

Multi-site collaboration initiative: example of I-O Optimise



I-O Optimise Programme Overview



What is I-O Optimise?



I-O Optimise is an ongoing collaborative real-world research initiative focused on building a...



...**first of its kind multinational real-world platform** that leverages existing real-world data sources to provide ongoing, timely, and novel evidence into...



...**real-world treatment patterns and outcomes** in patients with lung cancer in Europe and Canada.



Guided by a multidisciplinary scientific committee comprised of clinical and research experts...



...**I-O Optimise is generating real-world insights and evidence** that support a broad range of healthcare stakeholders in their efforts to transform patient care in non-small cell lung cancer and mesothelioma...



...**with the collective goal of improving patient outcomes in lung cancer.**

I-O optimise is collaborating with multiple organisations across Europe and Canada



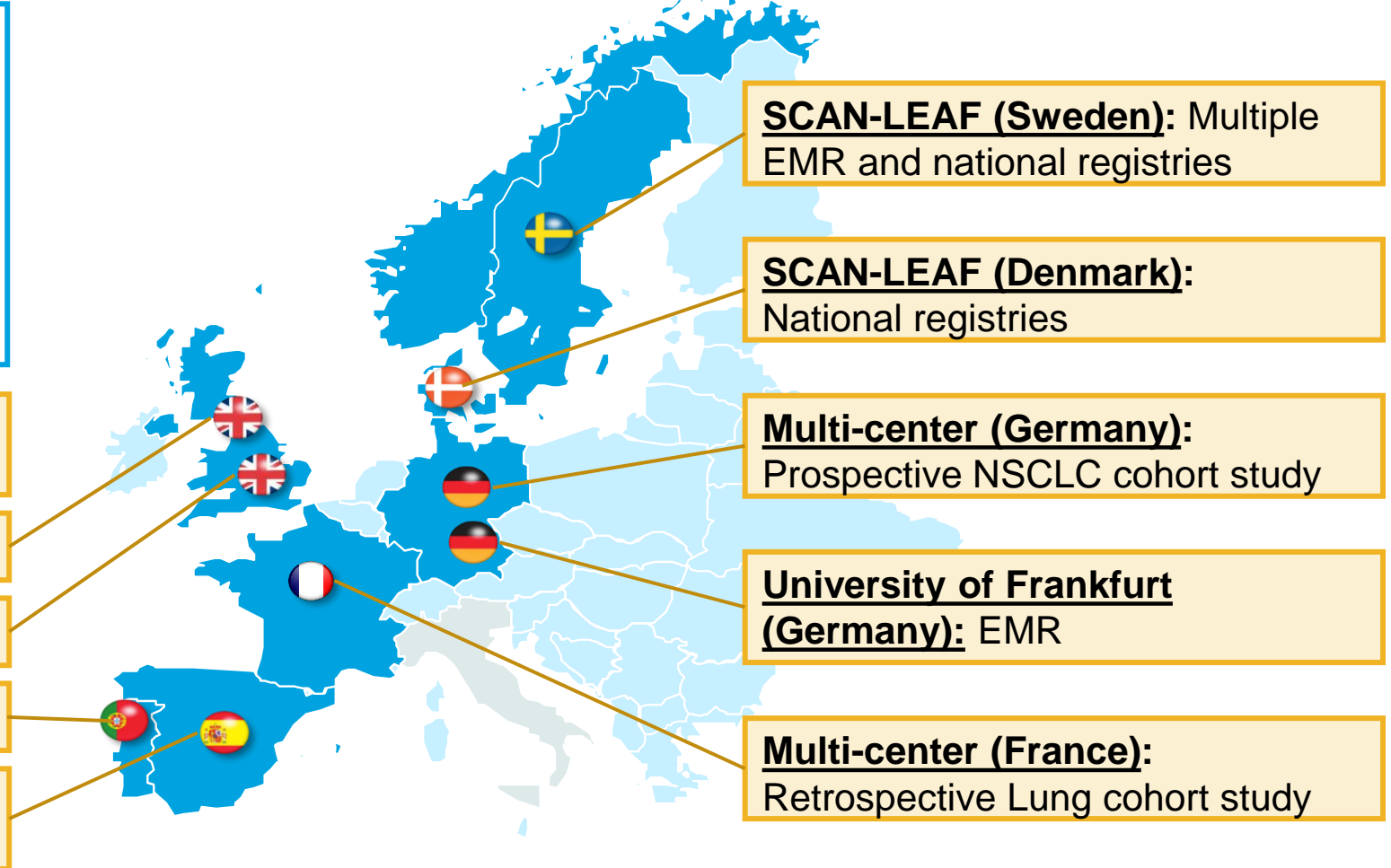
Alberta (Canada):
Multi-source database

REAL-Oncology (UK): EMR

CAS (UK): National cancer database

IPO-Porto (Portugal): EMR & registry

Multi-centre (Spain):
Prospective multicentre cohort study



SCAN-LEAF (Sweden): Multiple EMR and national registries

SCAN-LEAF (Denmark):
National registries

Multi-center (Germany):
Prospective NSCLC cohort study

University of Frankfurt (Germany): EMR

Multi-center (France):
Retrospective Lung cohort study

Three key stakeholders for I-O Optimise



STEERING COMMITTEE

Help guide the overall scientific strategy of the research initiative and contribute to research planning and general Consortium engagement



