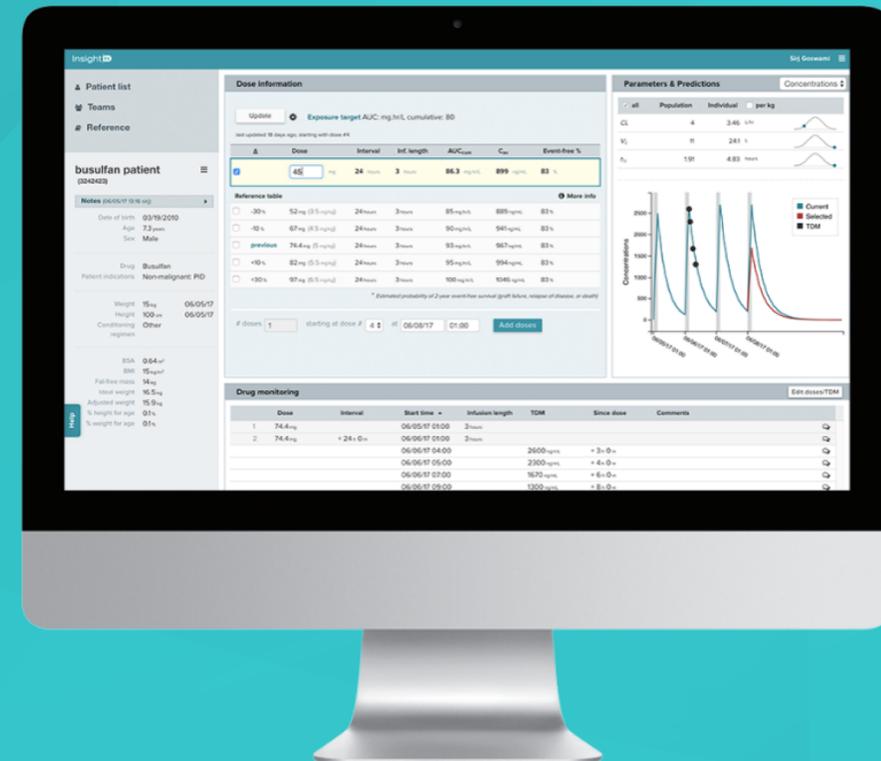
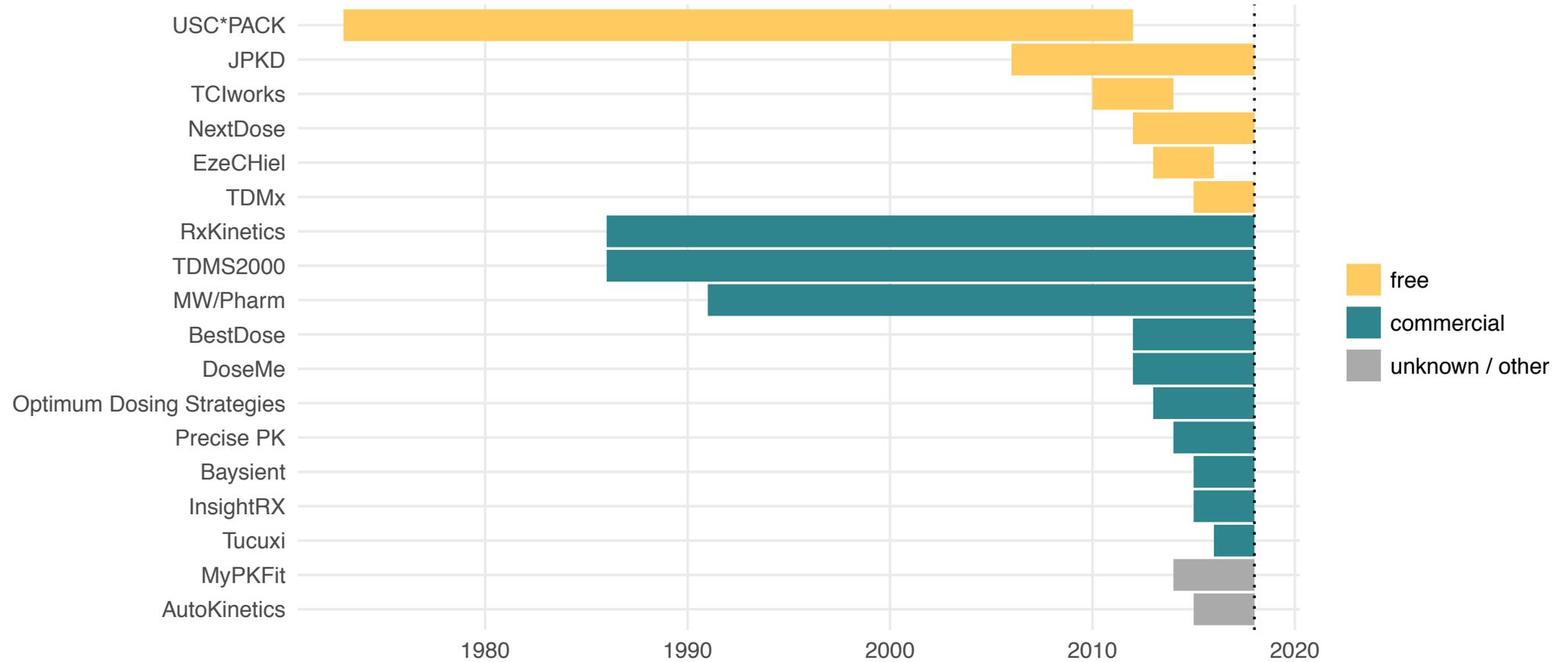


Experiences in applied clinical pharmacometrics:

challenges, recommendations, and research opportunities

Ron Keizer





* start/end dates are approximate

Introduction



EMR integration



Clinical analytics



Continuous learning

challenges to successful adoption

1. user interface (UI/UX)
2. education / support
3. integration with hospital systems (EHR)
4. funding
5. prove cost/benefit
6. regulatory
- 7. science**

themes of this talk

1. model selection
2. individual fit
3. between-occasion variability
4. beyond exposure

1 model selection

model selection

“How do I know this model works for my patients?”

