

Impact of Patient Engagement on Project Valuation

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Disclosures

- Bennett Levitan is employed by Janssen R&D, a health care company developing numerous pharmaceuticals.
- Bennett Levitan owns stock in Johnson & Johnson and is invested in financial portfolios that own stock in companies undertaking clinical development of pharmaceuticals.

Agenda

- **An approach to project valuation**
- **Impact of patient engagement on valuation drivers**

5 Key Drivers of Pharmaceutical Project Value

- **Revenue**
 - What financial benefits accrue from project success?
- **Cost**
 - Resource: What resources are expended developing the project?
 - Opportunity: What is not done while resources are committed?
- **Time**
 - When do the costs, revenue and risks occur?
 - Can risks be resolved before major resource commitment?
- **Risk ...**
- **Intangibles**
 - Patient health and satisfaction
 - Strategic relevance
 - Precedent
 - Reputation
 - ...

Many Manifestations of Risk as a Key Driver

- **Technical risk**
 - Will we choose to advance development after each study?
 - Efficacy, safety, competitors, management, payers, etc.
- **Regulatory risk**
 - Will the health authorities approve this treatment and as planned?
- **Operational risk**
 - Will we complete each study in the expected time?
 - Will the regulatory review complete in the expected time?
- **Resource risk**
 - Will the studies cost what we expected?
 - Will the staffing requirements be what we planned for?
- **Forecasting risk**
 - How will actual revenue compare to predicted revenue?

How can we consider these drivers collectively?

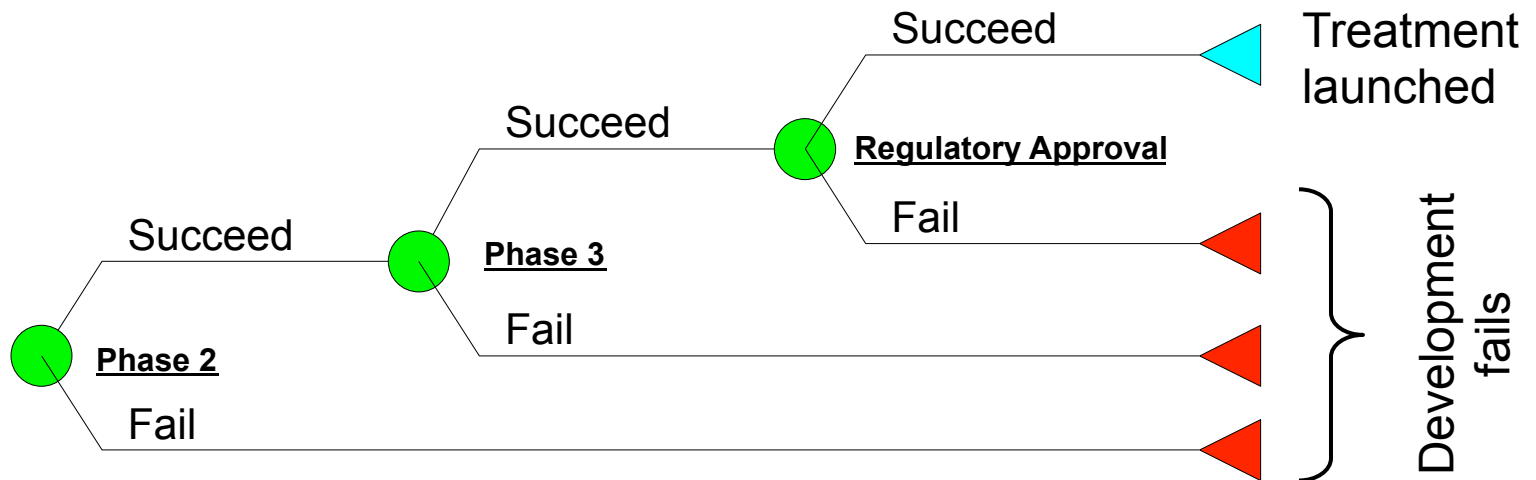
One General Approach for Project Valuation

- **Break apart the different paths towards success and failure**
- **Assess the costs, revenue, risks and timing associated with each separately**
- **Calculate metrics associated with the paths collectively**

- **Two metrics we will consider**
 - Probability of technical and regulatory success (PTRS)
 - Expected net present value (ENPV)

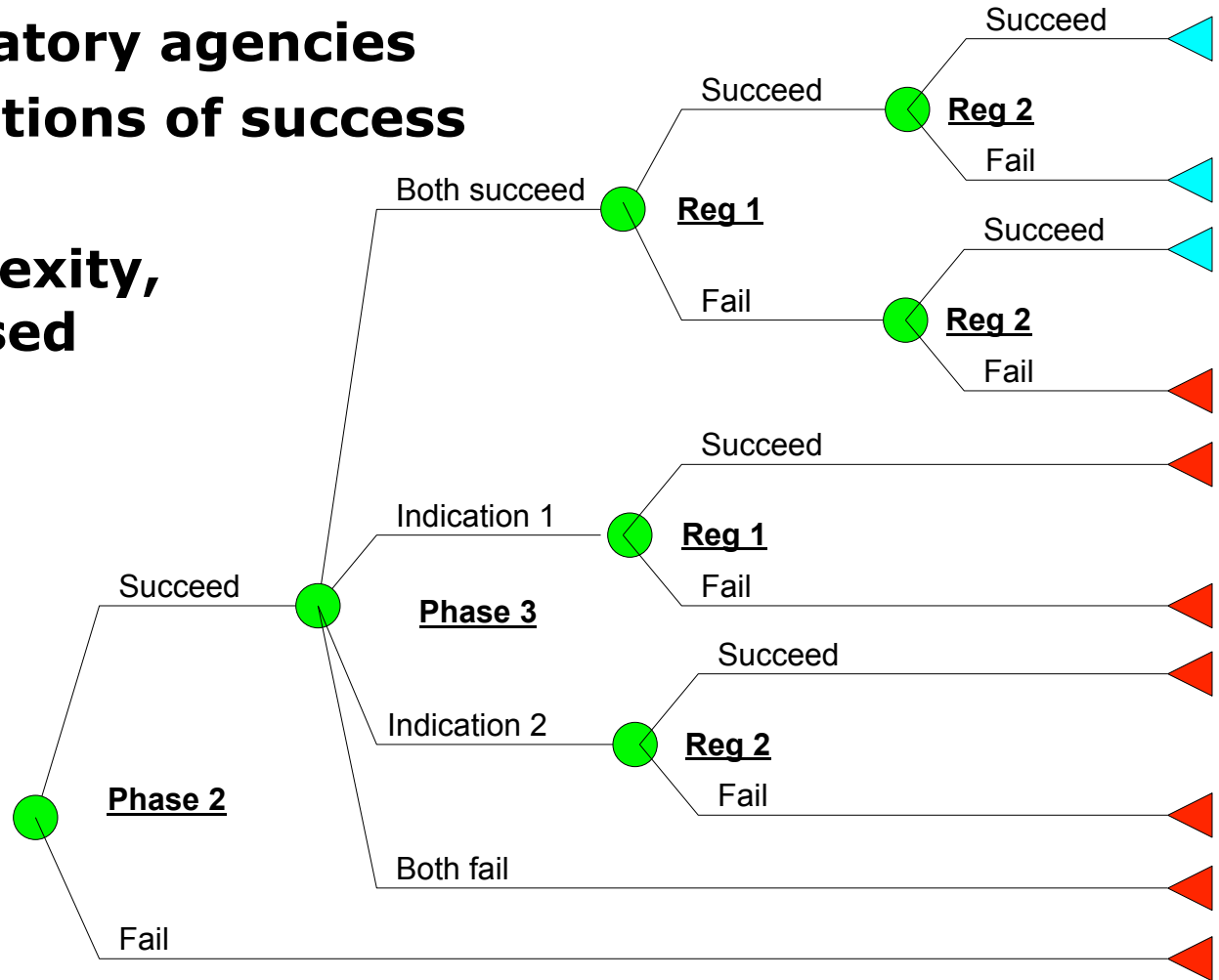
Break apart the different paths towards success and failure

