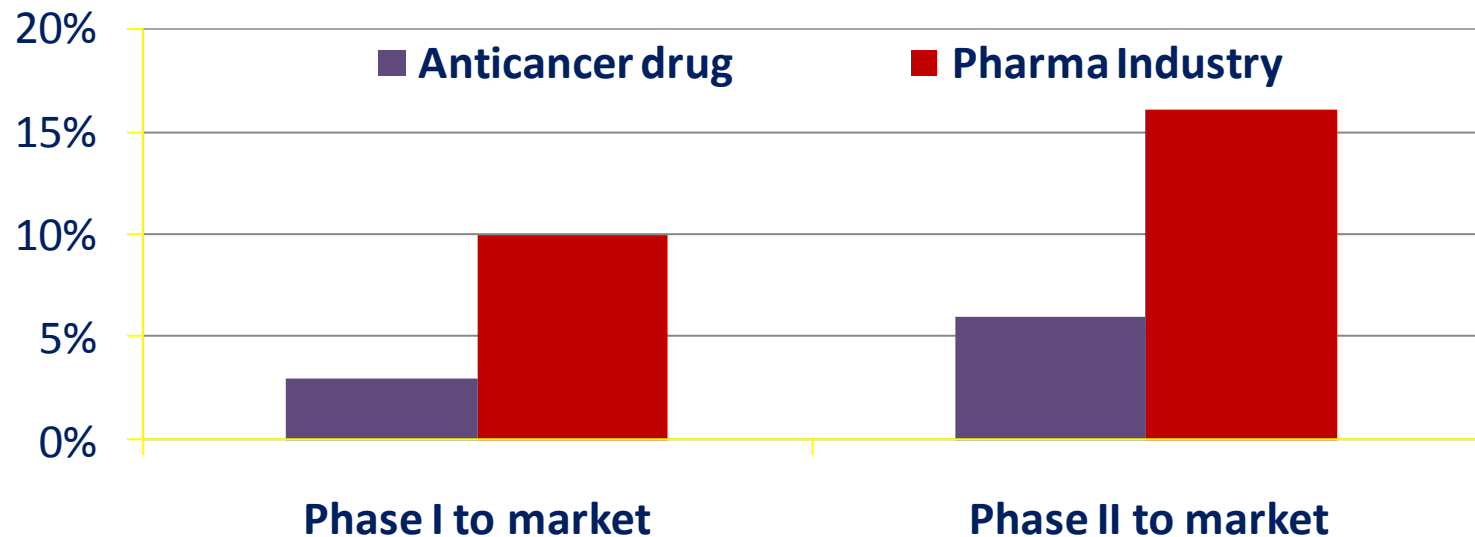


Top ten best-selling drugs in 2014

Trade name	Pharmaceutical company	Therapeutic field	Global Turnover (\$ bln)
Avastin	Roche	Cancer	8.9
Humira	Abbott	Arthritis	8.5
Enbrel	Pfizer/Amgen	Arthritis	8.0
Crestor	AstraZeneca	Cholesterol	7.7
Remicade	Merck/J&J	Arthritis	7.6
Rituxan	Roche	Cancer	7.4
Lantus	Sanofi-Aventis	Diabetes	7.1
Advair	GlaxoSmithKline	Asthma/COPD	6.8
Herceptin	Roche	Cancer	6.4
NovoLog	Novo Nordisk	Diabetes	5.7

Does the risk of clinical research extinction really exist ?

