

Quantify CD Clinical Outcomes Database

Summary Information

The current version of the database contains information from randomized controlled trials on all current biologic and small molecule drugs that are evaluated for moderate-to-severe Crohn's disease in patients that failed conventional treatment.

Table 1. Summary information

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| format | Excel or KEEP format |
| indications | cd, cd in children |
| references | 91 |
| trials | 77 |
| trial.arms | 211 |
| patients | 16,595 |
| data.rows | 8,210 |
| compounds | abatacept, adalimumab, alicaforsen, apilimod mesylate, azathioprine, ccx282-b, certolizumab, ciprofloxacin, etanercept, hydrocortisone, infliximab, lenalidomide, natalizumab, ni-0401, onercept, placebo, rhuil-10, rifaximim-eir, sargramostim, secukinumab, semapimod, teduglutide, tofacitinib, ustekinumab, vedolizumab |
| key.efficacy.endpoints | anti-drug antibodies positive, cdai score, cdeis score, clinical remission, clinical response, crp, ibdq score |
| key.safety.endpoints | abdominal distension, abdominal pain, abscess, ae any, ae drug related, ae serious, ae serious drug related, anemia, arthralgia, asthenia, back pain, bronchitis, cd exacerbation, cough, death, demyelination, diarrhea, dizziness, dropout ae, dropout loe, dropout other, dropout total, dyspepsia, fatigue, flatulence, headache, hypersensitivity reaction, infection any, infection serious, influenza, infusion reaction, injection site pain, injection site reaction, insomnia, lupus-like reaction, malignancy, nasopharyngitis, nausea, nausea/vomiting, opportunistic infection, pain, pharyngitis, pharyngolaryngeal pain, pyrexia, rash, sinusitis, tuberculosis, upper respiratory tract infection, urinary tract infection, vomiting |

Features and Benefits

Databases can be delivered as Excel files or through a web-based access platform.

General features of the database:

- **Comprehensive:** includes information for marketed drugs; data sources include journal publications, conference posters, regulatory reviews, etc.
- **Ease of tracking**
- **Flexibility:** the database design allows for quick updates as well as expansions to include additional indications/drugs/endpoints/trials
- **Analysis-ready:**
 - Background treatments are categorized
 - Missing covariates are imputed
 - Endpoint data are calculated when applicable
 - Units are normalized
- **Customizability**

Benefits of the web-based access tool:

- **Instant access to up-to-date data:**
 - Database will be updated throughout the year, with timestamps for each record which help users to keep track of new updates
 - Web platform acts as a single point of access to all clinical trial databases
- **User-friendly interface:** users can explore and visualize data through a web interface with no requirement for software installation
- **Easy to communicate data and analysis results:** data summary, plotting functions are embedded

Potential Applications

Understand relative efficacy and safety profiles

This type of analysis is important and frequently done, especially for compounds in crowded markets. However, large trial-to-trial variations make direct numbers comparison less compelling and sometimes even meaningless. Clinical outcomes databases capture a broad range of trial-specific information, which enables comparative efficacy and safety analysis NORMALIZED by variants such as existing therapy, placebo response, patient characteristics, etc.

