

PHUSE US Connect: March 06, 2023

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Agenda

- 1. Background
- 2. Use Cases for Analysis Results Standards
- 3. Analysis Results Key Objectives and Key Results
- 4. Analysis Results Logical Metamodel
 - Representations of model in CMAP, Markdown, and JSON Schema
- 5. ARS Development on GitHub
- 6. Review Examples
- 7. Reference implementation
- 8. ARS Roadmap
- 9. Q&A

CDISC Foundational Standards

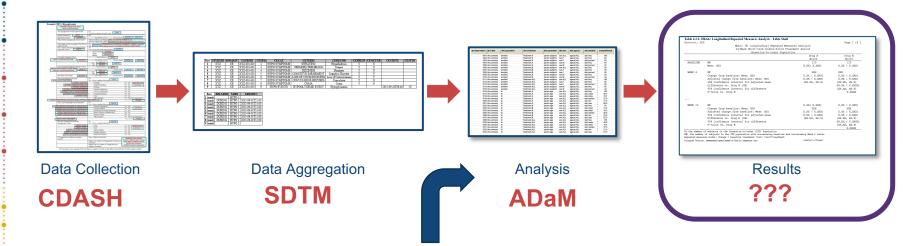


Table 4.2.2: HbA1c Longitu	idinal Repeated Measures Analysis Results Metadata
Metadata Field	Metadata
DISPLAY IDENTIFIER	Table 4.2.1/Figure 4.2.1
DISPLAY NAME	Mean Change from Baseline in HbA1c (Percent) Longitudinal Repeated Measures Analysis, 24-Week Short-term Double-blind Treatment
	Period, Intention-to-treat Population
RESULT IDENTIFIER	Treatment difference results (LSMean, confidence interval, p-value)
PARAM	HbAlc (%)
PARAMCD	HBA1C
ANALYSIS VARIABLE	CHG (Change from baseline)
ANALYSIS REASON	SPECIFIED IN SAP
ANALYSIS PURPOSE	PRIMARY OUTCOME MEASURE
ANALYSIS DATASET	ADHBA1C



ARM for Define.XML

Use Cases for Analysis Results Standards

Use Case 01:

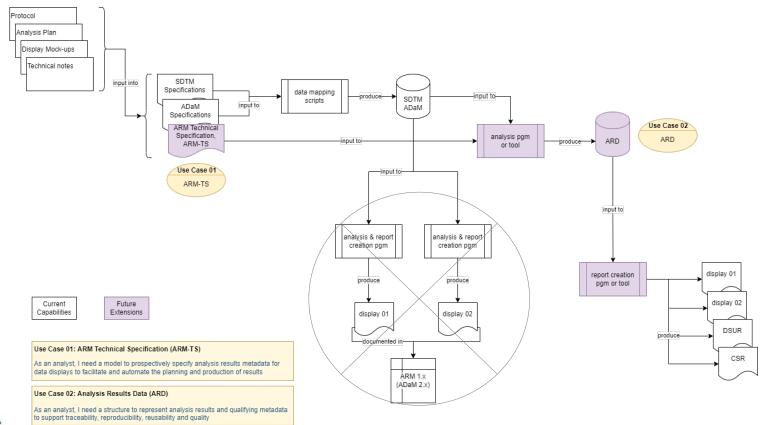
As an analyst, I need a technical specifications to prospectively specify analysis results metadata for data displays to facilitate and automate the planning and production of results

• Use Case 02:

As an analyst, I need a structure to represent analysis results and qualifying metadata to support traceability, reproducibility, reusability and quality



Workflow with Future Extensions





Analysis Results Key Objectives

- Use analysis results metadata to drive the automation of results
- Support storage, access, processing and reproducibility of results
- Improved navigation and reusability of analyses and results
- Traceability to Protocol/SAP and to input ADaM data



Initial Analysis Results Standards Key Results



Develop a technical specification to prospectively leverage Analysis Results Metadata to drive automation



