

임상시험단계의 이해

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이정은

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- Summary

임상 연구 vs 임상 시험

- 임상연구 : 환자나 건강한 사람을 대상으로 하는 모든 연구

- 목적에 따른 분류
 - ✓예방 연구
 - ✓진단 연구
 - ✓검진 연구
 - ✓삶의 질 연구
 - ✓유전자 연구
 - ✓역학 연구
 - ✓치료 연구

임상연구의 방식

- 관찰 연구 (Observational study)

- 실험 연구 (Experimental study)

cf) 개입(intervention) : 주사, 복용, 흡입, 경피투여 등의 치료

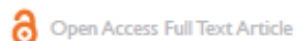
요법(regimen) : 개입들의 조합

관찰연구 Observational study

- 횡단면연구 (Cross-Sectional Study)



특정한 시간대에 연구대상자들을 조사 연구하는 것으로서, 과거 혹은 현재의 경험 (노출, exposure)과 현재의 질병상태(사건, event)에 대한 데이터를 동시에 수집 ex) 사회복지 설문조사



COPD patients' self-reported adherence, psychosocial factors and mild cognitive impairment in pulmonary rehabilitation

- **Abstract:** In affect pulmonor rehabilitative adherence an which factors **study.** Of the

Disease (GOLD) criteria (mainly in stage III–IV). The assessment included Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE), Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA), anxiety, depression and self-reported pharmacological and nonpharmacological adherence. From the MMSE, 3.6% of patients were found to be impaired, whereas from the MoCA 9.5% had a likely MCI. Patients referred had mild-severe depression (46.7%), anxiety (40.5%), good pharmacological adherence (80.3%) and difficulties in following prescribed diet (24.1%) and exercise (51.8%); they struggled with disease acceptance (30.9%) and disease limitations acceptance (28.6%). Most of them received good family (89%) or social (53%) support. Nonpharmacological adherence, depression, anxiety and MCI showed significant relations with 6-minute walking test, body mass index (BMI) and GOLD. Depression was related to autonomous long-term oxygen therapy modifications, disease perception, family support and MCI. In the **multivariate logistic regression analysis**, higher BMI, higher depression and lower anxiety predicted lower adherence to exercise prescriptions ($P=0.0004$, **odds ratio =0.796**, 95% CI =0.701, 0.903; $P=0.009$, **odds ratio =0.356**, 95% CI =0.165, 0.770; and $P=0.05$, **odds ratio =2.361**, 95% CI =0.995, 5.627 respectively). In COPD patients, focusing on pharmacological and nonpharmacological adherence enhance the possibility of tailored pulmonary rehabilitation programs.

n COPD and may ation in a nd self-reported ind to investigate **cross-sectional** Obstructive Lung

관찰연구 Observational study

- 사례-대조 연구 (Case-Control Study)



질병에 걸린 사람(case)과 걸리지 않은 사람(control)을 밝혀 특정한 요인에 대한 그들의 과거 노출을 비교하는 연구

Ex) 질병의 케이스가 적은 희귀질병 연구

Comorbidities, mortality and causes of death among patients with tuberculosis in Denmark 1998-2010: a nationwide, register-based case-control study.

Fløe A¹, Hilberg O², Weise C^{3,4}, Ibsen R⁵, Løkke A¹.

⊕ Author information

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the impact of comorbidities, age and clinical presentation of TB on mortality among Danish patients with TB.

METHODS: Danish patients with an ICD-10 (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision) diagnosis of TB in 1998-2010 were identified in the National Patient Registry and matched with controls (1:4) on age, gender, civil status and geography. Comorbid diagnoses up to 3 years before and after TB diagnosis or enrolment as control as well as survival data were obtained from national databases **RESULTS:** We included 8433 cases and 33 707 controls. Respiratory diseases were the most common comorbidities among cases (12.4% of cases, 3.8% of controls ($p < 0.001$)). Overall HR of death was 2.45 (2.31; 2.59). Relative mortality was especially increased among younger adults (HR 8.70 (95% CI 5.53 to 13.69) among the 30 to 39-year-olds). While overall mortality increased with Deyo-Charlson comorbidity (DCC) score, relative mortality among cases was highest in the low-DCC group. Additionally, male gender, low income and central nervous system TB were risk factors for death among TB cases. The most common cause of death in both groups was non-lung cancers, among TB cases followed by COPD, TB and lung cancer, all being significantly more common among TB cases.

CONCLUSION: In Denmark, TB carries substantial mortality. Among those who die, 12% are reported to die from TB. A high relative mortality among younger adults underscores the importance of continually targeting high-risk TB groups in low-incidence countries.

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Biological interaction of cigarette smoking on the association between genetic polymorphisms involved in inflammation and the risk of lung cancer: A case-control study in Japan.

Yamamoto Y¹, Kiyohara C², Suetsugu-Ogata S¹, Hamada N¹, Nakanishi Y¹.

⊕ Author information

Abstract

Chronic inflammation serves an important role in lung carcinogenesis, thus genetic polymorphisms involved in this pathway may affect the risk of lung cancer. The present case-control study focused on the association between lung cancer risk and genetic polymorphisms involved in inflammatory pathways. The study comprised 462 lung cancer cases and 379 controls from Japan. The roles of interleukin 8 (*IL8*) rs4073, nuclear factor kappa B (*NFκB*) rs28362491, cytochrome b-245, alpha polypeptide (*CYBA*) rs4673, *NAD(P) H* dehydrogenase, quinone 1 (*NQO1*) rs1800566, nitric oxide synthase 2 and inducible (*NOS2*) rs2297518 polymorphisms in lung carcinogenesis were investigated. An unconditional logistic model was used to estimate the odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) for the association between the genetic polymorphisms and lung cancer risk. The multiplicative and additive [relative excess risk due to interaction, attributable proportion due to interaction (AP) and synergy index (SI)] interactions with cigarette smoking were also determined. A significant association was revealed between the **TT genotype of *NQO1* rs1800566 and an increased risk of lung cancer (OR=1.78; 95% CI=1.14-2.79)**. The additive interaction evaluations between *CYBA* rs4673 (AP=0.50, 95% CI=0.15-0.85; SI=2.66, 95% CI=1.01-6.99) and smoking were also statistically significant. *NQO1* rs1800566 was significantly associated with lung cancer risk and smoking may influence the association between *CYBA* rs4673 and the risk of lung cancer. Additional studies with larger control and case populations are warranted in order to confirm the *CYBA* rs4673-smoking association suggested by the present study.

관찰연구 Observational study



- 코호트 연구 (Cohort Study)

특정 질병 대상자들을 시간에 따라 추적, 데이터를 수집하는 연구로서, 전향적 코호트 연구(prospective cohort)와 후향적 코호트 연구(retrospective cohort study)

Periodontal Disease and Incident Cancer Risk among Postmenopausal Women: Results from the Women's Health Initiative Observational Cohort.

Nwizu NN^{1,2,3}, Marshall JR², Moysich K², Genco RJ⁴, Hovey KM³, Mai X³, LaMonte MJ³, Freudenheim JL³, Wactawski-Wende J^{5,6}.

