



Con il Patrocinio di



STUDI CLINICI: METODOLOGIA

Coordinatore

Dr.ssa Stefania Gori

Evento ECM MODULO 3

LA GESTIONE DELLA COMUNICAZIONE DURANTE GLI INCONTRI SCIENTIFICI

**La comunicazione durante gli incontri scientifici:
come presentare una relazione**

Come presentare i contenuti scientifici
Giovanni L. Pappagallo

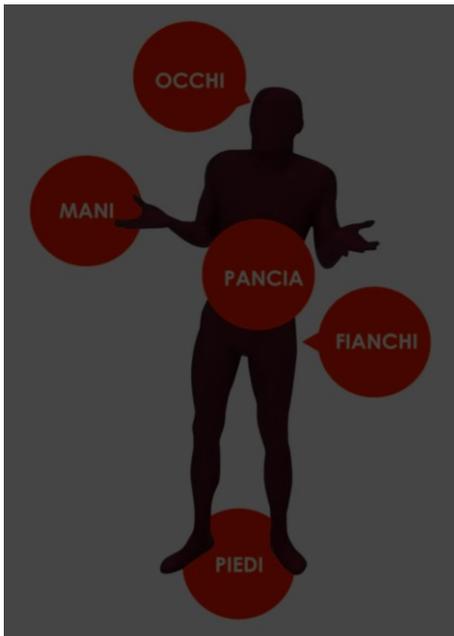
NEGRAR
26 MARZO
2019

Centro Formazione
IRCCS Ospedale Sacro Cuore
Don Calabria



Come presentare una relazione...

Il **METODO** corretto
di porsi all'attenzione
dell'uditorio



Il **METODO** corretto
di assemblare le
informazioni



L'argomento della Vs presentazione potrebbe essere...

Immunotherapy in Advanced Bladder Cancer

Sandy Srinivas.MD
Stanford University



PRESENTED AT: 2018 ASCO ANNUAL MEETING #ASCO18
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PRESENTED BY: Sandy Srinivas

... la trattazione di un problema clinico da un punto di vista generale

Updated Survival Analysis From KEYNOTE-045: Phase 3, Open-Label Study of Pembrolizumab Versus Paclitaxel, Docetaxel, or Vinflunine in Recurrent, Advanced Urothelial Cancer

Dean F. Bajorin,¹ Ronald de Wit,² David J. Vaughn,³ Yves Fradet,⁴ Jae Lyun Lee,⁵ Lawrence Fong,⁶ Nicholas J. Vogelzang,⁷ Miguel A. Climent,⁸ Daniel P. Petrylak,⁹ Toni K. Choueiri,¹⁰ Andrea Necchi,¹¹ Winald Gerritsen,¹² Howard Gurney,¹³ David I. Quinn,¹⁴ Stéphane Culine,¹⁵ Cora N. Sternberg,¹⁶ Yabing Mai,¹⁷ Markus Puhlmann,¹⁷ Rodolfo F. Perini,¹⁷ Joaquim Bellmunt¹⁰

¹Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA; ²Erasmus MC Cancer Institute, Rotterdam, Netherlands; ³Abramson Cancer Center of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA; ⁴CHU de Québec-Université Laval, Québec City, QC, Canada; ⁵Asan Medical Center and University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea; ⁶University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA; ⁷Comprehensive Cancer Centers of Nevada, Las Vegas, NV, USA; ⁸Fundación Instituto Valenciano de Oncología, Valencia, Spain; ⁹Smilow Cancer Hospital at Yale University, New Haven, CT, USA; ¹⁰Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA, USA; ¹¹Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, Milan, Italy; ¹²Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, Netherlands; ¹³Westmead Hospital and Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW, Australia; ¹⁴University of Southern California Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center and Hospital, Los Angeles, CA, USA; ¹⁵Hôpital Saint-Louis, Paris, France; ¹⁶San Camillo Forlanini Hospital, Rome, Italy; ¹⁷Merck & Co., Inc., Kenilworth, NJ, USA

... la presentazione (analisi critica) di uno specifico studio clinico

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Immunotherapy in Advanced Bladder Cancer

Sandy Srinivas, MD
Stanford University



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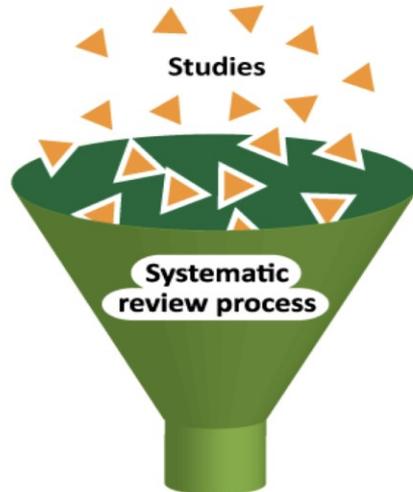
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- Le evidenze disponibili



- La malattia (incidenza, gravità)
- Le terapie disponibili (*Pro's & Con's*)
- *Unmet needs* attuali
- *Razionale per e prospettive del trattamento in esame*

Immunotherapy in Advanced Bladder Cancer

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Narrativa dei singoli studi presi in considerazione Vs metanalisi

Considering studies for this review

Population

Intervention

Comparison

Outcomes

- Population
- Intervention
- Comparison
- Outcomes

Impostare la presentazione su P.I.C.O.