- **Circles represent studies or other key risky events**
 - Branches indicate success or failure of the event
- **Success of one event brings the opportunity to attempt the next**
 - Definition of success generally based on study protocol, target product profile, good clinical practices



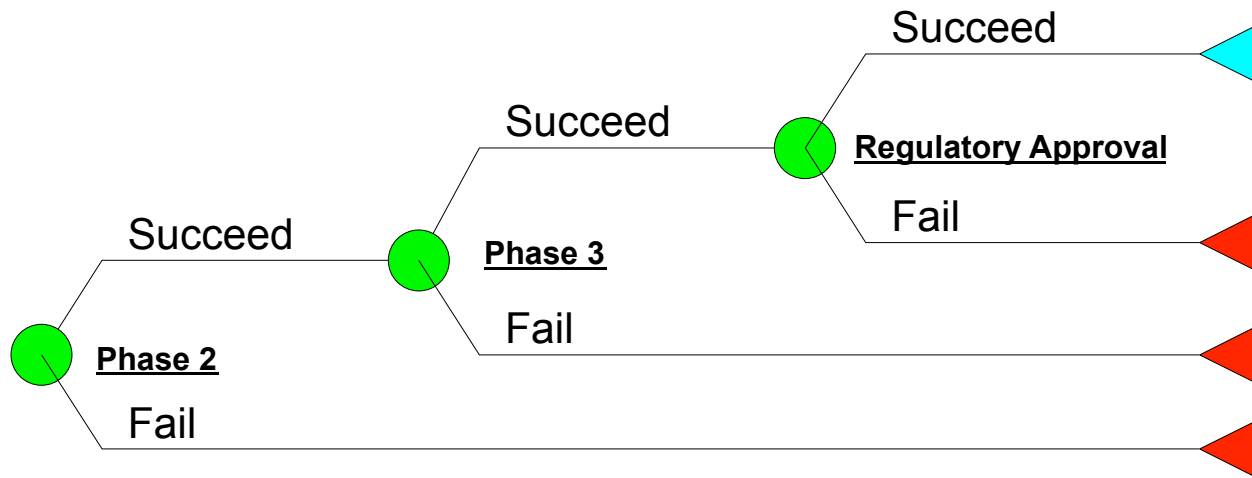
Real World is Often More Complex

- **Multiple indications**
- **Parallel development paths**
- **Multiple regulatory agencies**
- **Multiple definitions of success**
- **Despite complexity, approach is used**



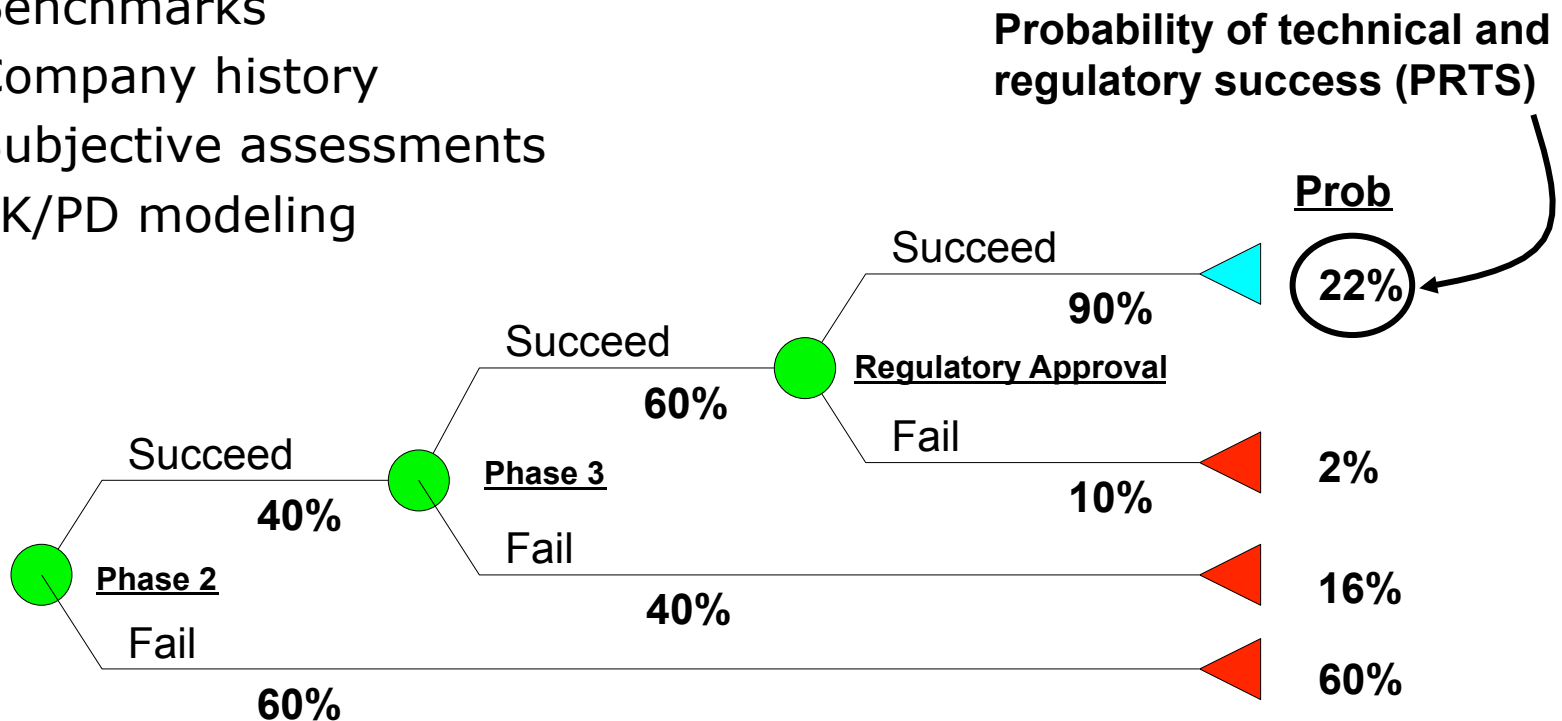
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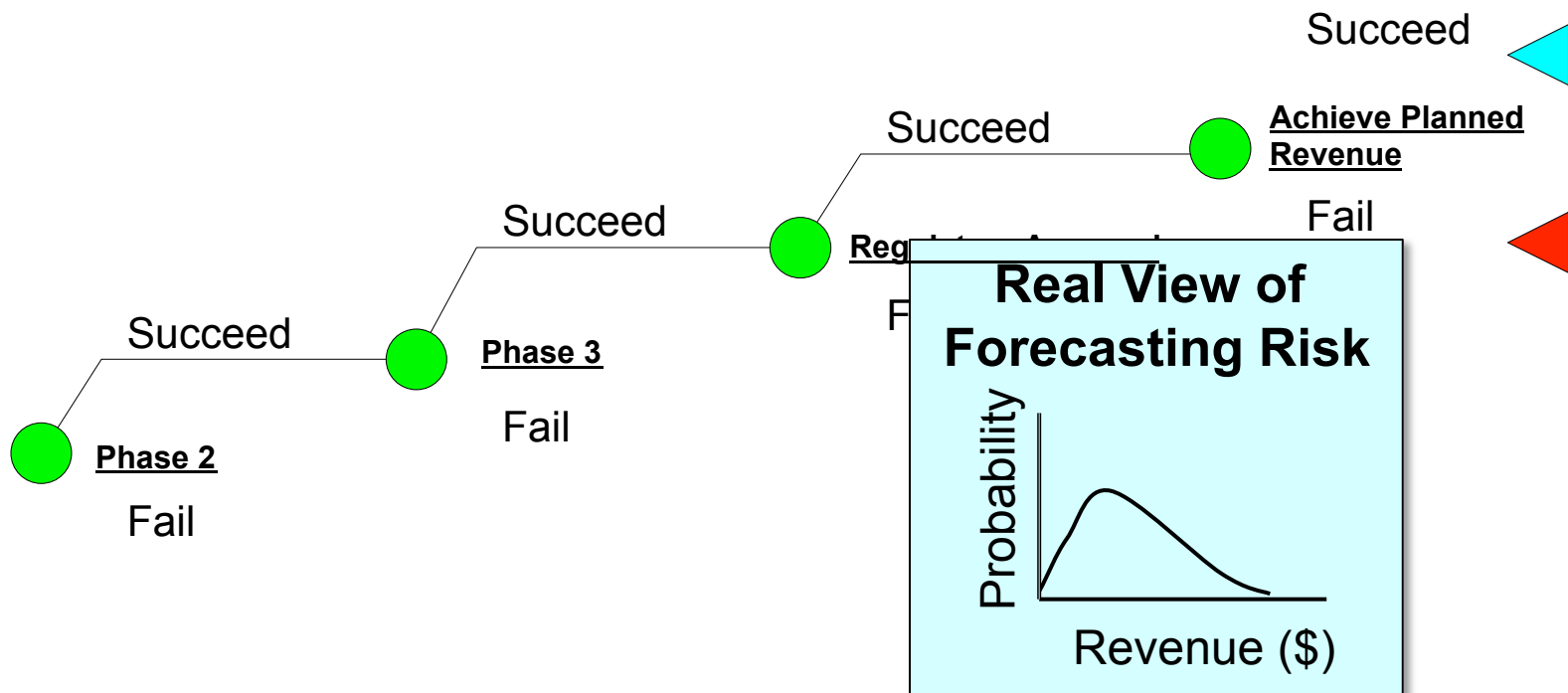
Including Technical and Regulatory Risk