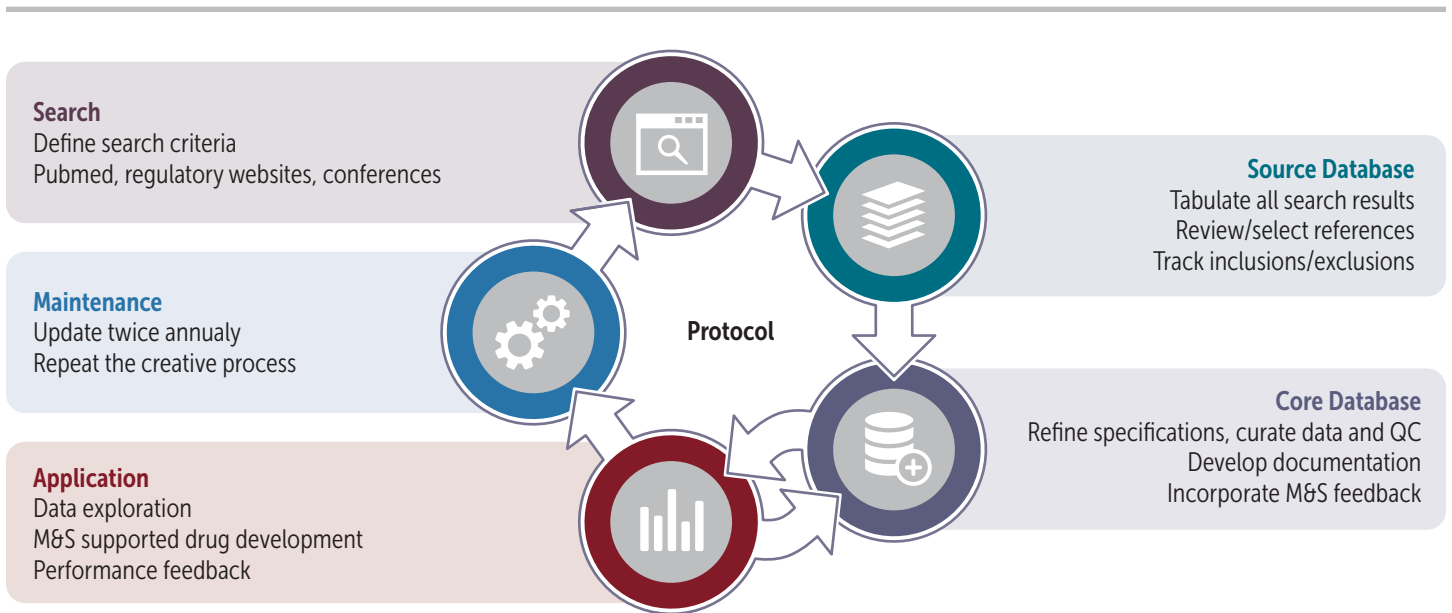
Link/Scale different endpoints or indications

Clinical outcomes databases aggregate endpoint data from tens of thousands of patients, making it possible to make reasonable predictions of clinical outcomes from existing data. For example, clinical teams find it valuable to predict a compound's performance in late phase development based on early development results.

Organization and Structure

This product consists of two databases, the source database and the clinical outcomes database (core database), developed for CD. The source database is a database that maintains the sources of information identified by searches and reviewed for inclusion or exclusion from the database. The clinical outcomes database contains the information on trial, treatment and patients characteristics and safety and efficacy results of the trials identified for inclusion in the database.

The following is a flowchart showing the process with which databases are created, optimized and updated.



Overview of the CD Source Database

The primary data sources were controlled clinical trials published in the medical literature. A secondary source of information was published abstracts or presentations of clinical trial data from conferences and corporate websites.

363 references were identified and documented in the source database of which a total of 91 references for CD were selected for inclusion in the database after careful review of the abstracts. The detailed reference information as well as reasons for exclusion is recorded to facilitate potential future expansion of the database. The 91 references selected for inclusion in the database provide information on 77 unique trials.

Overview of the CD Clinical Outcomes Database

The clinical outcomes database contains information from 77 trials, representing 211 unique treatment arms and over 16,595 patients. There are a total of 8,210 rows in the database. The table below provides an overview of the available data for randomized treatments, ie, treatments that were started at time of randomization and not present as background therapy. The tables below show the number of treatment arms and the number of patients for each study drug.

