

Single Day Event

REACTing to Clinical Study Data: Enhancing Insights and Decision-Making

Loganathan Ramasamy, Rammohan Rayicherla
AstraZeneca

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Agenda

- Data Visualization Tools and REACT
- Why REACT?
- Overview
- Where it fits?
- Process
- Views



Data Visualization Tools

- **Informed Decision-Making:** Data visualization empowers researchers and clinicians to make informed decisions based on clear, visual insights.
- **Trend Identification:** Visualization tools aid in identifying trends, patterns, and outliers within clinical data, enabling better decision-making.
- **Timely Issue Detection:** Real-time data visualization helps detect and address issues promptly, optimizing trial protocols.
- **Safety Monitoring:** Visualization supports continuous patient safety monitoring and adverse event detection.
- **Patient-Centric Approach:** Data visualization facilitates the inclusion of patient-reported outcomes, promoting a patient-centric approach to healthcare.
- **Streamlined Reporting:** Data visualization simplifies the preparation of reports for regulatory submissions and publications.

- ✓ REal time Analytics for Clinical Trials or REACT is a web-based application developed at AstraZeneca
- ✓ It enables interactive visualization of clinical study data - available on an ongoing basis and at specific points in time like BDR or end of study reporting data.
- ✓ REACT draws it's data from external EDC, TPV data and etc.
- ✓ Used to populate graphs and tables which allow us to visualize the data like AE, CM, ECG, Lab measurements etc., for individual patients, cohorts or across entire study population.
- ✓ The data seen in REACT are linked so you can use REACT to not only view the data but the relationship between them.
- ✓ Designed to be used by clinical study teams including patient safety, medical scientists, programmers, statisticians and other key stakeholders.

Why REACT?



Utilizing REACT brings statistical programmers closer to study data, enhancing traditional statistical programming deliverables.



It improves their ways of working and positively impacts clinical programs.



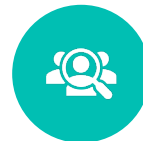
Instantly available summaries in REACT enable faster response to ad hoc requests.



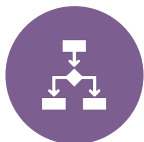
Facilitates more thorough review of deliverables.



Enhances the efficiency of observing emerging data.

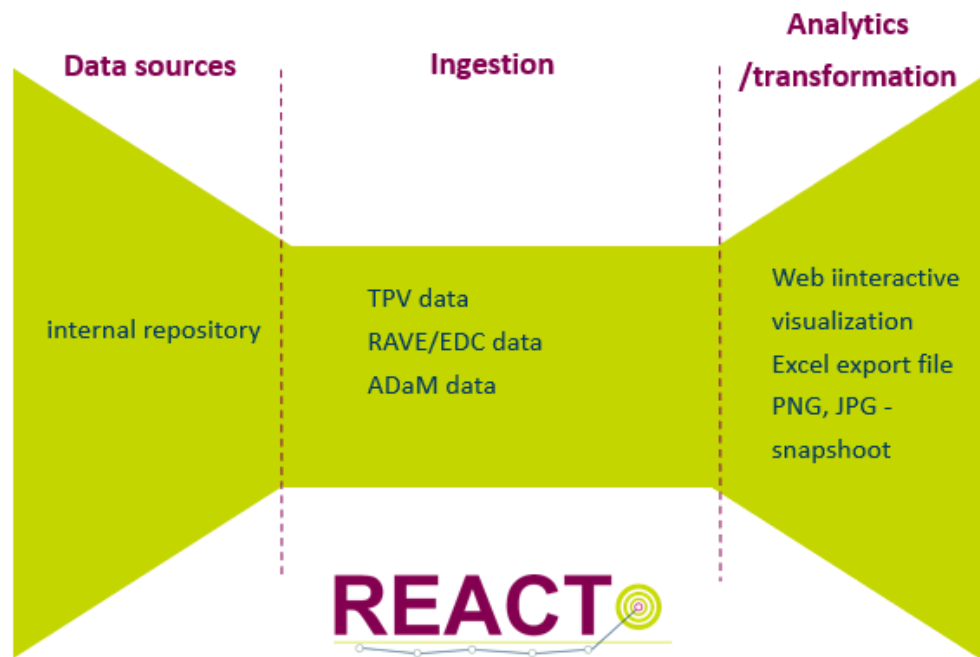


Allows statistical programmers to focus on more complex summaries and profiles.



Contributes to decision-making processes.