- Characterize the technical uncertainty of each event with probabilities of success (POS or PTS)
- Several means to assess probabilities
 - Benchmarks
 - Company history
 - Subjective assessments
 - PK/PD modeling



Is Regulatory Approval a "Success"?

- **Increasingly, regulatory approval is insufficient**
 - Need patients and physicians to value the product
 - Need approval to reimburse
 - Needs payers to place product on formulary
- **Should incorporate forecasting risk**



Interaction of Revenue and Time

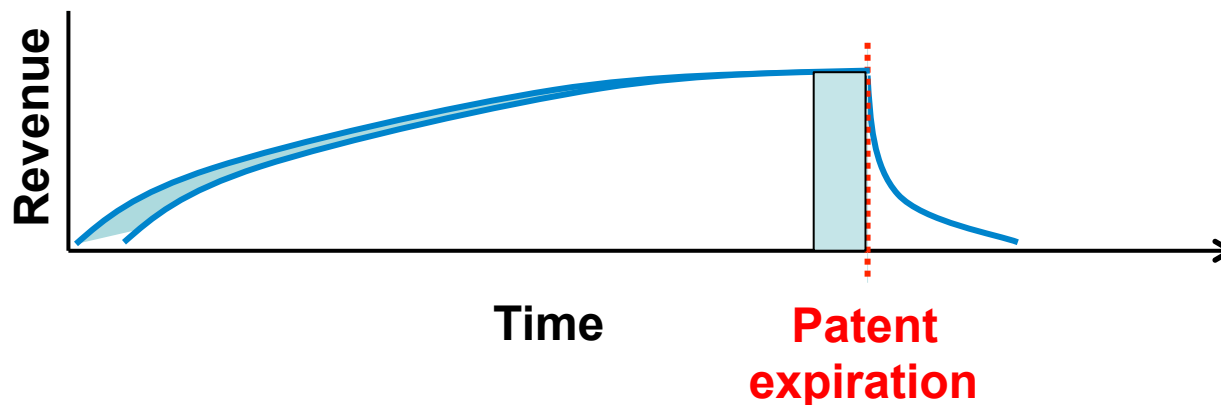
- **Time value of money**
 - \$1000 next year is worth less than \$1000 today
 - \$1000 in two years is worth even less
- **Why?**
 - Can invest the \$1000 in less risky opportunities and have more funds in the future
- **How characterize the effect of time?**
 - "Present value" of money and "net present value" (NPV)
 - Calculation is straightforward
 - Critical point: Delaying the launch of a product can greatly reduce the value of the product
 - Impact can be tremendous.
 - A year's delay can reduce NPV by 10%!
 - Old saw: "A million dollars a day"

Additional Impacts of Time of Forecast

- **First to market**

- The first treatment in a given disease a higher chance of achieving large market share and being reimbursed
- Also advantages to second to market vs. third, etc.

