

# PMDA Experience with Dosage Selection

**Shinichi Kijima**

Associate Senior Scientist for Clinical Pharmacology and Pharmacokinetics  
Office of New Drug IV/Center for Product Evaluation  
Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency (PMDA)

## | Disclaimer

- The contents of this presentation represent the view of this presenter only, and do not represent the views and/or policies of the PMDA

# | Objectives


*Compare and contrast regulatory framework and current approaches implemented to select dosages in Japan, Europe and USA*

*Discuss how model-informed approaches is used to select dosages in Japan*


# | Outline of the Presentation

The presenter conducted a survey on clinical data packages, approved dosages, etc. regarding New Molecular Entities (NMEs) for Oncology area approved in Japan from 2020 to 2022.

## *Compare and contrast regulatory framework and current approaches implemented to select dosages in Japan, Europe and USA*

- 
- The status of clinical data packages (assessing MTD and/or DLT, implementation region of pivotal clinical trials) for NDA submission in the Oncology Drugs in Japan.
  - The status of consideration of Ethnicity (Japanese vs Non-Japanese and/or Asian vs Non-Asian).

## *Discuss how model-informed approaches is used to select dosages in Japan*

- 
- What kind of quantitative approach was used to select dosages in Japan.

# | Outline

- Survey on approved Oncology drugs in Japan
  - Clinical data package - Dose-finding study
    - Designed to identify the MTD based on DLT
    - Region that the pivotal clinical study conducted
  - Differences in Dosage and Administration on labels
  - Assessing influence of Ethnic Factor
  - Status of use of model-informed approaches for considerations of dosage and administration
- Conclusion

## About the Survey on approved Oncology drugs in Japan

- Targets **24 NMEs** approved in Japan from **April 2020 to May 2022**
  - Excluding drugs containing drug substances of approved drug that is different formulation
- The Survey based on public information

### □ Approval information in Japan

From “医療用医薬品 情報検索” (Japanese only)

<https://www.pmda.go.jp/PmdaSearch/iyakuSearch/>

### □ Approval information in United States

From Drugs @FDA

<https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/daf/index.cfm>

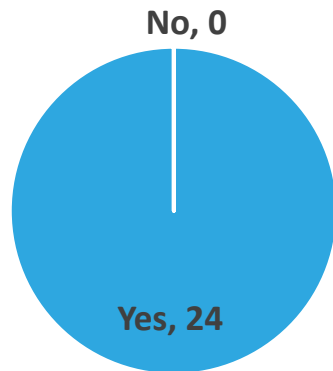
## | Outline

- Survey on approved Oncology drugs in Japan
  - ➡ • Clinical data package - Dose-finding study
    - Designed to identify the MTD based on DLT
    - Region that the pivotal clinical study conducted
  - Differences in Dosage and Administration on labels
  - Assessing influence of Ethnic Factor
  - Status of use of model-informed approaches for considerations of dosage and administration
- Conclusion

## Clinical data package - Dose-finding study

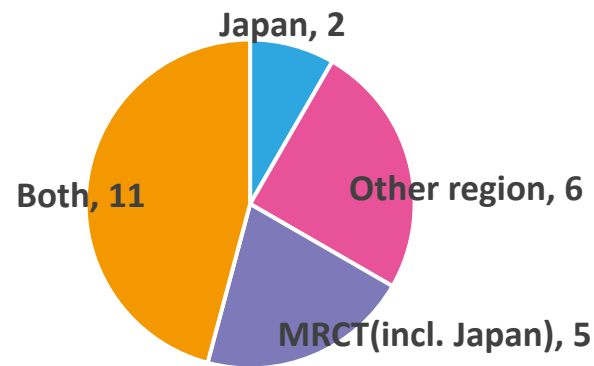
- Designed to identify the MTD based on DLTs
  - Dose-finding trials (e.g., 3 + 3) are designed to identify the maximum tolerated dose (MTD) based on dose-limiting toxicities (DLTs)