Develop a structure to represent Analysis Results as data



Illustrate and exercise with a set of common data displays

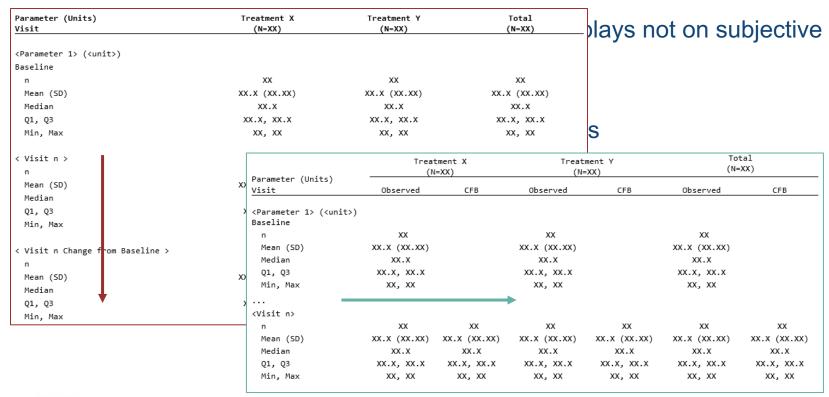


Concepts Team Consulted Published Layouts

Scatterplot and Shift Table Summary of Absolute Lab values -Lab Test 1 Minimum Baseline vs Minimum Post-baseline Treatment (N = xxx)3.14安全性の解析(バイタルサイン、身体的所見及び安全性に関連する Table 3. Laboratory Abnormalities that Worsened from Baseline to Grade 3 or 4 Occurring in ≥1% of Patients with dMMR Endometrial Cancer Receiving Table summary of vital signs by visit Product in Study Product (N = xxx)N = 104<Prameter> BDS.PARAM Grade 3 or 4a All Gradesa **BDS.AVISIT** <Visit> Laboratory Test Hematology (N = xxx)Mean (SD) BDS.AVAL Decreased lymphocytes Median Re Decreased leukocytes 21 2.9 Min - Max Chemistry Decreased albumin 30 2.9 上記例は、絶対値の集計の場合。 N = number of su Increased creatinine 2.9 of subjects in ear バイタルサインのベースラインからの変化量を集計する必要がある場合 Increased alkaline phosphatase 25 2.9 using the referen る場合はBDS.PCHG を使用する Increased aspartate aminotransferase 16 1.9 demographics. Increased alanine aminotransferase 15 2.9 Electrolytes Decreased sodium 26 4.8 Increased calcium 15 1.9 Decreased potassium 15 19 a Consists of new onset of laboratory abnormality or worsening of baseline laboratory abnormality.

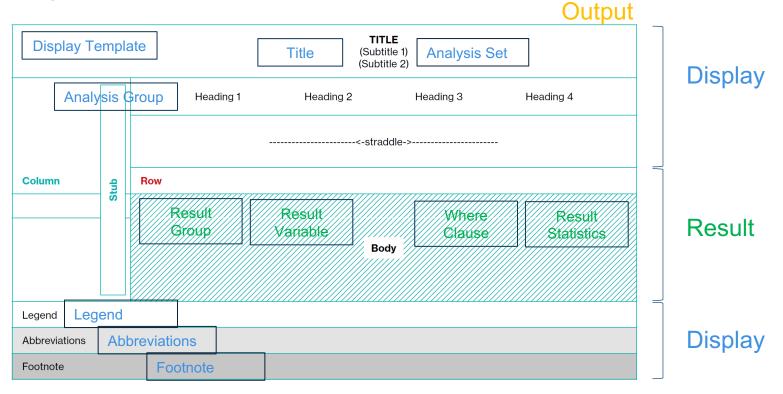


Focus on Concepts, Not Layout





Key Metadata Elements of a Table



Reference: PHUSE White Paper "General Output Tips and Considerations", Doc ID: WP-034, Version 1.0, Aug 2020



Demographics Analysis Results and Metadata

Display Template

Title

Analysis Set

Table 2. Baseline Demographic and Clinical Characteristics, Safety Population, Pooled Analyses (or Trial X)