Table 2. Number of trials, treatment arms and patients by drug

| randomized.drug | trials | arms | patients |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| abatacept | 2 | 4 | 367 |
| adalimumab | 10 | 16 | 1382 |
| alicaforfen | 5 | 11 | 516 |
| apilimod mesylate | 1 | 2 | 44 |
| azathioprine | 2 | 2 | 193 |
| azathioprine+infliximab | 1 | 1 | 169 |
| ccx282-b | 2 | 4 | 438 |
| certolizumab | 7 | 13 | 1588 |
| ciprofloxacin | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| etanercept | 1 | 1 | 23 |
| hydrocortisone | 1 | 1 | 23 |
| infliximab | 17 | 28 | 1016 |
| infliximab+azathioprine | 1 | 1 | 67 |
| infliximab+mtx | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| lenalidomide | 1 | 2 | 58 |
| natalizumab | 6 | 8 | 1413 |
| ni-0401 | 1 | 6 | 33 |
| onercept | 1 | 4 | 170 |
| placebo | 64 | 64 | 5164 |
| rhuil-10 | 2 | 8 | 335 |
| rifaximim-eir | 1 | 3 | 308 |
| sargramostim | 2 | 2 | 168 |
| secukinumab | 1 | 1 | 39 |
| semapiomod | 2 | 4 | 109 |
| teduglutide | 1 | 3 | 75 |
| tofacitinib | 1 | 3 | 105 |
| ustekinumab | 6 | 9 | 595 |
| vedolizumab | 5 | 8 | 1769 |
| TOTAL | 77 | 211 | 16189 |

Table 3. Number of trials, treatment arms and patients by efficacy endpoints
(For endpoints that are reported by more than 3 trials)