High-level data flow



Current applications

- Review of aggregated data and Single Subject views
- Review of ongoing study data: **AEs** eg. incorrect CTCAE grade, **Labs** eg. abnormal laboratory data, Liver (Hy's-Law), Renal, **VS**
- Timeline view, Detailed summary for patient level data
- Identify trends, data issues and outliers, safety review, speeding up process of writing patient narratives by medical writers
- Identify sites that are source of data issues
- BDR programs quality check (lack of flag applied can be identified)
- Data issues noted (missing unit, improper naming conventions in lab tests)
- Early/late phases – reduction in the number of Tables, Listings, and Figures (TLFs)

Key capabilities

- Web based application, data driven, no dataflow to other systems, read only, 24-hrs data refresh
- Filtering data, numbers of hard-coded filters + customized filters
- Exporting to Excel, Detailed Patient View to Excel, Word, etc.
- Visualization snapshots and exporting to PNG, JPG
- Custom blinding configuration e.g., exclusion criteria, default values

REACT packages - ongoing

Base	- Population (Randomisation dates, Withdrawal/Completion, Patient group information – Cohorts, Dosing, Dose discontinuation, Demography, Countries, Death, Ethnic group) - Adverse Events (Subject counts, AE over time, AE summaries, AE burden) - Concomitant Medications - Laboratory measurements including Liver and Renal Function - Vital Signs - Cardiac Function (ECG, LVEF) - Single Subject View (SSV) only: - Medical history - Surgical history - Substance use (Nicotine, Alcohol) - Overdose - Pregnancy - Liver diagnostic investigation - Liver signs and symptoms - Liver risk factor - Medication Error - Population filters for medical monitoring (derived from Vital Signs, <u>dECG</u>)
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RAW data source examples:

dm.sas7bdat ex.sas7bdat vs.sas7bdat eg.sas7bdat
 visit.sas7bdat ae.sas7bdat dosdisc.sas7bdat mer.sas7bdat
 ie.sas7bdat cm.sas7bdat eroup.sas7bdat hiss.sas7bdat

Additional dosing and exposure details	- Detailed 'Dose Subject Counts' Plot - Exposure (PK concentration, PK model parameters, PK model parameter vs. AE occurrence, PK model parameter vs. RECIST response, Subject PK profile)
Oncology	- Disease lesion information - RECIST1 (Target and non-target lesions) - RECIST2 - Radiotherapy - Chemotherapy - Foundation Medicine Gene Variant Summary - Single Subject View (SSV) only: - Disease Extent - Pathology
Respiratory	- Exacerbations (classification rules can be customized) - Lung function - e-Diary - Medication of interest - ACQ-6 asthma questionnaire
CV (available in AEs view)	- Cardiac Ischemic events - Cerebrovascular events - Additional Suspected CVOT endpoints
Other	Biomarkers



exaca.sas7bdat diary.sas7bdat
 copdex.sas7bdat diaryvre.sas7bdat

REACT packages - static

Base	- Population (Randomisation dates, Withdrawal/Completion, Patient group information – Cohorts, Study Specific Filters, Dosing, Dose discontinuation, Demography, Countries, Death, Ethnic group, Medical histories) - Adverse Events - Concomitant Medications - Laboratory measurements including Liver and Renal Function - Vital Signs - Cardiac Function (ECG, LVEF)	Additional dosing and exposure details	Detailed 'Dose Subject Counts' Plot
		Respiratory	- Exacerbations (classification rules can be customized) - Lung function

Analysis Flags can be incorporated into available views (eg. taken from ADSL, ADAE, ADLB, ADVS etc.)

Vitals Filters

> Baseline flag

▼ Study specific filters

Completion Status

☒ Abnormal

☒ Normal

Derived Flag

☒ N

☒ Y

Lab Filters

Analysis Flag

☒ Y

☒ (Empty)

Comment

☒ HIGH

☒ LOW

☒ NORMAL

☒ (Empty)

Study Period

☒ investigated treatment

☒ investigated treatment (late)

☒ run in

Population Filters

▼ Study specific filters

Completers Population Flag

☒ N

☒ Y

Smoker

☒ N

☒ Y

☒ (Empty)

