

# Neuroprotection & PD

## European Regulatory Perspective On The Concept Of Disease Modification In Parkinson's Disease

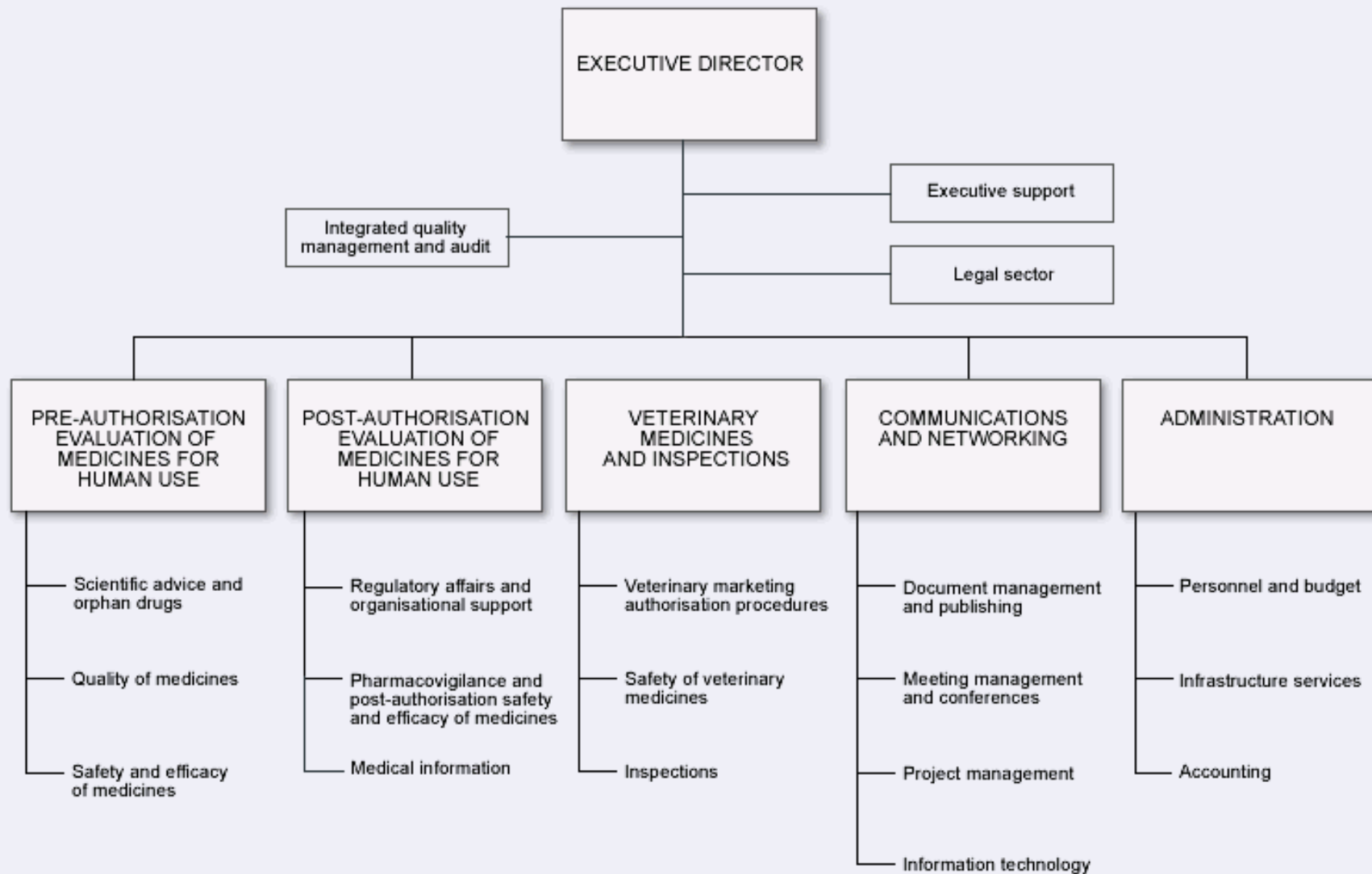
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# Role of EMEA

- Centralized authorization of medicinal products for human use in Europe
  - Mandatory for (EU Regulation 726/2004 – enforced Nov 2005)
    - new active substance
    - Indication: neurodegenerative disorder
- Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)
  - Scientific Advice Working Party (SAWP)
    - Internal and external experts
    - Scientific advice but no regulatory compromise

# Role of EMEA



# EMEA Official Statements

*Note for guidance on clinical investigation of medicinal products in the treatment of Parkinson's Disease (Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products [CPMP], June 1999*

## PD Study Objectives

1. Symptomatic relief in early-stage PD before LD Rx
2. Symptomatic relief in patients with PD on LD Rx:
  - Patients on LD with insufficient control of motor symptoms
  - Patients on LD with dose dependent motor fluctuations
  - Patients on LD with non-dose dependent motor fluctuations
3. Therapies aimed to reduce disease progression
  - Aimed to postpone late non-dose related motor fluctuations
  - Neuroprotective therapies



# EMA Official Statements

*Note for guidance on clinical investigation of medicinal products in the treatment of Parkinson's Disease (Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products [CPMP], June 1999*