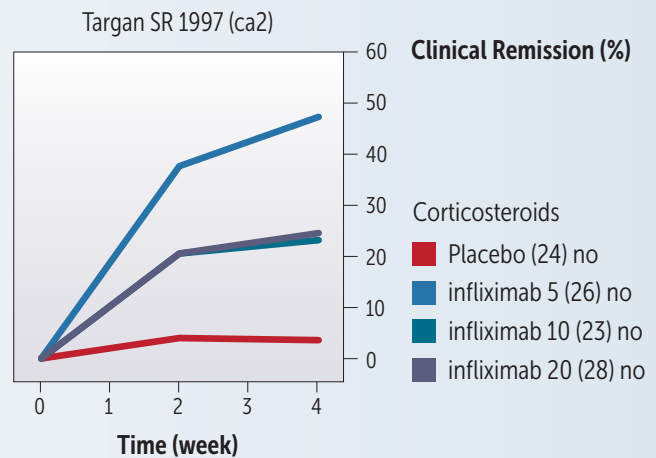
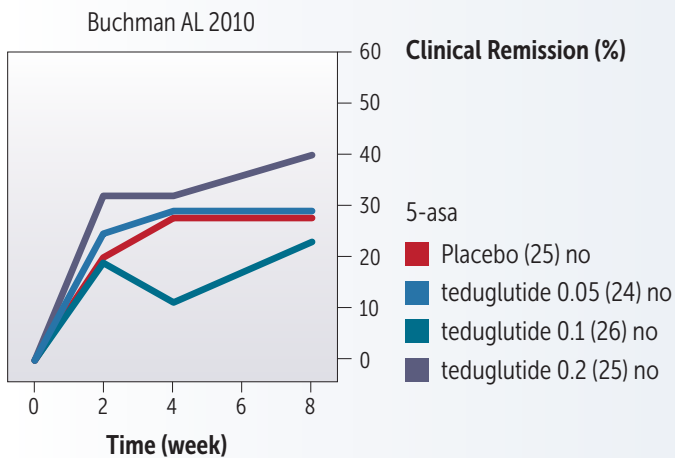
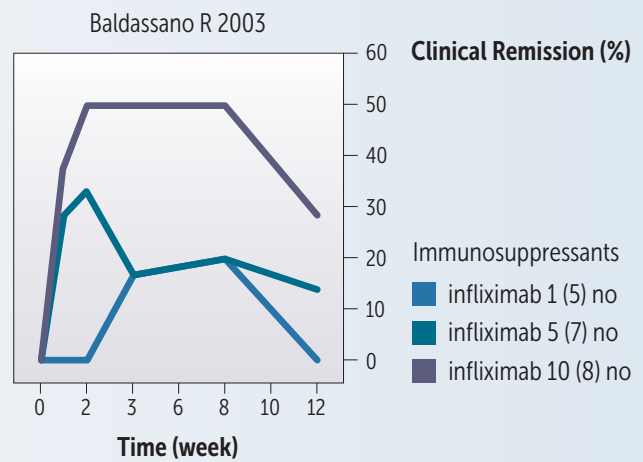
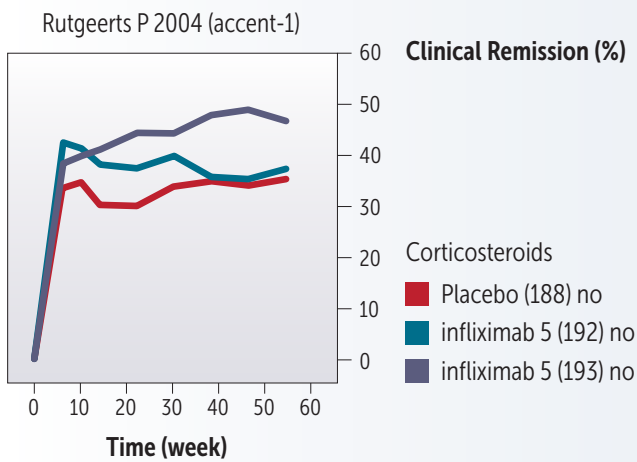
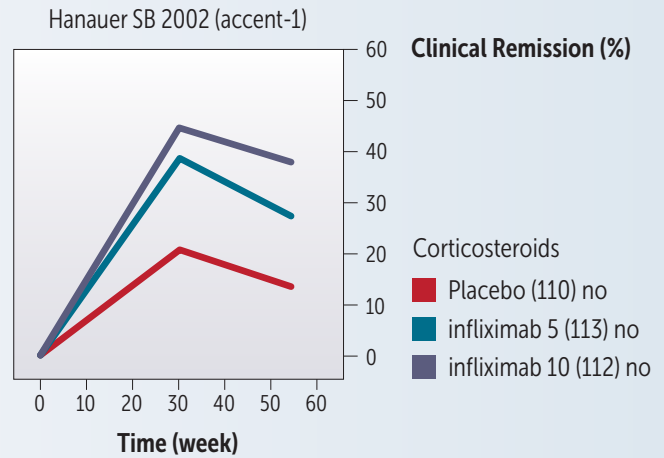
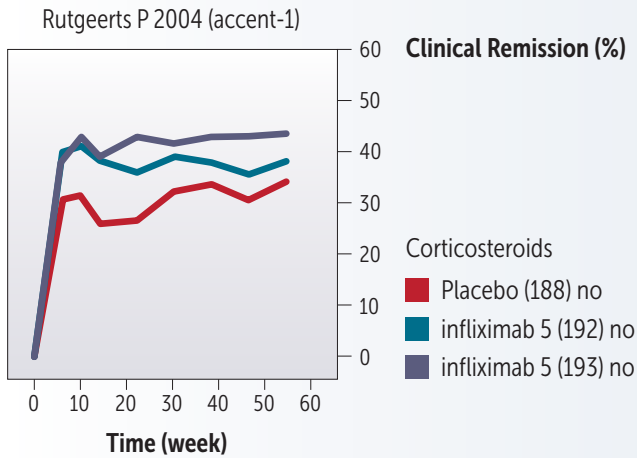
| endpoint | trials | arms | patients |
|------------------------------------|--------|------|----------|
| abdominal abscess | 3 | 6 | 585 |
| abdominal distension | 6 | 16 | 499 |
| abdominal pain | 38 | 98 | 10451 |
| abdominal tenderness | 4 | 14 | 1115 |
| abscess | 6 | 18 | 1779 |
| ae any | 52 | 140 | 13603 |
| ae drug related | 16 | 42 | 4931 |
| ae serious | 50 | 130 | 14090 |
| ae serious drug related | 13 | 32 | 3450 |
| ae severe | 3 | 6 | 290 |
| alanine aminotransferase elevation | 3 | 7 | 352 |
| alopecia | 3 | 8 | 291 |
| anemia | 7 | 16 | 1659 |
| anti-dna antibodies positive | 4 | 8 | 892 |
| anti-drug antibodies positive | 12 | 27 | 4839 |
| anti-nuclear antibodies positive | 5 | 10 | 1554 |
| anxiety | 3 | 8 | 243 |
| arthralgia | 33 | 85 | 8610 |
| asthenia | 6 | 14 | 1022 |
| back pain | 14 | 40 | 3289 |
| basal cell carcinoma | 3 | 6 | 1082 |
| bronchitis | 6 | 18 | 1069 |
| cd exacerbation | 22 | 50 | 5973 |
| cdai score | 41 | 119 | 8925 |
| cdeis score | 11 | 38 | 1634 |
| chills | 3 | 13 | 510 |
| clinical relapse | 5 | 11 | 446 |
| clinical remission | 64 | 171 | 15042 |
| clinical response | 57 | 156 | 14209 |
| congestive heart failure | 4 | 9 | 457 |
| constipation | 4 | 12 | 501 |
| cough | 8 | 19 | 1926 |
| crohn's disease | 4 | 10 | 743 |
| crp | 32 | 88 | 7485 |
| death | 28 | 79 | 7168 |
| demyelination | 5 | 11 | 968 |
| diarrhea | 13 | 42 | 3956 |
| dizziness | 21 | 58 | 4086 |
| dropout ae | 50 | 139 | 12458 |
| dropout loe | 32 | 89 | 7080 |
| dropout other | 19 | 57 | 4301 |