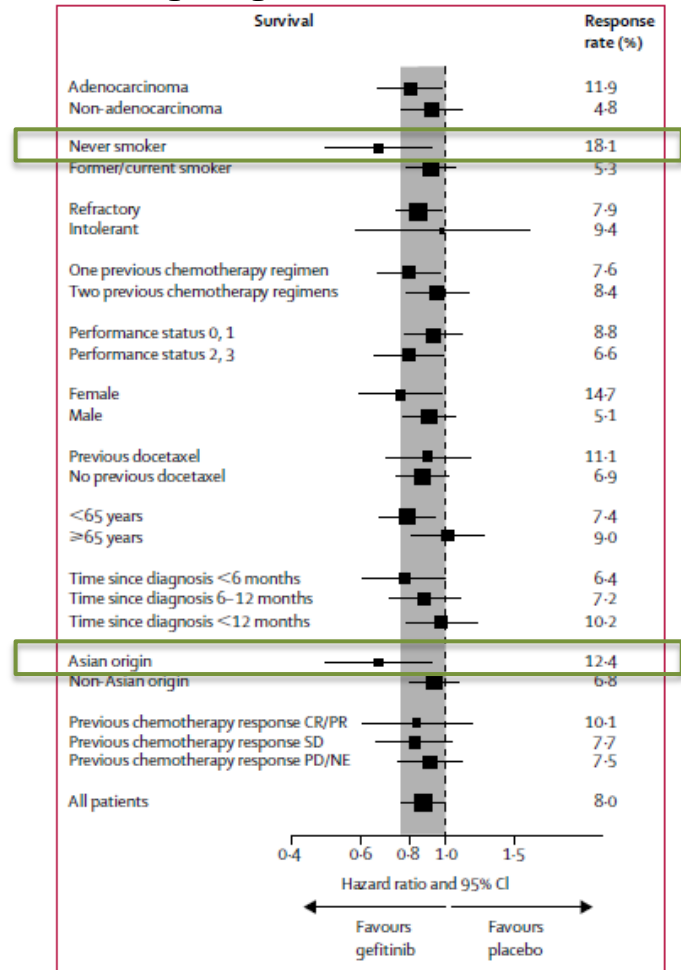
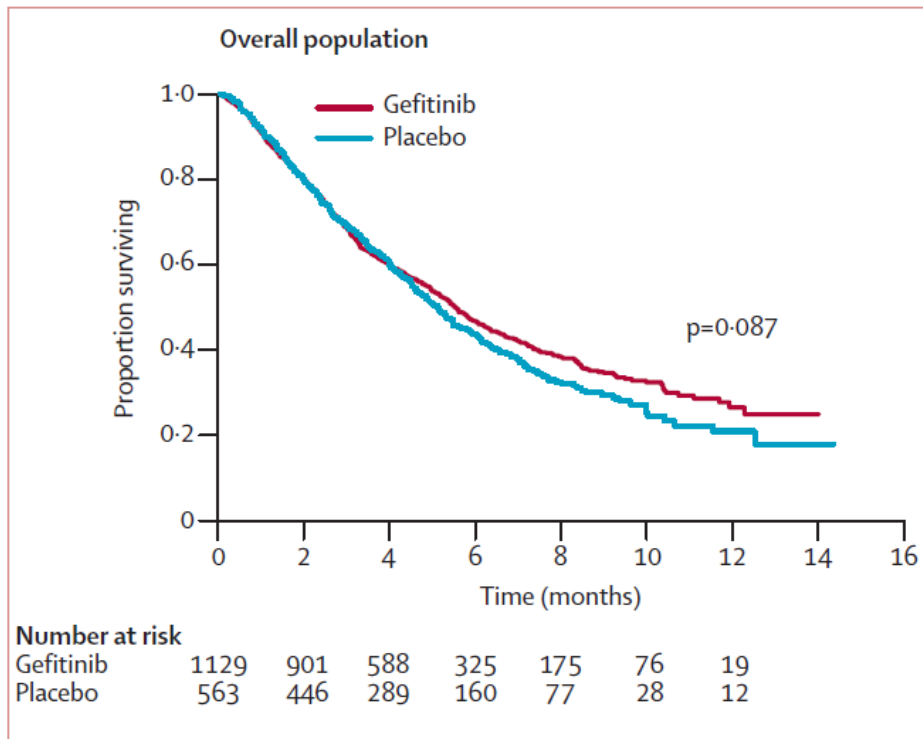
An anticancer product entering phase I has 3% chance of getting to the market versus 10% industry average and around 6% when it is entering phase II versus 16% industry average



Why is it so risky developing anticancer drugs?