DATA SOURCES








Provide access to data and collaborate on planned analyses and share knowledge and formulate best practice with RWE generation



PATIENT VOICE

Provide the patient's perspective and guidance on how to leverage RWE to support patient access and policy change within Europe

The External Scientific Committee guides the scientific agenda and research objectives of I-O Optimise

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paul Baas | Mariano Provencio | Christos Chouaid | Isabelle Durand-Zaleski | Simon Ekman | Søren Paaske Johnsen | Frank Griesinger |
| Physician, Chief of Department of Thoracic Oncology, Netherlands Cancer Institute, Netherlands | Physician, Head of Medical Oncology Department, Hospital Universitario Puerta de Hierro-Majadahonda, Madrid, Spain | Physician, Head of Department of Pneumology and Thoracic Oncology, Créteil, France | Health Economist, Professor in Public Health, Paris Health Economics and Health Services Research Unit, Paris, France | Physician, Senior Consultant and Associate Professor in Oncology, Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden | Research Consultant, Associate Professor of Epidemiology, Aarhus University Hospital, Denmark | Physician, Director of Department of Haematology and Oncology, Pius-Hospital Oldenburg, Germany |

I-O Optimise is generating ongoing scientific insights into lung cancer and mesothelioma treatment and outcomes

| Research priorities | Description |
|--|--|
| Clinical outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Describe clinical and patient characteristics▪ Understand real-world effectiveness of lung cancer treatments▪ Investigate impact of alternative treatment patterns on clinical outcomes▪ Explore patient subpopulations and associated outcomes |
| Treatment patterns | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Explore context for usage and duration of immuno-oncology (I-O) therapy treatment▪ Biomarker testing flow and role in I-O lung cancer treatment decisions▪ Document current and emerging lung cancer clinical care pathway and treatment patterns |
| Frequency of Adverse Events (AEs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Understand the frequency and management of AEs for different treatments and for different patient sub-groups▪ Evaluate how AEs impact treatment duration |
| Health resource utilisation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Understand costs of treatment, care and patient management▪ Assess economic value of lung cancer treatments, specifically I-O therapies |
| Patient reported outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Explore lung cancer patient quality of life▪ Understand physical and psychological impact on patients |

Research to date has focused on characterisation of disease, treatment patterns, and clinical outcomes in NSCLC

| Indication | Study Cohort | Priority Research Topics |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| NSCLC | Early Stage <i>Stage I-III A</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Initial and subsequent treatments• Characterisation of neo/adjuvant treated patients• Characterisation of 'resectable / non-resectable' patients• Describe transition from locally advanced disease to metastatic disease |
| | Advanced Stage <i>Stage III B-IV</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describing changes in clinical practice since I-O introduction• 2L I-O experience• Optimal chemo-I-O sequencing for patient sub-populations including I-O responders and non-responders |
| Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma | Advanced MPM | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Epidemiology• Patterns of care – treatment rates, use of SoC / chemo• Outcomes and limitations of current SoC |

I-O Optimise publications have focussed on characterising the burden of disease and patients receiving I-O therapies

Pre-I-O data

Characterisation of burden disease & unmet needs

Peri-I-O launch data

Characterisation of I-O patients

4-7 Dec 2016



Overall survival and intermediate outcomes among Scandinavian NSCLC patients: the SCAN-LEAF study

24-26 Jan 2018



Clinical characteristics and overall survival of patients diagnosed with non-small cell lung cancer (2006-2017) in routine clinical practice: a retrospective analysis of a UK hospital database (REAL-O)

19-23 Oct 2018



Treatment patterns in patients with Stage IIIB-IV NSCLC in Sweden: the SCAN-LEAF study

5-7 Dec 2018



Treatment patterns in patients with Stage IIIB-IV NSCLC in clinical practice (REAL-O)

Mar 2019



Methodology manuscript

7-10 Sep 2019



SCLC treatment patterns and outcomes (IPO-Porto)

18 Feb 2021



Treatment of early NSCLC: a retrospective analysis (IPO - Porto)

Sep 2020



NSCLC treatment patterns and outcomes (IPO-Porto)

21-24 Feb 2018



Encore at DKK

4-8 Nov 2017



I-O Optimise methodology

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

15-18 Oct 2017



NSCLC treatment and survival in Scandinavia: the SCAN-LEAF study

23-26 Sep 2018



Treatment patterns in patients diagnosed with NSCLC in routine clinical practice: a retrospective analysis of a UK hospital database (REAL-O)