| dropout total | 43 | 120 | 9526 |
| dyspepsia | 9 | 23 | 1667 |
| dyspnea | 4 | 10 | 372 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|-----|-------|
| esr | 4 | 10 | 162 |
| fatigue | 30 | 77 | 7951 |
| fistula closure | 3 | 6 | 798 |
| flatulence | 6 | 18 | 771 |
| gastroenteritis | 3 | 6 | 341 |
| gastrointestinal disorder | 3 | 12 | 620 |
| headache | 49 | 133 | 13170 |
| hematologic ae | 3 | 6 | 329 |
| herpes simplex | 3 | 8 | 1104 |
| herpes zoster | 3 | 8 | 407 |
| hospitalization | 4 | 9 | 1535 |
| hypersensitivity reaction | 5 | 10 | 2159 |
| ibdq - bowel function | 8 | 18 | 2401 |
| ibdq - emotional function | 7 | 16 | 2272 |
| ibdq - social function | 7 | 16 | 2272 |
| ibdq - systemic function | 8 | 18 | 2401 |
| ibdq score | 33 | 91 | 7492 |
| infection any | 31 | 82 | 8942 |
| infection serious | 25 | 60 | 7356 |
| influenza | 13 | 35 | 3383 |
| infusion reaction | 11 | 28 | 3619 |
| injection site bruising | 4 | 11 | 1531 |
| injection site pain | 9 | 21 | 2933 |
| injection site reaction | 16 | 43 | 3959 |
| insomnia | 7 | 19 | 609 |
| leukopenia | 3 | 7 | 579 |
| lupus-like reaction | 7 | 17 | 1476 |
| lymphocyte count | 3 | 6 | 129 |
| lymphoma | 5 | 14 | 1367 |
| malignancy | 12 | 28 | 1444 |
| mouth ulceration | 3 | 10 | 680 |
| myalgia | 4 | 13 | 559 |
| nasopharyngitis | 29 | 73 | 8281 |
| nausea | 28 | 80 | 8790 |
| nausea/vomiting | 16 | 40 | 3774 |
| neoplasm | 3 | 10 | 667 |
| opportunistic infection | 13 | 31 | 2161 |
| pain | 7 | 17 | 1773 |
| pancreatitis | 3 | 6 | 334 |
| perianal abscess or fistula | 4 | 8 | 554 |
| pharyngitis | 7 | 22 | 1667 |
| pharyngolaryngeal pain | 6 | 12 | 1457 |
| pneumonia | 4 | 10 | 908 |
| pruritus | 5 | 11 | 1042 |
| pyrexia | 28 | 74 | 8253 |
| rash | 15 | 36 | 3110 |
| rectal haemorrhage | 3 | 10 | 810 |