P. Caratterizzazione sintetica della malattia e della prognosi

Baseline Characteristics

n (%)	Pembro (n = 270)	Chemo (n = 272)
Age, median (range), y	67 (29-88)	65 (26-84)
Men	200 (74.1)	202 (74.3)
Upper tract disease	38 (14.1)	37 (13.6)
Lower tract disease	232 (85.9)	235 (86.4)
ECOG PS ^a		
0	120 (44.4)	106 (39.0)
1	143 (53.0)	158 (58.1)
2	2 (0.7)	4 (1.5)
Visceral disease	241 (89.3)	234 (86.0)
Disease in lymph node only	28 (10.4)	38 (14.0)

n (%)	Pembro (n = 270)	Chemo (n = 272)
Liver metastases	91 (33.7)	95 (34.9)
Hemoglobin <10 g/dL ^b	43 (15.9)	44 (16.2)
Time since completion of most recent prior therapy		
≥3 months	167 (61.9)	168 (61.8)
<3 months	103 (38.1)	104 (38.2)
Setting of most recent prior therapy ^c		
Neoadjuvant	19 (7.0)	22 (8.1)
Adjuvant	12 (4.4)	31 (11.4)
First line	184 (68.1)	158 (58.1)
Second line	55 (20.4)	59 (21.7)
Third line	0	2 (0.7)

^aMissing for 5 patients in the pembro arm and 4 patients in the chemo arm. ^bMissing for 8 patients in the pembro arm and 4 patients in the chemo arm. ^cSetting and time from completion were missing for 1 patient in each arm. Data cutoff date: January 18, 2017.

Evitare tabelle troppo 'affollate' (soprattutto se poi se ne evidenzia solo una parte...)

Impostare la presentazione su P.I.C.O.

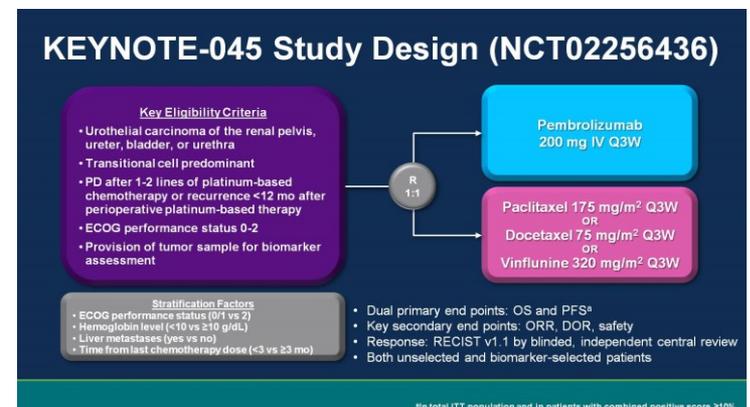
P. Caratterizzazione sintetica della malattia e della prognosi

I. Descrizione sintetica del trattamento sperimentale

C. Descrizione sintetica del trattamento di controllo

Disegno dello studio, criteri di stratificazione, considerazioni statistiche...

come sopra: riportare SOLO quanto è indispensabile a descrivere il disegno dello studio



Impostare la presentazione su P.I.C.O.

- P. Caratterizzazione sintetica della malattia e della prognosi
 - I. Descrizione sintetica del trattamento sperimentale
 - C. Descrizione sintetica del trattamento di controllo
 - O. Descrizione dei parametri (sia di beneficio sia di danno) ritenuti di rilevanza clinica in riferimento al rationale dello studio (*non valore assoluto della gerarchia degli endpoints*)**
- Disegno dello studio, criteri di stratificazione, considerazioni statistiche...

Durvalumab after Chemoradiotherapy in Stage III Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer

S.J. Antonia, A. Villegas, D. Daniel, D. Vicente, S. Murakami, R. Hui, T. Yokoi, A. Chiappori, K.H. Lee, M. de Wit, B.C. Cho, M. Bourhaba, X. Quantin, T. Tokito, T. Mekhail, D. Planchard, Y.-C. Kim, C.S. Karapetis, S. Hirt, G. Ostoros, K. Kubota, J.E. Gray, L. Paz-Ares, J. de Castro Carpeño, C. Wadsworth, G. Melillo, H. Jiang, Y. Huang, P.A. Dennis, and M. Özgüroğlu, for the PACIFIC Investigators*

N Engl J Med 2017;377:1919-29

METHODS

We randomly assigned patients, in a 2:1 ratio, to receive durvalumab (at a dose of 10 mg per kilogram of body weight intravenously) or placebo every 2 weeks for up to 12 months. The study drug was administered 1 to 42 days after the patients had received chemoradiotherapy. The [REDACTED] (as assessed by means of blinded independent central review) [REDACTED] (unplanned for the interim analysis). [REDACTED]