Considered MTD (DLT)  
in Dose-finding study



■ Yes ■ No

Conducted region of MTD (DLT)  
assessing study

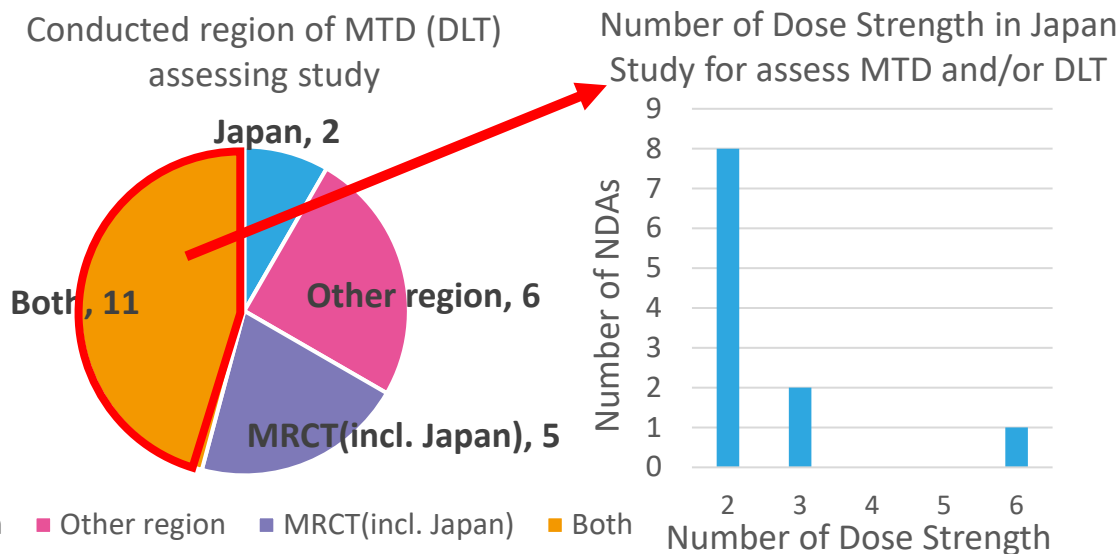


■ Japan ■ Other region ■ MRCT(incl. Japan) ■ Both



## Clinical data package - Dose-finding study

- Designed to identify the MTD based on DLTs
  - Dose-finding trials (e.g., 3 + 3) are designed to identify the maximum tolerated dose (MTD) based on dose-limiting toxicities (DLTs)



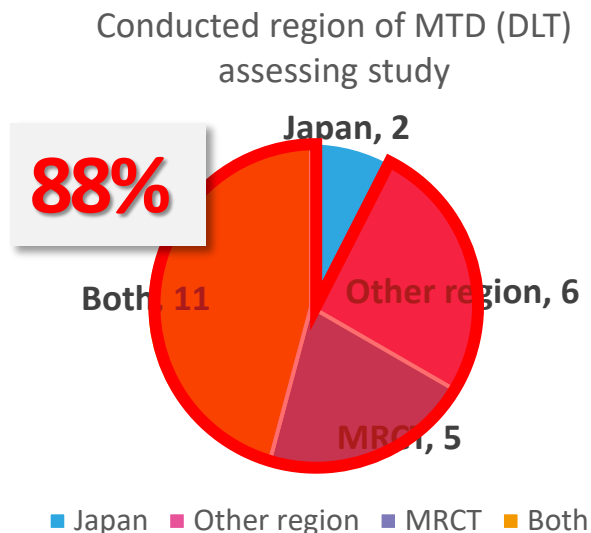
☐ 10 of the 11 drugs in “Both” were studied in Japan at three or fewer dose strength.

☒ Small-scale trials in Japan confirm tolerability and safety of RP2D confirmed in Other region.

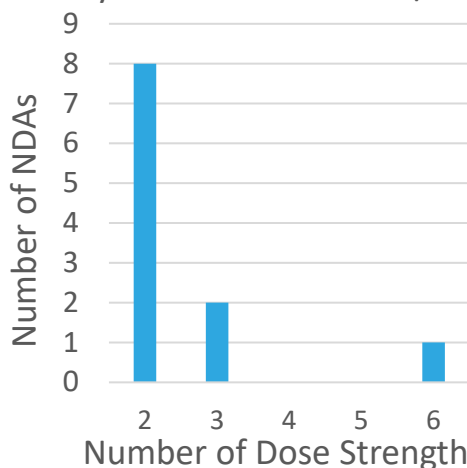
☒ The RP2D was often decided on similar strategy as other region.