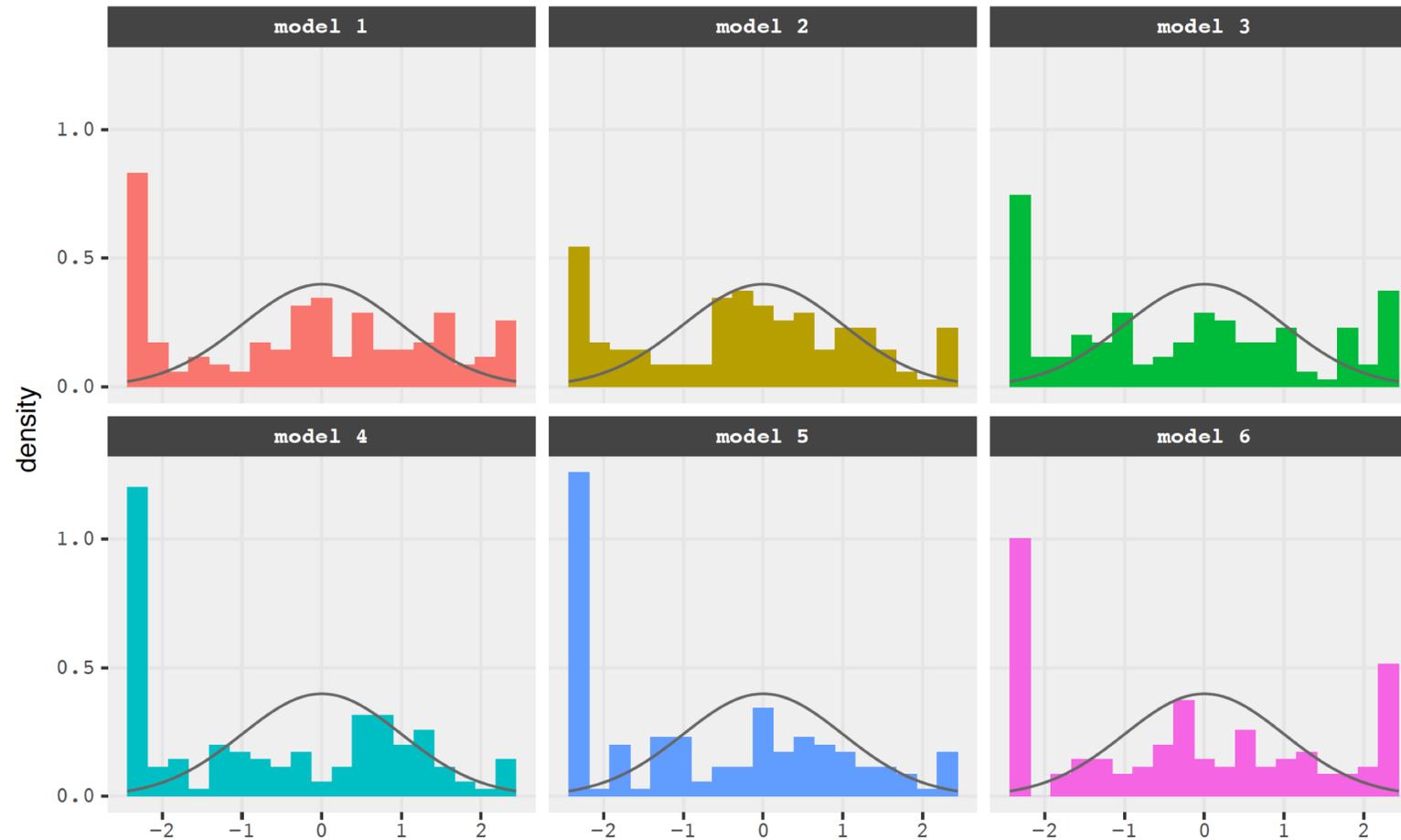
model selection

- even when right age class, **assumptions:**
 - trial population == new population
 - parameter distribution
 - covariate effects
 - error magnitude
 - no bias data collection / analysis
 - drug administration
 - drug assay
 - creatinine assay
 - etc...

model selection: retrospective evaluation

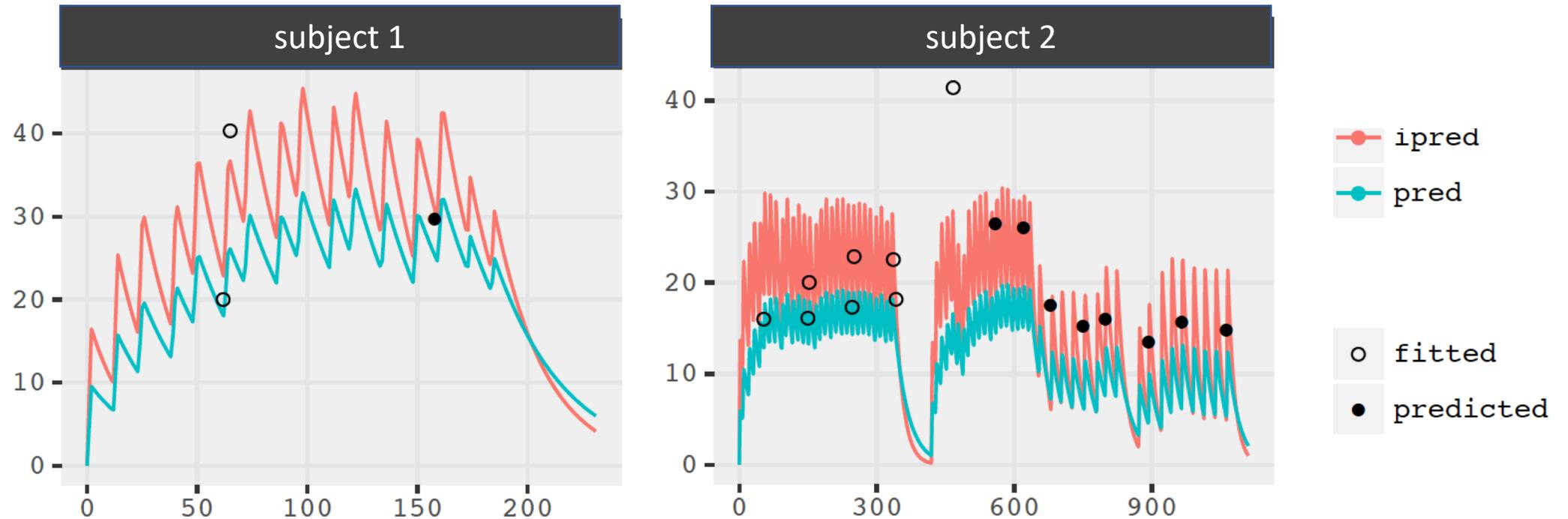
- Pull data from EMR
 - demographics + dosing + TDM
- Implement candidate models
- Perform predictive checks
 - population-level / individual level
 - a priori / a posteriori

model selection: a priori evaluation



Manuscript in preparation.
Collaboration with Radboud Applied Pharmacometrics Group
(R ter Heine, E Svensson, R Aarnoutse, R Bruggeman)

model selection: a posteriori evaluation



Similar functionality available in **proseval** (PsN)

Manuscript in preparation.
Collaboration with Radboud Applied Pharmacometrics Group
(R ter Heine, E Svensson, R Aarnoutse, R Bruggeman)

model selection: retrospective evaluation

model selection: retrospective evaluation

goal = fit for purpose

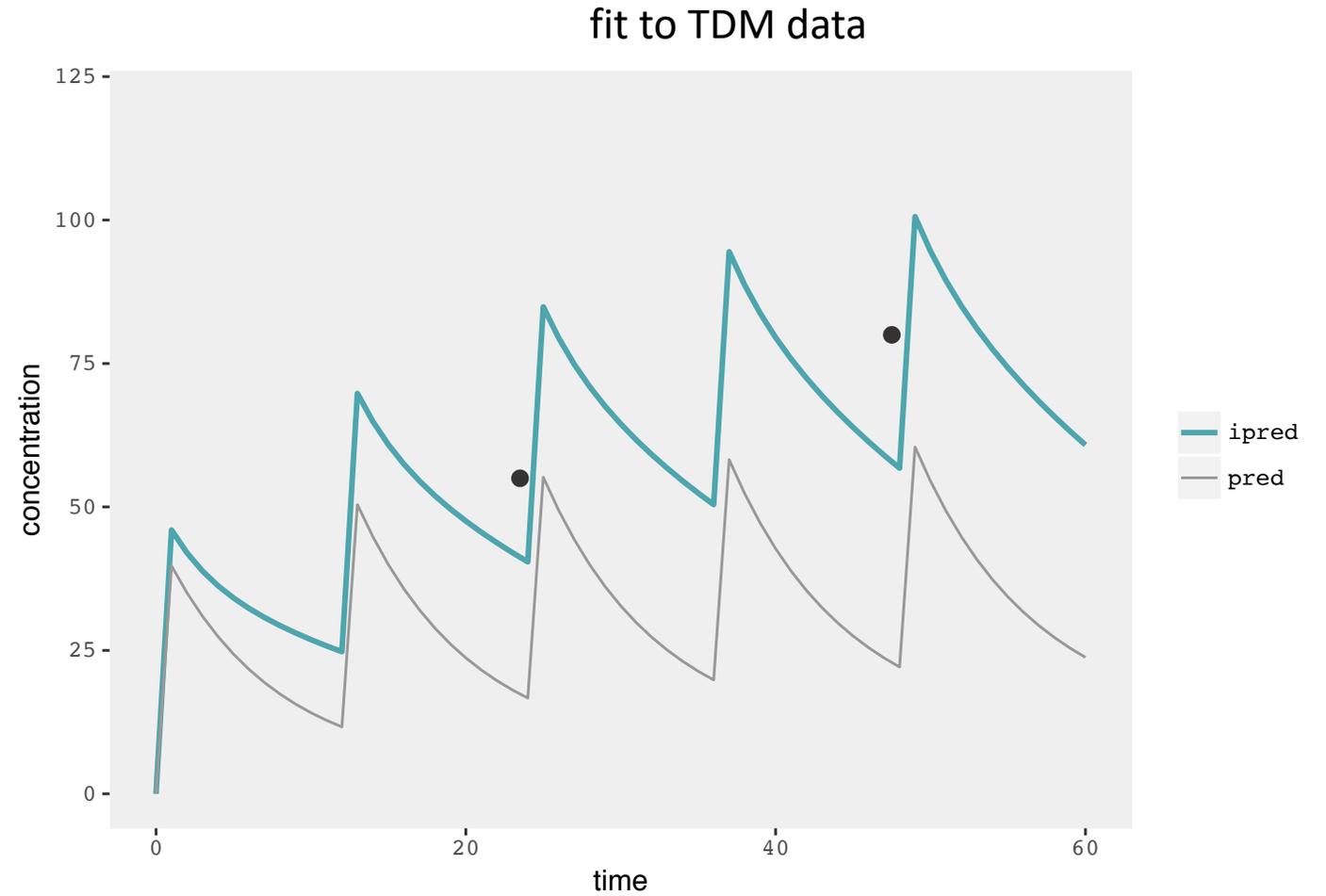
2

individual fit

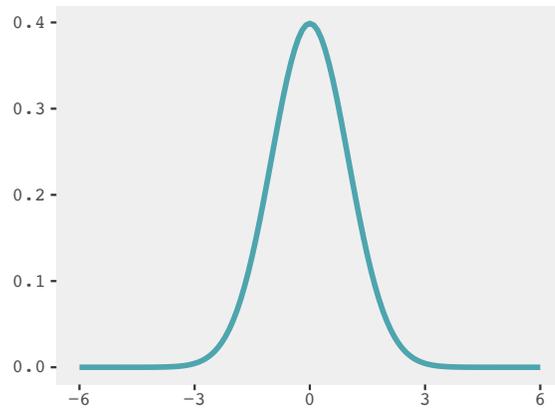
individual fit

“Why is the fit for this patient off?”