Primary Endpoint(s) Secondary Endpoints Exploratory Endpoints

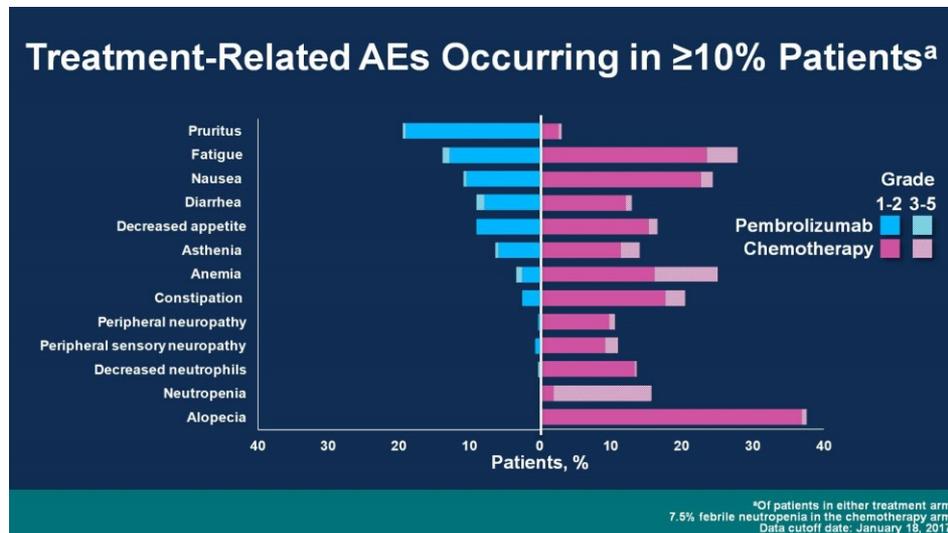


Critical Endpoints

- Time to Distant Metastasis
- AEs of CTC-AE Grade ≥ 3
- AEs leading to Discontinuation
- Time to Deterioration of QoL
- Overall Survival

Come presentare i risultati

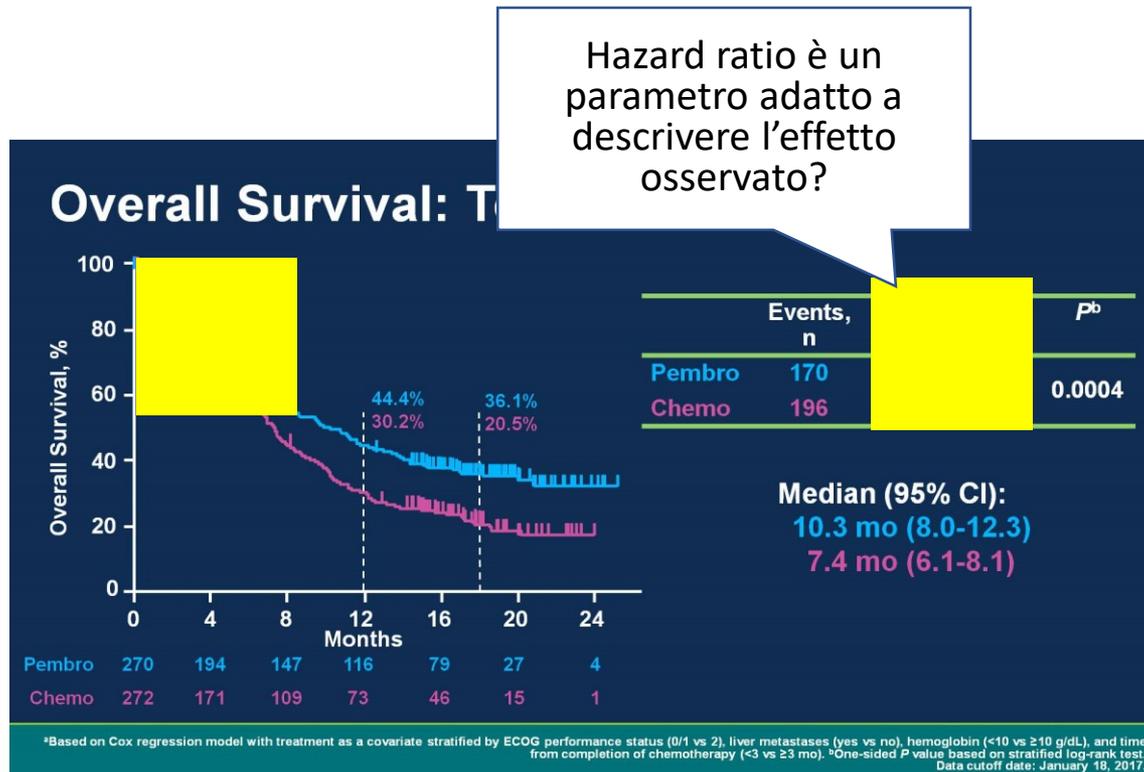
- **Rispettare quanto enunciato nella O. di P.I.C.O.**
descrivere primariamente i parametri (di beneficio e danno) predefiniti, quindi eventuali evenienze non preventivate ma da considerare comunque rilevanti...