## Clinical data package - Dose-finding study

- Designed to identify the MTD based on DLTs
  - Dose-finding trials (e.g., 3 + 3) are designed to identify the maximum tolerated dose (MTD) based on dose-limiting toxicities (DLTs)



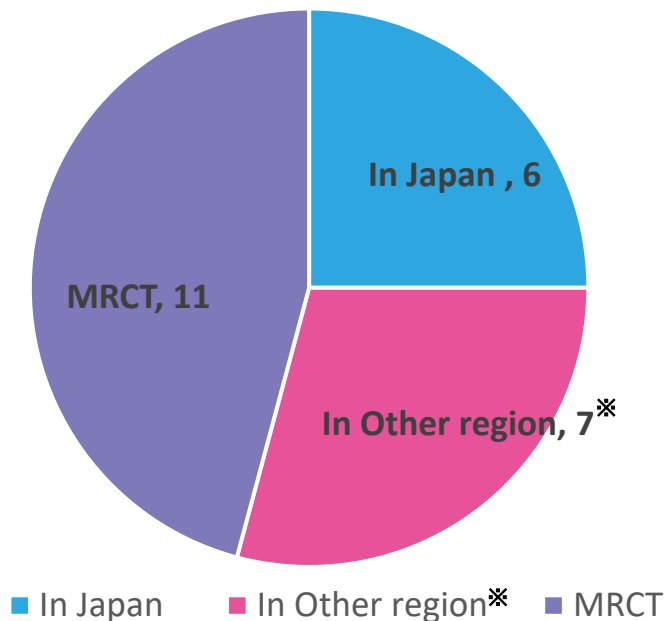
Number of Dose Strength in Japan  
Study for assess MTD and/or DLT



- Of the 24 drugs, 21 drugs include "Other region", "MRCT", and "Both" as Japanese studies with 3 or fewer dose strength.
- Therefore, it is thought that approximately 88% of the RP2D for Japan was determined using the similar strategy as the Other region.

## Clinical data package - Pivotal study

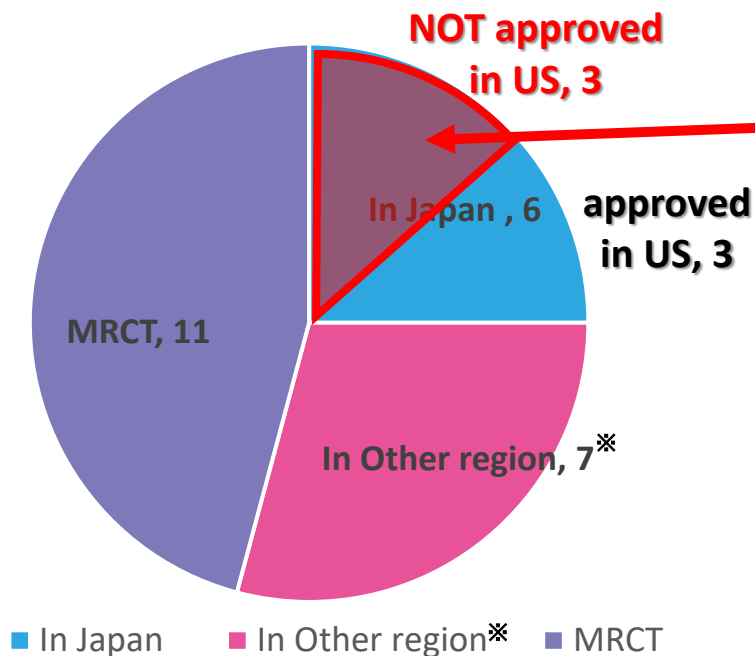
- Where was the pivotal clinical study conducted?



※: Pivotal studies were conducted in other region and Japan, and study results from other regions were extrapolated to Japan.

## Clinical data package - Pivotal study

- Where was the pivotal clinical study conducted?