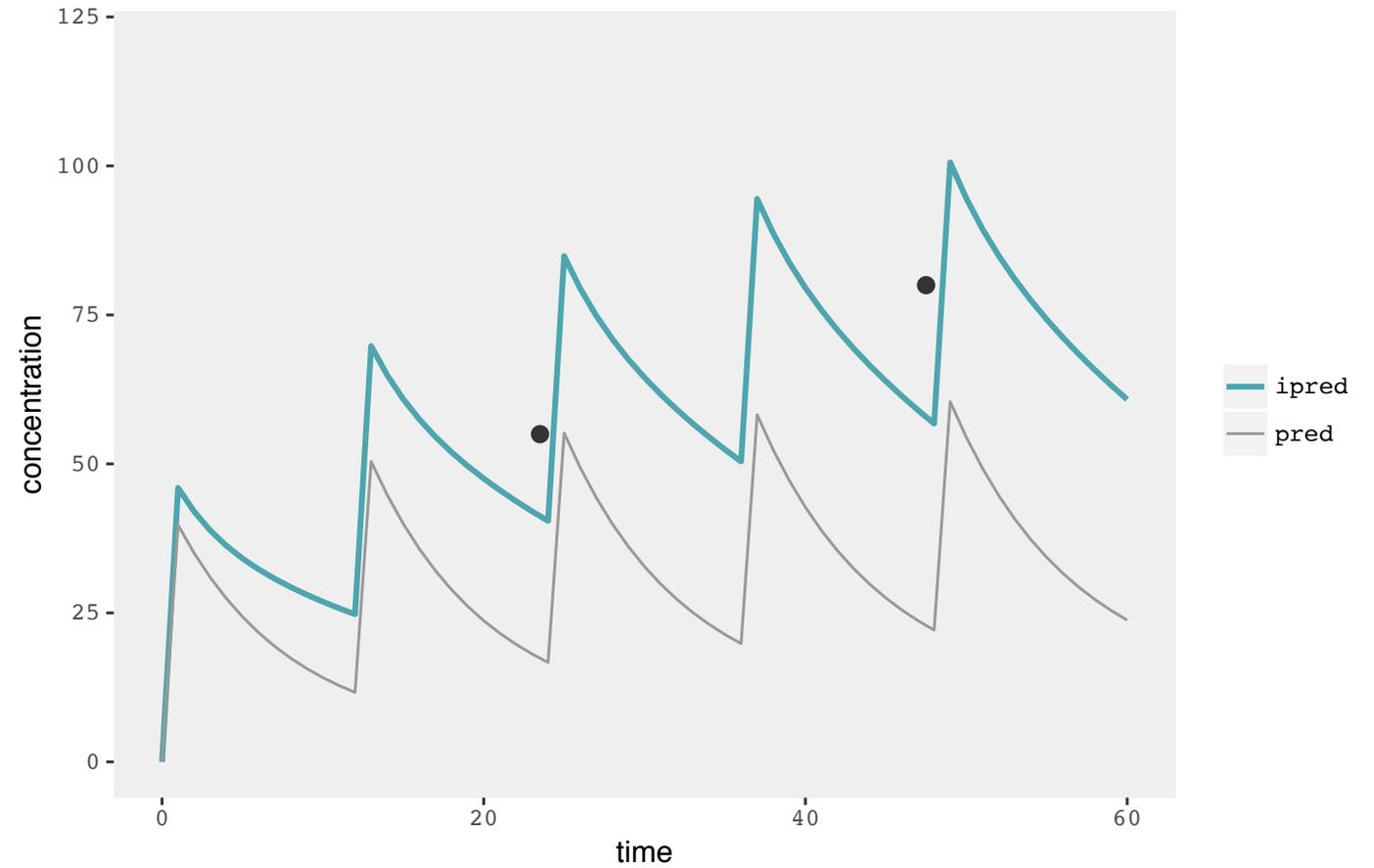
individual fit: outlier subject



individual fit: outlier subject

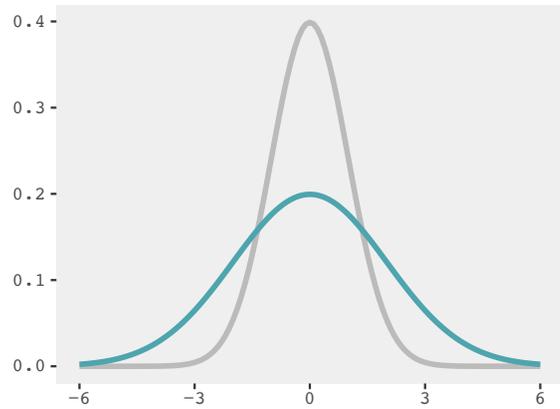
distribution of η 

fit to TDM data

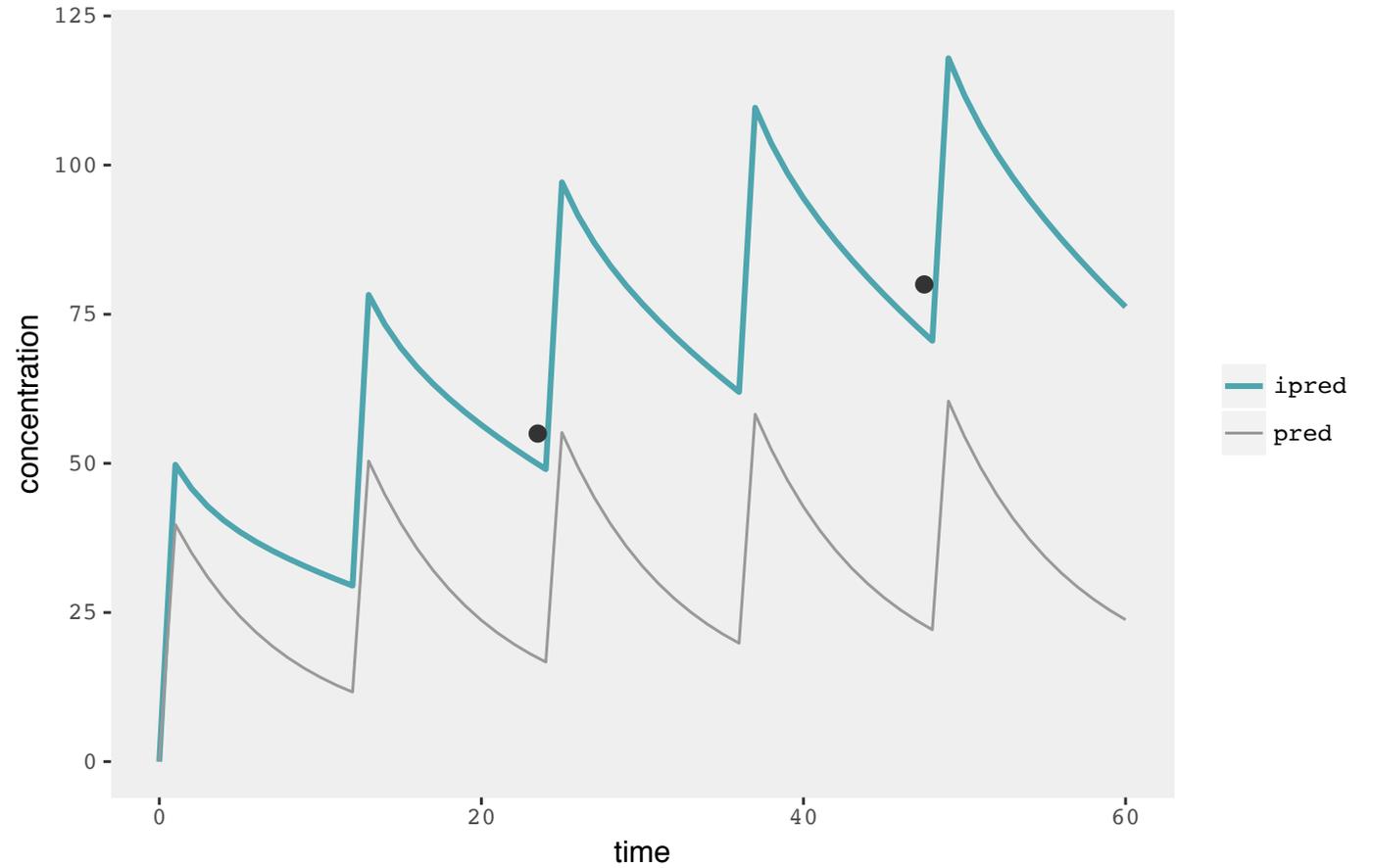