Targeted agents = identifying the right population (1)

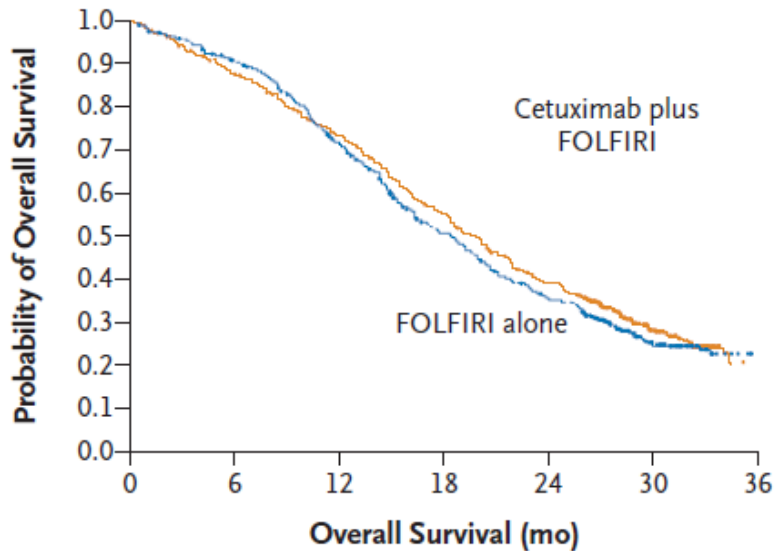
Gefitinib in previously treated patients with refractory advanced NSCLC



Targeted agents = identifying the right population (2)

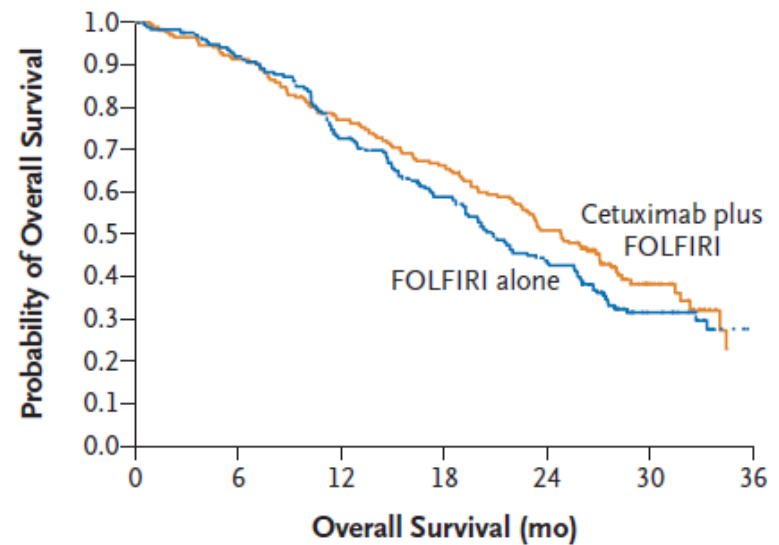
Cetuximab and chemotherapy in mCRC

B Primary Analysis Population



No. at Risk		0	6	12	18	24	30	36
Cetuximab plus FOLFIRI	599	519	426	319	219	83	10	
FOLFIRI alone	599	535	413	282	196	69	11	