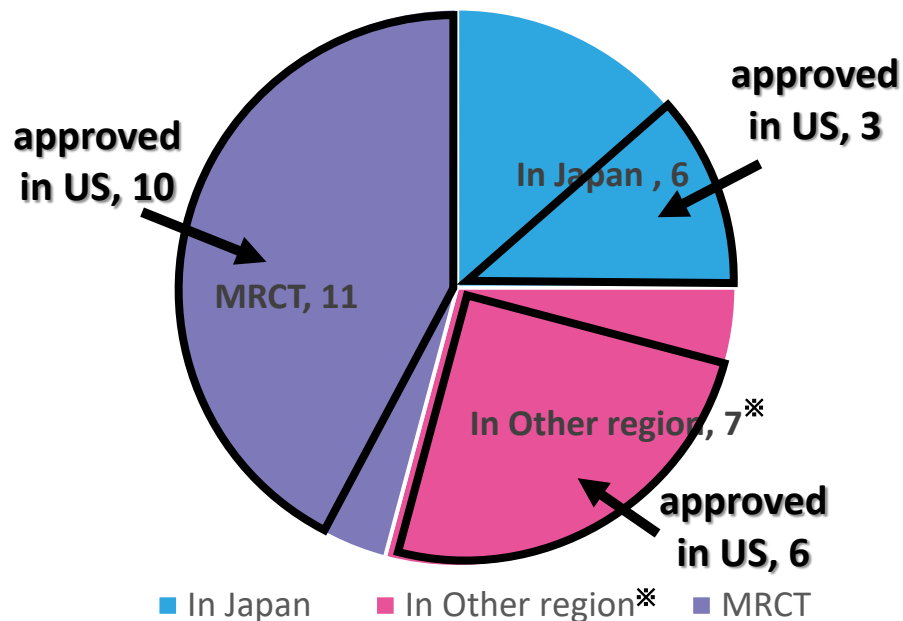
- 3 of 6 drugs for which pivotal studies were conducted in Japan is not approved in US.

- 16 of 19 drugs approved in both Japan and US were “MRCT” or “In Other region”.
- ✓ It is likely that the pivotal studies for many drugs in Japan were same as those in the US.

※: Pivotal studies were conducted in other region and Japan, and study results from other regions were extrapolated to Japan.

## Clinical data package - Pivotal study

- Where was the pivotal clinical study conducted?



□ 3 of 6 drugs for which pivotal studies were conducted in Japan is not approved in US.

□ 16 of 19 (84%) drugs approved in both Japan and US were “MRCT” or “In Other region”.  
 ✓ It is likely that the pivotal studies for many drugs in Japan were same as those in the US.

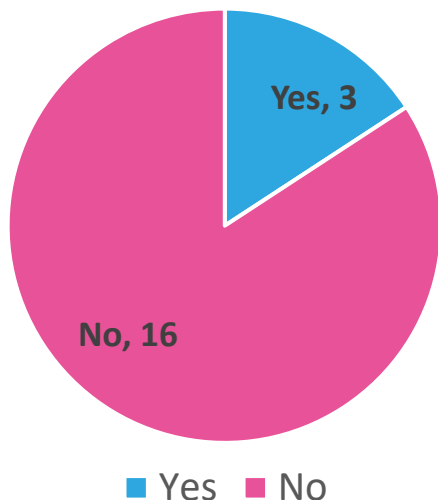
※: Pivotal studies were conducted in other region and Japan, and study results from other regions were extrapolated to Japan.

# | Outline

- Survey on approved Oncology drugs in Japan
  - Clinical data package - Dose-finding study
    - Designed to identify the MTD based on DLT
    - Region that the pivotal clinical study conducted
- ➡ • Differences in Dosage and Administration on labels
  - Assessing influence of Ethnic Factor
  - Status of use of model-informed approaches for considerations of dosage and administration
- Conclusion

## Differences in Dosage and Administration on labels

- Are there any essential differences in Dosage and Administration on labels between Japan and the United States?



《Yes: 3 drugs》


1 drug:

- ✓ Because Japan conducted a dose finding study based on its own MTD and conducted a pivotal study at a different dose than in other regions.

