### A Statistician's Reflections on the Tivozanib Experience

Andrew Strahs, Ph.D.

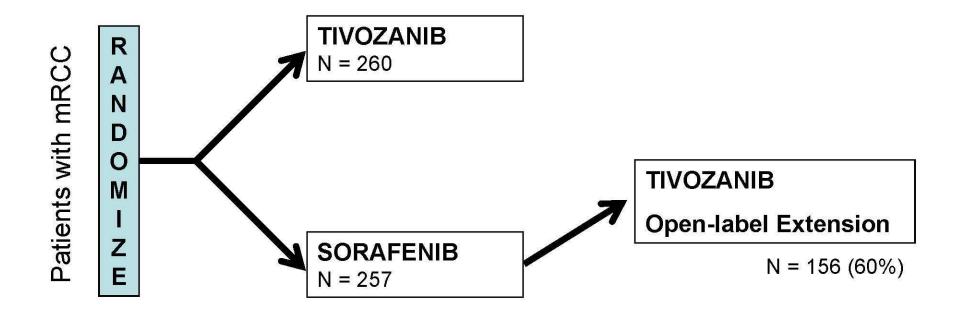
# Tivozanib For the treatment of advanced Renal Cell Carcinoma

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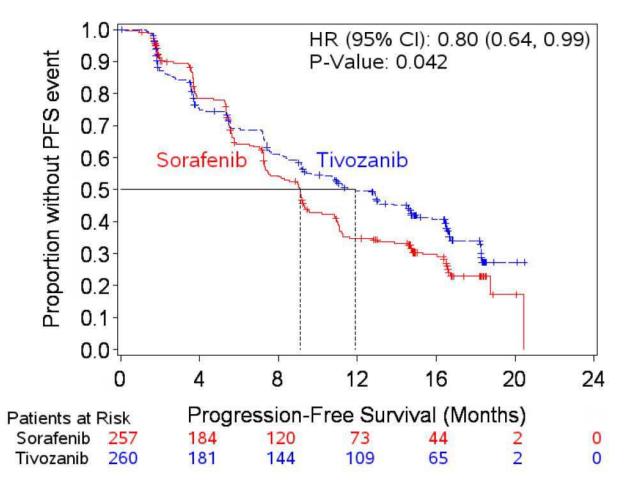
Div. Of Oncology Products 1