D Wild-Type-KRAS Population

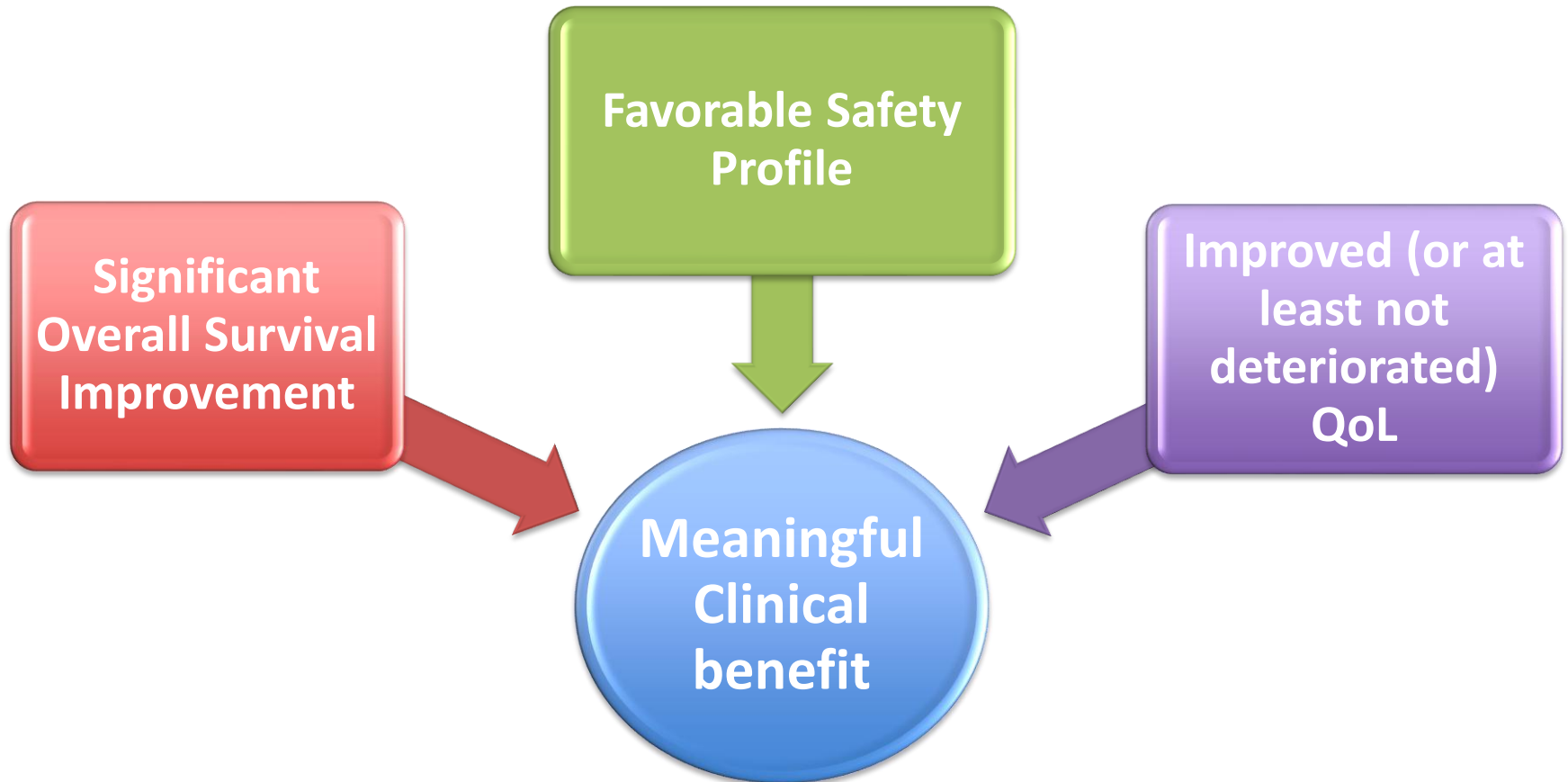


No. at Risk		0	6	12	18	24	30	36
Cetuximab plus FOLFIRI	172	155	129	110	83	27	5	
FOLFIRI alone	176	160	125	98	72	24	7	