Table 2. Baseline Demographic and Clinical	50000 BOOK BOOK BOOK BOOK BOOK BOOK BOOK		icu Analyses (or 11	iui X)	Tatal
	Drug Name Dosage X	Drug Name Dosage Y	Placebo	Active Control	Total Population
Analysis Group	N = XXX	N = XXX	N = XXX	N = XXX	N = XXX
Characteristic	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	n (%)	n (%)	
Sex, n (%) Male	n (%)	n (%)			n (%)
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Female	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Age, years	X.X (Y.Y)	X.X (Y.Y)	X.X (Y.Y)	X.X (Y.Y)	X.X (Y.Y)
Mean (SD)	X.X (Y.Y)	X.X (Y.Y)	X.X (Y.Y)	X.X (Y.Y)	X.X (Y.Y)
Median (min, max)	X.X (Y.Y, Z.Z)	X.X (Y.Y, Z.Z)	X.X (Y.Y, Z.Z)	X.X (Y.Y, Z.Z)	X.X (Y.Y, Z.Z)
Age groups (years), n (%)	~ /0/)	n /0/ \	n /0/\	- /0/\	n (%)
≥17 to <65	Result)	Result	Where	l l Re	sult n (%)
≥65	Group ()	Variable	Clause		istics n (%)
≥65 to <75	Group)	Valiable	Clause	Stat	n (%)
≥75	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Race, n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Asian	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Black or African American	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
White	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Other	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)

Source: [include Applicant source, datasets and/or software tools used].

¹ Difference is shown between [treatment arms] (e.g., difference is shown between Drug Name dosage X vs. placebo). Abbreviations: N, number of patients in treatment arm; n, number of patients with given characteristic; SD, standard deviation



Footnote

Abbreviations

Legend

Analysis Results and Associated Metadata Example

Identifiers		Analysis Group		Result Variable			Results Statistic			
Name	Title	Dataset	Variable	Value	Variable	Value	Label	Value	Name	Label
Table 2	Baseline Demographics and Clinical Characteristics, Safety Population	ADSL	TR01X	Drug Name Dosage X	SEX	M	Male	53	Count	n
Table 2	Baseline Demographics and Clinical Characteristics, Safety Population	ADSL	TR01X	Drug Name Dosage X	SEX	M	Male	61.6	Percent	%
Table 2	Baseline Demographics and Clinical Characteristics, Safety Population	ADSL	TR01X	Drug Name Dosage X	SEX	F	Female	33	Count	n
Table 2	Baseline Demographics and Clinical Characteristics, Safety Population	ADSL	TR01X	Drug Name Dosage X	SEX	F	Female	38.4	Percent	%



Moving Towards a Logical Model

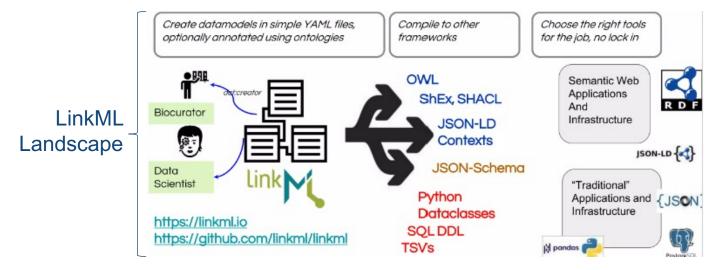
- Logical model that describes analysis results and associated metadata which will support:
 - Analysis Results Metadata Technical Specification (ARM-TS), to support automation, traceability, and creation of data displays
 - Define an Analysis Results Data (ARD) structure, to support reuse, reproducibility, and traceability of results data
- Model definition and documentation
- Illustrate and exercise with a common safety displays
 - Vital signs
 - Demographics
 - Adverse Events



