Platform Trials: Towards More Efficient Clinical Trial Designs

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Disclosures

Serry Consultants

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A good problem to have...

Many promising therapies in multiple domains of traumatic hemorrhage care:

- Transfusion strategies
- Novel blood products (e.g. preserved platelets, plasma)
- Novel hemostatic agents and more...

What is a Platform Trial?

- An experimental infrastructure designed to evaluate <u>multiple treatments</u> for a disease or group of related diseases
- Intended to function continually <u>beyond the</u> <u>evaluation of any individual treatment</u>

Platform Trials are Efficient

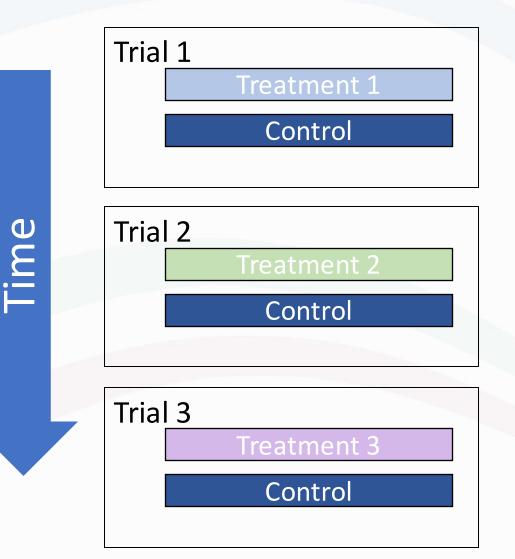
Statistical Efficiency: Answering more clinical questions with fewer patients

Operational Efficiency:

Sharing infrastructure so that time-consuming operational processes (master protocol development, initial trial start-up) only have be to be done once

Statistical Efficiencies: Shared Controls

A Series of 2-Arm Trials



Multi-arm Trial with Shared Control Treatment 1

Freatment 2

Treatment 3

Control

Statistical Efficiencies: "Factorial" Randomization

Transfusion Domain

		Transfusion	Transfusion
		Strategy A	Strategy B
Domain	Antifibrinolytic 1	1 + A	1 + B
	Antifibrinolytic 2	2 + A	2 + B
	Antifibrinolytic 3	3 + A	3 + B

Antifibrinolytic

Statistical Efficiencies

Other Potential Sources of Efficiency

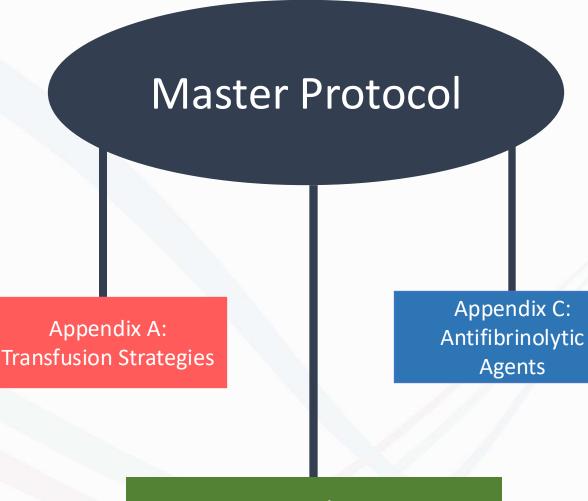
- Response-adaptive randomization
- Early arm dropping for futility
- Early arm graduation for success
- Hierarchical modeling

Operational Efficiencies of Platform Trials



Operational Efficiencies: Master Protocols

- The platform trial has a **Master Protocol** common to all interventions in the trial
 - disease-focused: not specific to an intervention or a class of interventions
 - describes the patient experience
 e.g., common schedule of activities,
 data collection
 - Classes of interventions are added to the platform in domain-specific appendices