individual fit: parametric prior-adjustment

distribution of η



fit to TDM data

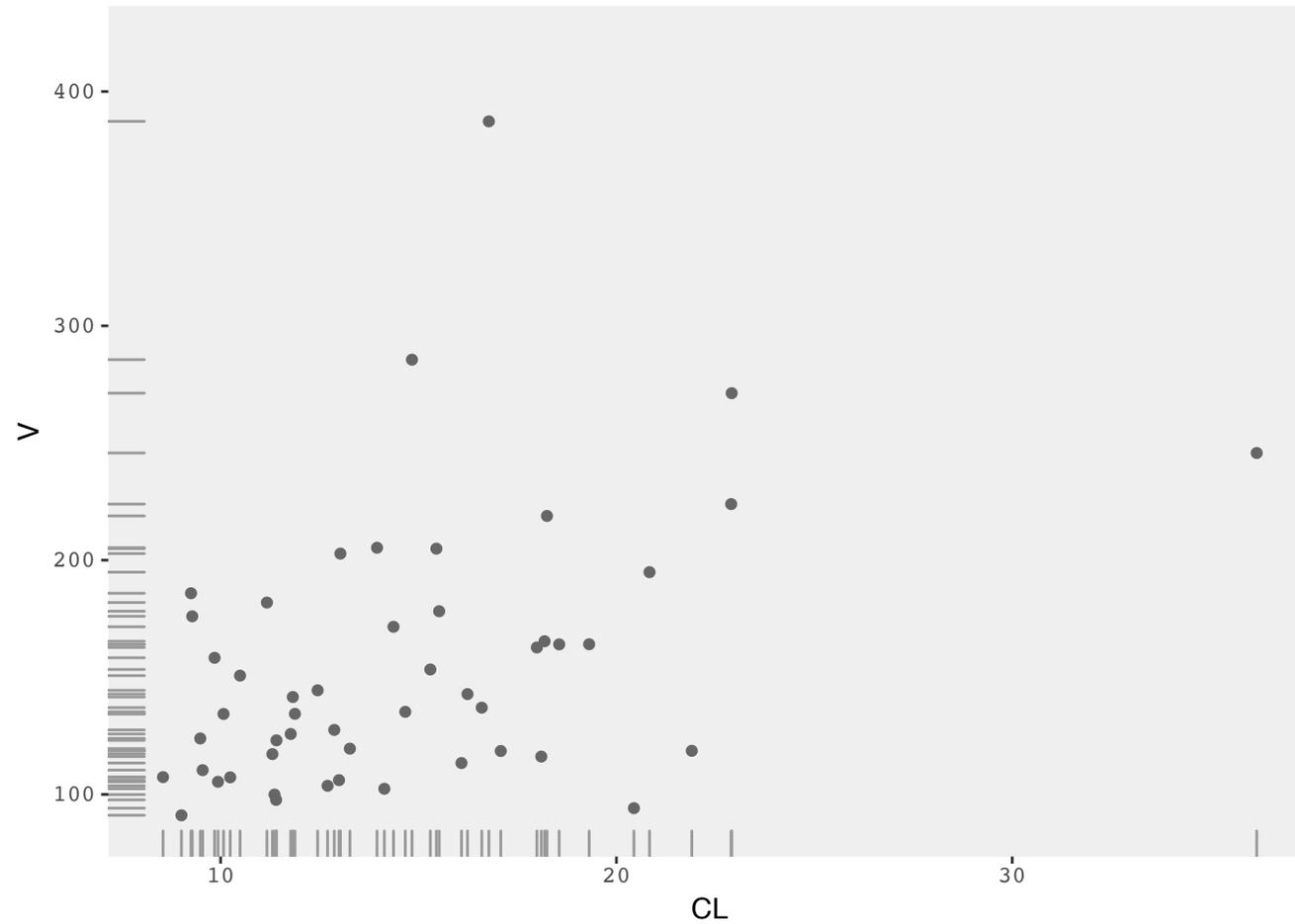


individual fit

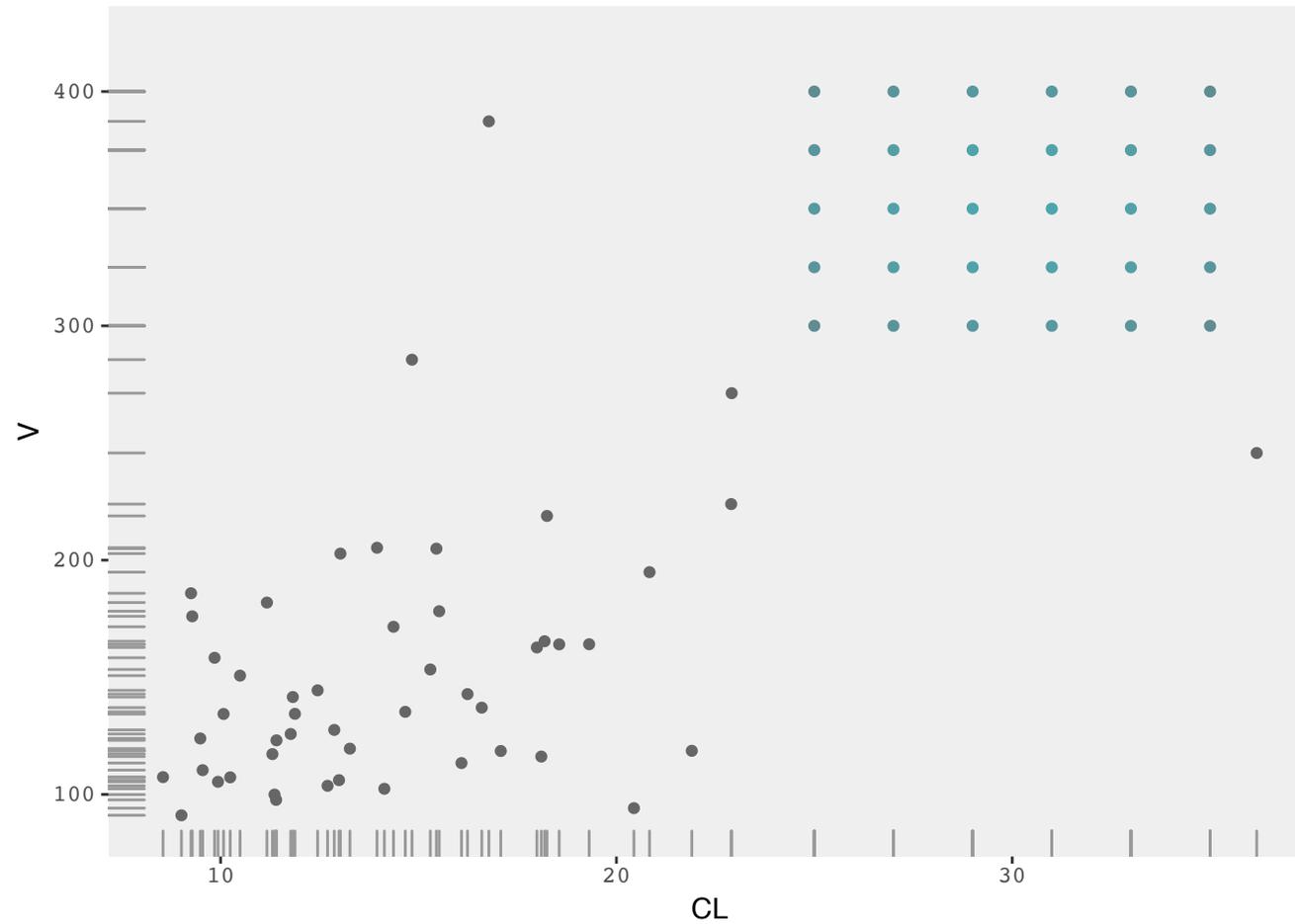
Apply with care!