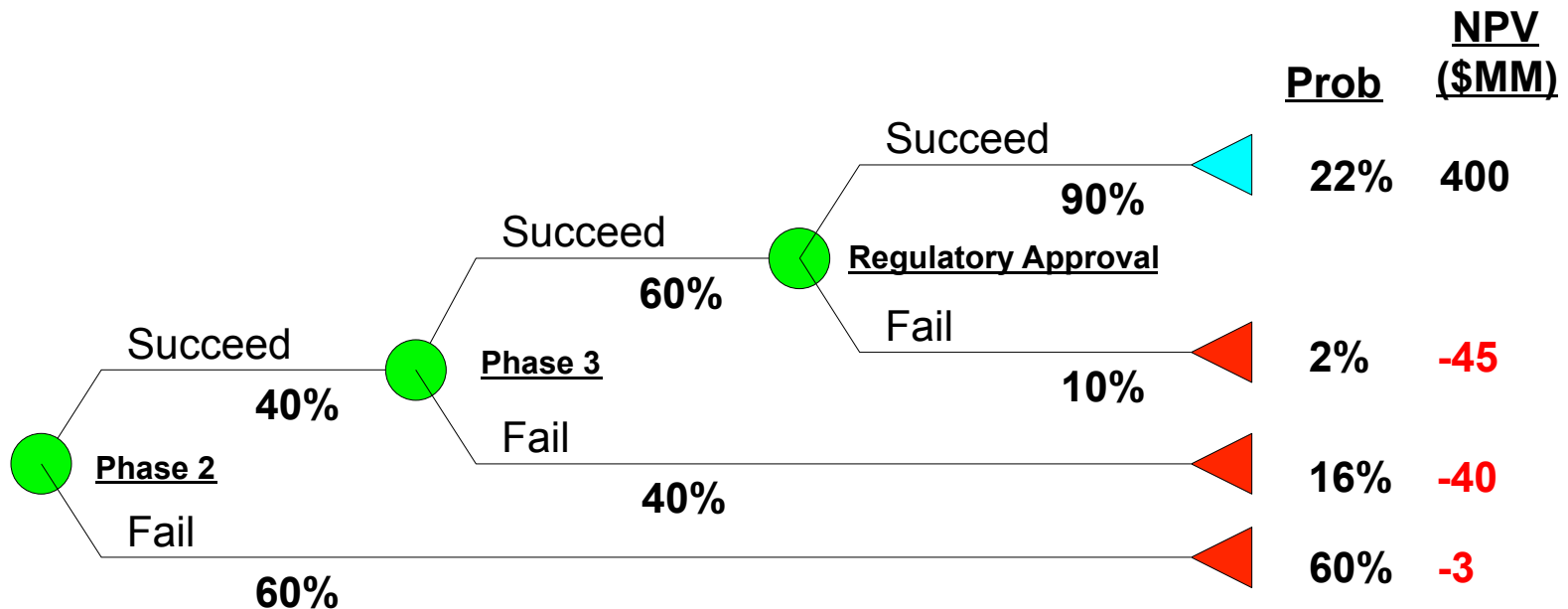
- **More time until patent expiration**



- Huge impact at patent expiration
- Earlier launch increases time until revenue curve decays

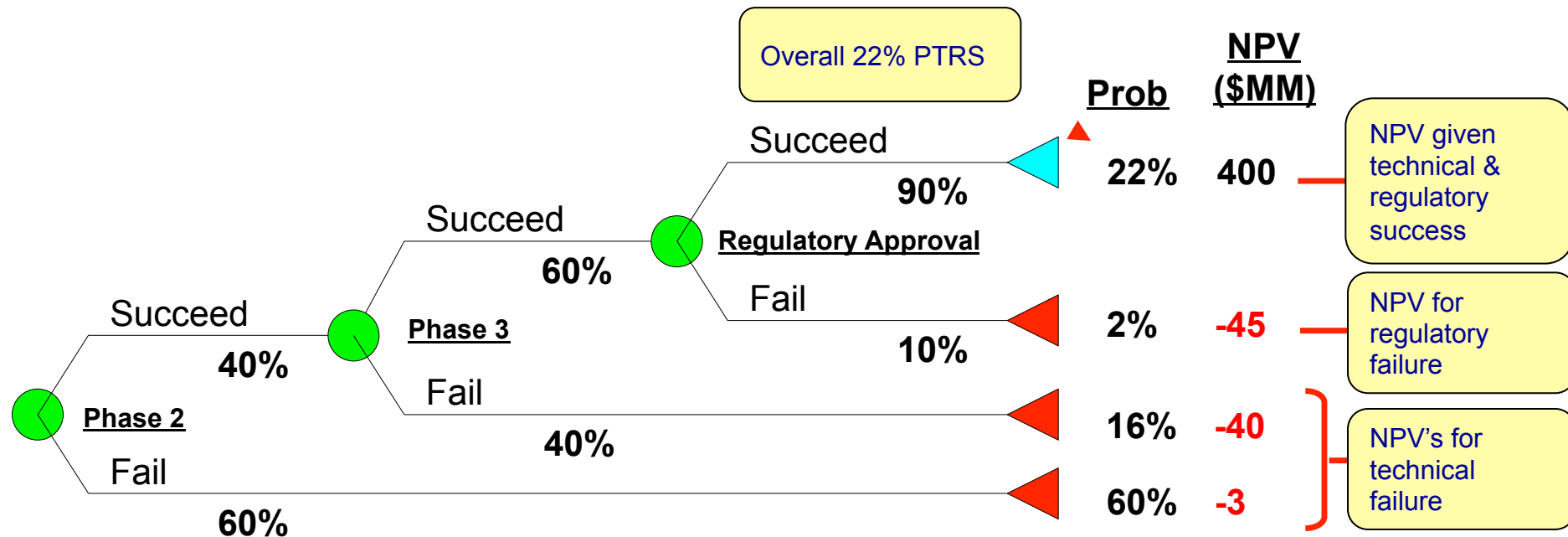
Including Cost, Revenue and Time

- Each development path has an associated cost or reward
- Characterize these costs/rewards in present value terms
- More steps → more cost



Putting it all together: ENPV

Expected Net Present Value



ENPV = "Expected Net Present Value"

= Average NPV adjusted for regulatory & technical risk

= $0.22 \times 400 - 0.02 \times 45 - 0.16 \times 40 - 0.60 \times 3 = \77 MM

Role of ENPV

- **Encapsulates cost, revenue, time, technical risk and regulatory risk**
- **Can be augmented to account for operational and resource risk**
- **Extremely valuable metric for**
 - Choosing between different plans for a product
 - Comparing products
 - Assessing a portfolio of products
- **And**
 - Assessing the impact of patient engagement

Agenda

- **An approach to project valuation**
- **Impact of patient engagement on valuation drivers**

Patient Group Engagement Across the Clinical Trial Continuum

Building a model to evaluate impact

- Direct funding and fund raising for research or product development
- Natural history database/registry support
- Help define eligibility criteria within the study protocol
- Feedback on meaningful clinical endpoints
- Assist in creating the informed consent form
- Advise on study recruitment
- Accompany sponsor to FDA to advocate study design

- Direct funding and fund raising for trial operations support
- Network recruitment / outreach
- Serve on a Data Safety Monitoring Board
- Report on patient feedback regarding sites, investigators, and study participant experience
- Serve in preference studies for benefit-risk assessment

- Natural history database / registry support
- Provide feedback on how the patient community views results
- Help return study results to participants
- Write newsletter articles or blog about results
- Co-present results
- Serve on post-market surveillance initiatives

Pre-Discovery

Pre-Clinical

Phase 1

Phase 2/3

FDA review & approval

PAS/ Outcomes

- Interest of research question to patient community
- Provide data on unmet need and therapeutic burden
- Direct funding and fund raising for research or product development
- Understanding mechanisms of action relevant to disease and symptom burden

- Network recruitment / outreach
- Direct funding and fund raising for research or product development
- Infrastructure support
- Provide input on study design (barriers to participation)
- Support trial awareness and recruitment
- Peer advocate during informed consent procedure