### **Trial Schema**

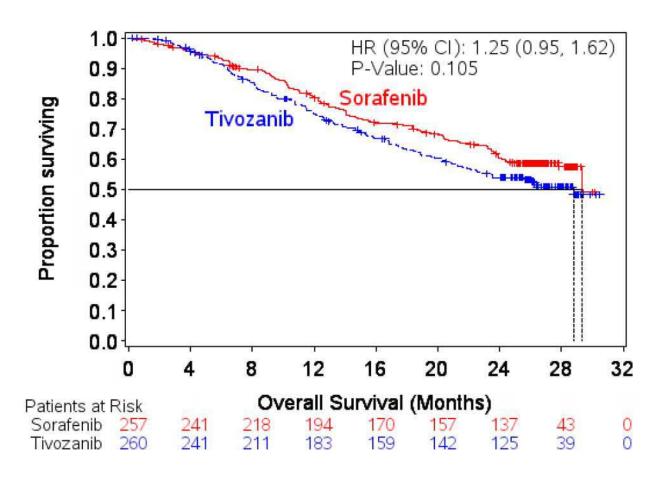


Primary endpoint: PFS

### Improvement in PFS



### Increase in risk of death

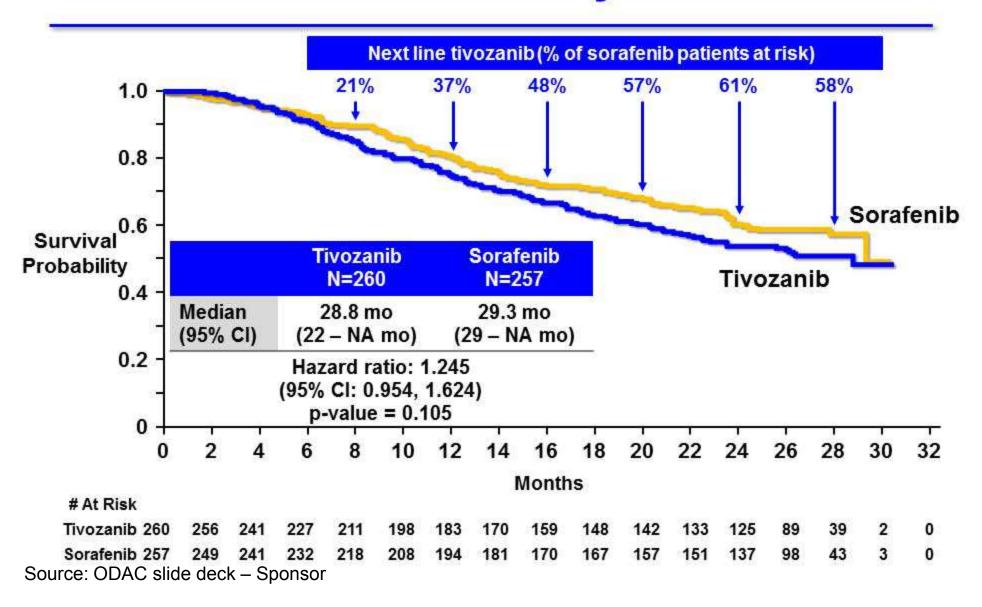


#### Concerns

- The inconsistent PFS and OS results and imbalance in post study treatments makes the trial results inconclusive when making a risk-benefit assessment necessary for approval of a drug
- Has the Applicant demonstrated a favorable benefit to risk evaluation for the treatment of renal cell carcinoma in an adequate and well-controlled trial?

## Do AVEO and Astellas offer an explanation?

### **Overall Survival in Study 301**



### **Next-Line Targeted Therapy**

| ITT Population                 | Tivozanib<br>Study 301<br>(N=260) | Sorafenib<br>Study 301<br>(N=257) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Next-line targeted therapy (%) | 34 (13%)                          | 162 (63%)                         |
| Tivozanib (Study 902)          | 0                                 | 156                               |
| Off-protocol                   | 34                                | 6                                 |

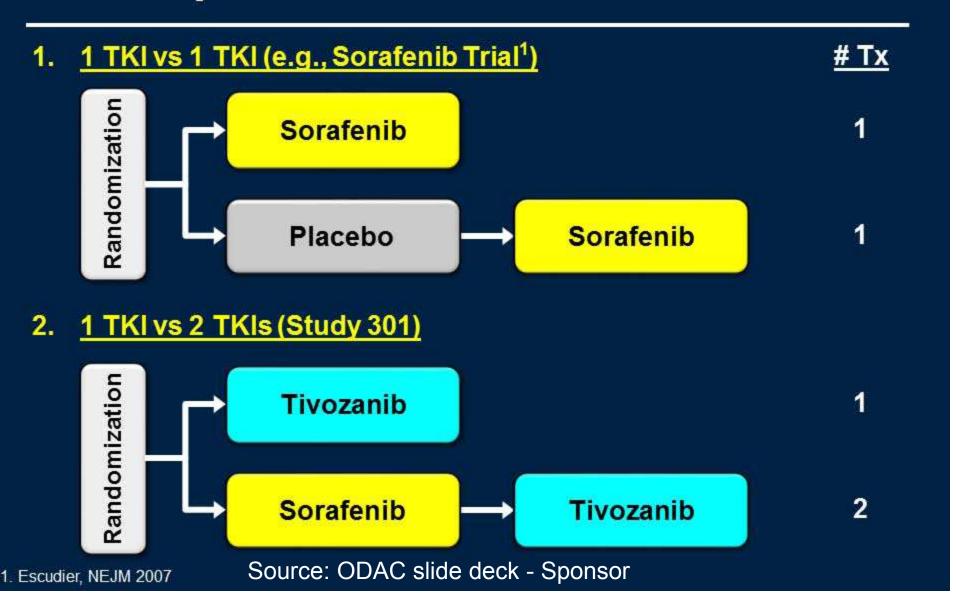
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### Study 301 Stratified Based on 3 Criteria

- Prior treatment for RCC (0 or 1)
- # of metastatic sites (1 or ≥ 2)
- Geographic region
  - Central / Eastern Europe (CEE) = 88%
  - N. America\* / Western Europe = 8%
  - Rest of World = 4%

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### Subsequent TKI Use Confounds OS



### Reflections

- You can't analyze your way out of a study design flaw
- It's not just about the primary endpoint
- Think through and model/simulate all aspects of your design
- Be wary of design changes intended to stimulate enrollment