overfitting
inter-occasion variability
regression to the mean

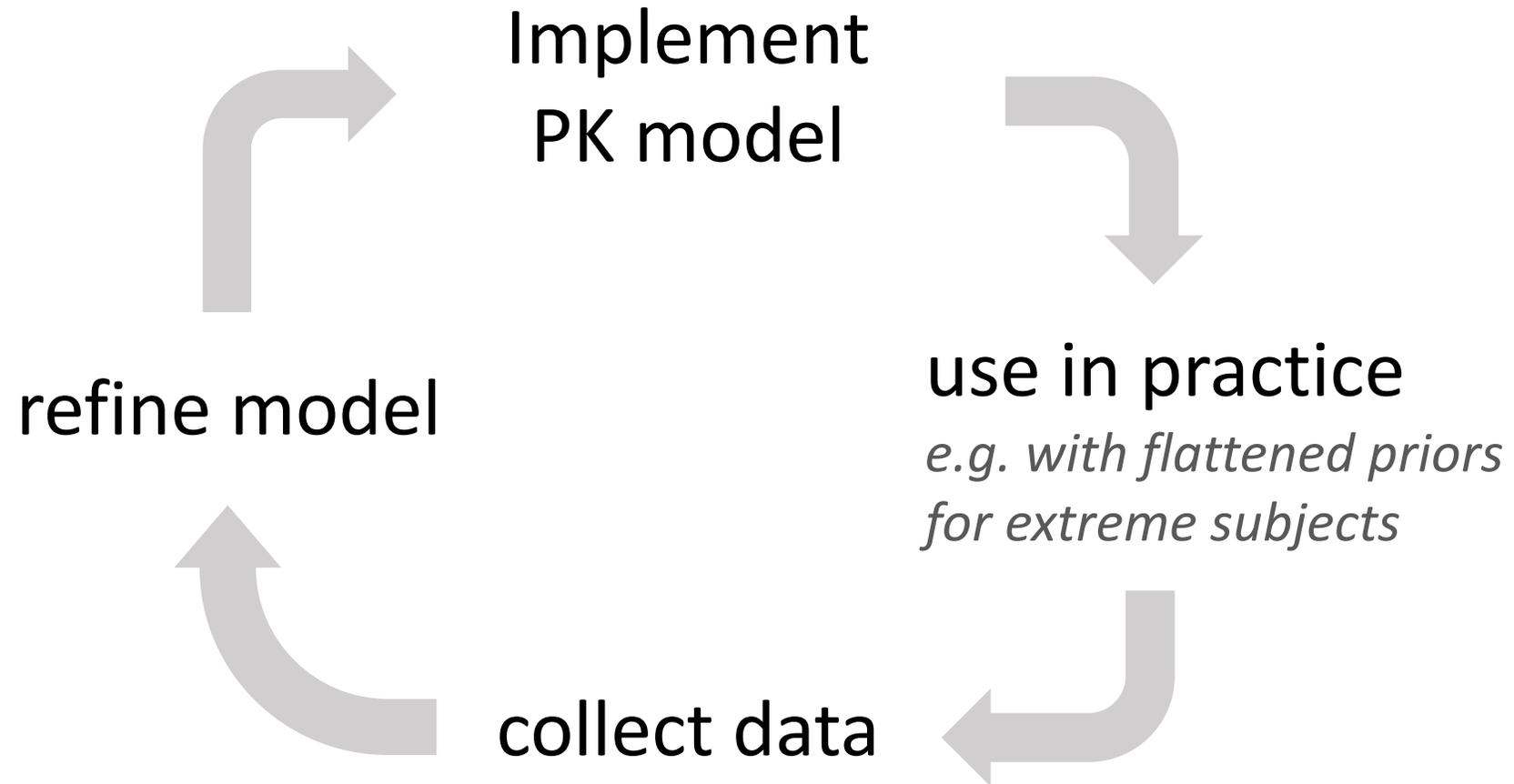
individual fit: non-parametric prior-adjustment



individual fit: non-parametric prior-adjustment



Individual fit: model updating



3

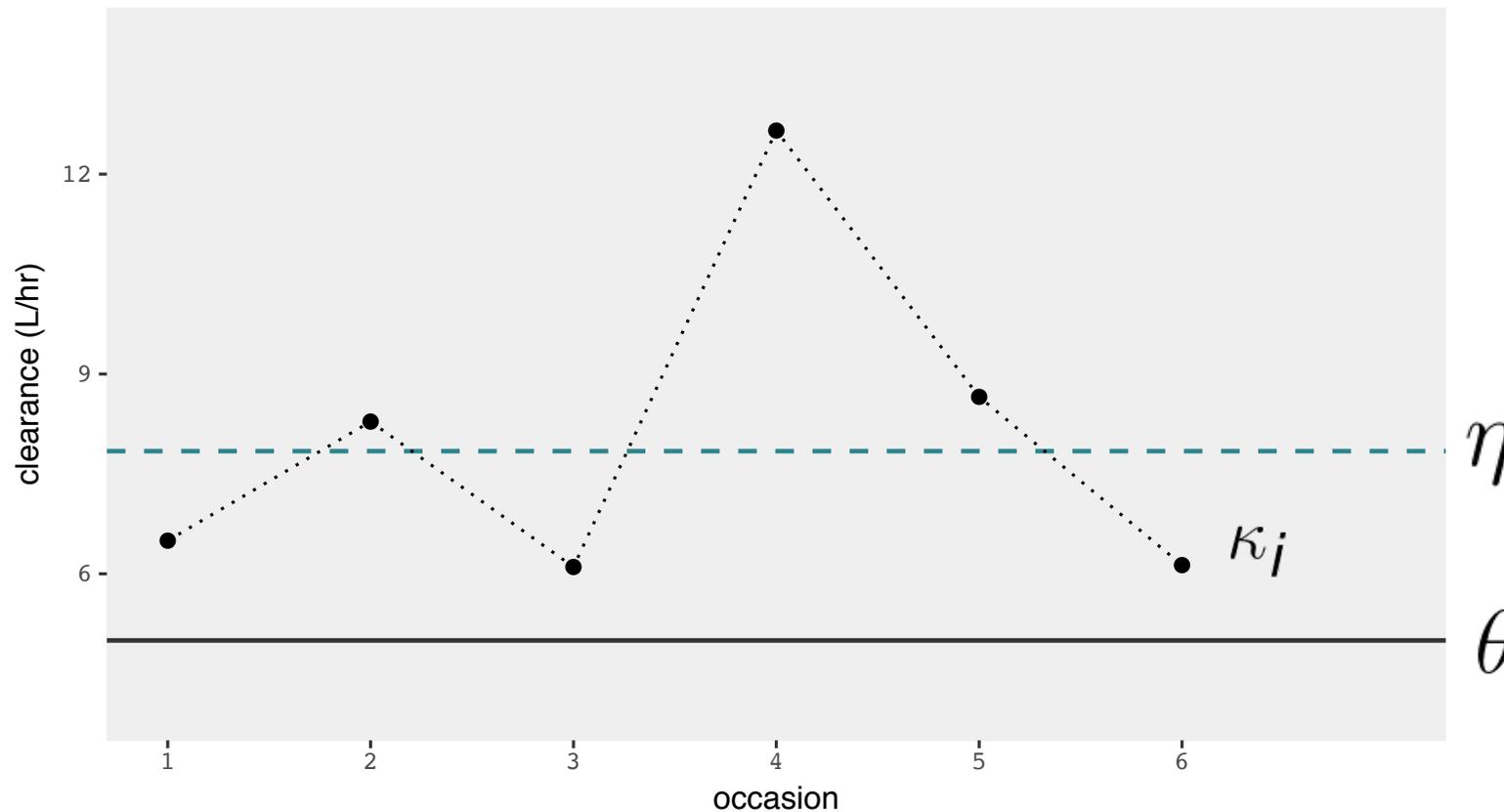
inter-occassion variability

Inter-occasion variability

*“I saw this patient last month,
can we use the knowledge
learned from his previous visit?”*

inter-occasion variability

“Use of individual estimates specific to a previous occasion lead to reduced predictive power in forecasting future exposure”¹