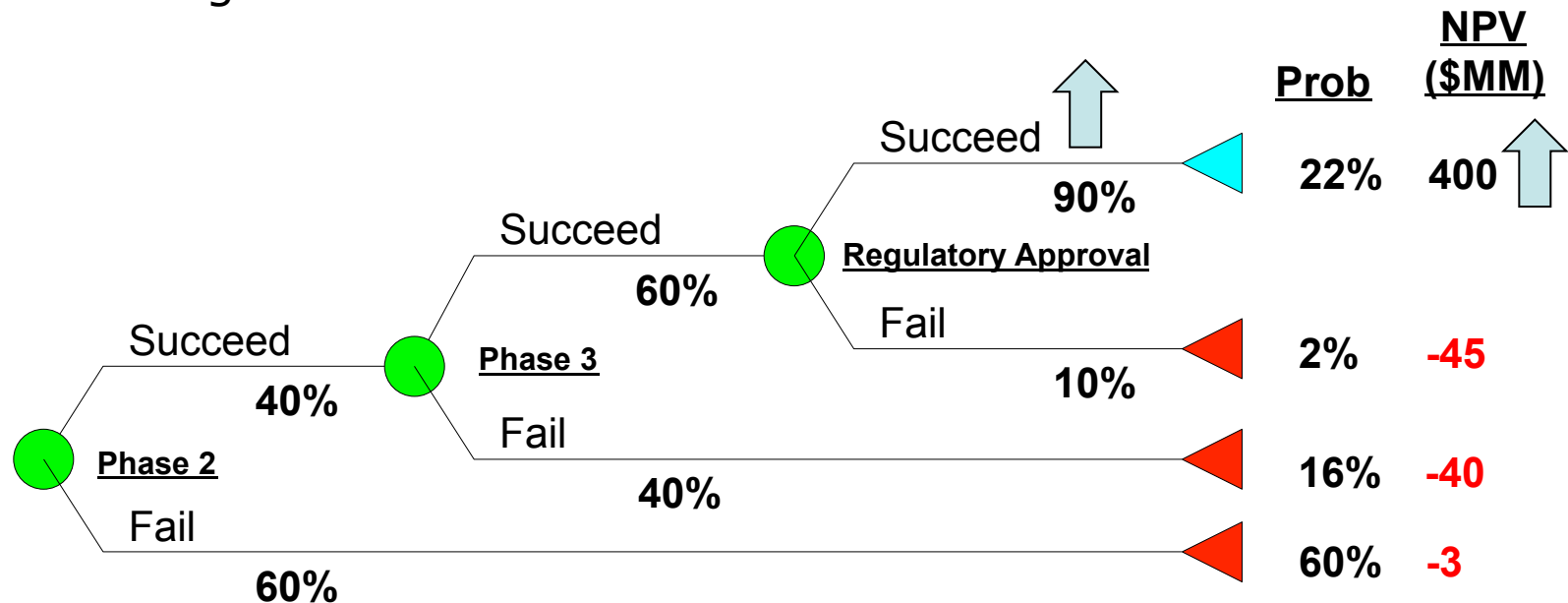
- Serve on FDA advisory committees
- Provide testimony at FDA hearings
- Feedback on meaningful clinical endpoints

Provide information on unmet need, therapeutic burden, benefit-risk of available treatments (therapeutic context)

→ Need to talk with patient early

• Impact on valuation

- Selection of treatments with greater medical need → less regulatory risk
 - Increased medical need → Increased patient/HCP interest
 - More likely to select the right projects → less opportunity cost
- ⇒ Improves regulatory risk, revenue, opportunity cost and intangibles



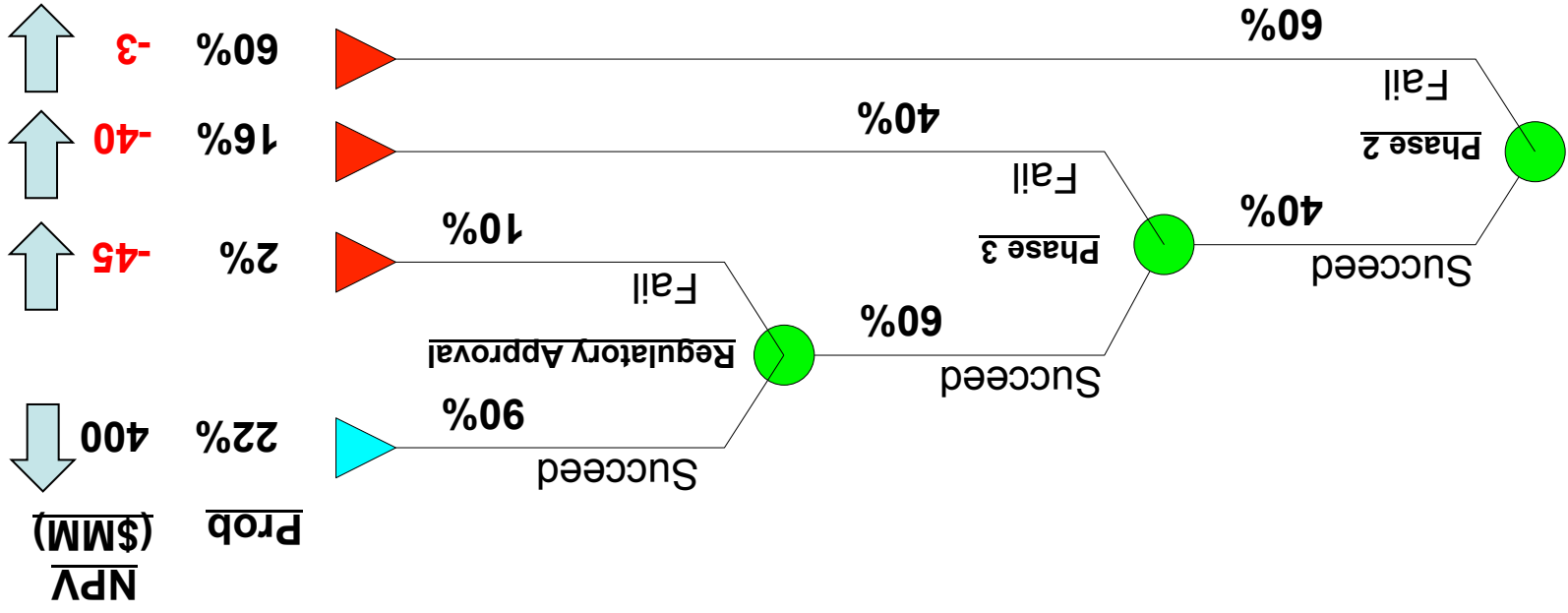
Help finalize eligibility criteria within the study protocol; Assist in creating the informed consent form;

Impact on valuation

- Easier to obtain patients → increased rate of enrollment → shorter studies

⇒ Improves cost, timing, operational risk and intangibles (patients benefit earlier, reputation boost)

→ Need to talk with patient early



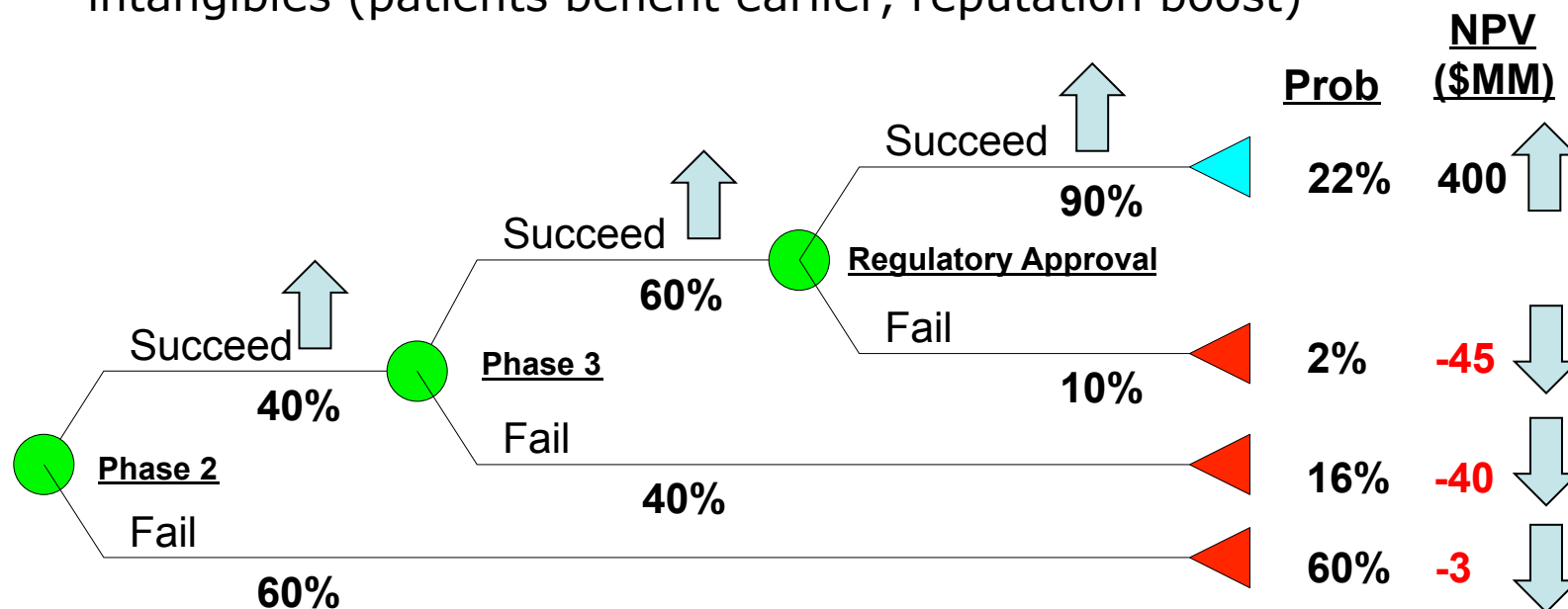
Provide input on study design, barriers to participation