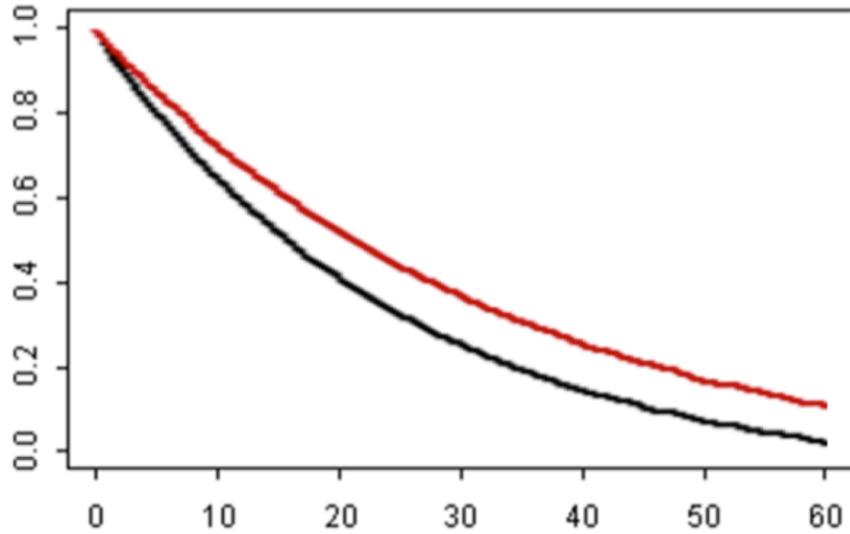
... evitare tabelle nelle quali gli eventi avversi riportati sembrano avere TUTTI la medesima importanza (criticità)

Come presentare i risultati

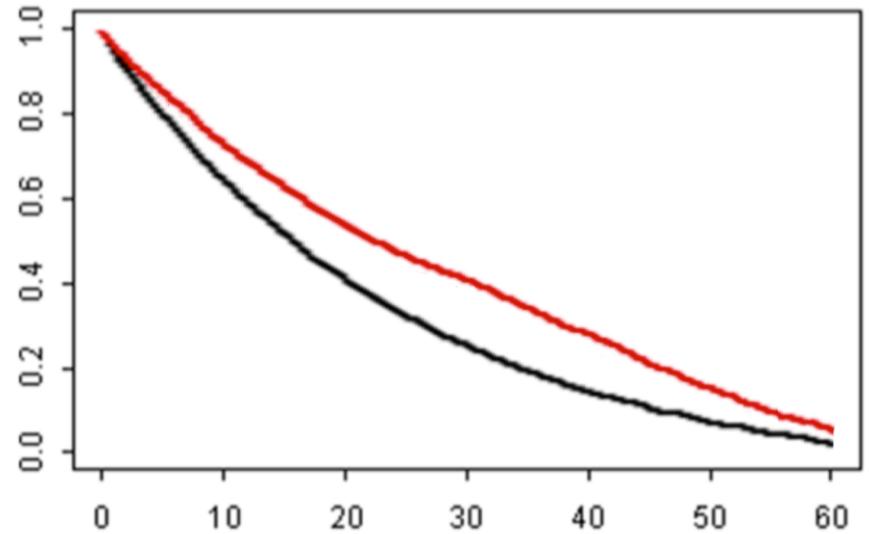
- Rispettare quanto enunciato nella O. di P.I.C.O.
- **Descrivere le evidenze con le variabili di effetto più opportune**