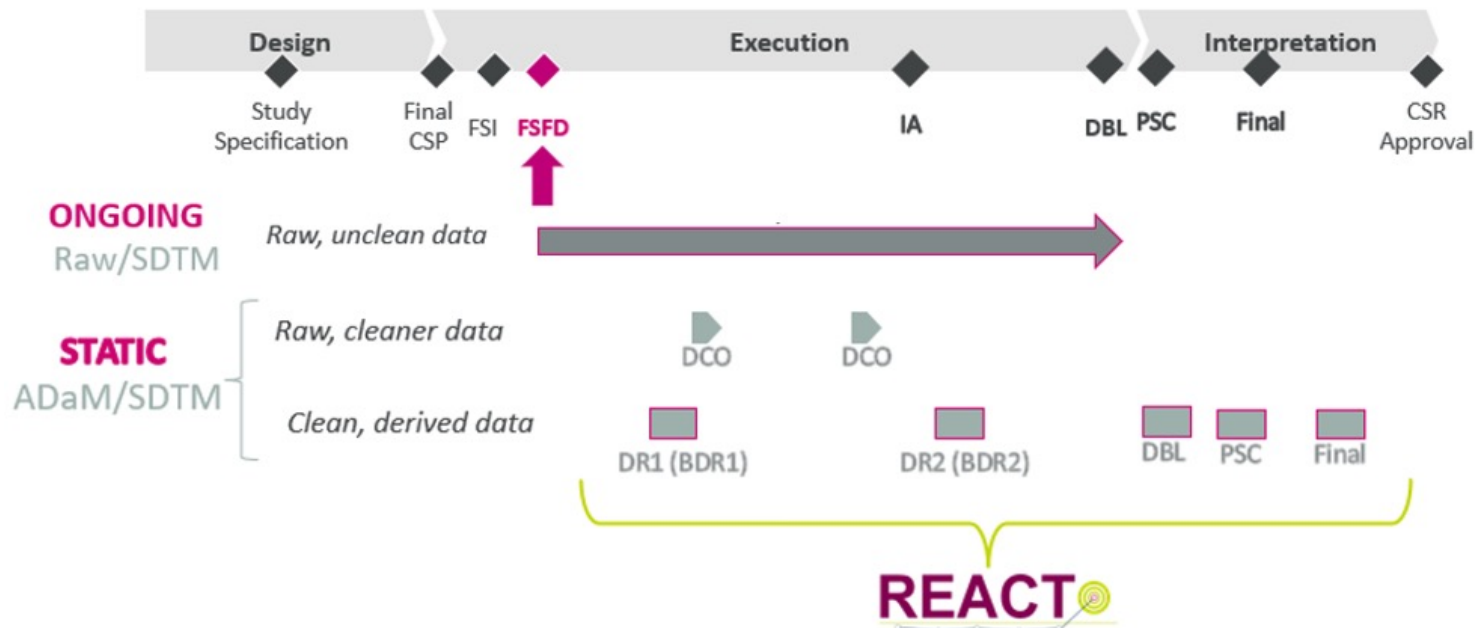
Tumour Location

☒ Lung

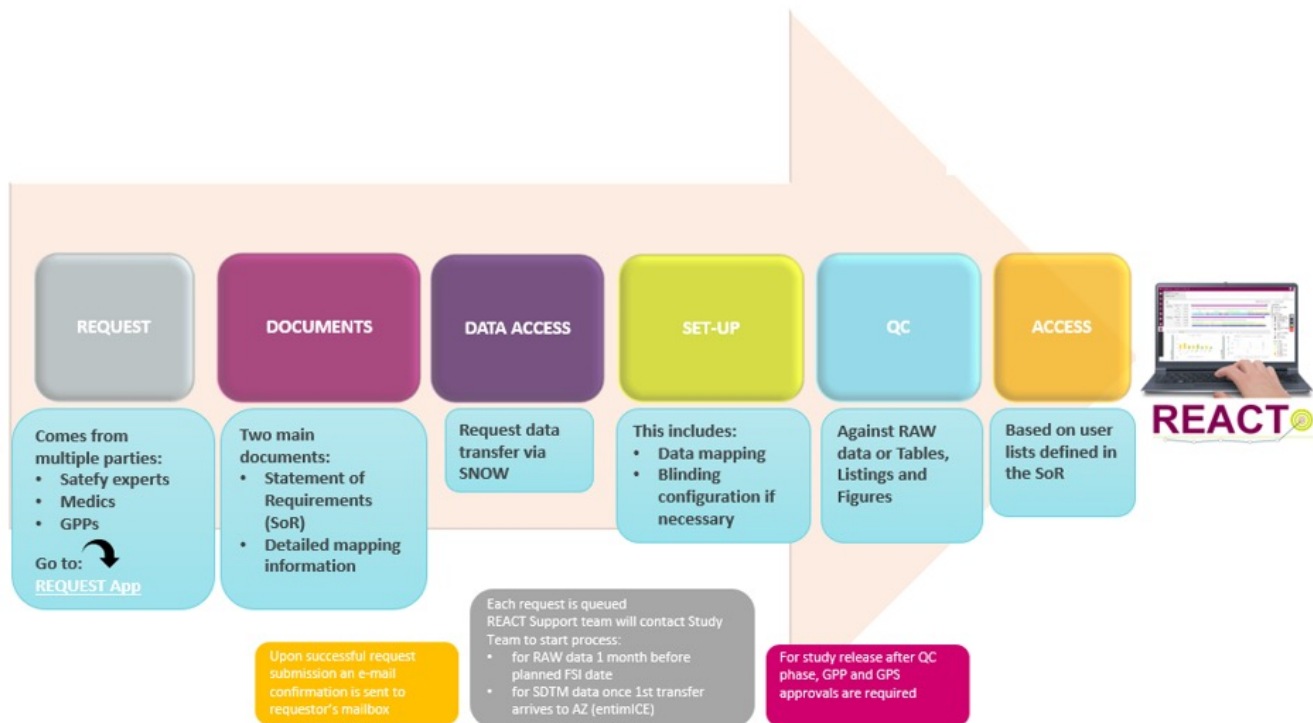
☒ Peritoneum

☒ Pleura

Where REACT fits?

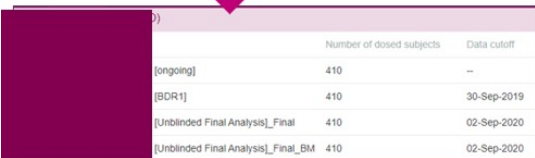


REACT process



phuse REACT views

Ongoing & static instances in one place



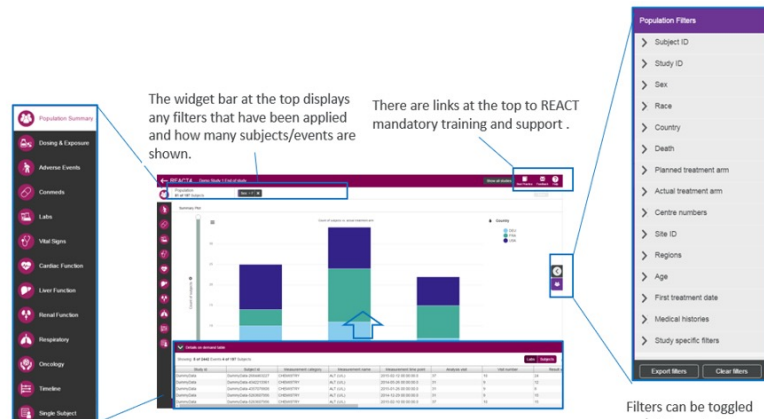
	Number of dosed subjects	Data cutoff
[ongoing]	410	---
[BDR1]	410	30-Sep-2019
[Unblinded Final Analysis]_Final	410	02-Sep-2020
[Unblinded Final Analysis]_Final_BM	410	02-Sep-2020

Cross-study review is feasible if the same data format (ie. raw or ADaM)



19	[Unblinded Final Analysis]
20	[Unblinded Final Analysis]
21	[Unblinded Final Analysis]
22	[Unblinded Final Analysis]
23	[Unblinded Final Analysis]
24	[Unblinded Final Analysis]
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30	[Unblinded Final Analysis]