Appendix B: Airway Management Strategies

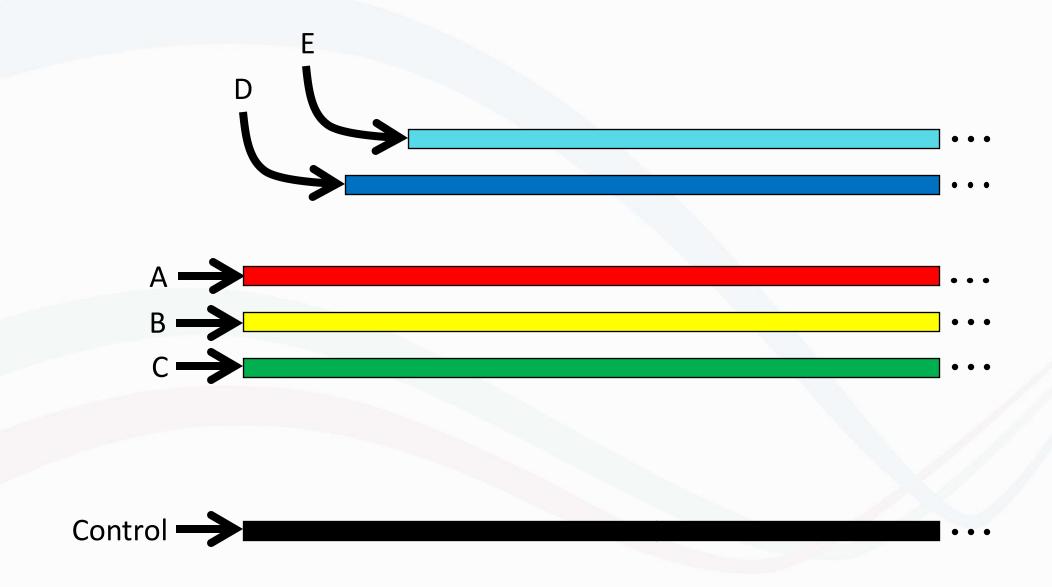
Operational Efficiencies: Master Protocols

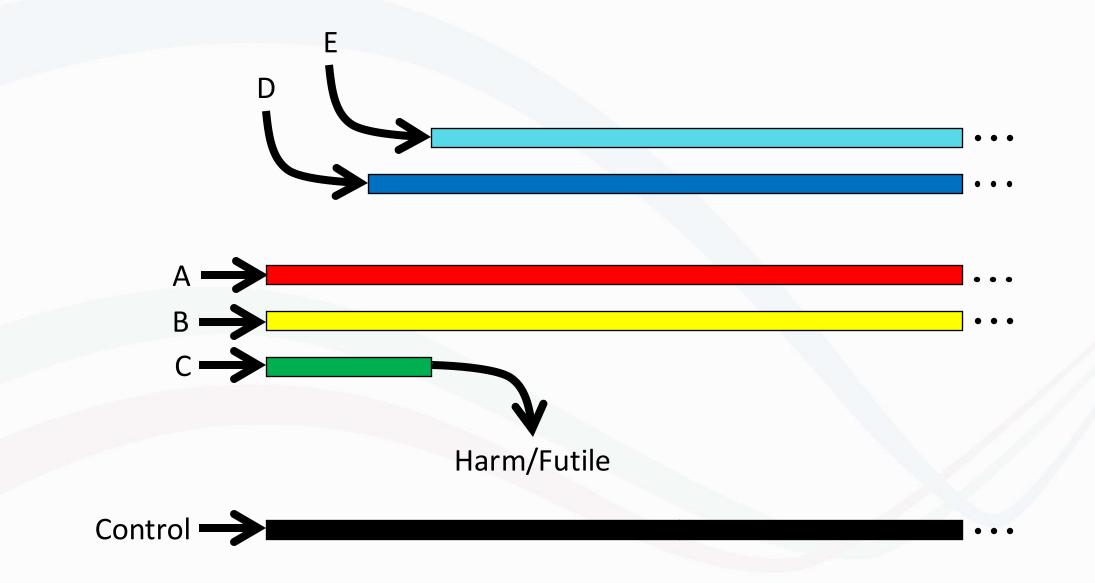
Domain-specific appendices – flexibility and detail