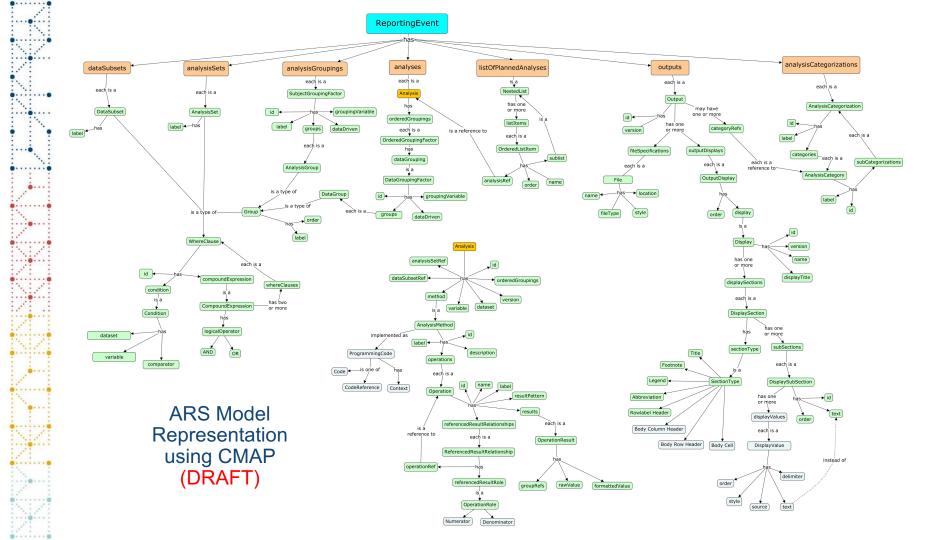


Using LinkML to Create Analysis Results Model

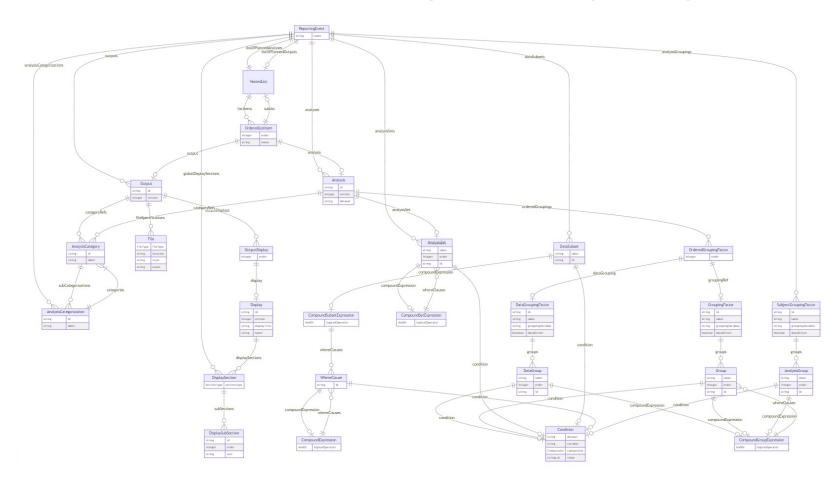
 LinkML is a general-purpose modeling language that can be used with linked data, JSON, and other formalisms





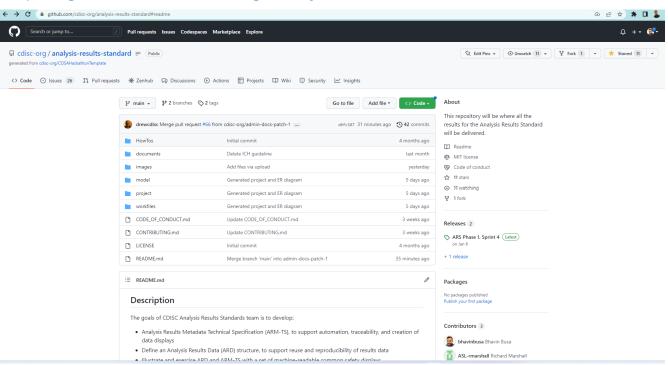


ARS Model Representation using Markdown (DRAFT)



Analysis Results Standard Repo on GitHub

https://github.com/cdisc-org/analysis-results-standard







Review Examples

Summary of Demographics

Study - CDISC 360	Page x of			
Table 14.1.1 Summary of Demographics Saftety Population				
Characteristics	Placebo (N=XX)	Xanomeline Low Dose (N=XX)	Xanomeline High Dose (N=XX)	
uge (years)				
n	XX	XX	XX	
Mean (SD)	XX.X (XX.XX)	XX.X (XX.XX)	XX.X (XX.XX)	
Median	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	
Q1, Q3	XX.X, XX.X	XX.X, XX.X	XX.X, XX.X	
Min, Max	XX, XX	XX, XX	XX, XX	
ge Group, n (%)				
< 65 years	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)	
≥ 65 years	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)	
ender, n (%)				
Male	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)	
Female	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)	
thnicity, n (%)				
Hispanic or Latino	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)	
ource dataset: adsl, Generated on: D rogram: <pid>.sas, Output: <pid≻<oid< td=""><td></td><td>MM:HH:YY</td><td></td></pid≻<oid<></pid>		MM:HH:YY		

Summary of TEAE by SOC and PT

Summary of TEAE by	ind Preferred Term		
System Organ Class Preferred Term [a], n (%)	Placebo (N=XX)	Xanomeline Low Dose (N=XX)	Xanomeline High Dose (N=XX)
Number of subjects with at least one event	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)
<soc 1=""></soc>	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)
<preferred 1="" term=""></preferred>	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)
	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)
<preferred n="" term=""></preferred>	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)
<soc 2=""></soc>	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)
<preferred 1="" term=""></preferred>	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)
	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)
<preferred n="" term=""></preferred>	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)	XX (XX.X)

Notes: TEAE=Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events.