Available views

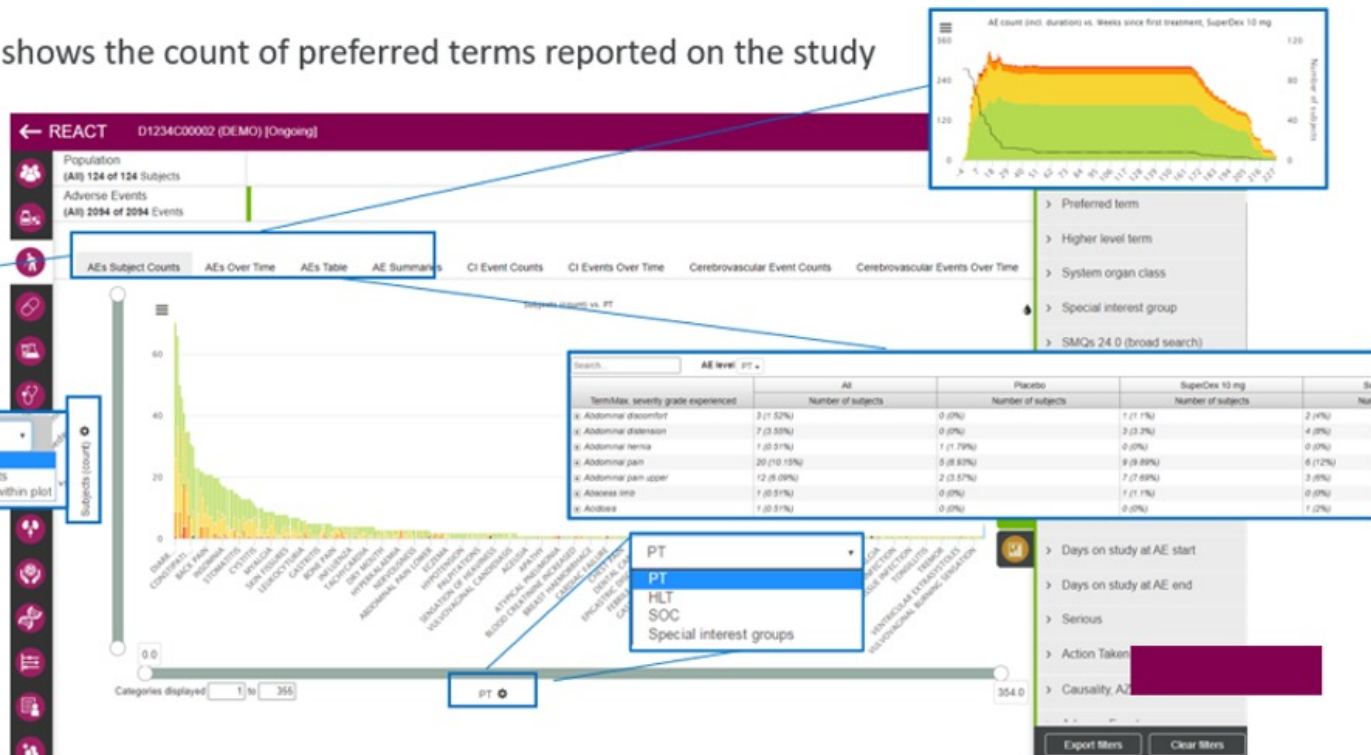


View – Adverse Events

This view shows the count of preferred terms reported on the study

There are different adverse event views of the data

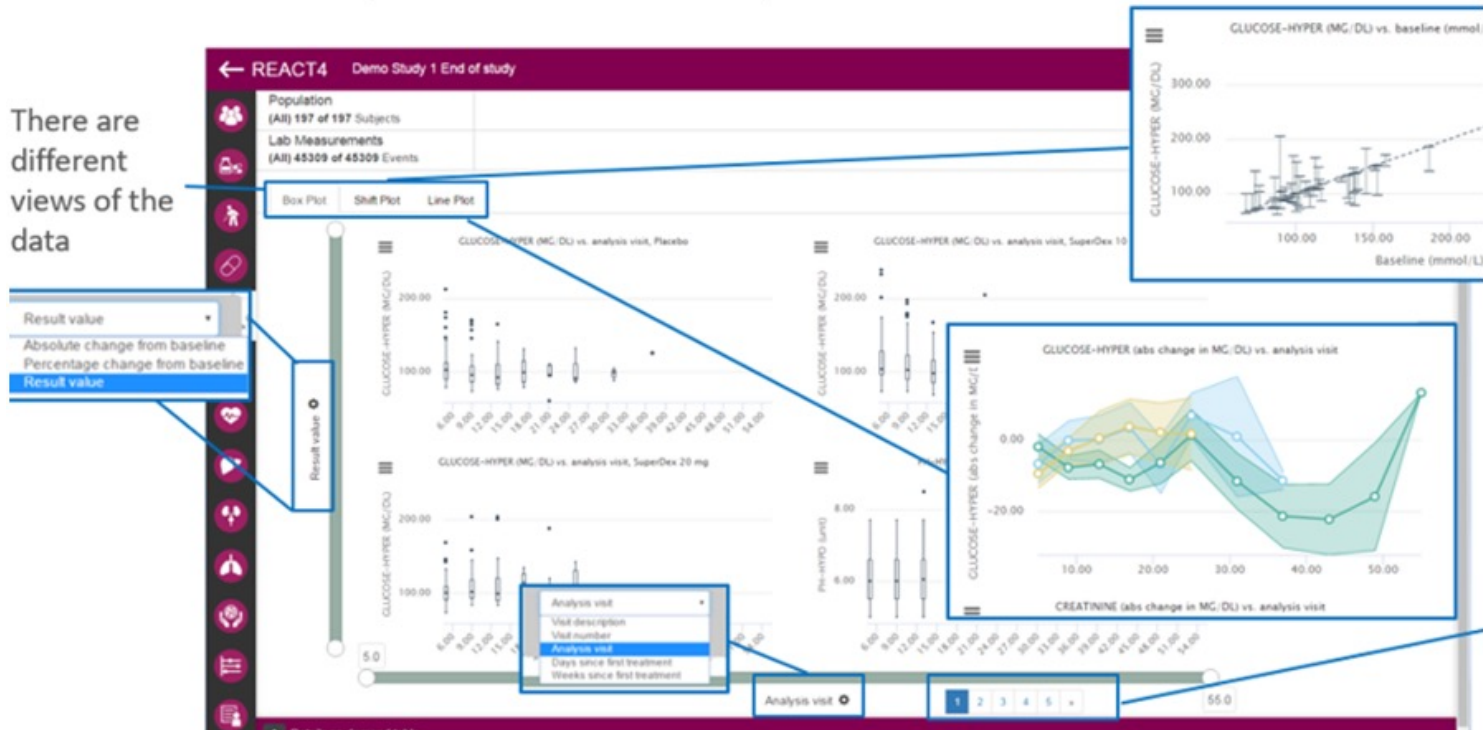
Count of subjects
Count of subjects
Percentage of all subjects
Percentage of subjects within plot



