DIVERSITY ISSUES IN CLINICAL TRIALS

An HTA Perspective

Professor Carole Longson
Independent Adviser in HTA and Market Access

DIVERSITY IN CLINICAL TRIALS

THE HTA CONTEXT

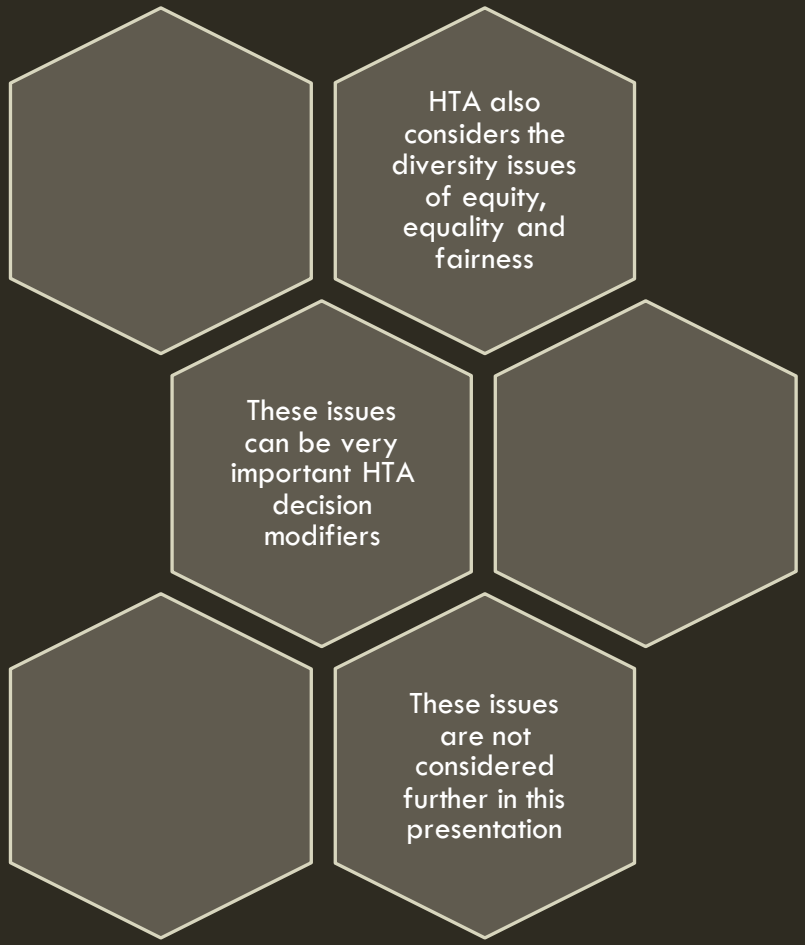
HTA seeks to establish the relative effectiveness of technologies

Relative effectiveness is the incremental benefit of a technology for a specific indication under *general or routine conditions* of use

Establishing relative effectiveness requires use of the technology in the most representative way possible

Clinical trials are most useful in an HTA context if they include the population most likely to be treated in routine clinical practice

DIVERSITY HAS AN ADDITIONAL DIMENSION IN HTA



DIVERSITY IN CLINICAL TRIALS

HTA PERSPECTIVE

Diversity

- For HTA, diversity in clinical trails translates into considerations of ***generalisability and representativeness***
- Trial generalisability and population representativeness are related but distinct

Generalisability

- Relates to clinical trial design and measurement factors that influence the validity of results with respect to patients in routine clinical practice
- Relates to the relevance of clinical trial outcomes to those desired by patients and/or used in clinical practice

Representativeness

- The clinical trial population may be generalisable to the population treated in clinical practice
- That population may not be representative of the general population who have the condition
- Also related to equity and equality considerations

THREE POPULATIONS OF INTEREST EXIST

- The target population - patients to whom the clinical study results are intended to be applied in real-world
- The clinical study population - patients who are eligible for the study based on study inclusion and exclusion criteria etc
- The clinical study sample - participants who are actually enrolled

Generalisability can be viewed as the 'portability' of the effects of an intervention observed in a controlled setting to the population in the real world setting and it is influenced by all the above…and more!

IMPROVING THE GENERALISABILITY OF CLINICAL TRIALS

Dialogue

Advice

Influence

Collaboration

THERE IS USEFUL GUIDANCE AVAILABLE ON TESTING GENERALISABILITY AND OTHER KEY ASPECTS OF TRIAL DESIGN

The GetReal Trial Tool is available on www.getrealtrialtool.eu to help to optimise the design of clinical trials

The GetReal Trial Tool: design, assess and discuss clinical drug trials in light of Real World Evidence generation

Zuidgeest et al
https:www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-clinical-epidemiology

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclinepi.2021.12.019

GETREAL TRIAL TOOL

Navigating RWE options in clinical trials

Optimal
Opportunity for in
More opportunity
No impact

Participant selection, recruitment and attrition

1 Do the eligibility criteria represent patients in routine clinical practice?

2 Will vunerable patients be included?

3 Are specific subgroups oversampled?

4 Do you use strategies to improve recruitment?

5 Do you use strategies to reduce attrition?

THE GETREAL TRIAL TOOL TOOL IS OPEN ACCESS

Evaluate the options and implications of introducing real world elements in clinical trial design

8

70
Progress

5
Notes

Quality
Safety
Data
Compara

CONCLUSIONS

From an HTA perspective

- Diversity is a crucial aspect of clinical trial design
  - ✓ Explore carefully and extensively how well the trial design characteristics are likely to generalise to the real-world setting
- Achieving a good balance between internal and external trial validity is not easy
  - ✓ Tools and advice are available to use
  - ✓ But there will be always be trade-offs so planning to reduce their impact in HTA will lead to better evidence generation planning