

Patient enrollment per month (accrual) in clinical trials leading to the FDA approval of new cancer drugs

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Supplementary Online Material

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This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
(1) Accrual rate	1.00																	
(2) Trial design	-0.43	1.00																
(3) Sponsor	-0.12	-0.01	1.00															
(4) #Sites	0.59	-0.45	-0.04	1.00														
(5) #Countries	0.55	-0.53	-0.31	0.60	1.00													
(6) Innovativeness	-0.26	0.23	0.03	-0.19	-0.23	1.00												
(7) MoA	0.03	0.08	-0.06	-0.03	0.06	0.02	1.00											
(8) Biomarker	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.13	-0.07	-0.13	1.00										
(9) Line	-0.23	0.35	-0.10	-0.16	-0.19	0.14	0.03	-0.13	1.00									
(10) Treatment	-0.29	0.39	-0.09	-0.23	-0.23	0.18	-0.06	0.03	0.25	1.00								
(11) Disease	0.28	-0.30	-0.04	0.27	0.28	-0.03	-0.03	0.22	-0.22	-0.09	1.00							
(12) DALY	0.21	-0.21	-0.06	0.18	0.24	-0.12	-0.06	0.32	-0.16	-0.07	0.46	1.00						
(13) Orphan	-0.36	0.23	0.07	-0.35	-0.26	0.16	-0.05	-0.07	0.07	0.17	-0.53	-0.37	1.00					
(14) Phase	0.48	-0.81	-0.01	0.49	0.58	-0.27	-0.08	-0.10	-0.28	-0.30	0.22	0.14	-0.21	1.00				
(15) Blinding	0.26	-0.44	-0.04	0.32	0.33	-0.09	-0.10	-0.06	-0.16	-0.11	0.29	0.04	-0.12	0.43	1.00			
(16) Comparator	-0.19	0.41	0.07	-0.18	-0.27	0.12	-0.01	-0.03	0.20	-0.01	-0.11	-0.13	0.16	-0.42	0.28	1.00		
(17) Randomization	-0.08	-0.06	-0.09	0.00	-0.08	0.07	-0.18	0.05	0.14	0.24	0.20	-0.01	-0.03	0.07	0.35	0.14	1.00	
(18) Crossover	0.28	-0.42	-0.04	0.31	0.31	-0.07	-0.04	0.04	-0.17	-0.17	0.19	0.15	-0.15	0.39	0.29	-0.20	0.11	1.00

Table e1. Pairwise Pearson correlation coefficients

Abbreviations: DALYs, disability-adjusted life years; FDA, US Food and Drug Administration; MoA, mechanism of action.

	Industry -Sponsored	Government -Sponsored	<i>P</i> value
Background factors			
No. of trial sites	97 (39-151)	43 (13-163)	0.034
No. of trial countries	16 (9-22)	2 (1-3)	<.001
Treatment-related factors			
Indication innovativeness ^a			0.800
Addition-in-Indication	65 (15)	3 (11)	
Advance-in-Indication	199 (46)	12 (44)	
First-in-Indication	164 (38)	12 (44)	
Mechanism of action			0.347
Cytotoxic chemotherapy	29 (7)	3 (11)	
Targeted therapies	255 (60)	18 (67)	
Immune regulators	144 (34)	6 (22)	
Biomarker			0.221
No	274 (64)	14 (52)	
Yes	154 (36)	13 (48)	
Line of therapy			0.048
First-line	199 (46)	18 (67)	
Advanced-line	229 (54)	9 (33)	
Treatment type			0.061
Combination therapy	143 (33)	14 (52)	
Monotherapy	285 (67)	13 (48)	
Disease-related factors			
Cancer disease			0.530
Hematologic	143 (33)	11 (41)	
Solid	285 (67)	16 (59)	
DALYs	117 (24-428)	107 (69-130)	0.456
FDA Orphan Designation			0.153
Non-orphan	155 (36)	6 (22)	
Orphan	273 (64)	21 (78)	
Reformed Orphan Designation ^b			0.069
Non-orphan	155 (36)	6 (22)	
Common orphan	63 (15)	1 (4)	
Rare orphan	187 (44)	18 (67)	
Ultra-rare orphan	23 (5)	2 (7)	
Trial design			
Phase			0.841
Phase 1/2	177 (41)	12 (44)	
Phase 3	251 (59)	15 (56)	
Allocation			0.839
Randomized	274 (64)	18 (67)	
Single-arm	154 (36)	9 (33)	
Masking			0.498
Open-label	317 (116)	22 (122)	
Double blind	111 (41)	5 (28)	
Comparator			0.160
Active	104 (38)	3 (17)	
Placebo / no treatment	324 (118)	24 (133)	
Randomization			0.169
Equal	189 (69)	16 (89)	
Skewed	73 (27)	2 (11)	
Crossover ^c			0.321
Not specified	143 (52)	10 (56)	
Allowed	62 (23)	6 (33)	
Not allowed	69 (25)	2 (11)	
Total	428 (100)	27 (100)	