10-14 Nov 2018



Health care resource utilisation (HCRU) among patients with NSCLC in Sweden: the SCAN-LEAF study

Finalist

11-14 Apr 2019



Treatment patterns and OS in patients with Stage IIIB-IV NSCLC in Portugal (IPO-Porto)

'best poster' award

Real-world OS in patients with incident NSCLC in Denmark and Sweden (SCAN-LEAF)

Treatment patterns and OS in patients with NSCLC in Sweden (SCAN-LEAF)

Temporal trends in treatment and OS among patients with incident NSCLC in UK (REAL-O)

27 Sep-1 Oct 2019



Impact of second-line ICIs on treatment (REAL-O)

28-30 Nov 2019



Encore

19-21 Sep 2020



MNM treatment patterns and outcomes in UK (CAS)

24-28 Aug 2019



Swedish national registries vs electronic medical records: SACT treatment methods (SCAN-LEAF)

*On patient characteristics, treatment & OS patterns (REAL-O, IPO-Porto, SCAN-LEAF)

REAL Oncology: Publication Summary

KEY INSIGHTS



Predominant reliance on platinum-based chemotherapy options as first LoT for NSCLC, except in those with *EGFR* or *ALK* alterations



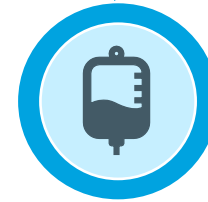
Despite treatment, time to second LoT or death was short and a substantial proportion of patients died after their first LoT



Older patients and patients with Stage IV disease were significantly less likely to receive SACT: patients not receiving SACT had a very poor prognosis, although even among treated patients, approximately half died within a year



Most Stage I–IIIA patients were treated with curative intent; however, median OS in Stage IIIA and Stage II SQ patients was still limited



The most common 1L treatment approach was SACT + RT for patients with LD-SCLC, and SACT alone for patients with ED-SCLC



OS rates dropped considerably for patient diagnosed with Stage IIIA as the disease progressed over time

ED, extensive disease; LD, limited disease; LoT, line of therapy; MPM; malignant pleural mesothelioma; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; OS, overall survival; SACT, systematic anti-cancer therapy; SCLC; small cell lung cancer; SoC, standard of care, SQ, squamous.

**I-O Optimise
Collaboration: data
partners' perspective**



There are multiple benefits to collaborating with I-O Optimise

Platform aims

High quality data

High impact research

Build relationships & gather expertise to strengthen the science

Functional collaboration

Potential benefits for collaborators

- Investment in data to increase data quality and completeness
- Standardisation of data for increased interpretability of results from studies
- Opportunity for enhancement, research in compliance with GDPR
- An established data infrastructure for further research purposes

- Publication opportunities for disease area research across thoracic malignancies
- Presentations at international conferences
- Opportunity to be a part of a major RWE programme for understanding the treatment of lung cancer

- Work with leading experts in the field of lung cancer and immuno-oncology
- Collaborative data analysis and data management with BMS and IQVIA
- Opportunity to build relationships with academics across Europe

- Non-exclusive collaboration
- Independence: retention of original data rights

The Research Collaboration Model has three components, and is designed to be flexible



Summary of desired variables for I-O Optimise research

| Themes | Summary of variables |
|---------------------------|---|
| Patients characteristics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year of birth, Gender, Weight, Height, BMI, Ethnicity, Smoking Status etc |
| OS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date of death; Cause of death |
| Clinical Characteristics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient diagnosis date, follow up time, Histology, Diagnostic Procedure, Evaluation of tumour staging captured at diagnosis TMN staging, grade of tumour, size of tumour, Number of metastatic organ sites at time of diagnosis etc. |
| Biomarkers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date biomarker of test PDL-1 test date and result; EGFR test date and result; ALK test date and result; ROS test date and result etc PDL-1 expression level |
| Treatment characteristics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment start and end date Systemic Anti Cancer Treatment (SACT), SACT dosage surgery and radiotherapy captured etc |
| Other effectiveness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment response, Tumour response, Disease progression, Date of relapse etc |
| Safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adverse events related to line of therapy; date of adverse events, impact of adverse event on treatment; Toxicity |
| HRQoL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient satisfaction, Patient well-being, Pain, QPAL-GM, Activities daily living, WPAI-GH, etc |
| HCRU | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total length of stay, Number of emergency visits, number of outpatient visits, Surgical interventions etc |

Not all variables are required at every data source, but these are representative of the research questions within I-O Optimise

Summary

With basic structured disease data in place, academic centres can join meaningful multi-country RWE research programmes, with research getting more ambitious as the data improves

Thank you for your attention!

