ISCTM
International Society for CNS Clinical Trials and Methodology

20th Anniversary Session: Advancements & What Can We Do Better in the Future

Adoption of Novel clinical endpoints
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DISCLOSURE:

Kemi is an employee of Ultragenyx Pharmaceutical

Adoption of Novel clinical endpoints – key issues

- Efficacy endpoints are measures designed to reflect the intended effects of a drug. These include assessments of
  - Clinical events (e.g., mortality, stroke,)
  - Symptoms (e.g., pain, symptoms of depression)
  - Measures of function (e.g., ability to walk or exercise)
  - Or surrogate endpoints that are reasonably likely or expected to predict a clinical benefit.

- Regulatory precedent most helpful when the endpoint is generalizable to a broader population and/or reflects the most bothersome or disabling symptom

- Novel endpoints are critically important in CNS trials due to poorly understood pathophysiology and heterogeneity in presentation and disease progression

What Has and Hasn't worked

Has Not Worked	Has Worked
Surrogate endpoints (accelerated biomarker-based approval)	Surrogate endpoints (accelerated biomarker-based approval)
Co-primary endpoint approach (cognition and function in AD)	Co-primary endpoint approach (CGI and RSBQ in Rett Syndrome)
Composite endpoints	Composite endpoints (mNIS+7)
Novel technologies (wearable sensors)	Novel technologies (wearable sensors)
Patient-reported outcome (PRO) assessments	Patient-reported outcome (PRO) assessments
Outdated rating scales	Use of patient input and experience (PFDD listening e.g., DMD, ALS)