• Impact on valuation

→ Need to talk with patient early

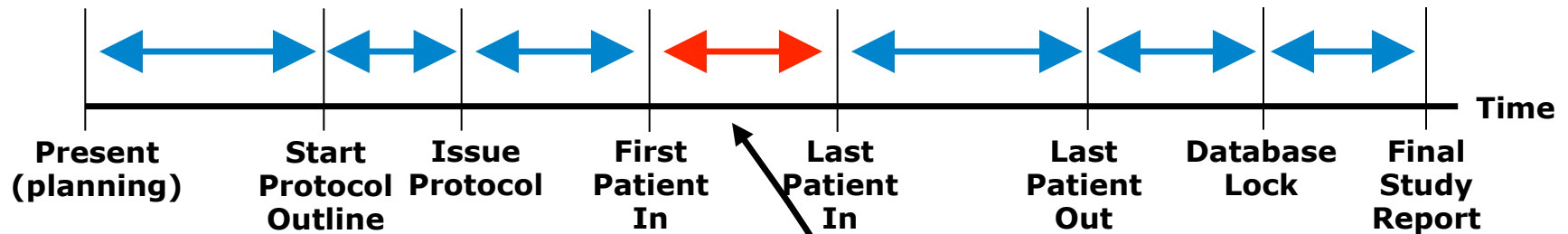
- Increased rate of enrollment → shorter studies
- Fewer amendments → shorter studies
- Easier to participate → higher compliance with protocol and fewer dropouts → better efficacy and safety and less chance of too much missing data → higher probabilities of success

⇒ Improves cost, timing, technical/regulatory/operational risk, intangibles (patients benefit earlier, reputation boost)



How Patient Engagement Impacts Risk:

Typical model for key events in a clinical study



Patient engagement steps that improve enrollment impact here

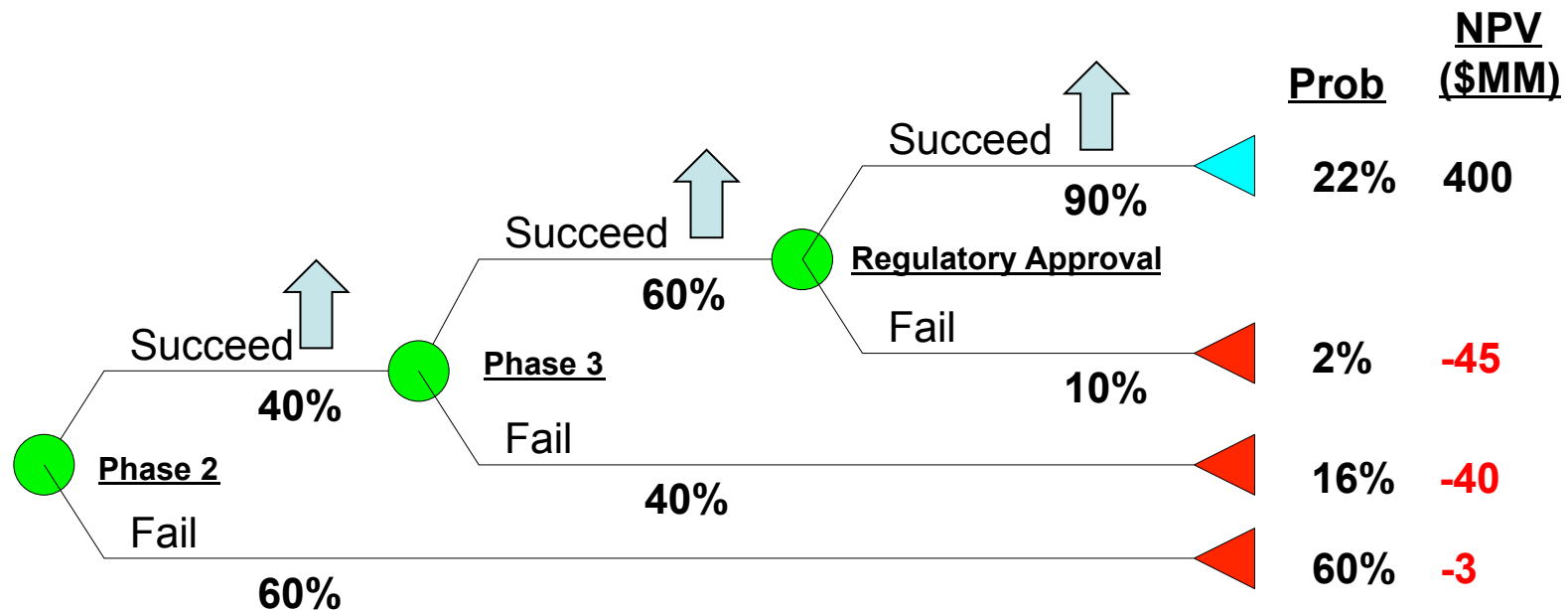
- **Sponsors have models/estimates for each interval**
- **Can model the impact of patient engagement with changes to the probability that a patient is recruited in a given time**

Serve as a peer advocate during the informed consent procedure

- **Impact on valuation**

- Better understanding of what to expect → higher compliance with protocol and fewer dropouts → better efficacy and safety and less chance of too much missing data