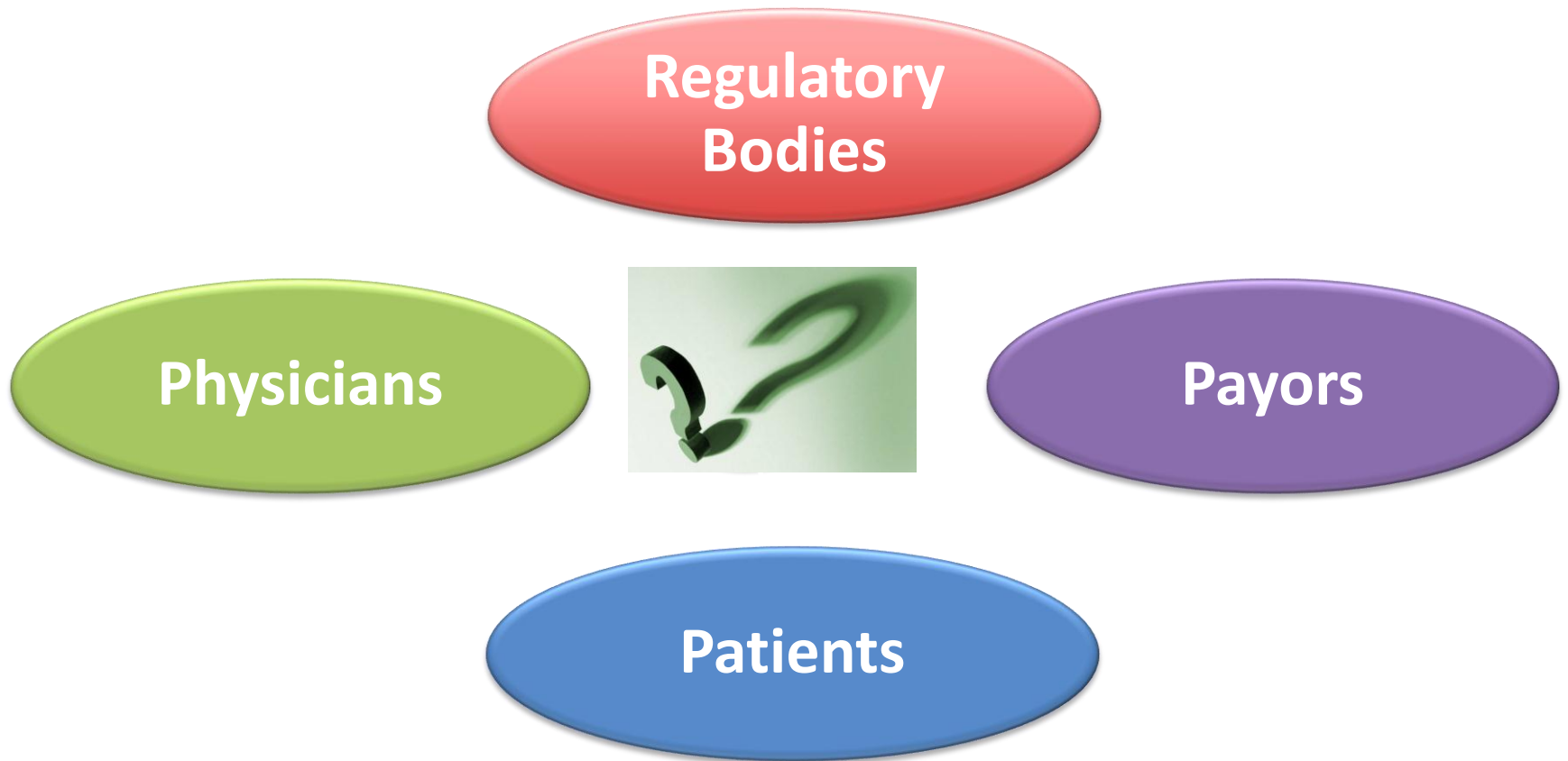
Targeted agents = identifying the right population (3)