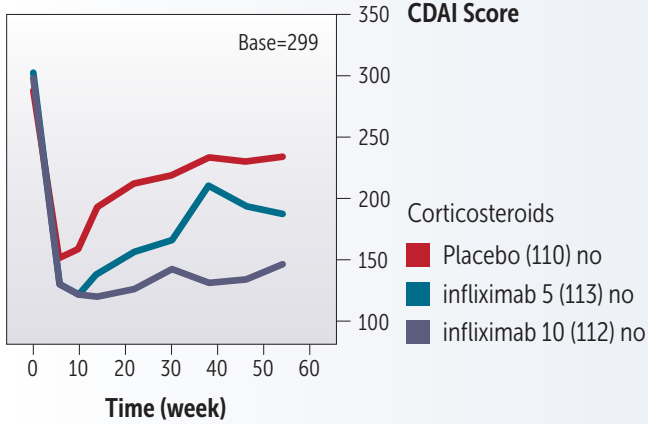
| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| sf36 - bodily pain scale | 5 | 11 | 1755 |
| sf36 - emotional scale | 5 | 11 | 1755 |
| sf36 - general health | 4 | 9 | 1626 |
| sf36 - mental component summary | 6 | 14 | 1845 |
| sf36 - mental health scale | 6 | 16 | 2084 |
| sf36 - physical component summary | 4 | 9 | 1626 |
| sf36 - physical function scale | 6 | 16 | 2084 |
| sf36 - physical role scale | 4 | 9 | 1626 |
| sf36 - social | 4 | 9 | 1626 |
| sf36 - vitality | 3 | 7 | 1198 |
| sinusitis | 9 | 25 | 1835 |
| skin disorders | 4 | 9 | 395 |
| small intestinal obstruction | 4 | 11 | 885 |
| stomatitis | 3 | 6 | 487 |
| surgery | 3 | 8 | 1546 |
| sustained clinical remission | 7 | 18 | 2755 |
| sustained clinical response | 3 | 6 | 581 |
| syncope | 4 | 8 | 548 |
| time to clinical response | 3 | 7 | 818 |
| time to loss of clinical response | 3 | 5 | 678 |
| transaminases increased | 4 | 10 | 1069 |
| tuberculosis | 8 | 22 | 1499 |
| ulceration | 3 | 6 | 272 |
| upper abdominal pain | 3 | 6 | 237 |
| upper respiratory tract infection | 26 | 65 | 6397 |
| urinary tract infection | 15 | 39 | 5109 |
| vaginal infection | 3 | 10 | 564 |
| viral infections | 3 | 8 | 836 |
| vomiting | 20 | 54 | 6305 |
| TOTAL | 77 | 211 | 419528 |