+ Author information

Abstract

Background: Periodontal pathogens have been isolated from precancerous and cancerous lesions and also shown to promote a procarcinogenic microenvironment. Few studies have examined periodontal disease as a risk factor for total cancer, and none have focused on older women. We examined whether periodontal disease is associated with incident cancer among postmenopausal women in the Women's Health Initiative Observational Study. **Methods:** Our prospective cohort study comprised 65,869 women, ages 54 to 86 years. Periodontal disease information was obtained via self-report questionnaires administered between 1999 and 2003, whereas ascertainment of cancer outcomes occurred through September 2013, with a maximum follow-up period of 15 years. Physician-adjudicated incident total cancers were the main outcomes and site-specific cancers were secondary outcomes. HRs and 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated using Cox proportional hazards regression. All analyses were conducted two-sided. **Results:** During a mean follow-up of 8.32 years, 7,149 cancers were identified. Periodontal disease history was associated with increased total cancer risk (multivariable-adjusted HR, 1.14; 95% CI, 1.08-1.20); findings were similar in analyses limited to 34,097 never-smokers (HR, 1.12; 95% CI, 1.04-1.22). Associations were observed for breast (HR, 1.13; 95% CI, 1.03-1.23), lung (HR, 1.31; 95% CI, 1.14-1.51), esophagus (HR, 3.28; 95% CI, 1.64-6.53), gallbladder (HR, 1.73; 95% CI, 1.01-2.95), and melanoma skin (HR, 1.23; 95% CI, 1.02-1.48) cancers. Stomach cancer was borderline (HR, 1.58; 95% CI, 0.94-2.67). **Conclusions:** Periodontal disease increases risk of total cancer among older women, irrespective of smoking, and certain anatomic sites appear to be vulnerable. **Impact:** Our findings support the need for further understanding of the effect of periodontal disease on cancer outcomes. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*; 26(8); 1255-65. ©2017 AACR.

임상 시험(Clinical Trial)

- 임상시험을 특정한 치료의 효능을 관측하기 위하여 인간을 대상으로 하는 실험으로써, 중재치료군과 대조군으로 이루어진 실험의 참여자들을 같은 시간대에 관찰할 수 있도록 설계하여, 두 집단들로부터 측정된 결과값들을 비교하는 계획을 수행하는 실험 (Meinert 1986)

- 실험치료, 신약, 질병예방전략, 검진 프로그램, 진단테스트, 중재적 절차, 의료서비스가 제공되는 환경, 교육적 모형

임상시험



전향적 코호트



후향적 코호트



사례-대조 연구



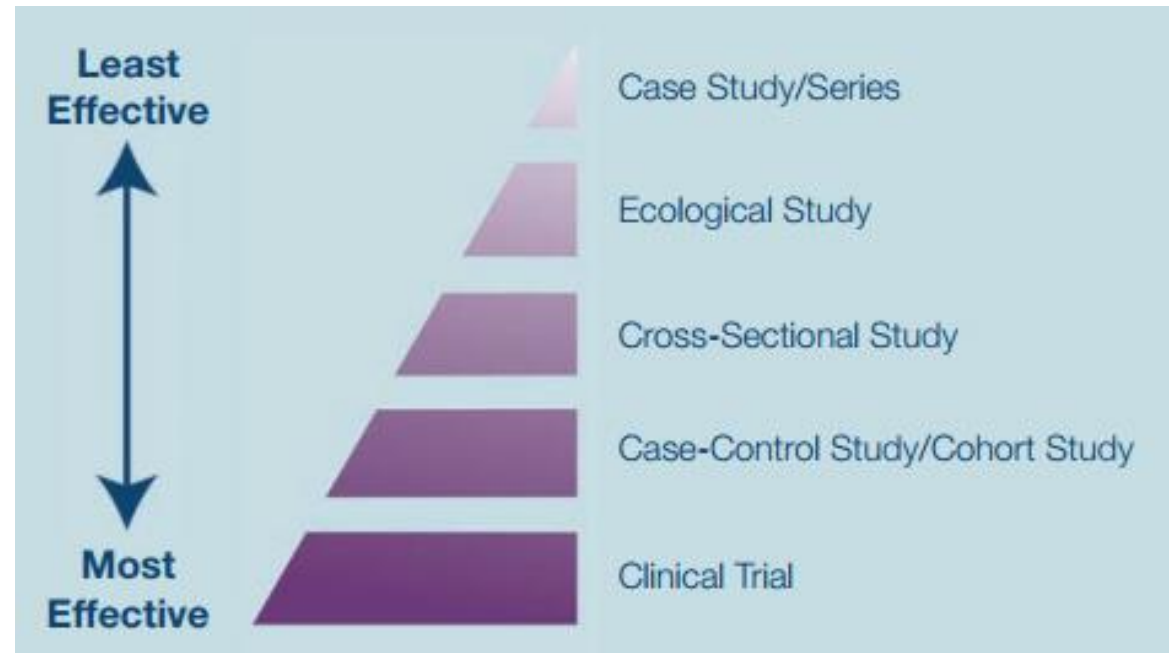
횡단면연구

과거

현재

미래

Correlation
Vs
Causal relationship



임상시험 Clinical trial

- 연구 주관에 따른 분류
 - ✓ 연구자 주도 임상시험 Investigator initiated trial (IIT), 연구자
 - ✓ 의뢰자 주도 임상시험 Sponsor initiated trial (SIT), 제약사
 - 허가 임상
- 참여기관의 수에 따른 분류
 - ✓ 단일기관연구
 - ✓ 다기관연구

의약품



의료기기



신약개발과정과 성공률



*자료: 식품의약품안전처

Phase I trial (dose-finding trial)