2 drugs:

- ✓ Difference in MIDD strategy (due to different dosage and administration from the pivotal study)

# | Outline

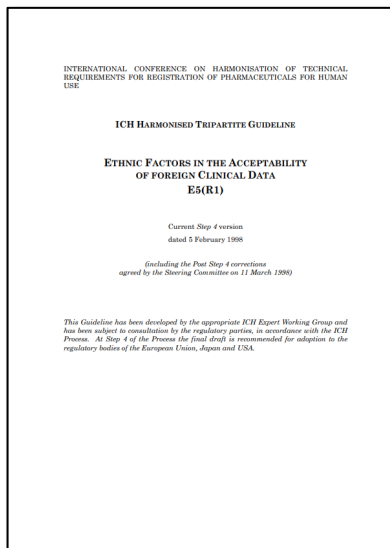
- Survey on approved Oncology drugs in Japan
  - Clinical data package - Dose-finding study
    - Designed to identify the MTD based on DLT
    - Region that the pivotal clinical study conducted
  - Differences in Dosage and Administration on labels
-  • Assessing influence of Ethnic Factor
  - Status of use of model-informed approaches for considerations of dosage and administration
- Conclusion



# Assessing influence of Ethnic Factor

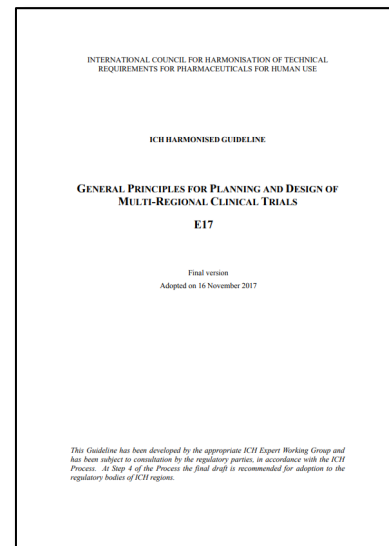
## Ethnic Factors in the Acceptability of Foreign Clinical Data

### ICH E5(R1)



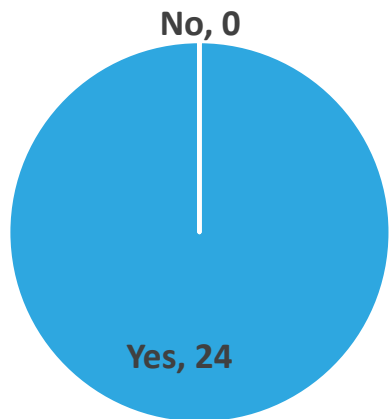
## General Principles for Planning and Design of Multi-Regional Clinical Trials

### ICH E17

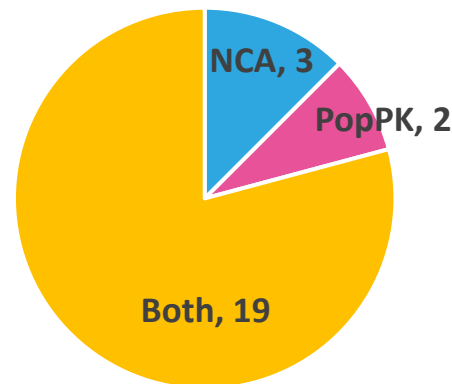


## Assessing influence of Ethnic Factor: PK

- Has a Japanese and Non-Japanese (Asian and Non-Asian) comparison of PK been considered?
- What technique was used?



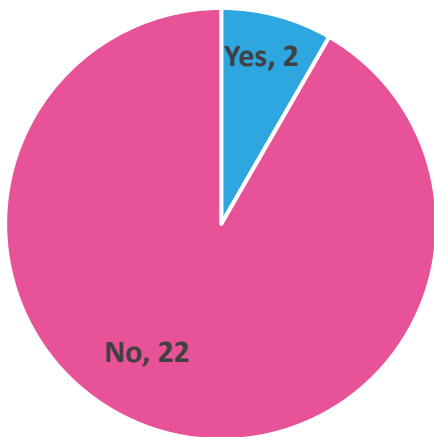
■ Yes ■ No



■ NCA ■ PopPK ■ Both

## Assessing influence of Ethnic Factor: PK/PD or E-R

- Has a Japanese and Non-Japanese (Asian and Non-Asian) comparison of PK/PD or E-R been considered?