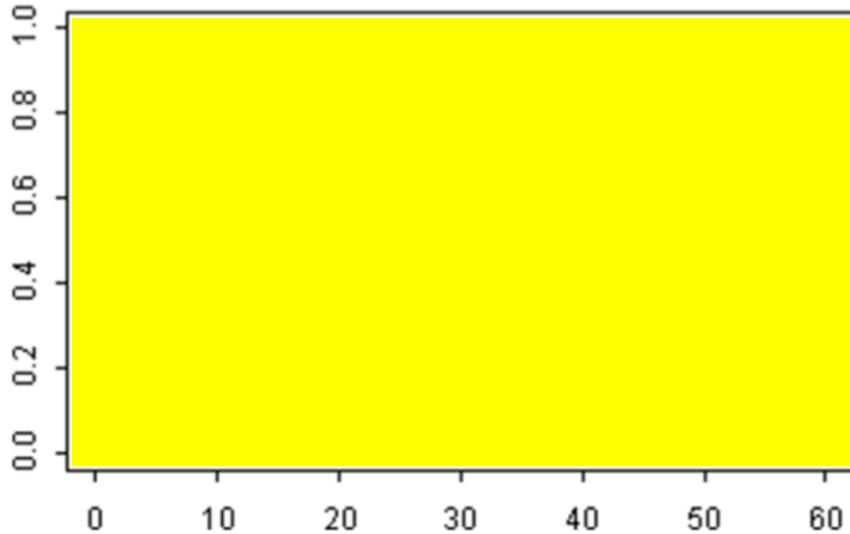
Proportional hazards



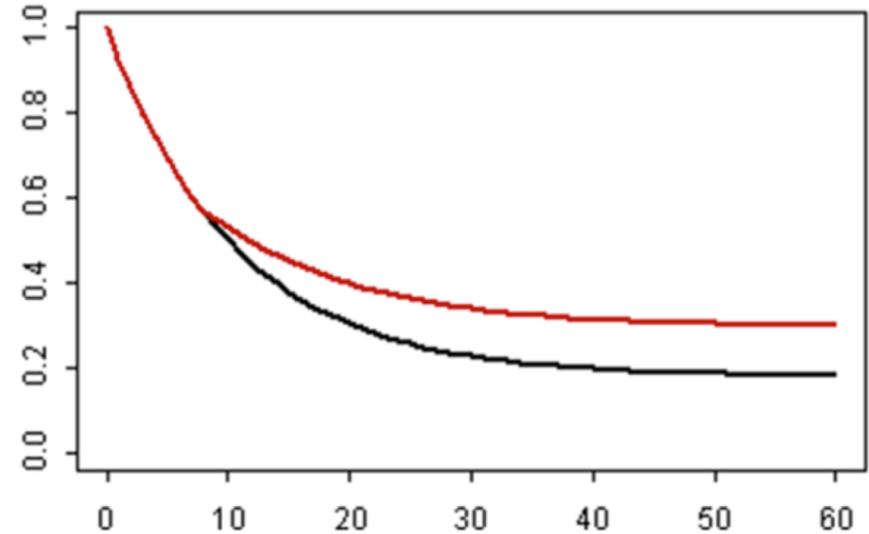
Non-proportional hazards, poor survival



Delayed clinical effect



Delayed clinical effect, long term survival



Statistical issues and challenges in immuno-oncology

Tai-Tsang Chen^{1,2}

Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer 2013, **1**:18

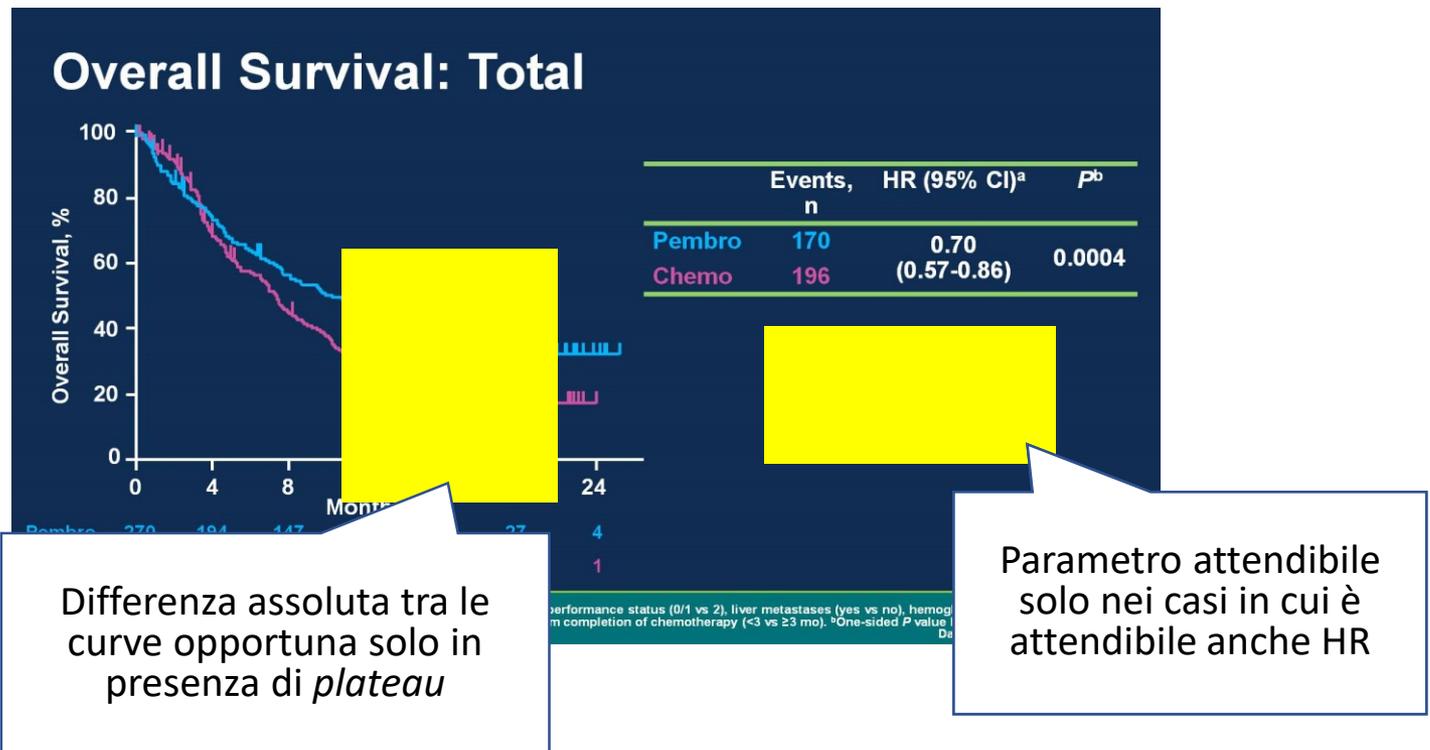
When designing randomized clinical studies with immunotherapies, the simulation study indicated that the

in the presence of delayed clinical effect or long term survival.

The necessity and timing of superiority or futility interim analysis also required careful consideration due to decreasing true positive rate or increasing false negative rate.