<목적>

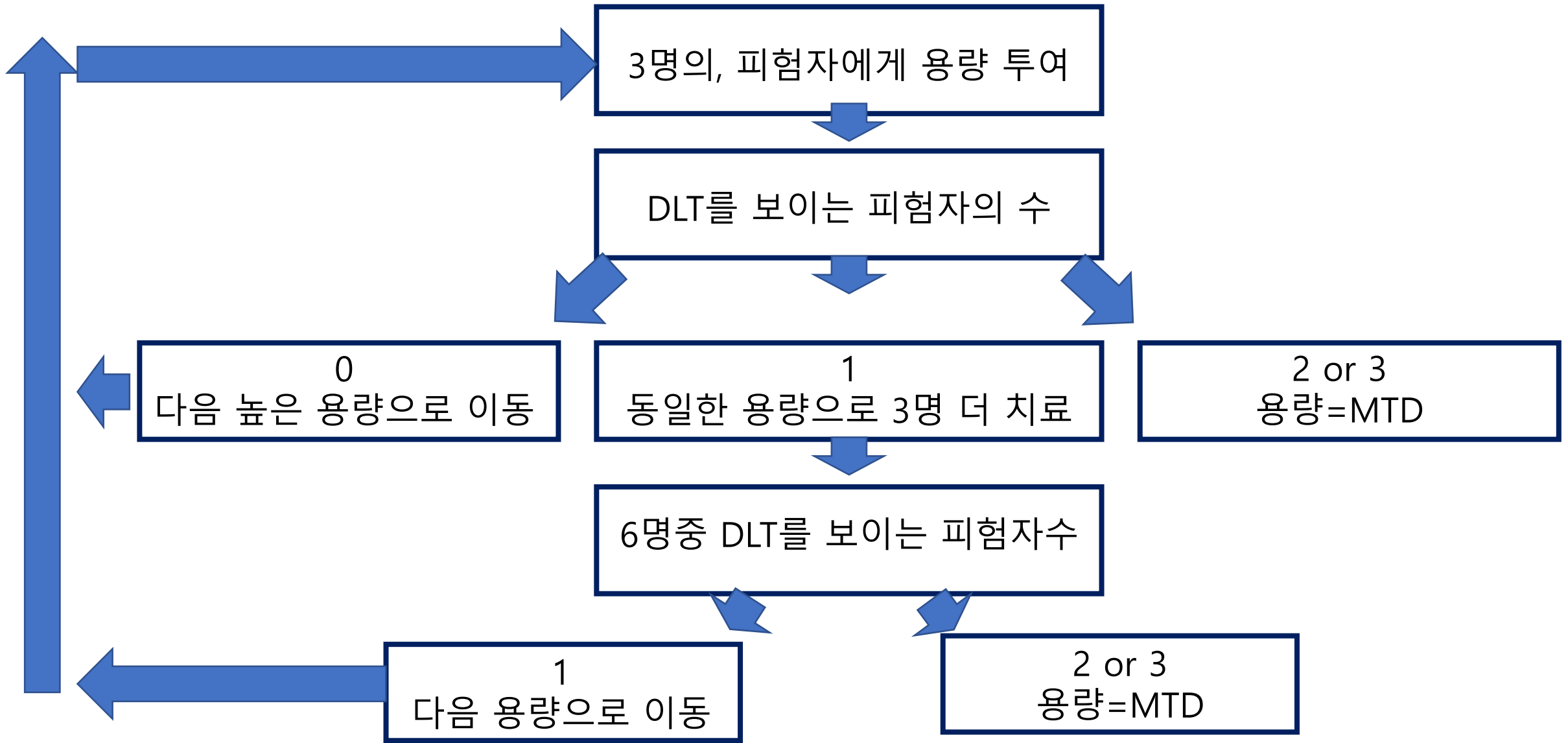
- **적정 복용량**
- **투약주기**
- 신약의 부작용, 독성
- 효율성의 근거 마련
- 흡수-분포-대사-분비(ADME: Absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion)

Phase I trial (dose-finding trial)

<임상시험 설계의 핵심>

- 환자 선택
- 초기용량 선택
- 용량증가 규칙
- 약물의 최대허용량(Maximally tolerated dose, MTD)

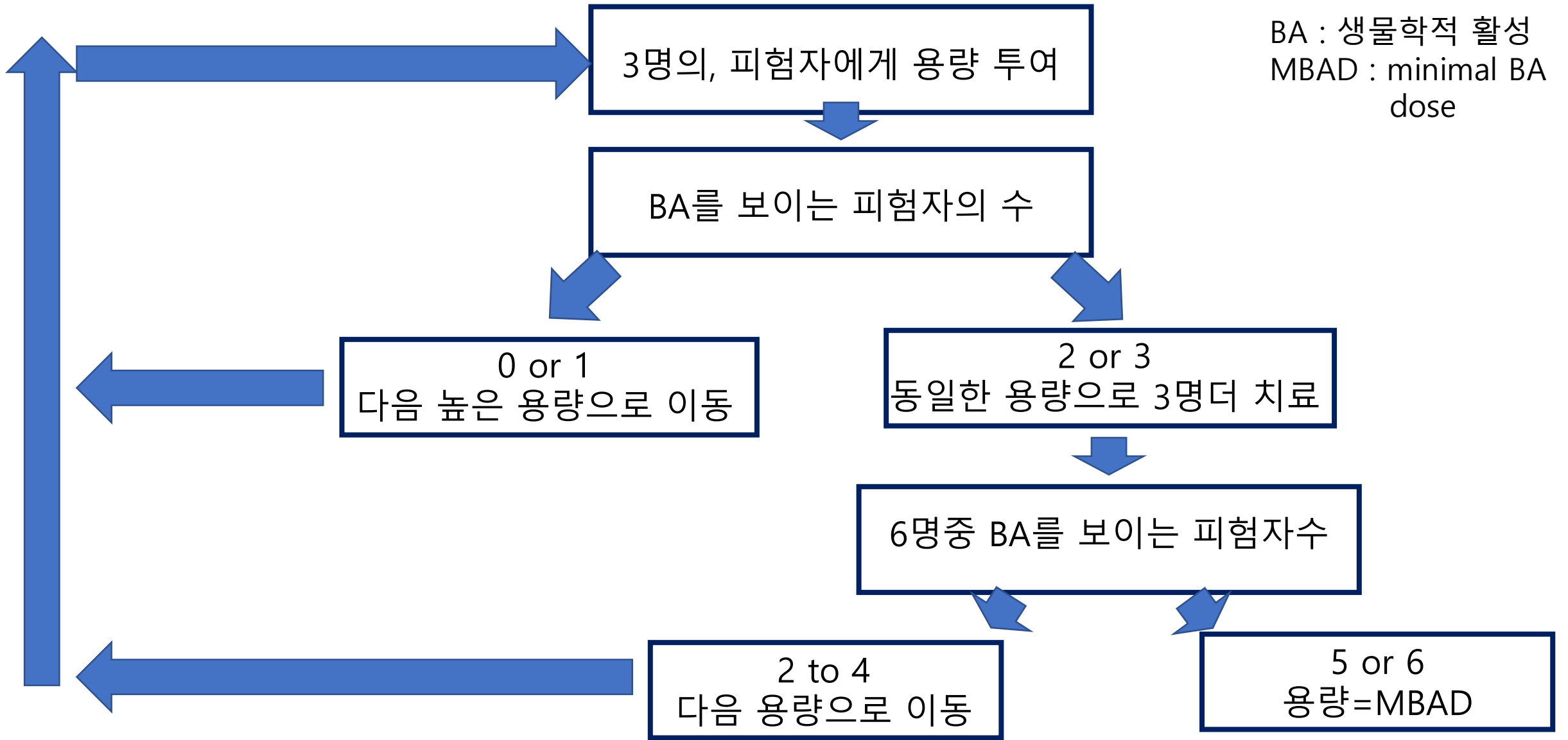
- 등록 환자수 < 100명



3+3

DLT : dose limiting doxicity

단계	용량	치료할 환자수	DLT 경험한 환자수
1	10	3	0/3
2	20	3	0/3
3	30	3	0/3
4	40	3	1/3
5	40	3	1/6, 2/6, $\geq 3/6$
6	50	3	



Phase II trial (safety ad efficacy trial)

- 목적 : 연구실행 가능성과 중재치료효능을 측정하기 위한 연구
- 예비연구 pilot study, 타당성 연구 feasibility study
- 3상과 유사한 방식으로 연구를 설계하고 수행하지만 피험자의 비율이 일정 수준(ex 25%) 이 되면 조기평가를 하거나, 임상시험 기간을 명시함
- Number of people: Typically 100-300

Phase II trial (safety ad efficacy trial)

- 부작용이나 독성을 포함하며, 치료집행을 위한 지원과 치료 비용 등을 포함한 개념으로서의 치료 실행 가능성
- 치료효능
- 독성측정, 부작용, 그리고 치료의 혜택
- 약물약리학에 관한 추가 정보

Phase II trial (safety ad efficacy trial)

- phase IIA : 환자들이 실험약으로 치료받는 단독군으로 구성, 실험약이 질병에 대해서 효과가 있는지를 결정하는 연구
- Phase IIB : multi-arm trial로서 새로운 치료가 기존이 표준치료와 비교될 만한 효과가 있는지 결정하는 연구

- 단일군 2단계 연구 single arm two study

Example

새로운 약제의 반응률은 20%보다 낮아서는 안 되며, 표준치료와 관련이 있다. 새로운 약제의 반응률은 최소한 35% 이상이어야 한다. 이러한 추정치로 5%의 통계적 유의수준과 80%의 검정력을 이용한 설계이다.