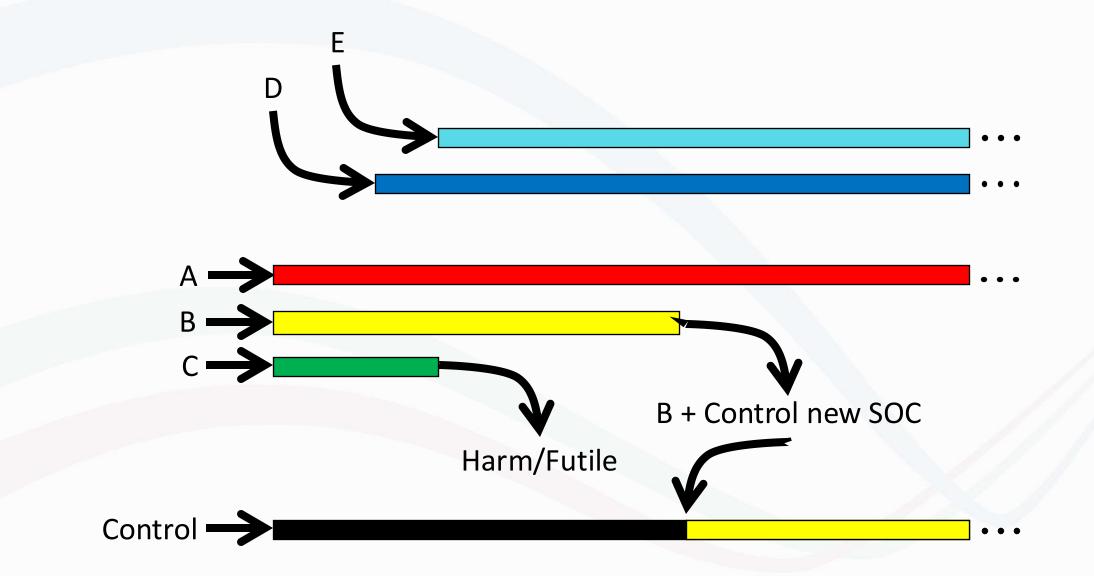
- Domain-specific inclusion criteria
- Additional domain-specific endpoints to be collected
- Tailored
 - Domain-specific sample size
 - Intervention details
 - Randomization details
 - Analyses
 - Statistical triggers



Control ->





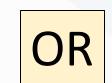


Heterogenous Patient Populations and Subgroups

E.g. Adults and children

Trial One

- Traumatic hemorrhage in adults

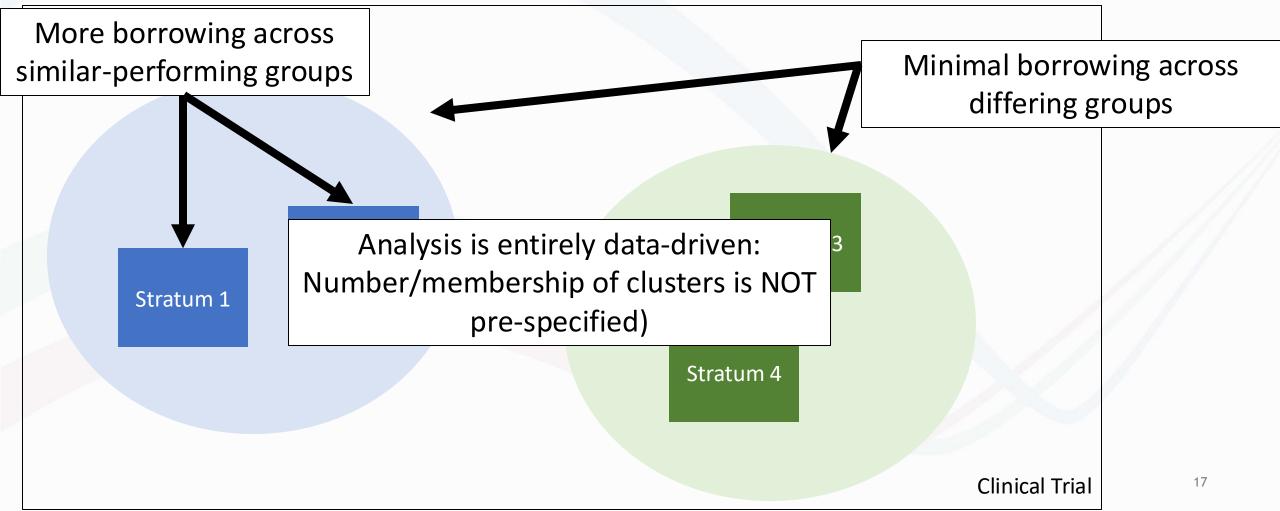


Trial includes all patients
with traumatic hemorrhage
Underpowered analysis in pediatric subgroup

Trial Two

 Traumatic hemorrhage in children

Heterogenous Patient Populations and Subgroups: Hierarchical Model Approach with Dynamic "Borrowing" to Estimate a Treatment Effect



Thank you!

For more information on Platform Trials:

- Youtube.com/berryconsultants
- Berryconsultants.com