Subjects are counted once within each system organ class and preferred term.

[a] All investigators adverse events were coded using MedDRA version xx.x.

Source dataset: adae, Generated on: DDMONYYYY:HH:MM

Program: <pid>.sas, Output: <pid><oid>.rtf, Generated on: DDMONYYYY:HH:MM

https://github.com/cdisc-org/analysis-results-standard/tree/main/workfiles/examples/PHUSE%20Connect%20Workshop



ARS model will drive automation and opensource tool development





Reference Implementation Example





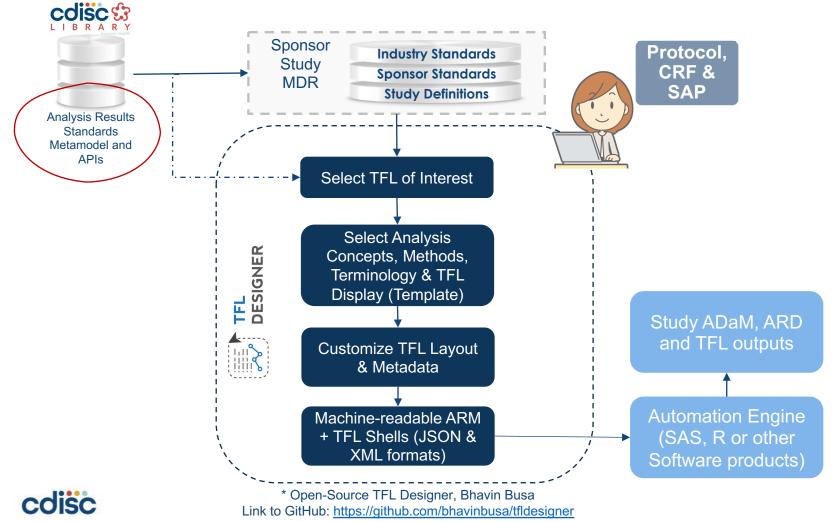




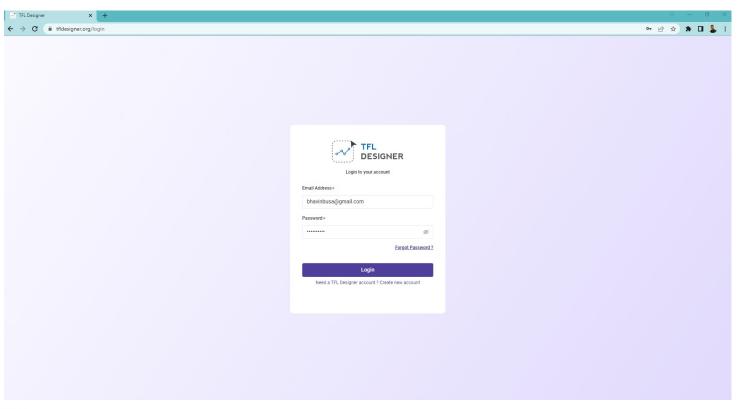
TFL Designer

- An industry leading solution to automate tables, figures, and listings (TFL) design and generation process
- CDISC COSA approved
- Align with CDISC ARS logical model
- Community beta version release (access limited to beta users): Apr 2023





TFL Designer* (MVP Demo)





ARS Roadmap

MVP for v1.0 (Summer 2023)

- Logical Model of to support ARM TS/ARD
- Four common safety examples based on team developed tables
 - Demographics
 - Adverse Events
 - Vital signs

Future Development

- Expanded use cases
- Machine readable TFLs available on the CDISC website
- Conformance rules
- Terminology







Contact Details

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CDISC ARS GitHub Repo:

https://github.com/cdisc-org/analysis-results-standard