1단계 : 22명의 피험자를 모집하여 치료한다

만약, 반응 > 6명이면, 2단계 임상시험을 진행 (치료가 충분히 효과적일 가능성이 있음)

만약, 반응 \leq 5명이면, 임상시험을 조기에 종결 (치료가 충분히 효과적이지 않을 가능성이 있음)

2단계 : 50명의 환자를 추가로 모집하여 피험자를 72명으로 한다.

만약, 반응 \geq 20명이면, 추후 조사를 고려한다.

Phase III trial (comparative treatment efficacy trial)

- 신약승인 신청 자료

<목적>

- 신치료의 효능이나 안전성 또는 둘다
- 부작용 : 신치료 vs 무치료 or 위약치료 or 기존치료

Phase III trial (comparative treatment efficacy trial)

- 임상시험의 연구 목적

두가지 개입 A와 B의 비교(B는 표준치료, 위약 혹은 무개입)

우월성 A가 B보다 더 효과적이다

동등성 A가 B와 효과가 비슷하다

비열등성 A가 B보다 효과가 덜하지 않다. (즉 효과가 비슷하거나 더 좋다)

효과 : survival, recurrence 등의 주요평가항목

동등성과 비열등성 임상시험은 주로 새로운 개입이 부작용이 적거나, 더 비용 효과적인거나, 편리한 투약이 기대되는 경우에 행한다.

Phase III trial (comparative treatment efficacy trial)

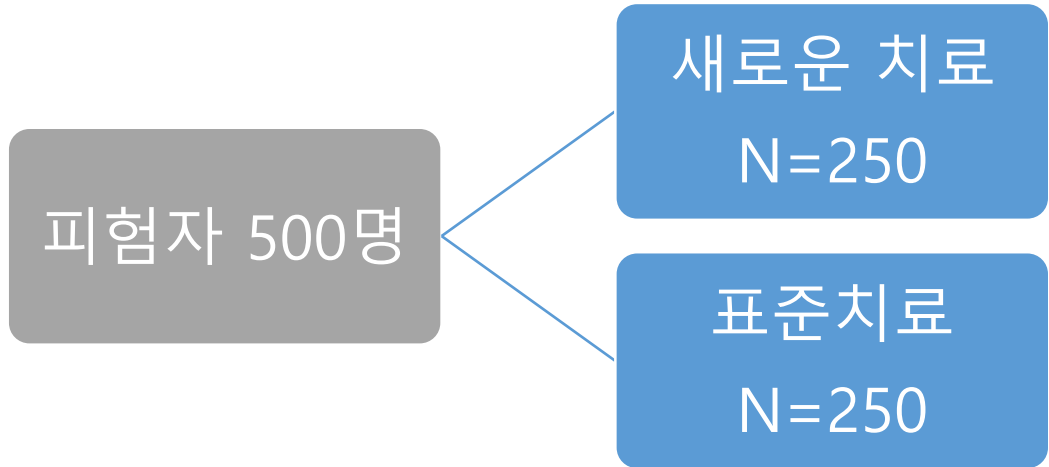
<임상시험 설계에서 중요하게 고려해야 할 사항>

- 개입은 무엇인가?
- 주요 연구목적과 그에 상응하는 결과변수는 무엇인가?
- 연구자와 피험자가 할당된 개입을 알고 있는가? (단일 single 또는 이중 눈가림

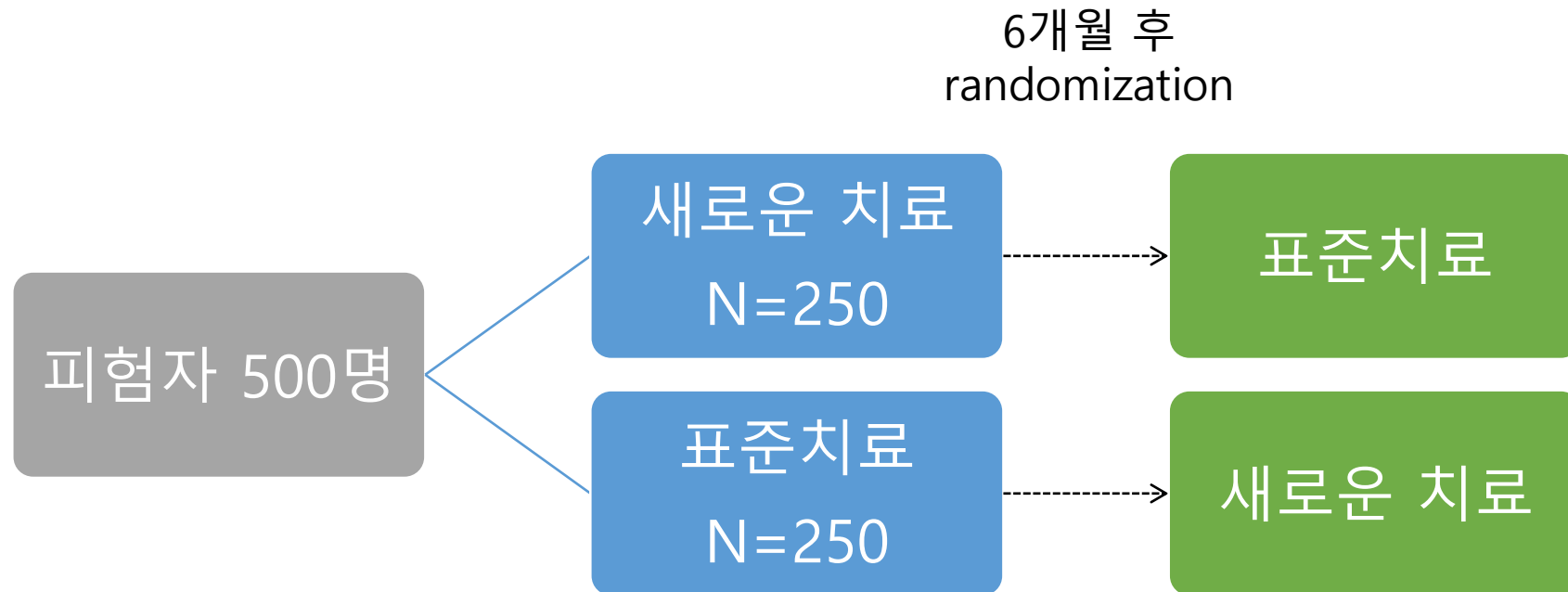
Double blinding)?