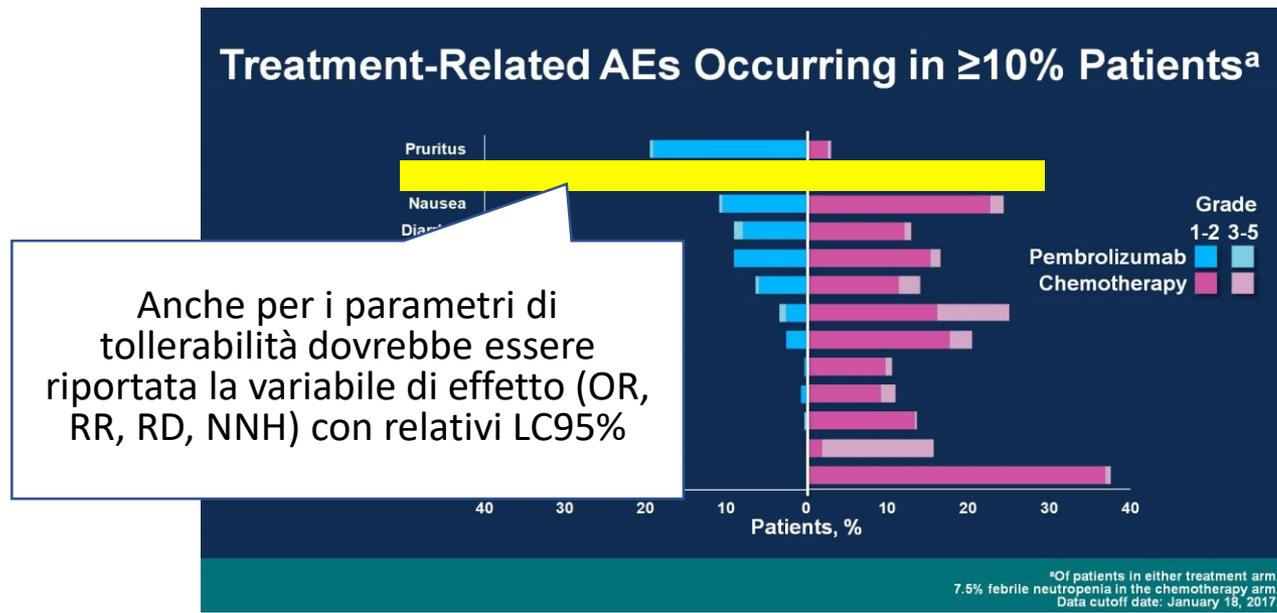
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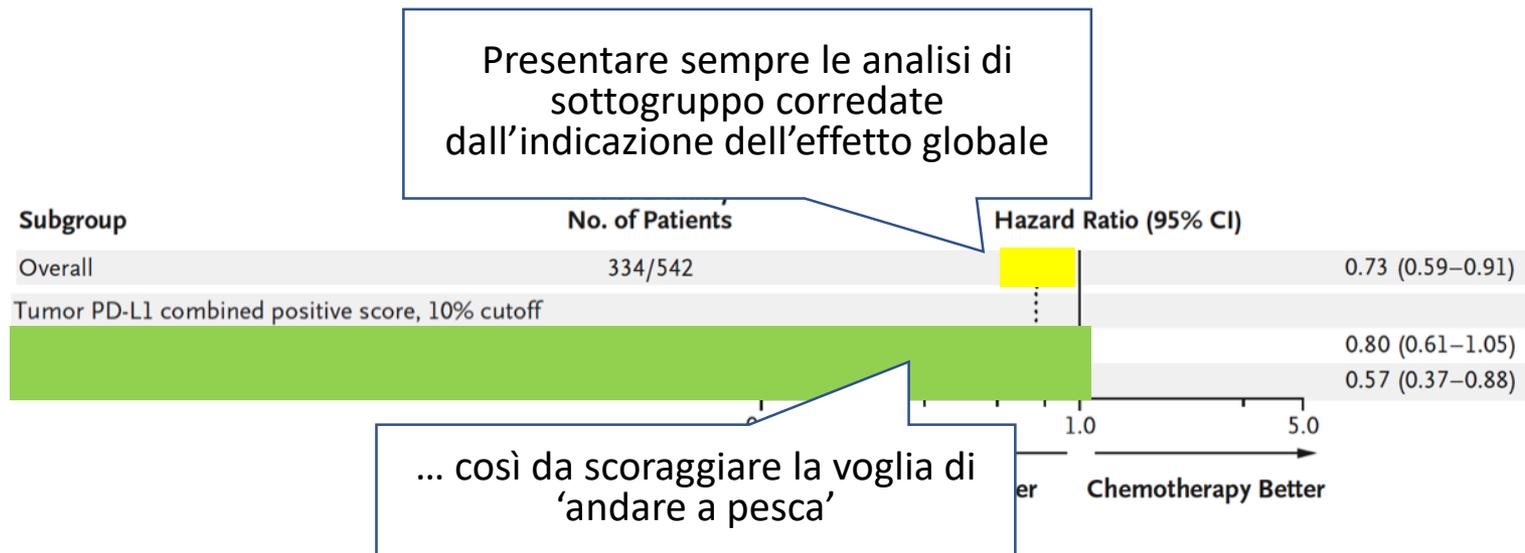
Come presentare i risultati

