

Bayesian sequential integration within a preclinical PK/PD modeling framework using rstan package Lessons learned

Fabiola La Gamba,

Tom Jacobs, Jan Serroyen, Helena Geys, Christel Faes

UseR! 2019, 12 July, Toulouse



Interuniversity Institute for Biostatistics and statistical Bioinformatics





PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES OF

Drouville, Dragonfish Drouville is a patient, graphic designer and artist from Argentina who has survived Multiple Myeloma and a relapse.

A novel **PK/PD model** has been developed to assess the **synergy** resulting from the co-administration of 2 compounds.

$$\frac{d\bar{R}_{it}}{dt} = k_{in} \left(1 - \frac{I_{max}C_{it}}{IC_{50} + C_{it}} \right) - k_{out}\bar{R}_{it}, \qquad IC_{50,comb} = IC_{50} \ e^{\alpha D_{n,i} + \beta D_{e,i}D_{n,i}}$$

11 trials are integrated **sequentially**: the posteriors from one trial are used to determine the priors of the next trial.

Challenge: Performing a complex nonlinear hierarchical model on small data during the first integration steps may cause **practical identifiability issues**.







A novel **PK/PD model** has been developed to assess the **synergy** resulting from the co-administration of 2 compounds.

$$\frac{d\bar{R}_{it}}{dt} = k_{in} \left(1 - \frac{I_{max}C_{it}}{IC_{50} + C_{it}} \right) - k_{out}\bar{R}_{it}, \qquad IC_{50,comb} = IC_{50} \ e^{\alpha D_{n,i} + \beta D_{e,i}D_{n,i}}$$

11 trials are integrated **sequentially**: the posteriors from one trial are used to determine the priors of the next trial.

Challenge: Performing a complex nonlinear hierarchical model on small data during the first integration steps may cause **practical identifiability issues**.







A novel **PK/PD model** has been developed to assess the **synergy** resulting from the co-administration of 2 compounds.

$$\frac{d\bar{R}_{it}}{dt} = k_{in} \left(1 - \frac{I_{max}C_{it}}{IC_{50} + C_{it}} \right) - k_{out}\bar{R}_{it}, \qquad IC_{50,comb} = IC_{50} \ e^{\alpha D_{n,i} + \beta D_{e,i}D_{n,i}}$$

11 trials are integrated **sequentially**: the posteriors from one trial are used to determine the priors of the next trial.

Challenge: Performing a complex nonlinear hierarchical model on small data during the first integration steps may cause **practical identifiability issues**.







A novel **PK/PD model** has been developed to assess the **synergy** resulting from the co-administration of 2 compounds.

$$\frac{d\bar{R}_{it}}{dt} = k_{in} \left(1 - \frac{I_{max}C_{it}}{IC_{50} + C_{it}} \right) - k_{out}\bar{R}_{it}, \qquad IC_{50,comb} = IC_{50} \ e^{\alpha D_{n,i} + \beta D_{e,i}D_{n,i}}$$

11 trials are integrated **sequentially**: the posteriors from one trial are used to determine the priors of the next trial.

Challenge: Performing a complex nonlinear hierarchical model on small data during the first integration steps may cause **practical identifiability issues**.









Prior Specification



Parameter correlation increases with decreasing prior precision. The correlated parameters compensate each other \rightarrow biased estimates

Take home message n.1 It is better to use informative priors, whenever possible









Prior Specification



Parameter correlation increases with decreasing prior precision. The correlated parameters compensate each other \rightarrow biased estimates

Take home message n.1 It is better to use informative priors, whenever possible









Choice of Random Effect



Take home message n.2 Better to allocate the random effect on a parameter that is not highly correlated with others, to avoid overcompensations







Choice of Random Effect



Take home message n.2 Better to allocate the random effect on a parameter that is not highly correlated with others, to avoid overcompensations







Design of sequential integration

Posterior predictions and predictive intervals, trial 1



Multiple doses assessed in each trial

Take home message n.3 Trial design plays a crucial role in the performance of Bayesian sequential integration. Identifiability issues if trials are poorly designed







Design of sequential integration

Posterior predictions and predictive intervals, trial 1



Multiple doses assessed in each trial

Take home message n.3 Trial design plays a crucial role in the performance of Bayesian sequential integration. Identifiability issues if trials are poorly designed







Design of sequential integration

Posterior predictions and predictive intervals, trial 1



Multiple doses assessed in each trial

Take home message n.3 Trial design plays a crucial role in the performance of Bayesian sequential integration. Identifiability issues if trials are poorly designed







Simulation study

Aim: To assess to what extent of model complexity the sequential integration deviates from the simple pooling

| | | Non- hierarchical | Hierarchical |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Linear model | Informative | \checkmark | \checkmark |
| | Uninformative | \checkmark | \checkmark |
| 1-comp PK model* | Informative | \checkmark | \checkmark |
| | Uninformative | \checkmark | Ţ |
| Sigmoidal Emax model | Informative | \checkmark | \checkmark |
| | Uninformative | \checkmark | × |

* Linear kinetics, non-linear over time, sequential integration over doses





Simulation study

Aim: To assess to what extent of model complexity the sequential integration deviates from the simple pooling

| | | Non- hierarchical | Hierarchical |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Linear model | Informative | \checkmark | \checkmark |
| | Uninformative | \checkmark | \checkmark |
| 1-comp PK model* | Informative | \checkmark | \checkmark |
| | Uninformative | \checkmark | Ţ |
| Sigmoidal Emax model | Informative | \checkmark | \checkmark |
| | Uninformative | \checkmark | × |

* Linear kinetics, non-linear over time, sequential integration over doses





Simulation study

Aim: To assess to what extent of model complexity the sequential integration deviates from the simple pooling

| | | Non- hierarchical | Hierarchical |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Linear model | Informative | \checkmark | \checkmark |
| | Uninformative | \checkmark | \checkmark |
| 1-comp PK model* | Informative | \checkmark | \checkmark |
| | Uninformative | \checkmark | Ţ |
| Sigmoidal Emax model | Informative | \checkmark | \checkmark |
| | Uninformative | \checkmark | × |

* Linear kinetics, non-linear over time, sequential integration over doses