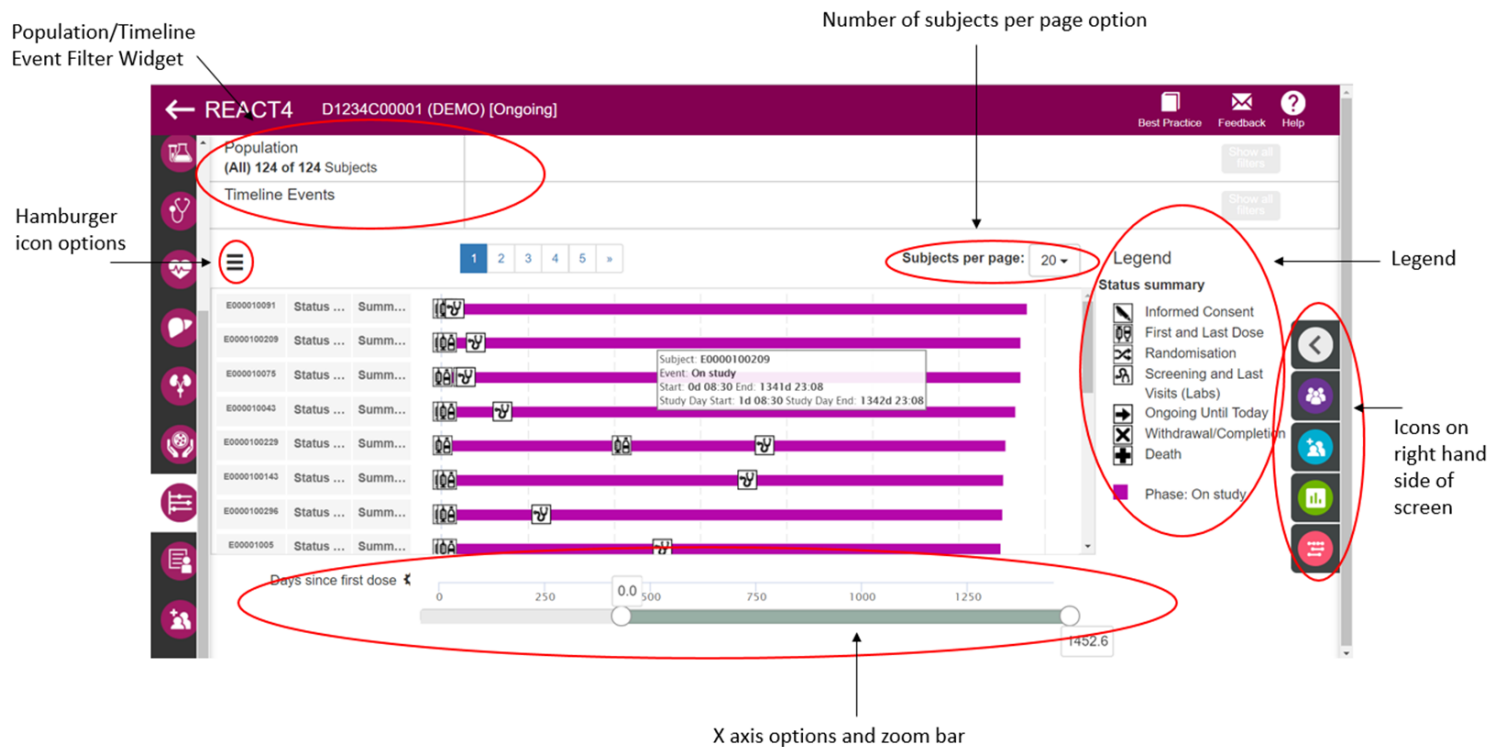
View – Laboratory Measurements

This view shows a box plot of different laboratory measurements over time

There are different views of the data

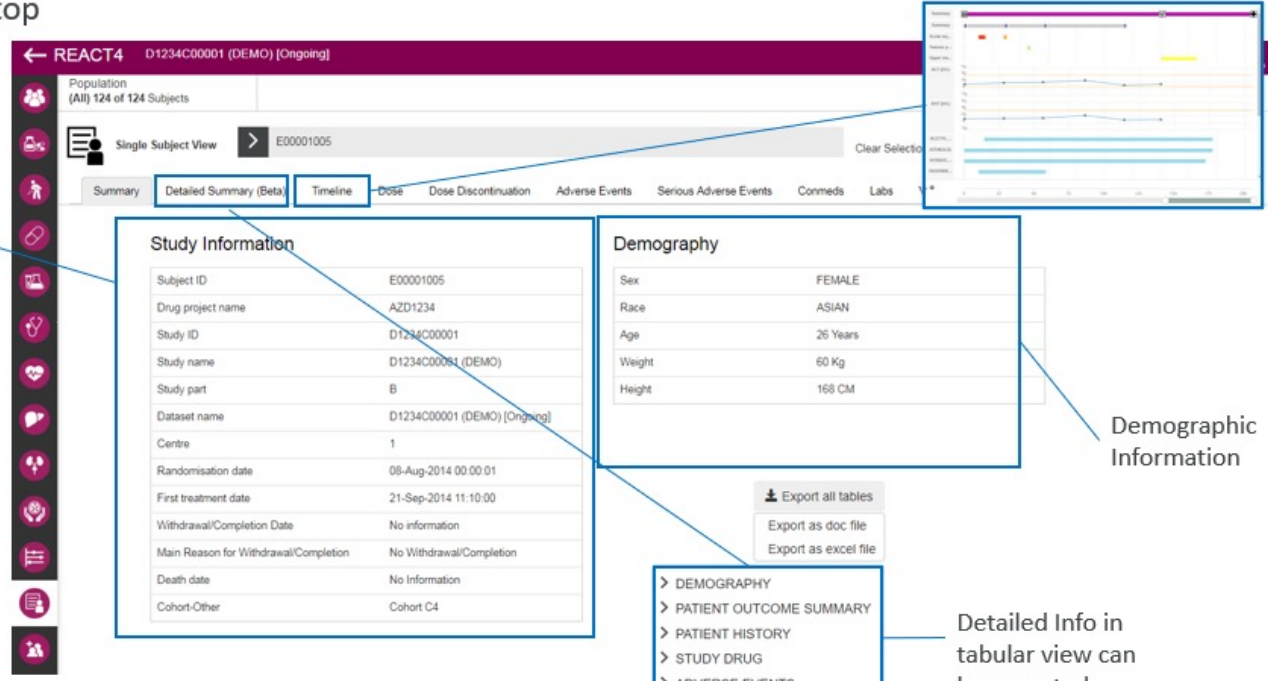


View - Timeline



View – Single Subject

This is the view for a single patient, either selected in a different view or selected in the search box at the top



Study Information

Subject ID	E00001005
Drug project name	AZD1234
Study ID	D1234C00001
Study name	D1234C00001 (DEMO)
Study part	B
Dataset name	D1234C00001 (DEMO) [Ongoing]
Centre	1
Randomisation date	08-Aug-2014 00:00:01
First treatment date	21-Sep-2014 11:10:00
Withdrawal/Completion Date	No information
Main Reason for Withdrawal/Completion	No Withdrawal/Completion
Death date	No Information
Cohort-Other	Cohort C4

Demography

Sex	FEMALE
Race	ASIAN
Age	26 Years
Weight	60 Kg
Height	168 CM

Export options:

- Export all tables
- Export as doc file
- Export as excel file

Tabular view options:

- > DEMOGRAPHY
- > PATIENT OUTCOME SUMMARY
- > PATIENT HISTORY
- > STUDY DRUG
- > ADVERSE EVENTS

Study Information

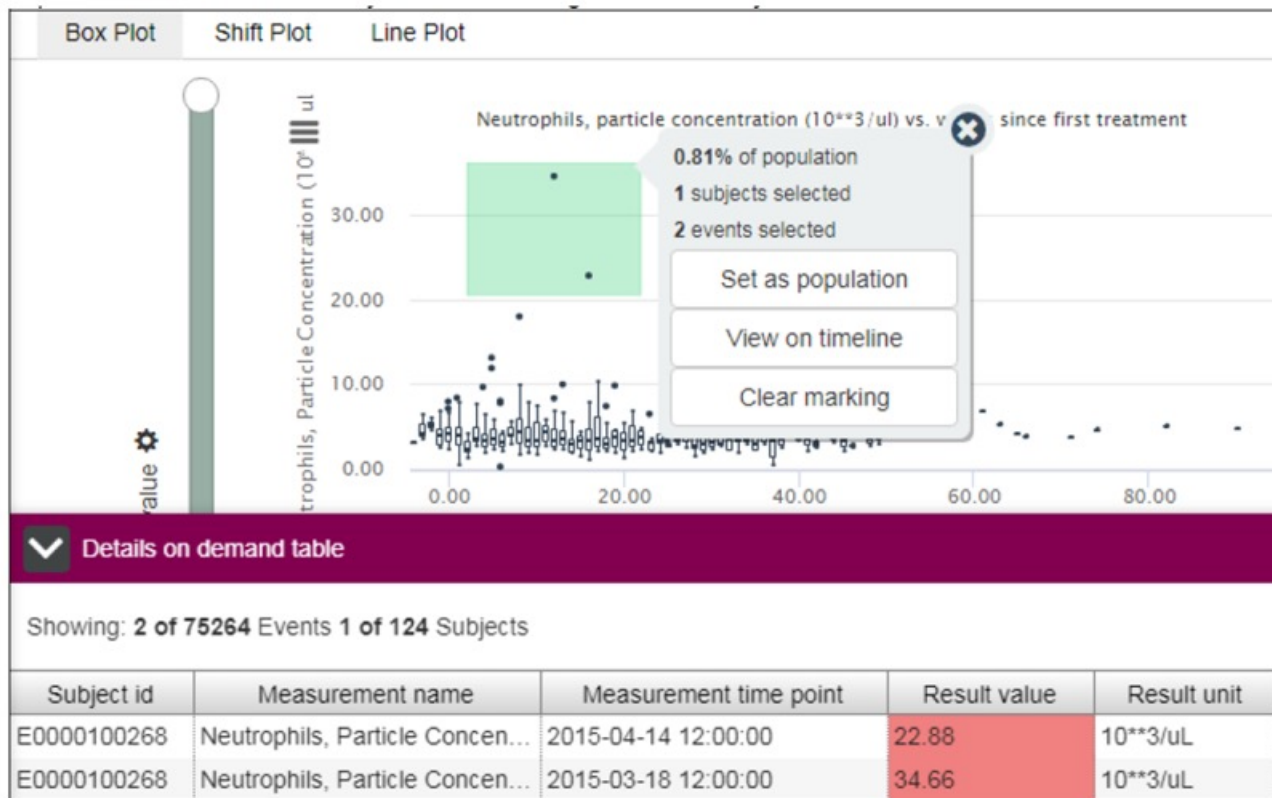
Demographic Information

Detailed Info in tabular view can be exported

View - Patient profile



Drill-down functionality





View – Ongoing vs Static

Ongoing

- AZ RAW data (CDASH/SDTM)
- Data refreshed every 24-hours
- Study specific filters can be added
- QC done against datasets
- Data is calculated in most of cases, data base logic is quite complex
- Single Subject view, CV and Oncology package are available only in ongoing instance

Static

- ADaM/SDTM data
- One-time data upload
- Study specific filters or flags like 'Treatment emergent flag' can be applied
- QC done against TLFs
- Treatment arms are available
- Most data is taken directly from data source – only analyzed data is shown



Conclusion

- REACT enhances system, process simplification, automation and standardization
- REACT tool is aligned with AZ standards
- REACT visualisation capabilities are data driven, which means that you can only see plots and tables for which you have data in your dataset.
- It's about visual, almost pictorial view of events
- It's about the speed, simplicity, of understanding those results. And it's about collaboration. No trial is run in the exact same way. Trials deviate as we're going forward.

Thank you!



**The Global Healthcare
Data Science Community**

Contact Channels

📞 UK +44 1843 609600
✉ office@phuse.global
🌐 phuse.global

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