- 피험자들은 오직 하나의 치료만 받는 그룹(평행집단 parallel group 또는 짝짓지 않은 자료 unpaired data)이나 모든 임상시험 치료를 받는 그룹(교차 임상시험 crossover trial 또는 짝지은 자료 paired data) 으로 독립되어 있는가?

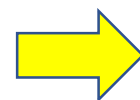
평행 집단
Parallel group



교차 시험 Crossover trial



잔류 residual 또는 이월 효과 carryover effect
; 첫번째 치료가 두번째 치료의 반응에 영향을 주는 것



약물효과제거기간 washout period

Phase IV trial (expanded safety trial)

- 정부규제기관의 승인 후에 시행
- 시판 후 조사 (Postmarketing surveillance)
- 광범위한 부작용과 유독성 평가 (in real practice)
 - But, 약에 의한 합병증인지를 명확하게 밝히기 어려운 경우도 많음

임상시험 절차 : 0 단계



연구주제 개발을 위한 핵심 전문가 팀 구성

- 임상시험의 목적과 평가항목, 계획서 작성을 위한 업무분담, 연구비 신청

비용 평가

- 피험자모집기관의 비용(혈액검사, 임상검사, 조직표본, 병리검사 혹은 실험분석), 사무비 교통비, 허가기관 신청비용, IRB 심의비용

연구비 확보

- 제약회사
- 내부연구비



임상시험 절차 : 1 단계 임상시험준비

임상시험계획서, 피험자 설명문, 동의서 개발

임상시험 등록

규제당국 승인, 윤리승인, 약물 취급 절차의 수행

증례기록서 개발, 동의가 필요한 부분과 피험자와의 계약

기관별 승인, 임상시험 실시 개시모임

임상시험 실시기관 가동

Registration of clinical trial

레지스트리 이름	링크
ClinicalTrials.gov (미국)	https://clinicaltrials.gov/
WHO clinical trials registry (전세계)	http://www.who.int/ictrp/trial_reg/en/index1.html
EU Clinical Trials Register	https://www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu/
EudraCT (유럽)	https://eudract.ema.europa.eu/
ANZCTR: Australia New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry	http://www.anzctr.org.au/
ISRCTN registry (전세계 및 캐나다)	http://www.isrctn.com/
DRKS (독일)	http://www.drks.de/
Registro Brasileiro de Ensaios Clínicos (ReBEC) (브라질)	http://www.ensaiosclinicos.gov.br/
Netherlands trial register	http://www.trialregister.nl/trialreg/index.asp



임상시험 절차 : 2 단계 임상시험수행

임상시험 수행

- , 임상시험 실시기관에서 진행을 모니터링, 독립자료모니터링 위원회의 자료검토

허가기관에 연차 안정성 보고서 제출, 윤리위원회의 연차 경과보고서와 안정성 보고서 제출



임상시험 절차 : 3 단계 임상시험종료

데이터베이스 폐쇄, 임상시험 종료(허가기관에 통보)

- 임상시험의뢰자와 자료수집 기관은 모든 관련 기록을 보관

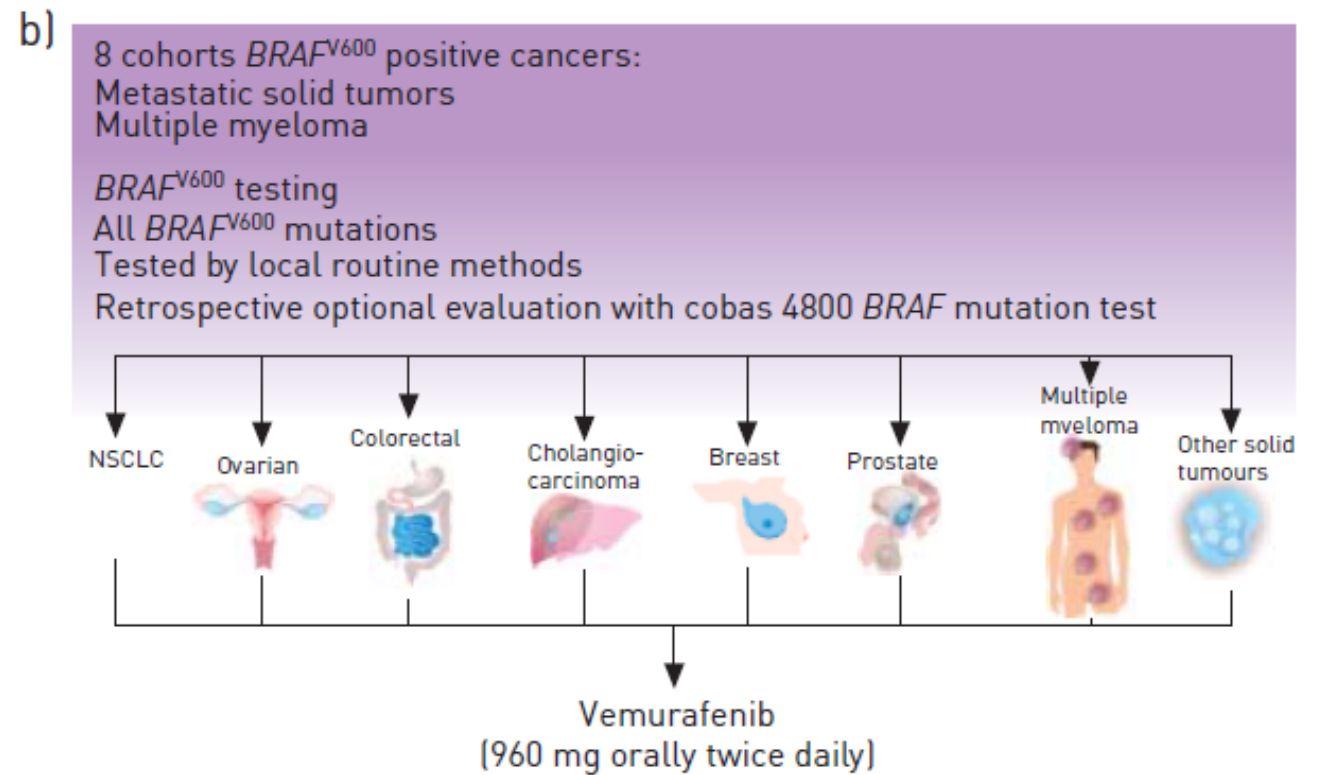
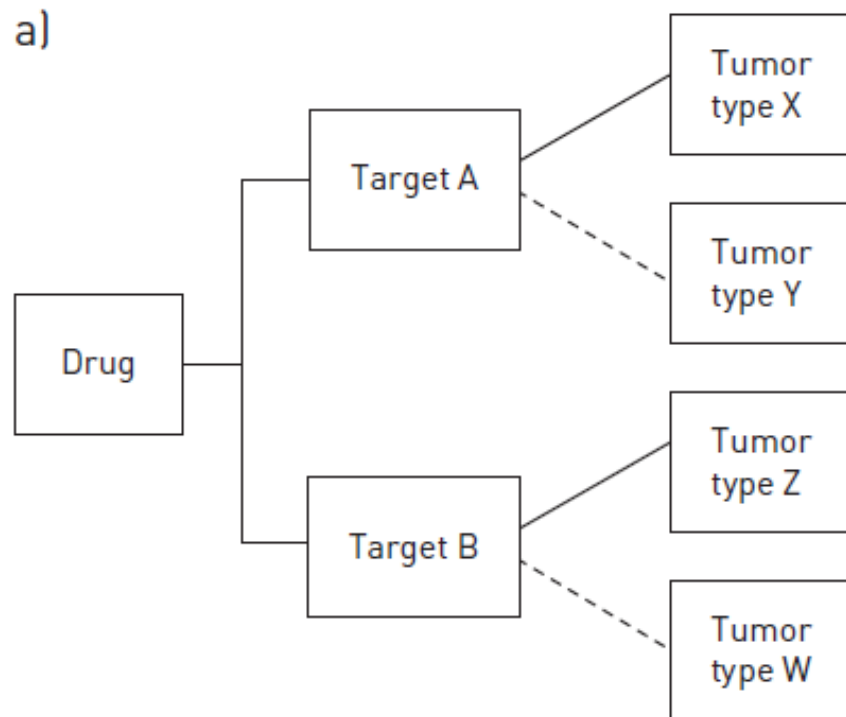
임상시험 최초의 유효성과 안정성에 대한 자료 공표