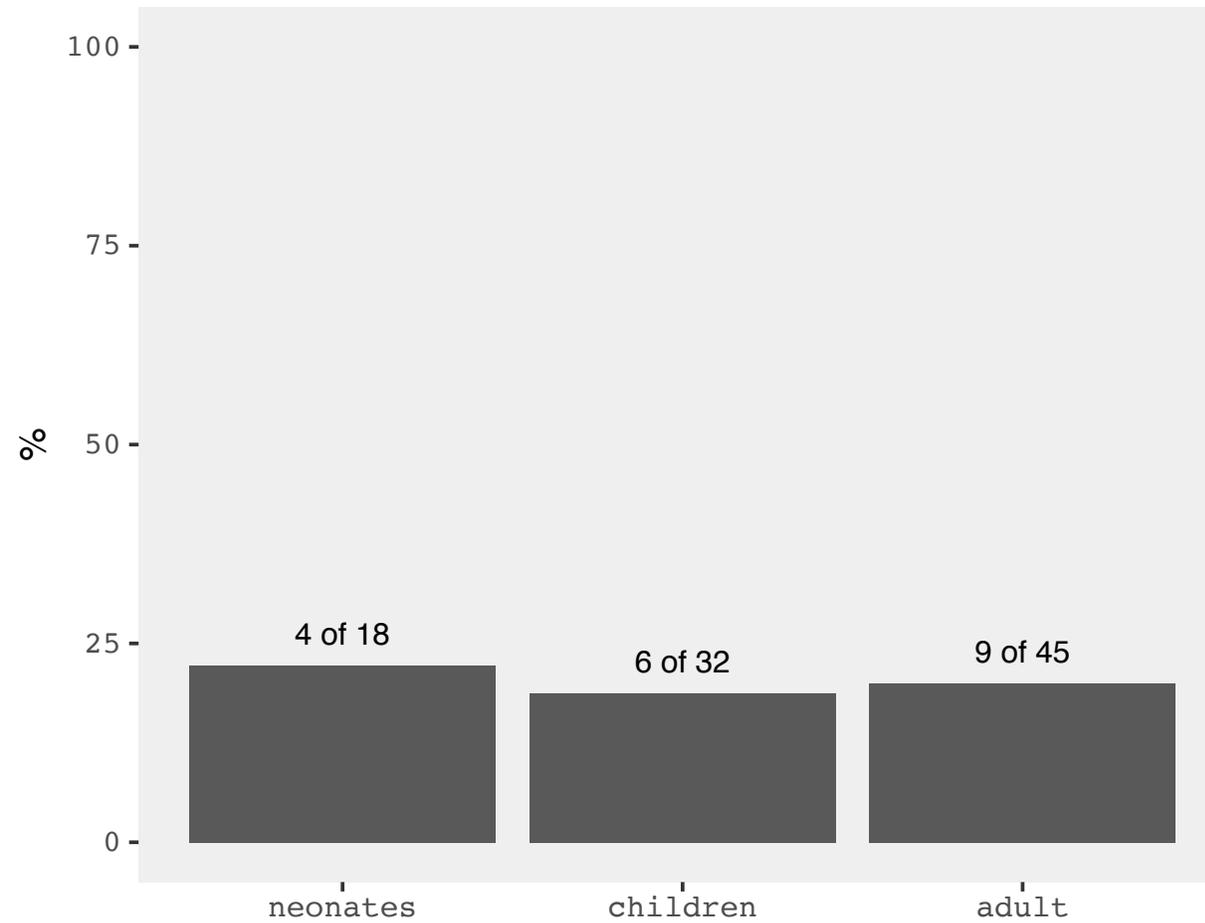


inter-occasion variability

first issue

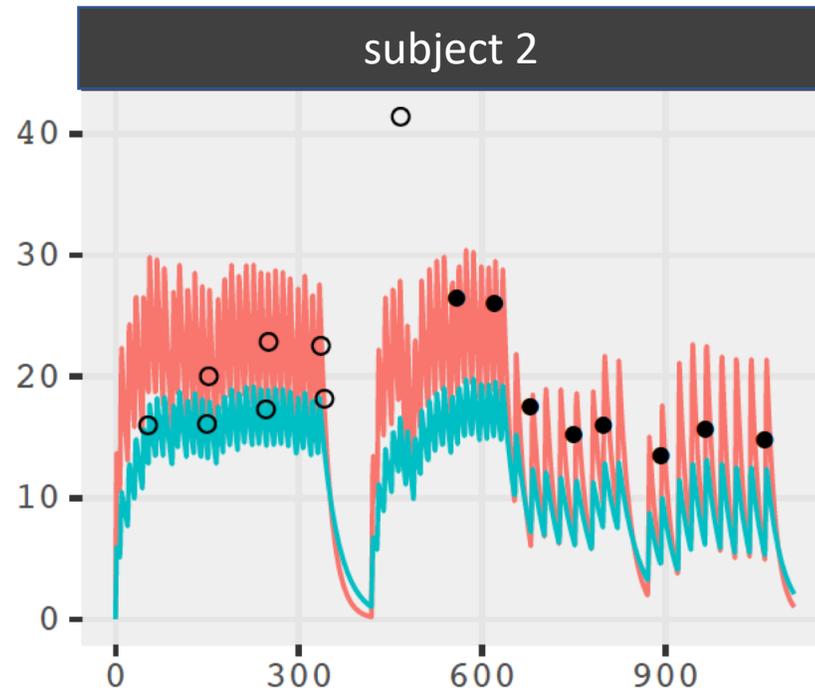
- what is occasion?
 - "visit"
 - "treatment cycle"
 - "1 day"
 - "arbitrary n days"
- often not defined specifically in original paper
- not always matching clinical practice

