

Treatment of Cancer Associated Thrombosis: Insights beyond RCTs

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Disclosures

Grants and personal fees

Bayer

Personal fees

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My talk today

- **Randomised Controlled Trial vs. Real World Evidence**
- **The Garfield VTE study**
- **Managing CAT:**
 - Patterns of practice
 - Burden of disease

Real-life studies validate use of therapies in general population



Clinical trials: **Interventional, controlled**

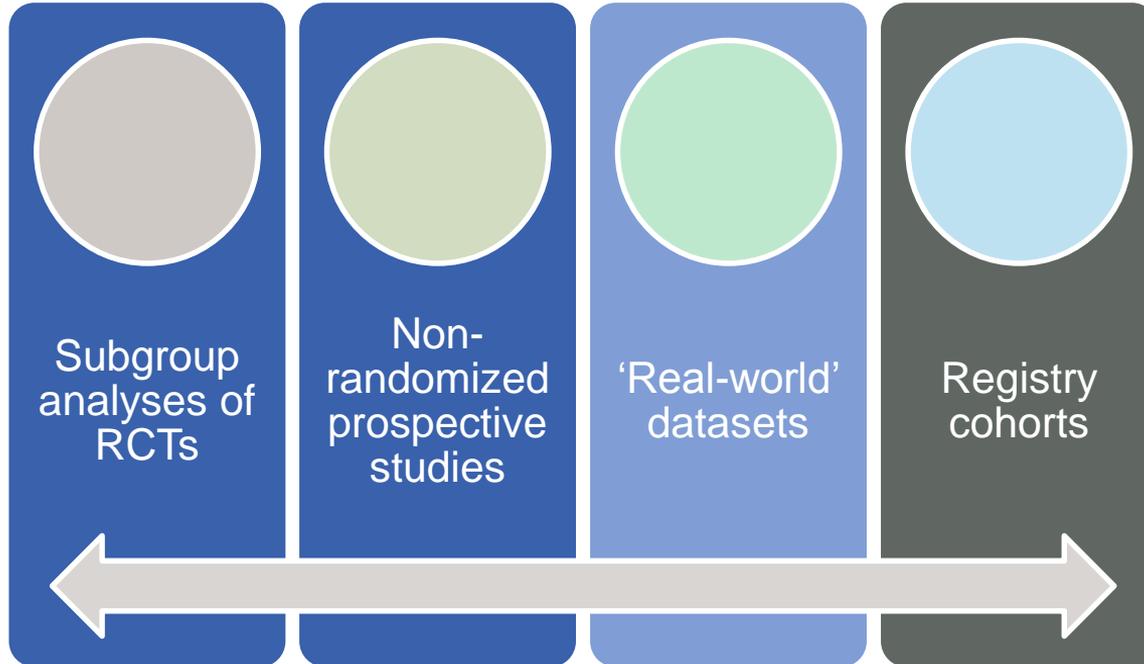
- The standard for assessing efficacy and safety of therapies and supporting marketing approval
- Randomised and powered
- Strict design to ensure well defined inclusion and exclusion criteria
- Strict protocol adherence, appropriate clinical endpoints and statistical validity
- Hypothesis driven



Real-life studies: **Non-interventional, observational**

- Describe practice patterns and outcomes, and their evolution
- Identify opportunities to improve quality of care
- Identify sub-optimal implementation of approved therapies
- Hypothesis generating

Data beyond the RCT



Using outcomes datasets: what is appropriate?

- ◆ Disease burden
- ◆ Patterns of practice
- ◆ (Comparative) effectiveness and safety

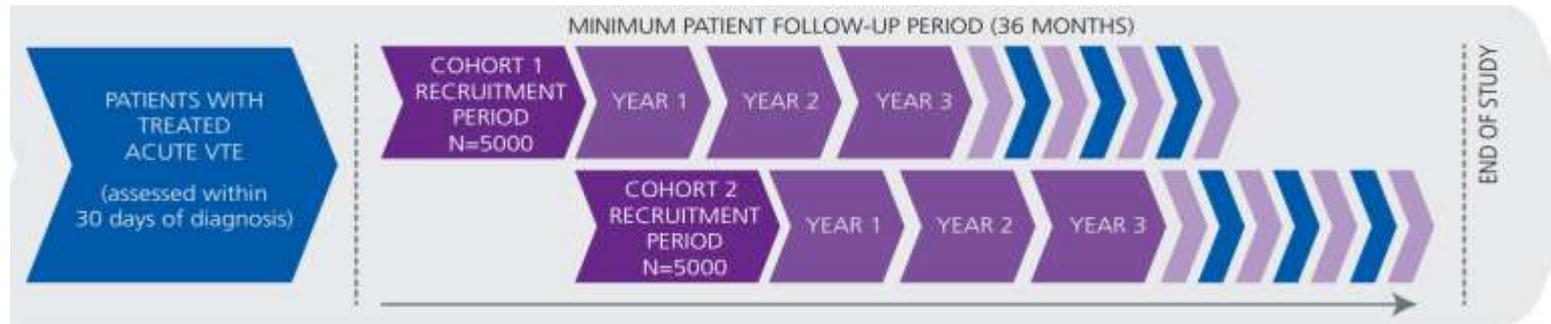
Garfield-VTE: A Prospective global disease registry