장기간의 추적관찰(유효성 및 안정성)

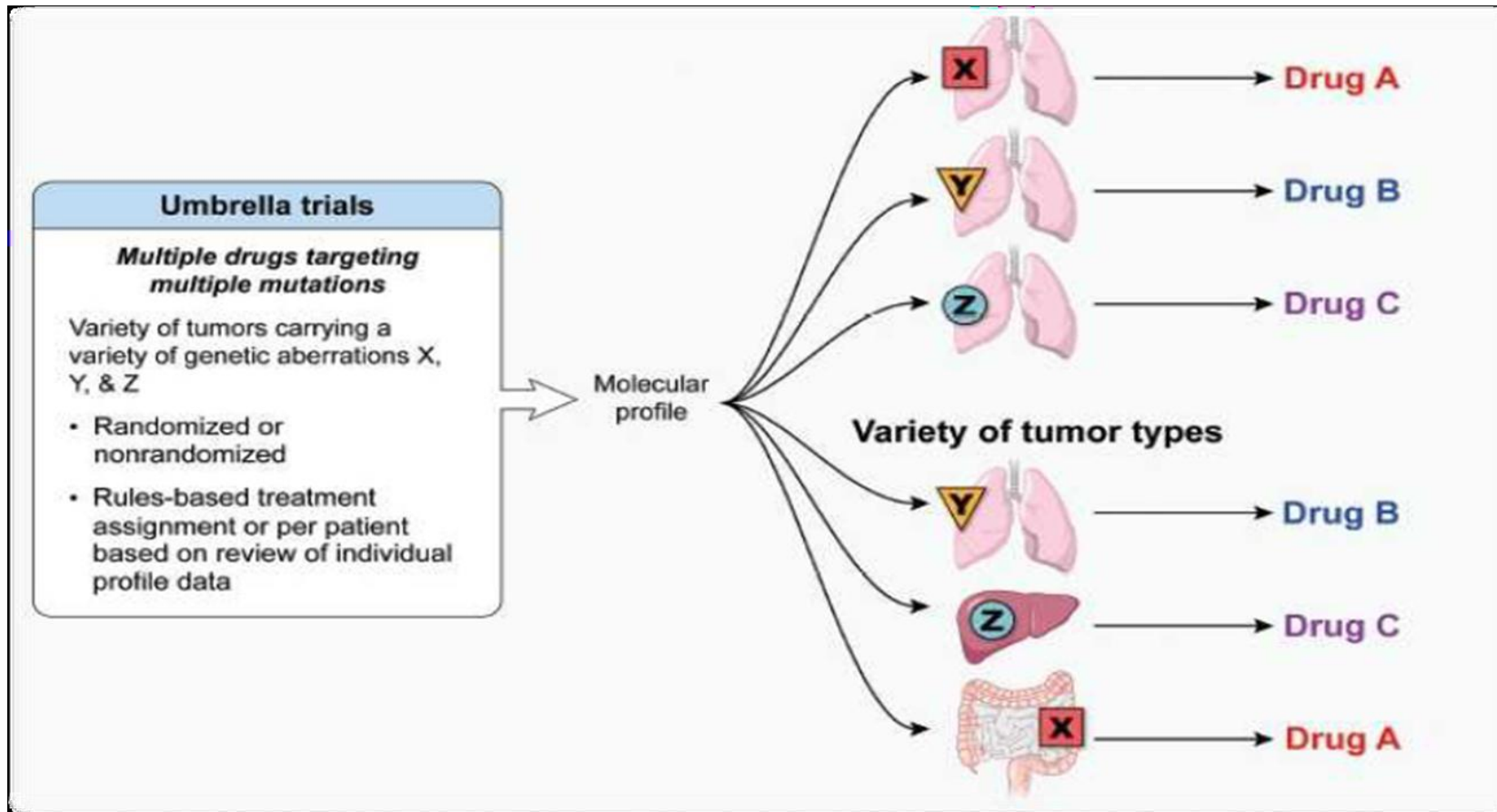
항암제 임상시험 동향

- Basket trial, umbrella trial
- Randomized design with biomarker
- Adaptive design
- Co-development of a drug and companion diagnostics
- Combination strategy