■ Yes ■ No

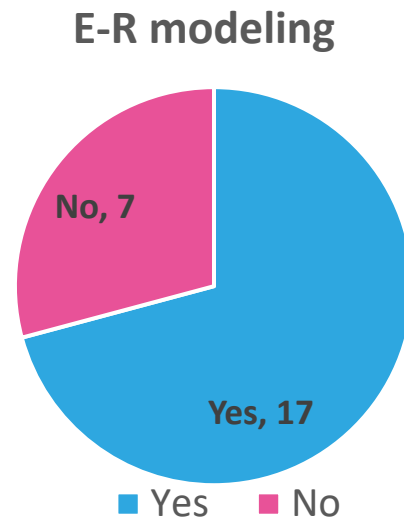
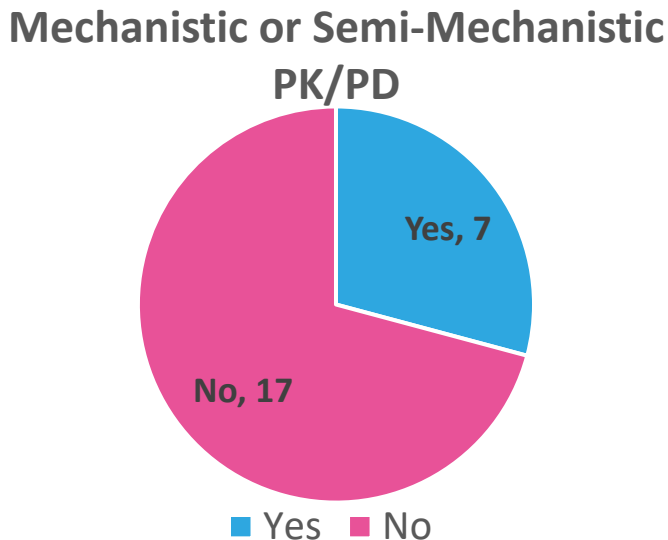
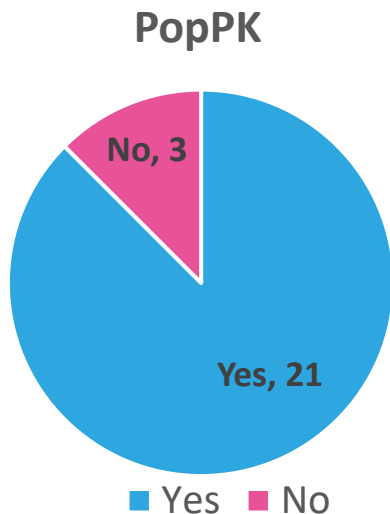
- PPK/PD was conducted for the 2 drugs with “Yes”.
- E-R modeling may be difficult to compare Japanese and Non-Japanese from a feasibility perspective, given the number of subjects and the "Response" marker.
- If the use of mechanistic quantitative approaches, e.g. using biomarkers, increases in the future, it may be possible to support the reliability of comparison results of ethnic factor from PD or E-R.

# | Outline

- Survey on approved Oncology drugs in Japan
  - Clinical data package - Dose-finding study
    - Designed to identify the MTD based on DLT
    - Region that the pivotal clinical study conducted
  - Differences in Dosage and Administration on labels
  - Assessing influence of Ethnic Factor
- ➡ • Status of use of model-informed approaches for considerations of dosage and administration
- Conclusion

## PMDA Experience with Dosage Selection on Oncology Drugs

- Status of use of model-informed approaches for considerations of dosage and administration
  - Includes both the dose finding stage and dose justification after pivotal study.
  - Judged from the explanation in CTD.



# | Outline

- Survey on approved Oncology drugs in Japan
  - Clinical data package - Dose-finding study
    - Designed to identify the MTD based on DLT
    - Region that the pivotal clinical study conducted
  - Differences in Dosage and Administration on labels
  - Assessing influence of Ethnic Factor
  - Status of use of model-informed approaches for considerations of dosage and administration

## • Conclusion

# | Conclusion

## Regulatory framework and current approaches implemented to select dosages in Japan

- MTD based approach was considered for all drugs
- Based on MRCT and extrapolation, RP2D in Japan was considered to be similar to that in US.
- With some exceptions, the Dosage and Administration on the Japanese and US labels were similar.

## How model-informed approaches is used to select dosages in Japan

- In assessing ethnic factors, especially in PK, a model-based approach has been almost an indispensable technique.
- Model-based approaches are also essential for dose finding and justification in Japan.

# Thank you !