Example Plots of Actual Trial Data

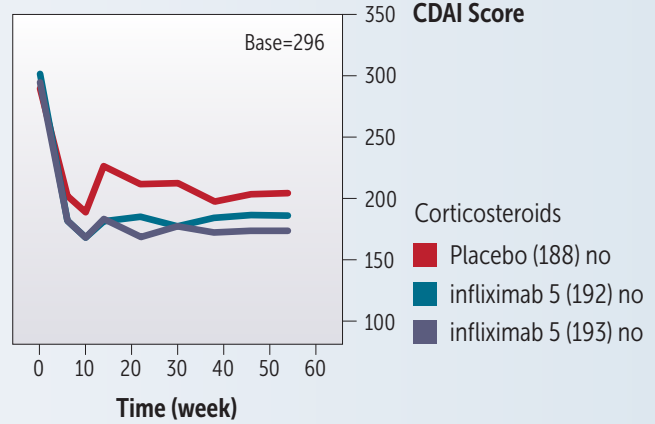
The following graph shows examples of the time course data of clinical remission and mayo score, respectively, in selected trials.



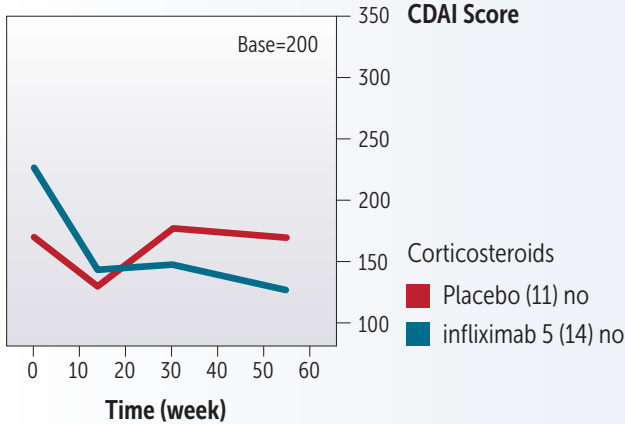
Hanauer SB 2002 (accent-1)



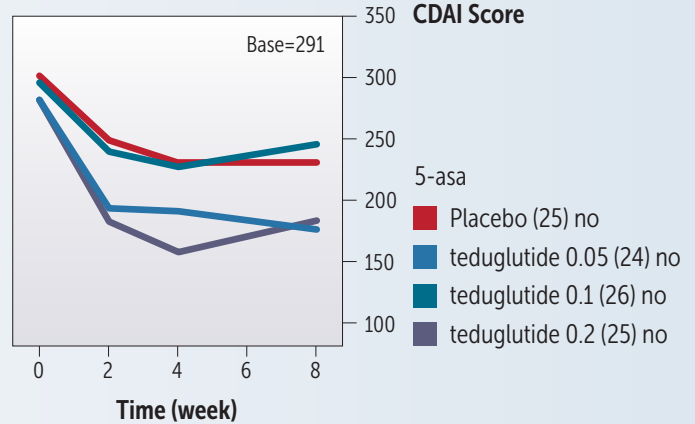
Rutgeerts P 2004 (accent-1)



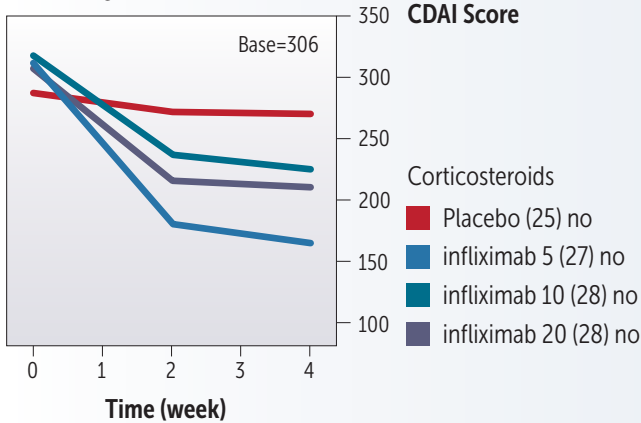
Sands BE 2004 (accent-2)



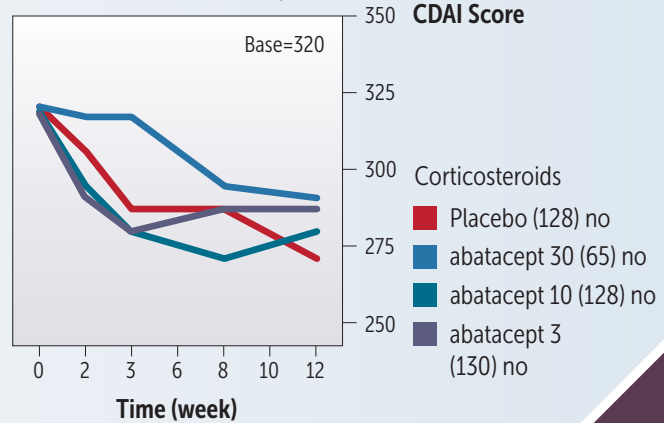
Buchman AL 2010



Targan SR 1997 (ca2)



Sandborn WJ 2012 (cd-ip)



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