% Pts with Target in the Study	Hazard Ratio For Benefit In Patients with Target		
	1.3	1.5	2.0
10	32 000	11 000	3 900
30	3 600	1 800	600
50	1 700	780	280
70	900	400	150

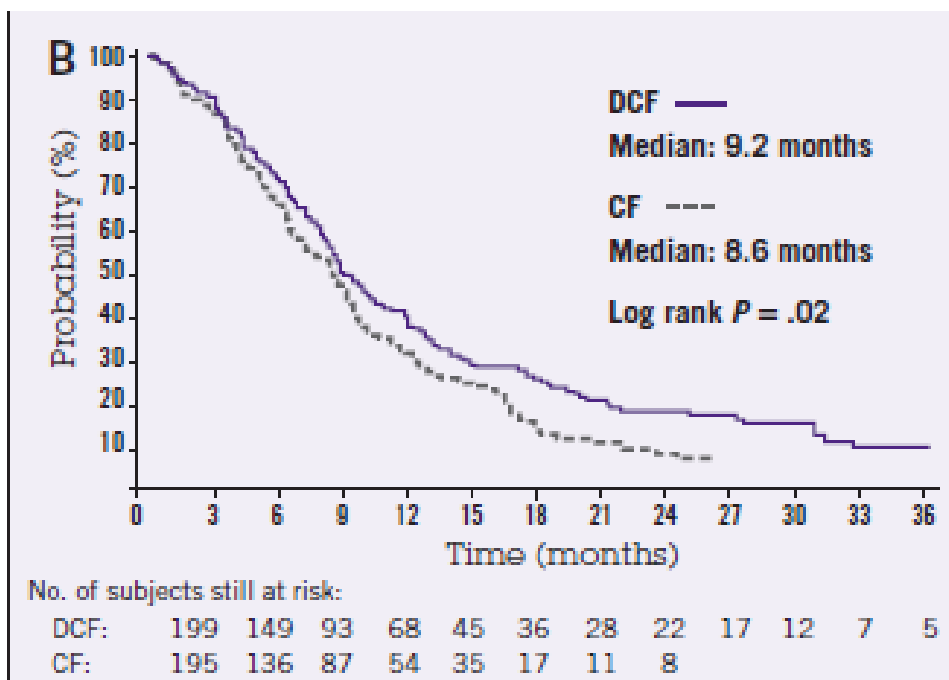
Registration = demonstration of a “meaningful clinical benefit”



« Meaningful clinical benefit »



The example of docetaxel in AGC



What is the most relevant benefit?

- **Median Overall Survival:**
DCF 9.2 months vs CF 8.6 months
- **Death Risk Reduction (HR): 1.29**
- **Long Term Survivors (patients alive at 2 year):**
DCF 18% vs CF 9%

How these can negatively impact clinical research?

Phase 1 are today THE crucial step in the clinical development process

- If the right population cannot be identified development will be discontinued,
- If on the opposite the right target is identified registration can be obtained very quickly with a small confirmatory trial targeting the right, even limited, population (i.e. crizotinib in NSCLC),

When the expected clinical benefit seems too low
(i.e. less than 30% death risk reduction)
pharmaceutical firms will hesitate embarking in
**large risky clinical trials which can allow
registration but not reimbursement!**

Targeting is often linked with limited indications compared with cytotoxics:

docetaxel is approved in 12 indications covering 5 different tumor types and this was obtained through several screening and large confirmatory trials,

Can other factors also negatively impact clinical research?

- **“Big Pharma”** are more and more asking for clear clinical PoC before in-licensing new drugs while it is more and more difficult for **“Biotechs”** to find the necessary fundings for performing such trials.
- Clinical trials, primarily translational trials, are becoming more and more expensive and trials implementation is longer and longer.
- In addition, the number of eligible patients to be enrolled in clinical trials is limited and can even be more limited according to target expression.

Conclusion

- The risk exist but is limited,
- Among the measures which can be considered for improving the situation, aligning registration and reimbursement/market access is certainly of paramount importance.