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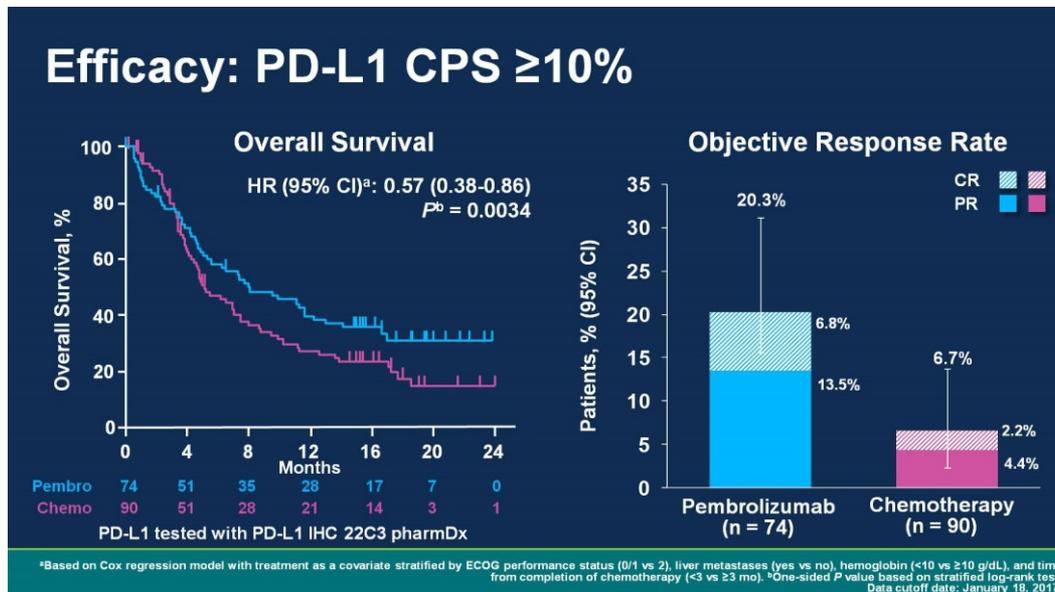
Come presentare i risultati

- Rispettare quanto enunciato nella O. di P.I.C.O.
- Descrivere le evidenze con le variabili di effetto più opportune
- **Evitare di trarre conclusioni da evidenze a posteriori (*Fishing Expeditions*)**



Come presentare i risultati

- Rispettare quanto enunciato nella O. di P.I.C.O.
- Descrivere le evidenze con le variabili di effetto più opportune
- Evitare di trarre conclusioni da evidenze a posteriori (*Fishing Expeditions*)



- PD-L1 CPS non era criterio di stratificazione
- OS e ORR sono i due parametri con effetto più favorevole per PD-L1 CPS*

* *selective outcome reporting*

Come presentare i risultati

- Rispettare quanto enunciato nella O. di P.I.C.O.
- Descrivere le evidenze con le variabili di effetto più opportune
- Evitare di trarre conclusioni da evidenze a posteriori (*Fishing Expeditions*)
- **Corredare la descrizione dell'effetto osservato su ciascun outcome con il giudizio di qualità in termini di:**
 - ✓ ***Confidence*** (affidabilità dell'evidenza in esame in termini di *risk of bias, imprecision, multiplicity*)

Randomizzazione?
Mascheramento?
Persi alla valutazione?

Ampiezza
eccessiva dei
LC95%?

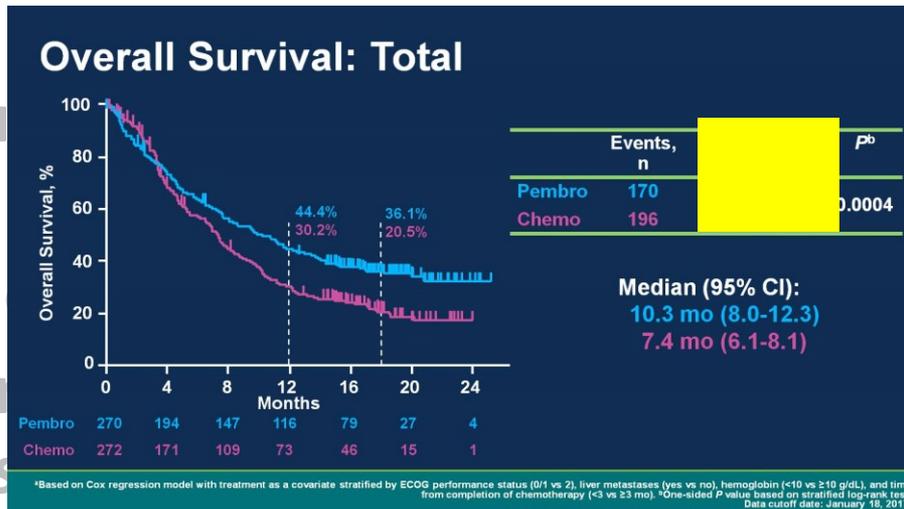
Confronti statistici
ripetuti o su endpoint
multipli?