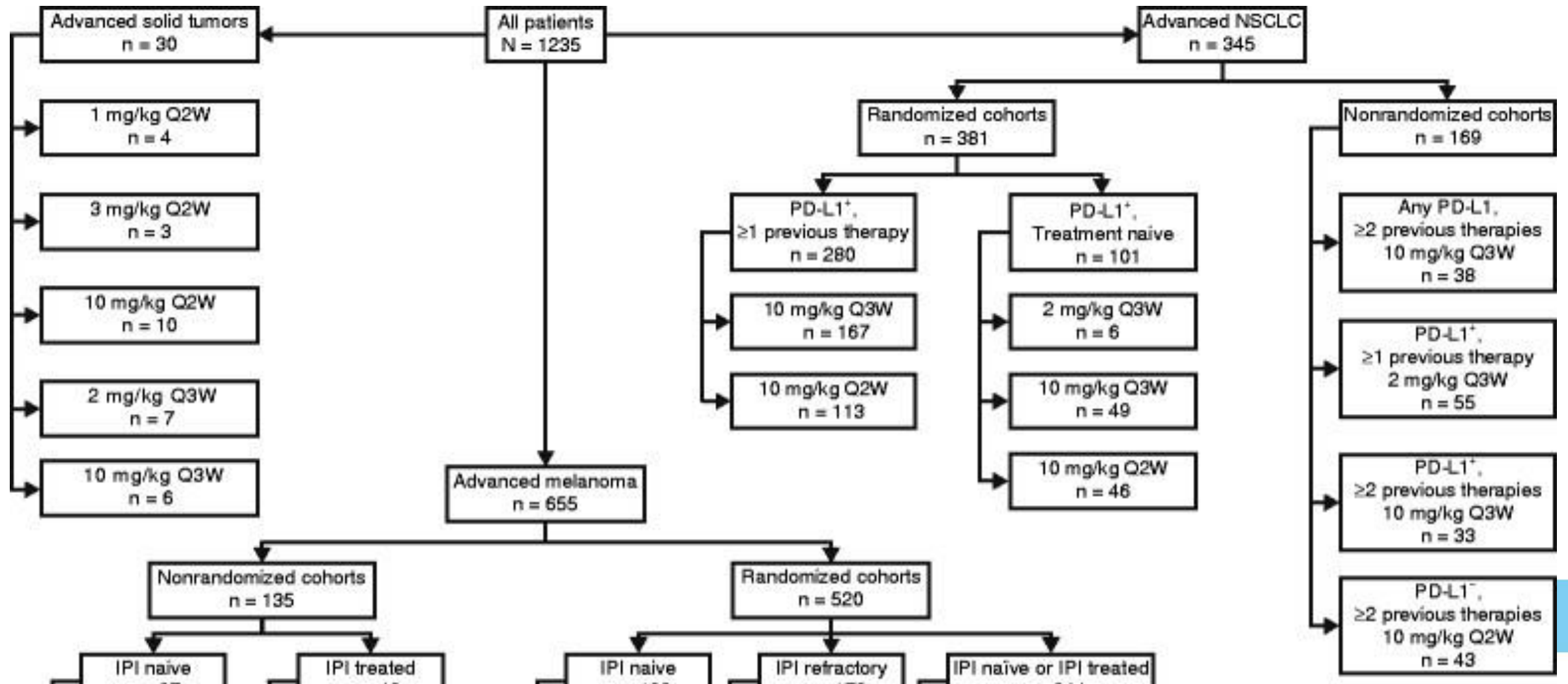
Basket trial



Umbrella trial

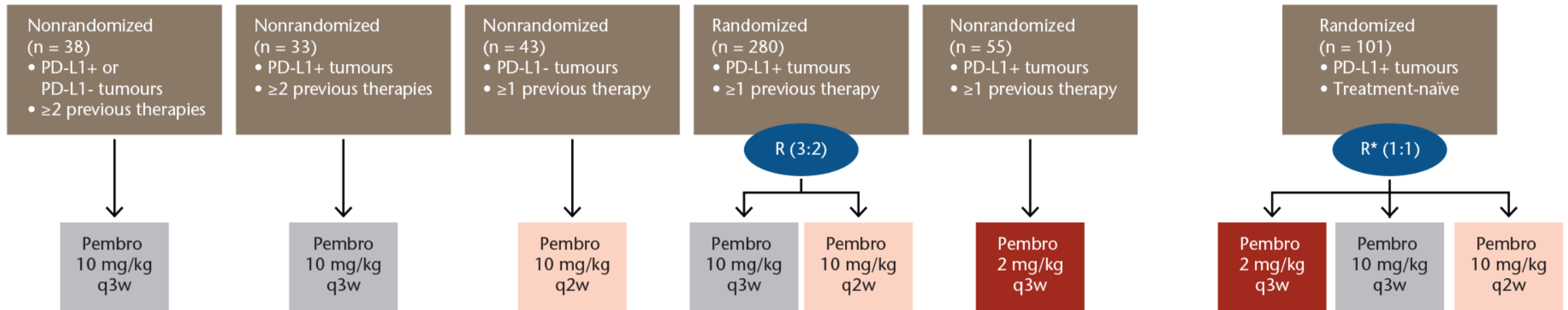


KEYNOTE-001 was a multicohort, phase Ib study of pembrolizumab monotherapy for treatment-naïve and previously treated melanoma and NSCLC



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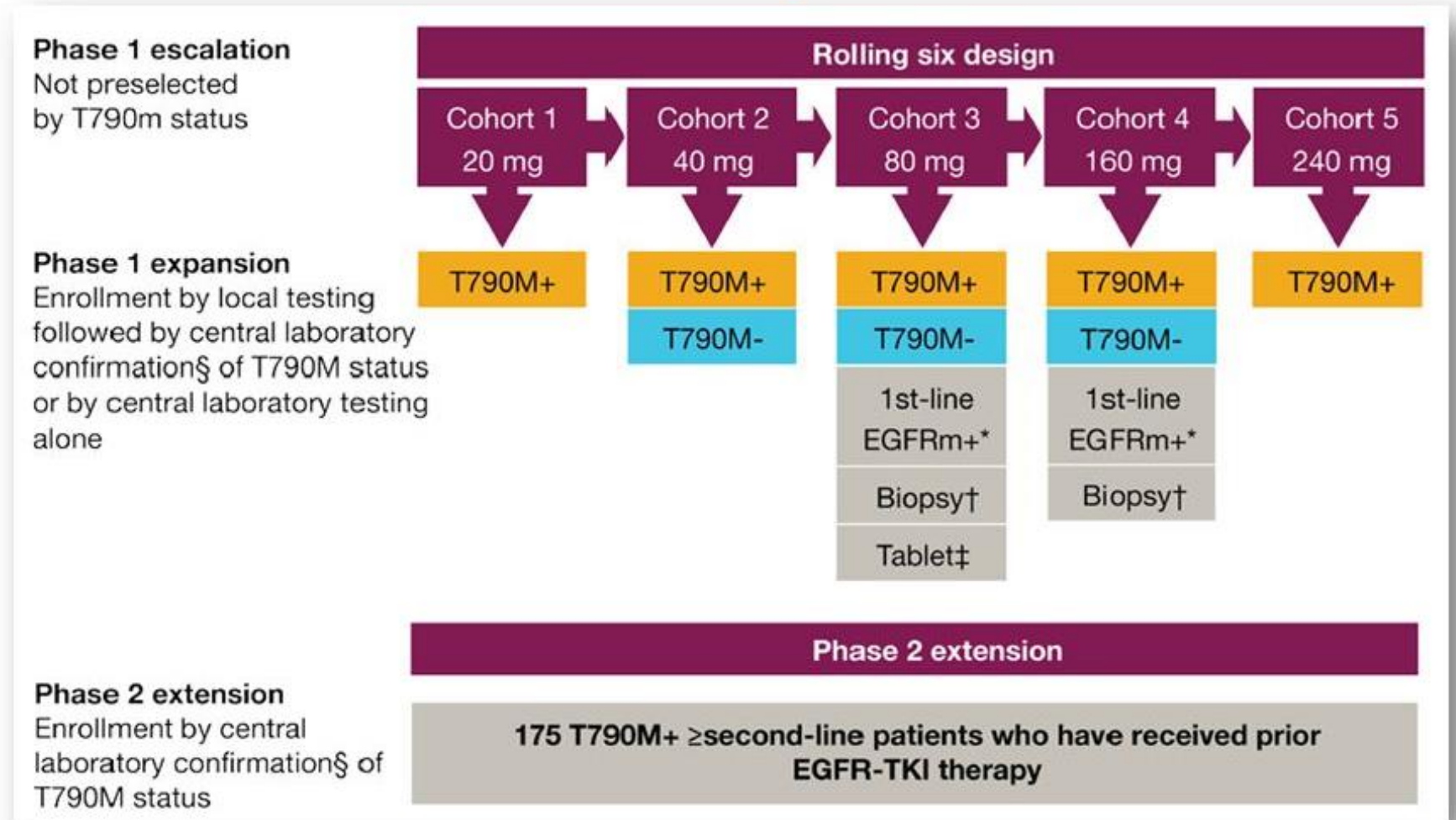
Overview of KEYNOTE-001 NSCLC cohorts



NSCLC = non-small cell lung cancer; PD-L1+ = programmed death-ligand 1 mutation-positive; PD-L1- = programmed death-ligand 1 mutation-negative; Pembro = pembrolizumab; q2w = every two weeks; q3w = every three weeks; R = randomized

* The first 11 patients were randomized to 2 mg/kg q3w vs. 10 mg/kg q3w. The remaining 90 patients were randomized to 10 mg/kg q3w vs. 10 mg/kg q2w.