inter-occasion variability: models including IOV



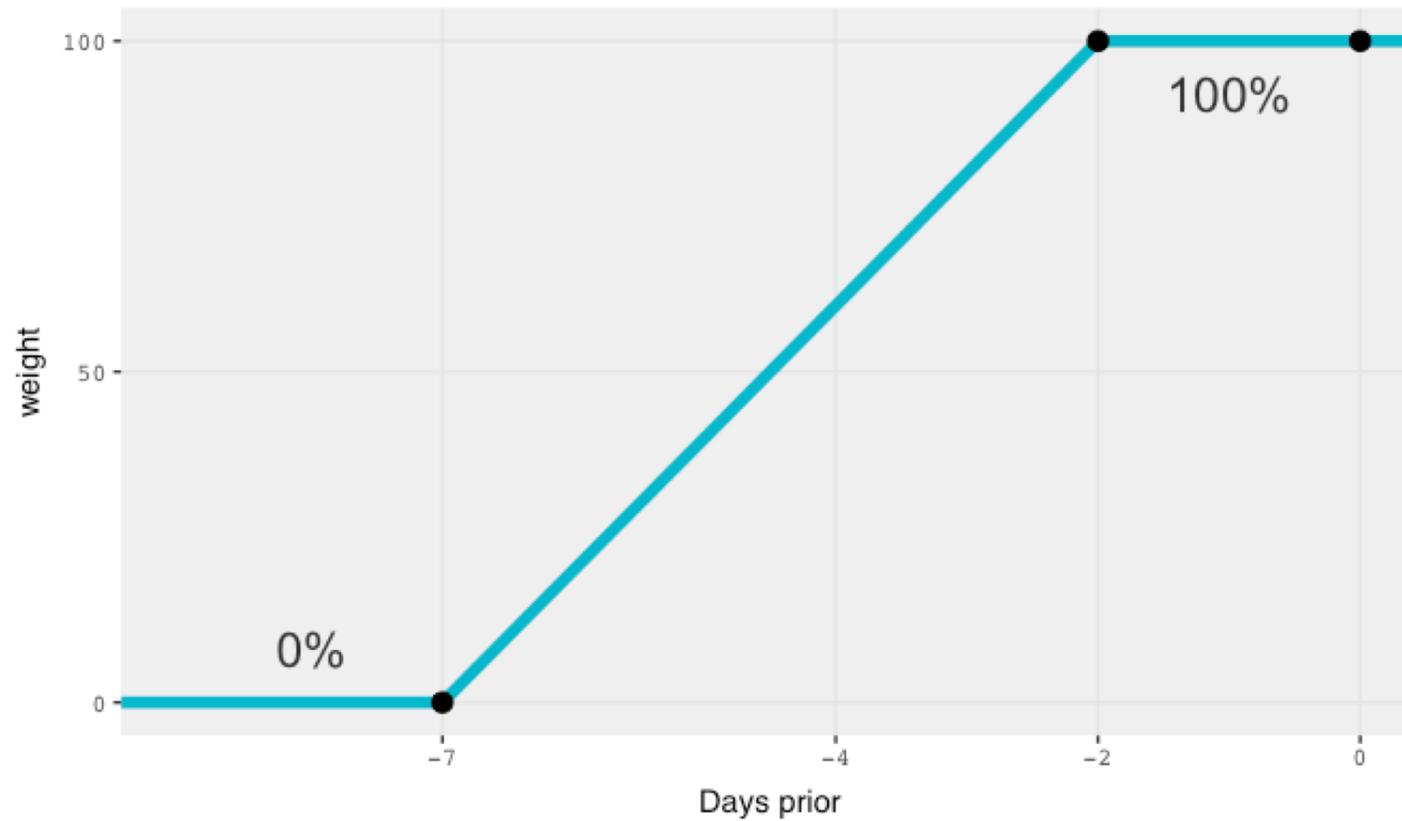
inter-occasion variability

long-term data is common



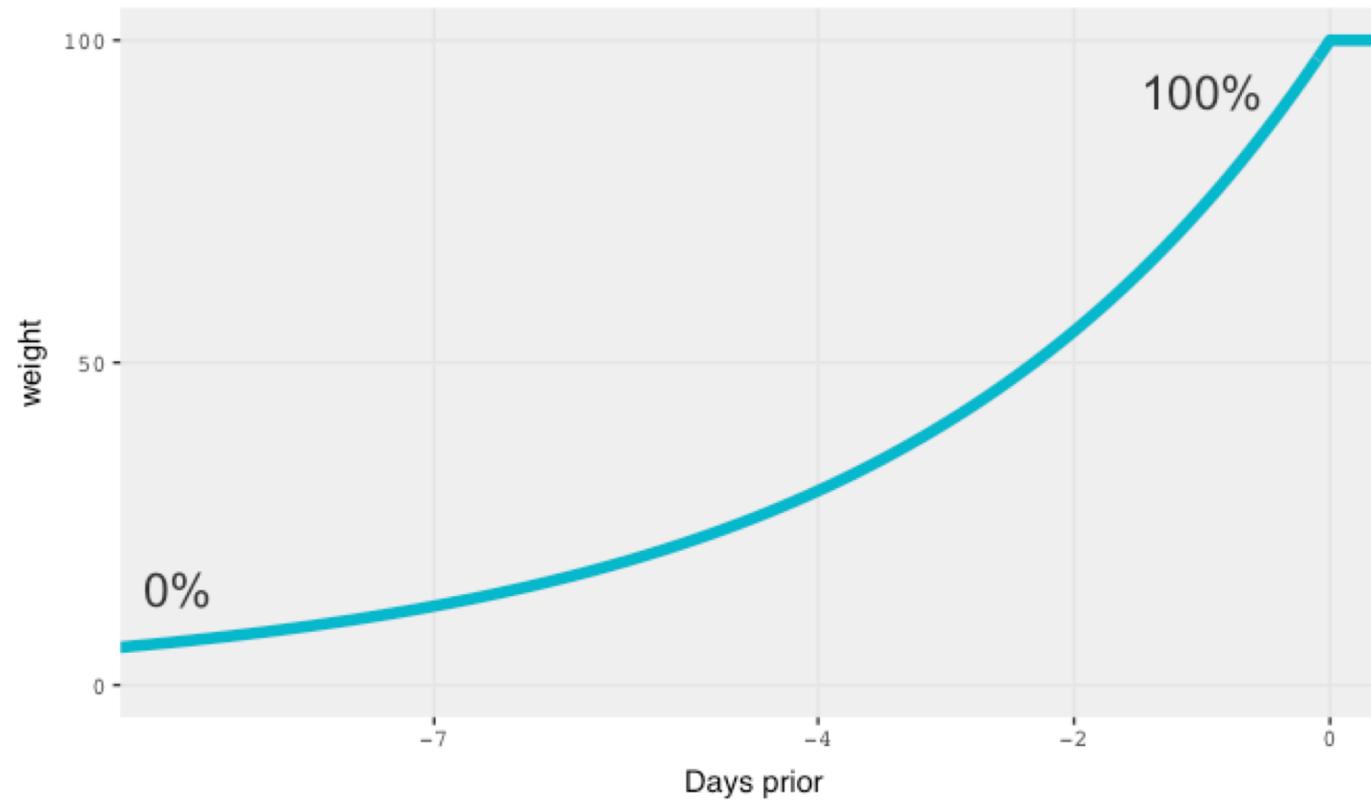
inter-occasion variability

when no IOV reported: ignore IOV, but weigh data with time



inter-occasion variability

when no IOV reported: ignore IOV, but weigh data with time



Inter-occasion variability

*“I saw this patient last month,
can we use the knowledge
learned from his previous visit?”*

4

beyond exposure

Exposure-outcome relationships

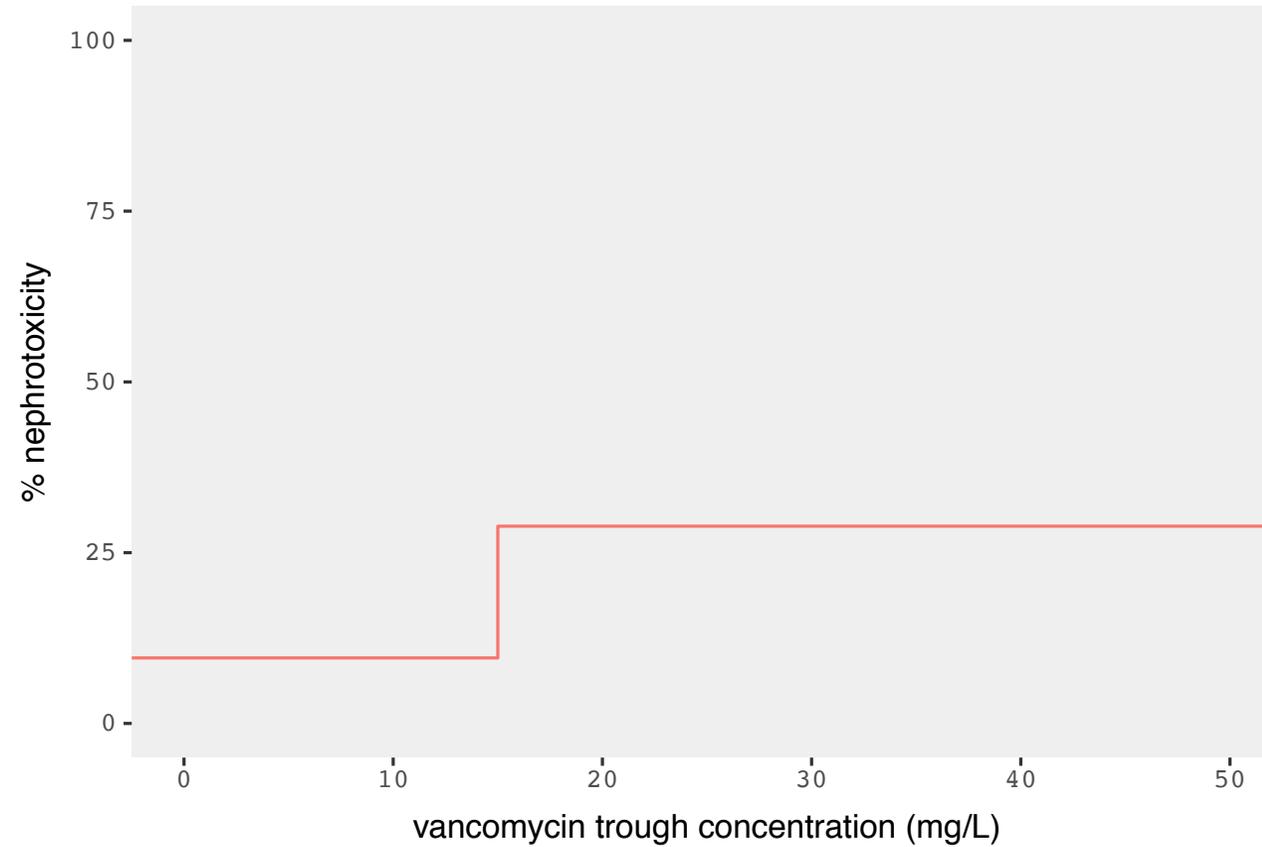
“ C_{min} should be 15-20 mg/L to be effective”