Design

- Independent academic research initiative
- 10 878 newly diagnosed VTE patients in 28 countries
- Randomised selection of sites representative of national VTE care settings
- Unselected prospective patients enrolled consecutively
- Long-term follow-up (minimum of 3 years)
- Two sequential cohorts of 5000 patients

Audit requirements

- 10% of all CRFs monitored against source documentation
- Electronic audit trail for all data modifications
- Critical variables subjected to additional audit
- Compliant with Declaration of Helsinki



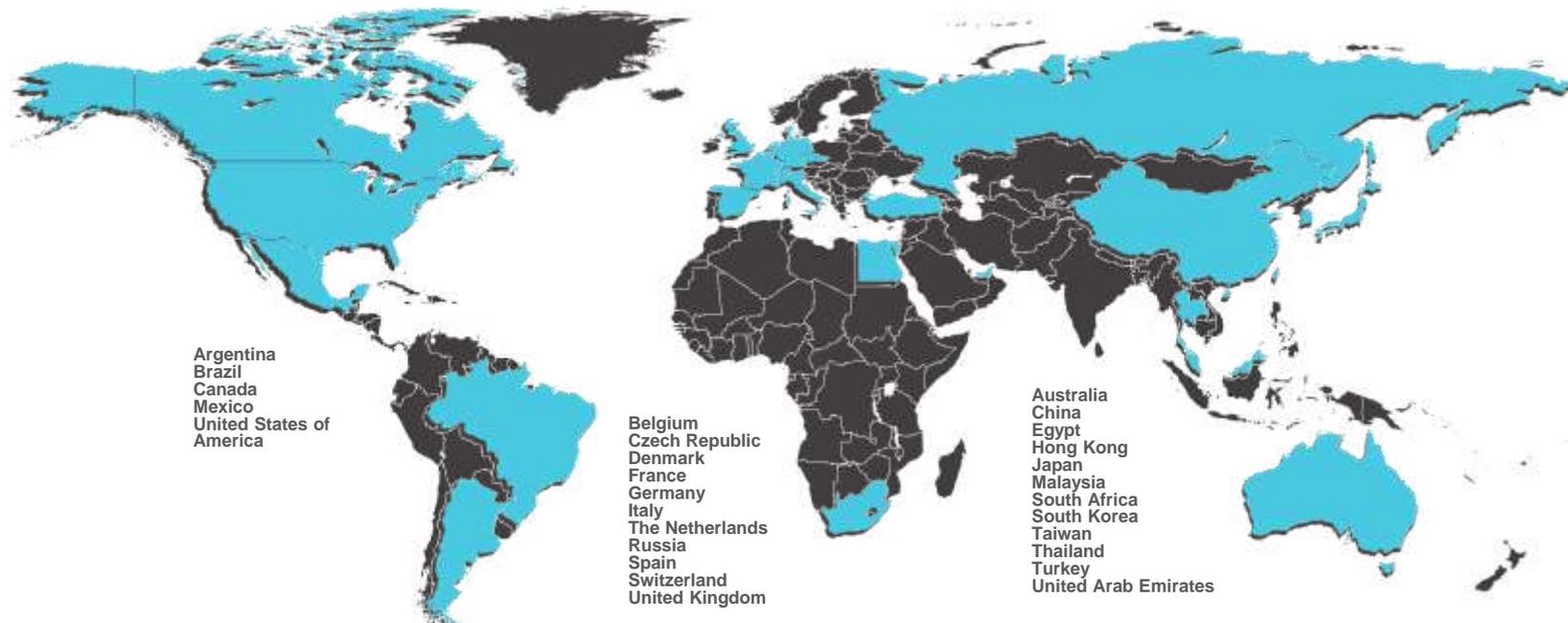
N.B. Striped area indicates possible follow-up for up to 2 years after the initial 36-month follow-up period

ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT02155491

Weitz JI et al, Thromb Haemost 2016;116:1172–1179

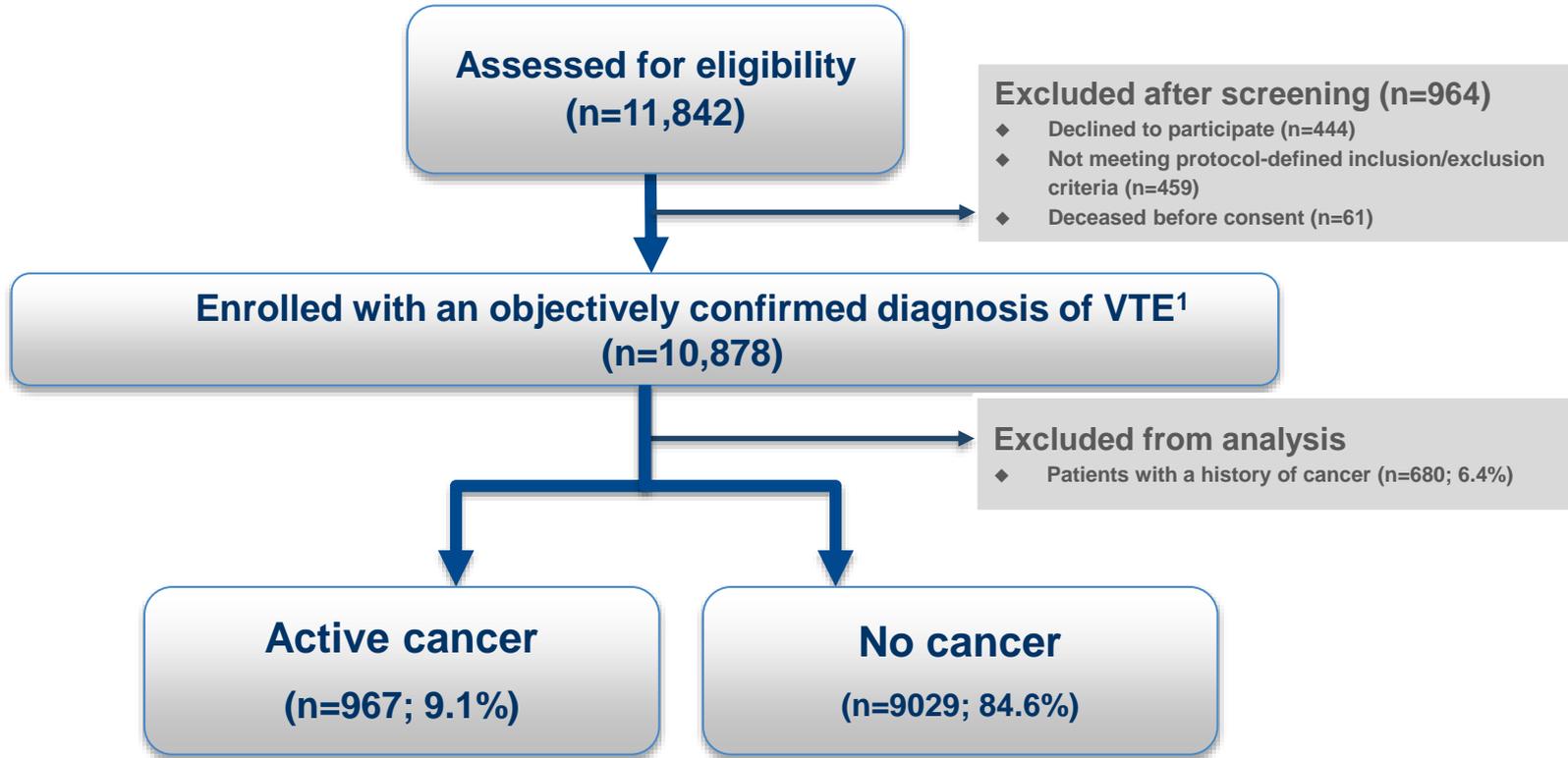
Participating countries

10 878 patients enrolled in 28 countries



Weitz JI et al, Thromb Haemost 2016;116:1172–1179

Patient population



¹As defined by Bates et al. Chest 2012; 141(Suppl): e351S–e418S

Data cut: November 2017

AI and machine learning will transform research and care

- **Healthcare has consistently been the top industry for investment in AI**
 - Ahead of cyber security, commerce and finance
 - Healthcare incumbents including providers, pharmaceuticals and insurers are incorporating AI into their existing services
 - Established leaders in the technology industry are adding healthcare to their core business, and start-ups are raising capital at record rates
- **AI & ML promise enormous gains across a wide range of health applications**
 - Drug discovery, risk prediction, imaging and diagnostics, virtual assistance and remote monitoring.
- **ML algorithms are already being applied in cardiovascular disease**
 - Calculate risk
 - Predict diabetes
 - Diagnose atrial fibrillation

Conclusions

- ◆ Interest in data beyond the RCT setting
- ◆ Alternative methodological approaches
- ◆ Management of CAT in 'real world' differs from RCT and guideline practice
- ◆ CAT carries a substantial burden of disease