AURA Design

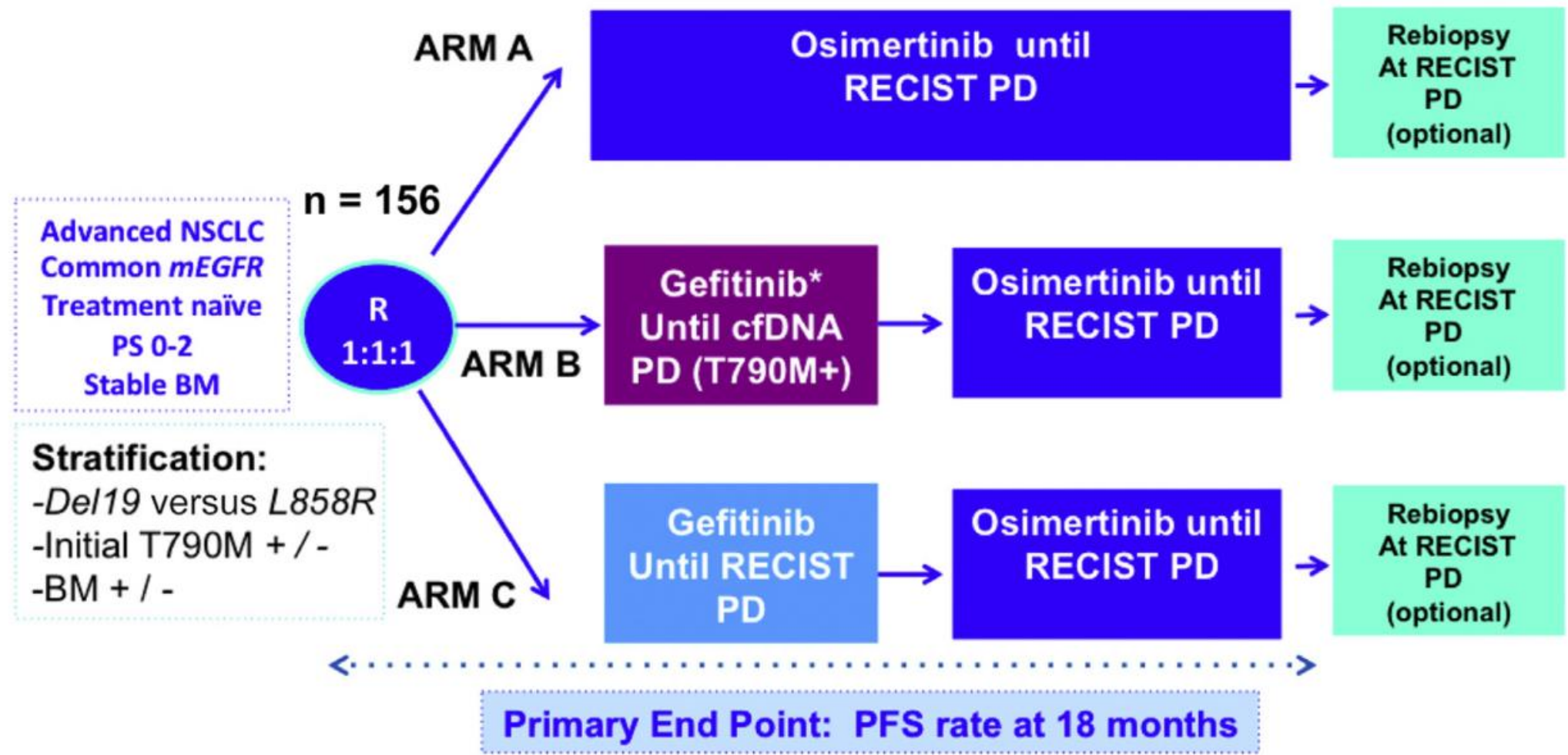


Janne PA, NEJM 2015

Plasma analyses in AURA trials

	AURA Phase I	Phase II studies: AURA extension and AURA2	AURA Phase III
Treatment / dosing	Osimertinib dose escalation and dose expansion cohorts (20–240mg QD)	Osimertinib 80 mg QD	Osimertinib vs platinum-pemetrexed
T790M status	T790M positive and negative	Only T790M positive	Only T790M positive
Analysis	Exploratory post-hoc analysis	Intention to treat for regulatory submission	Exploratory post-hoc analysis
Plasma assay	BEAMing	cobas®	cobas®
Method of comparison	ddPCR or cobas®	NGS	
Matched samples	216	551	756
Presentation	Oxnard G. et al; 135O ELCC 2016	Jenkins S. et al; 134O [Yang J. presenting] ELCC 2016	Yi-Long Wu et al; WCLC 2016 Journal of Thoracic Oncology 2017; 12(S1)

The cobas® EGFR Mutation Test is not available for use with plasma samples in U.S
 BEAMing, Beads, Emulsification, Amplification and Magnetics; ddPCR, droplet digital PCR; NGS, next generation sequencing; QD, once daily
 Oxnard G, et al. ELCC 2016; Abstract 1350_PR



(cfDNA using cobas every 4 weeks and CT scan of the brain-thorax-abdomen every 8 weeks all arms

*In case of RECIST progression without T790M+, patients will be switched

Summary

- Phase 1 trial

- 사람을 피험자로 새로운 약물이나 요법을 최초로 시험

- 소수의 참가자

- 1차 목표는 허용 수준의 안전한 1회 복용량을 결정하고 생물학적 약물학적 효과를 조사하는 것

Summary

- Phase II trial
 - 그리 크지 않은 규모(30-70명 전후)
 - 목표는 대략의 유효성을 사전에 알아내는 것
 - 새로운 치료의 효과여부를 결정하기 위한 설계는 아님
 - 제 3상 시험을 설계할 때 사용되는 각 임상시험군의 자료를 생성

Summary

- Phase III

- 반드시 무작위배정

- 비교그룹이 있어야 함

- 비교적 많은 (통상 수백 수천 그이상) 인원

- 목표는 새로운 치료가 대조군보다 더 좋거나 효과는 동일하지만 다른 이점이 있다는 답을 주는 것

Summary

- Phase IV trial

- 비교적 많은 인원

- 새로운 치료가 일상적인 치료로 채택된 후 계속해서 유효성과 안정성을 감시하는 것

Thank you for your attention