- Therapies aimed to reduce disease progression
  - Aimed to postpone late non-dose related motor fluctuations
    - Long term, double-blind, placebo-controlled add-on studies
    - Primary: time to late motor complications (not recommended reduction LD)
    - Durations: yrs
    - New study designs justified
  - Neuroprotective therapies
    - Long term, double-blind, placebo-controlled add-on studies ( $\pm$  LD)
    - New designs accepted but justified
    - Washout accepted
    - Neuroimaging advocated but early to accept as primary endpoint

## EMEA/Europe Uncompromising Statements

- Slowing the Progression of Neurodegenerative Diseases: Medicinal Products Clinical Development - EMEA/CHMP/EWP Workshop, October 2006
- Disease-modifying trials in Alzheimer's disease: a European task force consensus (European Alzheimer's disease Consortium), January 2007 (Lancet Neurology)

# EMEA Uncompromising Statements

- Disease-modifying trials in Alzheimer's disease: a European task force consensus (European Alzheimer's disease Consortium), January 2007 (Lancet Neurology)

- **Recommendations for disease-modifying trials**

**Target population**

Early Alzheimer's disease  
Mild to moderate Alzheimer's disease

**Study design**

Randomised, parallel, two-arm, placebo-controlled trial

**Follow-up**

18 months

**Statistical analysis proposed**

Slope analysis

**Primary and secondary outcomes**

Endpoints should be clinically relevant and include cognitive functions (composite measures), functional status (activities of daily living), neuropsychiatric symptoms (NPI) and cost-effectiveness (RUD, Zarit)

Biomarkers (biological and neuroimaging)

**Surrogate markers**

Not recommended for primary outcome at this time

# Concept of Disease-Modifying Treatments

- Reduce progression rate
- Long lasting effect on disability in opposition to impairment (clinical signs and/or symptoms)
  - Accepted a DME + symptomatic improvement
- Postponing disability and dependence (hard outcomes)
- Consequentiality approach (sound clinical outcomes) in detriment of a mechanistic (pathophysiological process)

# Trial Design - Population

- Population to be studied
  - Early stages but with well accepted clinical diagnostic criteria
    - Pre-symptomatic PD but with parkinsonism
    - Not exclusive genetic or imaging diagnosis
  - Moderate PD
  - Any stage with “rapid” disease progression
    - Not late stages
- Population arbitrarily divided into:
  - At risk – pre-morbid status
    - Experimental
    - No therapeutic need
    - Not eligible for non proof of concept trials
  - Early
    - eligible
  - Advanced disease
    - eligible

# Trial Design

- **Parallel RCT**
  - Favored
  - Compare progression rates if predefined a clinically relevant difference
  - Time to event comparison
    - Event: clinical significant milestone
    - Delay clinical relevant milestones: AD 6 months; PD 1 yr
  - Duration:
    - $\geq 18$  months AD (4 points AD cog yr)
    - PD  $> 2-3$  yrs (?)
- **Randomized start/withdrawal**
  - Mechanistic approach
  - Duration per period ( $>12$  months)
- **Adaptive trials**
  - Reduction sample-size
  - Reduction duration of follow-up
  - Advocated
- **Sequential design !**

# Trial Design - Endpoints

- **Early untreated**
  - Change in UPDRS
  - Time to LD/DA (problematic)
  - 9-24 months
- **Stable treated**
  - Emergence of clinical relevant milestones
    - axial symptoms
      - » freezing of gait
      - » loss of balance
      - » H&Y III
  - 2-5 yrs
- **Advanced PD**
  - Prevention of disability
    - » Autonomic failures
    - » Falls
    - » Cognitive symptoms
    - » Time to “dementia”
    - » Time to nursing home placement
  - > 5 yrs

# Trial Design - Analysis

- **Problems:**
  - $\neq$  study progression rates at different disease stages
  - Missing data / ITT / imputation techniques
- **Early disease – known slope:**
  - Slope analysis
- **Advanced disease:**
  - Time to a milestone (survival analysis)

# Role of Surrogate Endpoints/Biomarkers

- Fixed biomarkers - population selection
  - Candidates
    - genetic
    - neuroimaging
- Dynamic biomarkers – surrogate outcomes
  - No accepted correlation with primary clinical endpoints

# Role of Surrogate Endpoints/Biomarkers

- Incentivation to pursue study of biomarkers
  - Recognition of a need
  - Useful for at risk non-benefit population
  - Dose-finding definition
  - Suggestion to collect neuroimaging data as secondary outcome to pursue surrogate endpoint characterization

# Therapeutic Indication Label

- How to call a long lasting beneficial effect?
- Narrative indication!
- EMEA
  - “Riluzole is indicated to extend life or the time to mechanical ventilation for patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS).”
- FDA
  - “RILUTEK is indicated for the treatment of patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). Riluzole extends survival and/or time to tracheostomy.”
- Note for guidance on SPC “therapeutic indications”
  - “Study endpoints should not normally be included ...”
  - No mechanistic indication
    - X neuroprotection

# General Considerations

- Parallel design favored
- Favored time to clinical relevant endpoints
- Accepted comparative rates of progression (slope analysis) if predefined a clinically relevant difference
- Withdrawal designs problematic due to unknown duration of washout
- Doubts regarding the Wash-in /wash-out design to demonstrate DM (more data needed)
- Need for long term follow-ups
- Stimulation for incorporation of potential biomarkers as secondary endpoints
- Proof of concept  $\neq$  long term phase III

# European Specificities

- Labelling – centralized

- Price
  - Reimbursement
- } national level

Need for  
hard  
clinically  
relevant  
outcomes

- Marketing authorization ≠ commercialization