Come presentare i risultati

- Rispettare quanto enunciato nella O. di P.I.C.O.
- Descrivere le evidenze con le variabili di effetto più opportune
- Evitare di trarre conclusioni da evidenze a posteriori (*Fishing Expeditions*)
- **Corredare la descrizione dell'effetto osservato su ciascun outcome con il giudizio di qualità in termini di:**
 - ✓ ***Confidence*** (affidabilità dell'evidenza in esame in termini di *risk of bias, imprecision, multiplicity*)
 - ✓ ***Directness*** (trasferibilità dell'evidenza in esame a quanto enunciato in P.I.C.O.)
 - ✓ ***Relevance*** (importanza clinica dell'effetto osservato)

Come presentare i risultati

- Rispettare qu
- Descrivere le più opportun
- Evitare di t posteriori (*Fis*)



C.O.
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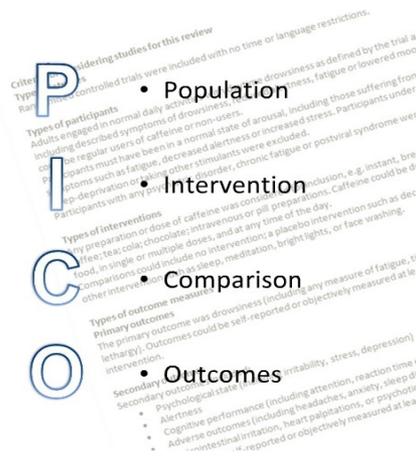
- We calculated that enrollment of 470 patients would provide the study with 88% power to show a hazard ratio for death of [redacted] or better in the analysis of overall survival in the pembrolizumab group versus the chemotherapy group

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)

- ✓ **Direzione** (riserchibilità dell'evidenza in esame a quanto enunciato in P.I.C.O.)
- ✓ **Relevance** (importanza clinica dell'effetto osservato)

In estrema sintesi...

Una presentazione efficace dovrebbe riportare quanto sufficiente (*e non di più*) a stabilire quanto (*e con che grado di affidabilità*):



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812 MARCH 16, 2017 VOL 376 NO 11

Pembrolizumab as Second-Line Therapy for Advanced Urothelial Carcinoma

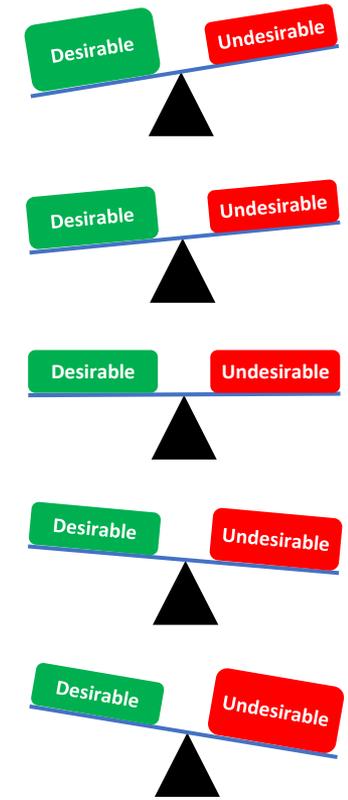
J. Bellmunt, R. de Wit, D.J. Vaughn, Y. Fradet, J.-L. Lee, L. Fang, N.J. Vogelzang, M.A. Climent, D.P. Petrylak, T.K. Choueiri, A. Necchi, W. Gerritsen, H. Gurney, D.I. Quinn, S. Culine, C.N. Sternberg, Y. Mai, C.H. Poehlein, R.F. Perini, and D.F. Bajorin, for the KEYNOTE-045 Investigators*

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND
Patients with advanced urothelial carcinoma that progresses after platinum-based chemotherapy have a poor prognosis and limited treatment options.

RESULTS
The median overall survival in the total population was 10.3 months (95% confidence interval [CI], 8.0 to 11.8) in the pembrolizumab group, as compared with 7.4 months (95% CI, 6.1 to 8.3) in the chemotherapy group (hazard ratio for death, 0.75; 95% CI, 0.59 to 0.91; P=0.002). The median overall survival among patients who had a tumor PD-L1 combined positive score of 10% or more was 8.0 months (95% CI, 5.0 to 12.3) in the pembrolizumab group, as compared with 5.2 months (95% CI, 4.0 to 7.6) in the chemotherapy group (hazard ratio, 0.57; 95% CI, 0.37 to 0.86; P<0.005). There was no significant between-group difference in the duration of progression-free survival in the total population (hazard ratio for death or disease progression, 0.98; 95% CI, 0.81 to 1.19; P=0.42) or among patients who had a tumor PD-L1 combined positive score of 10% or more (hazard ratio, 0.89; 95% CI, 0.61 to 1.29; P=0.26). Fewer treatment-related adverse events of any grade were reported in the pembrolizumab group than in the chemotherapy group (60.9% vs. 90.2%); there were also fewer events of grade 3, 4, or 5 severity reported in the pembrolizumab group than in the chemotherapy group (15.0% vs. 49.4%).

CONCLUSIONS
Pembrolizumab was associated with significantly longer overall survival (by approximately 3 months) and with a lower rate of treatment-related adverse events than chemotherapy as second-line therapy for platinum-refractory advanced urothelial carcinoma. (Funded by Merck; KEYNOTE-045 ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT02256436.)





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STUDI CLINICI: METODOLOGIA

Coordinatore

Dr.ssa Stefania Gori

Evento ECM MODULO 3

LA GESTIONE DELLA COMUNICAZIONE DURANTE GLI INCONTRI SCIENTIFICI

**La comunicazione durante gli incontri scientifici:
come presentare una relazione**

Come presentare i contenuti scientifici
Giovanni L. Pappagallo

NEGRAR
26 MARZO
2019

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