“If $C_{min} > 20$ then 5x higher nephrotoxicity”

- subjective, qualitative, usually ROC-based¹
- population-dependent

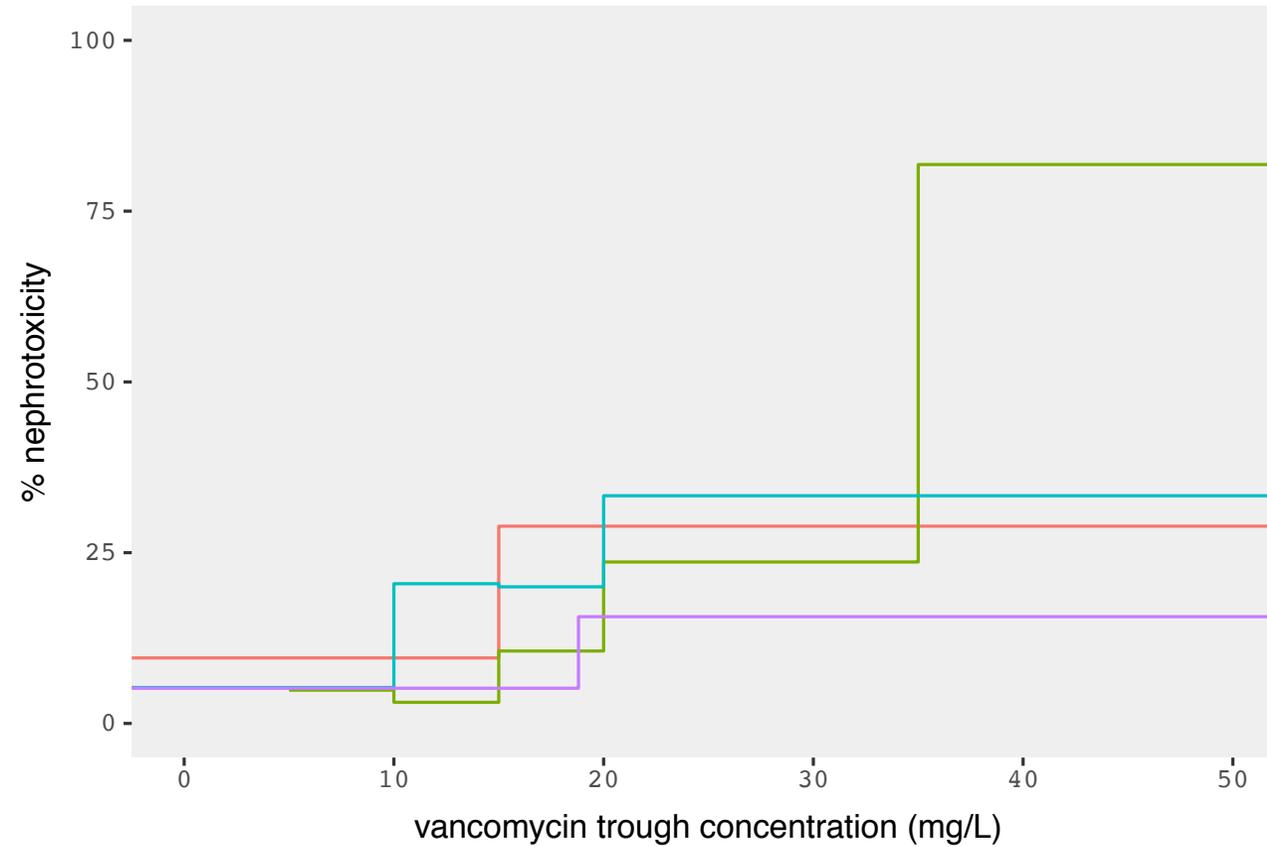
Exposure-outcome relationships

binary decision rules



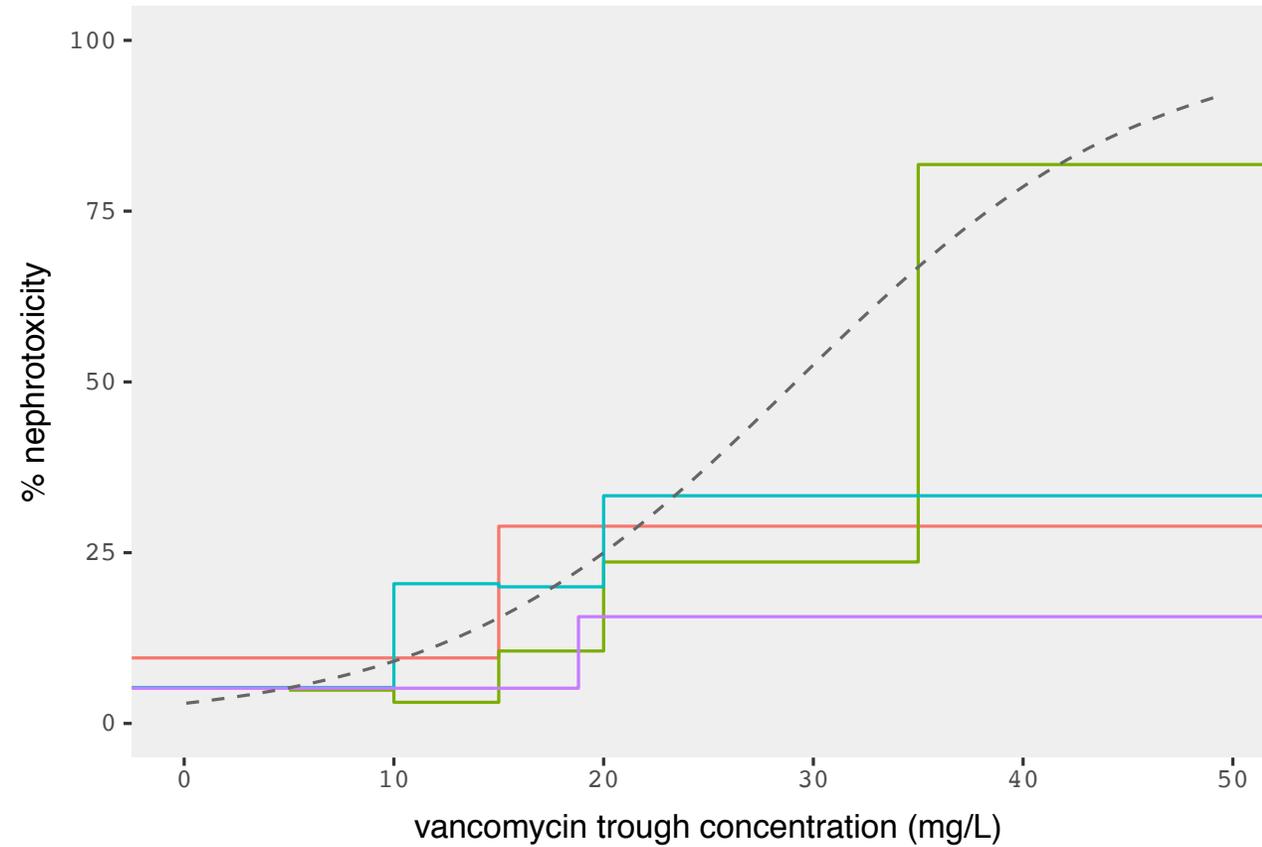
Exposure-outcome relationships

binary decision rules



Exposure-outcome relationships

continuous link with outcome / toxicity



Exposure-outcome relationships

Instead of binary exposure rules:

Example table

regimen	AUC ₂₄	C _{trough}
1000 mg q12	400	10
1500 mg q12	600	15
2000 mg q12	800	20
1000 mg q8	600	18

- allows individualization on PD, toxicity, outcome, as well as on PK

Exposure-outcome relationships

Exposure target attainment \longrightarrow **Pharmacological aim**

Improved outcome /
Reduced toxicity \longrightarrow **Medical aim**

Reduced costs \longrightarrow **Financial aim**

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