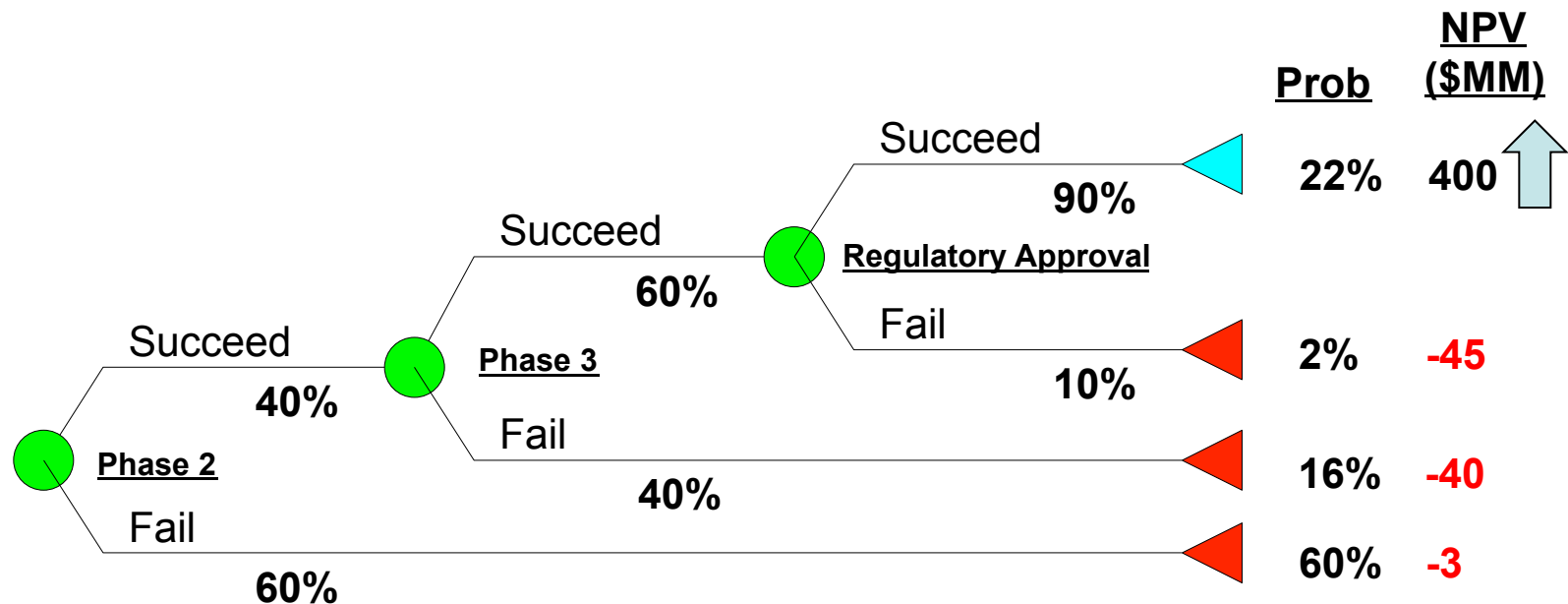
⇒ Improves technical risk, regulatory risk, operational risk, intangibles (patients benefit earlier, reputation boost)



Provide feedback on how the patient community will view results

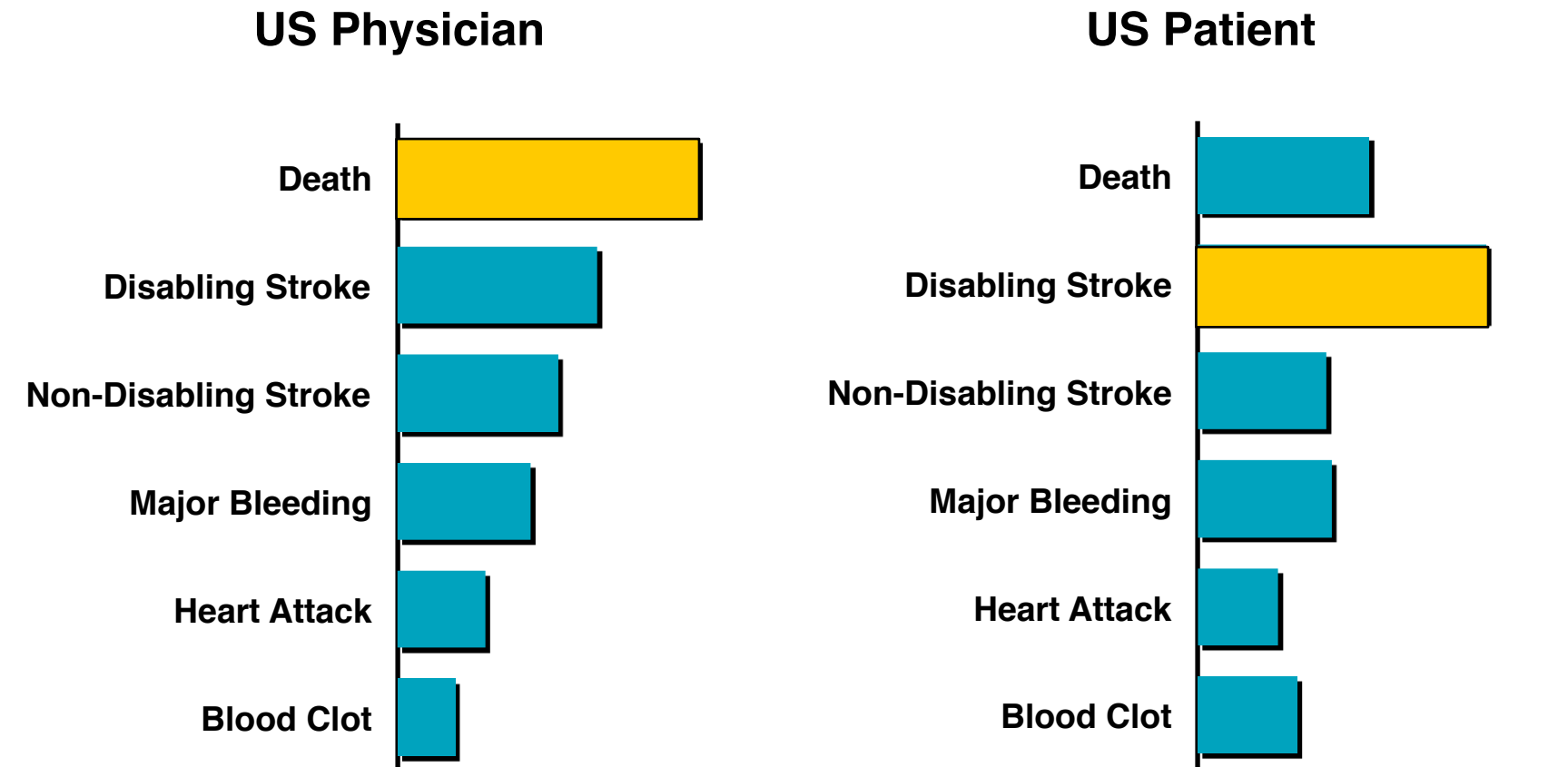
- **Impact on valuation**

- Increased patient uptake of treatment → higher revenue
⇒ Improves revenue and intangibles (reputation boost)



Participate in preference studies for endpoint weighting

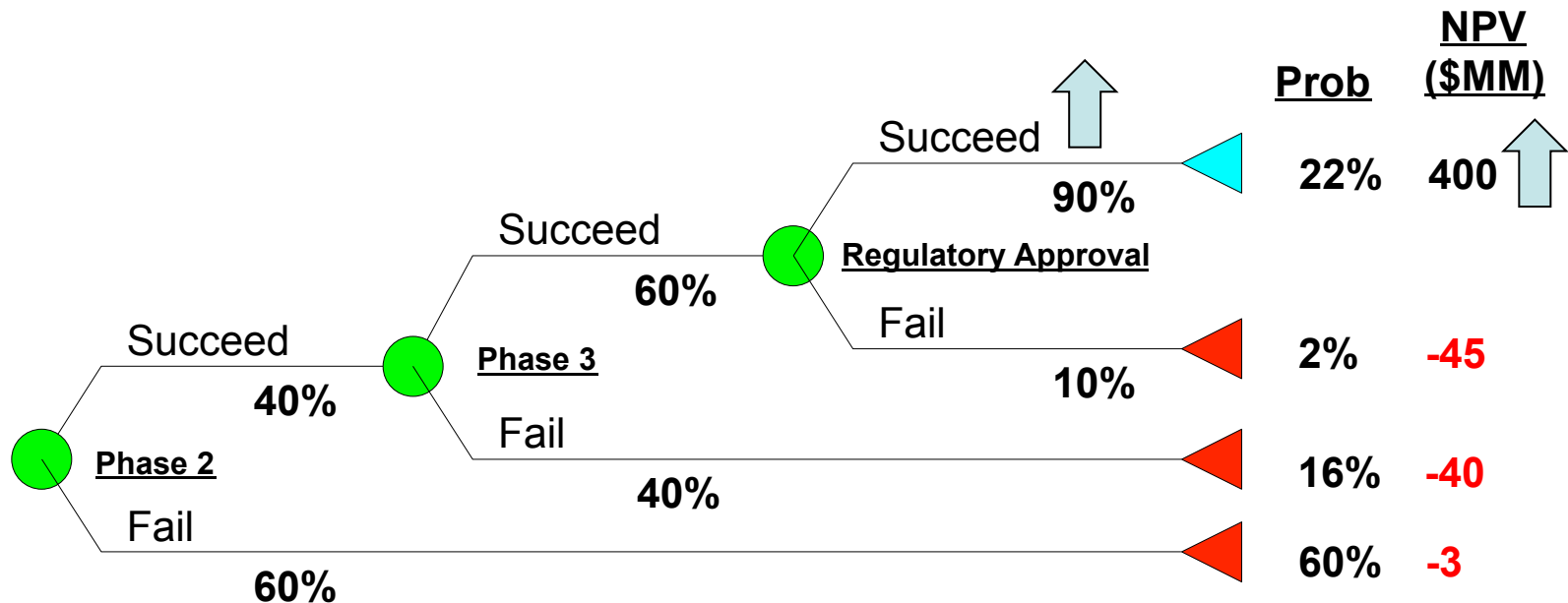
Preferences for Anticoagulants in Atrial Fibrillation



Participate in preference studies for endpoint weighting

- **Impact on valuation**

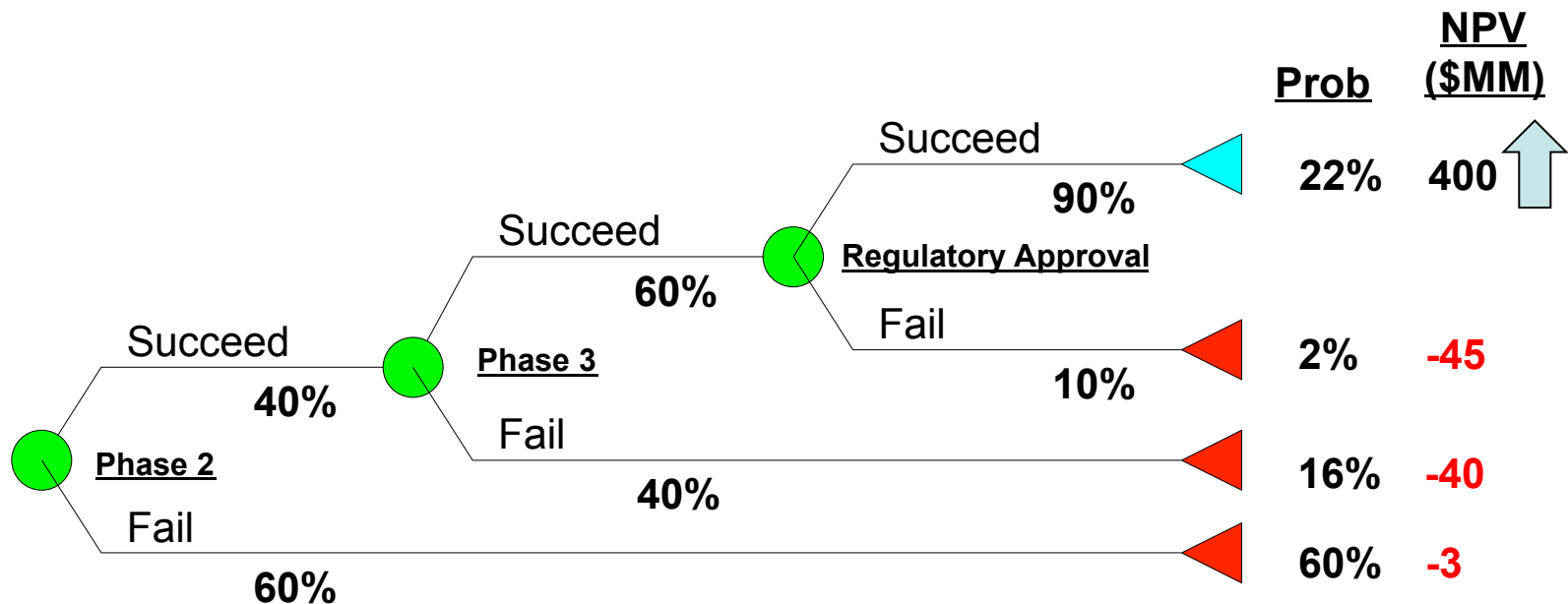
- Improved compound strategy and defense of benefit-risk assessment
 - Stronger case to patients/physicians for use
 - Stronger argument to payers for reimbursement
- ⇒ Improves regulatory risk and revenue



Work with sponsor to ensure study participants get feedback from study

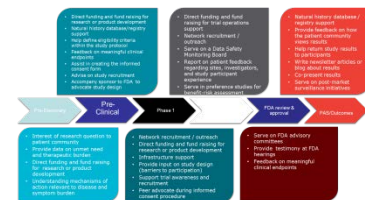
- **Impact on valuation**

- Stronger case to patients/physicians for use
 - Stronger argument to payers for reimbursement
- ⇒ Improves technical/regulatory risk and revenue



Summary of Valuation Impacts of Patient Engagement (2 of 4)

- **Increases probability of technical success (PTS)**
 - Provide input on study design
 - Assist in creating the informed consent form
 - Peer advocate during informed consent procedure
 - Report on patient feedback regarding sites, investigators, and study participant experience
- **Increases probability of regulatory success (PRS)**
 - Provide data on unmet need and therapeutic burden
 - Serve in preference studies for benefit-risk assessment



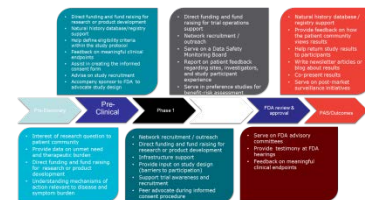
Summary of Valuation Impacts of Patient Engagement (3 of 4)

- **Reduces dropout → PRS, PTS**

- Assist in creating the informed consent form
- Provide input on study design (barriers to participation)
- Peer advocate during informed consent procedure
- Report on patient feedback regarding sites, investigators, and study participant experience

- **Increases adherence → PTS, PRS**

- Assist in creating the informed consent form
- Provide input on study design (barriers to participation)
- Peer advocate during informed consent procedure
- Report on patient feedback regarding sites, investigators, and study participant experience



Summary of Valuation Impacts of Patient Engagement (4 of 4)

- **Increases revenue**

- Interest of research question to patient community
- Provide data on unmet need and therapeutic burden
- Feedback on meaningful clinical endpoints
- Serve in preference studies for benefit-risk assessment
- Feedback on meaningful clinical endpoints
- Write newsletter articles or blog about results



Conclusions

- **Main drivers of treatment valuation are cost, revenue, timing, risk and intangibles**
- **Expected net present value modeling can account for most drivers in a clear and well-accepted summary metric**
- **Patient engagement activities impact on all drivers for treatment valuation**
- **Many of these driver impacts can be characterized quantitatively and can support sponsor decisions to increase patient engagement in trial development**