Table e2. Comparison of industry-and government-sponsored trials

^a Drugs that were the first to treat a new disease were considered as “first-in-indication”, drugs that were not the first to treat a new disease but approved under FDA priority review as “advance-in-indication”, and all others as “addition-to-indication”.

^b Orphan indications were further stratified according to the number of affected US inhabitants into common (>200,000), rare (200,000-6,600), and ultra-rare (<6,600).

^c Skewed randomization refers to unequal patient randomization ratios, e.g. 2:1, 3:1, 3:2, 2:1:1.

Abbreviations: DALY, disability-adjusted life year; FDA, US Food and Drug Administration.

	Adjusted Rate Ratio	(95% CI)	P value
Background factors			
Trial sponsor			
Industry	1	Reference	
Government	0.80	(0.57-1.13)	0.207
No. of trial sites ^a	1.001	(1.001-1.002)	0.000
No. of trial countries ^a	1.02	(1.01-1.03)	0.000
Treatment-related factors			
Indication innovativeness ^b			
Addition-to-Indication	1	Reference	
Advance-in-Indication	0.84	(0.7-1.02)	0.082
First-in-Indication	0.78	(0.63-0.98)	0.034
Mechanism of action			
Cytotoxic chemotherapy	1	Reference	
Targeted therapies	1.00	(0.75-1.33)	0.986
Immune regulators	1.08	(0.8-1.46)	0.610
Biomarker			
No	1	Reference	
Yes	0.88	(0.75-1.03)	0.102
Line of therapy			
First-line	1	Reference	
Advanced-line	0.81	(0.69-0.95)	0.010
Treatment type			
Combination therapy	1	Reference	
Monotherapy	0.81	(0.69-0.95)	0.010
Disease-related factors			
FDA Orphan Designation ^c			
Non-orphan	1	Reference	
Common orphan	0.89	(0.69-1.15)	0.356
Rare orphan	0.72	(0.61-0.86)	0.000
Ultra-rare orphan	0.30	(0.24-0.37)	0.000
FDA approval			
FDA approval type			
Standard approval	1	Reference	
Accelerated approval	1.12	(0.82-1.54)	0.465
Trial design			
Phase			
Phase ½	1	Reference	
Phase 3	1.73	(1.05-2.85)	0.030
Masking			
Open-label	1	Reference	
Double blind	1.04	(0.81-1.34)	0.745
Comparator			
Active	1	Reference	
Placebo / no treatment	0.99	(0.76-1.29)	0.933
Randomization ^d			
Equal	1	Reference	
Skewed	0.96	(0.81-1.15)	0.659
Crossover			
Not specified	1	Reference	
Allowed	1.14	(0.97-1.35)	0.116
Not allowed	1.13	(0.97-1.32)	0.116

Table e3. Multivariable Poisson regression including accelerated approval in randomized trials^a For interval-scaled variables, Poisson correlation coefficients are presented in the univariate column.^b Drugs that were the first to treat a new disease were considered as “first-in-indication”, drugs that were not the first to treat a new disease but approved under FDA priority review as “advance-in-indication”, and all others as “addition-to-indication”.^c Orphan indications were further stratified according to the number of affected US inhabitants into common (>200,000), rare (200,000-6,600), and ultra-rare (<6,600).^d Skewed randomization refers to unequal patient randomization ratios, e.g. 2:1, 3:1, 3:2, 2:1:1.

Abbreviations: FDA, US Food and Drug Administration.

	Adjusted Rate Ratio	(95% CI)	P value
Background factors			
Trial sponsor			
Industry	1	Reference	
Government	0.63	(0.23-1.77)	0.384
No. of trial sites ^a	1.007	(1.002-1.012)	0.007
No. of trial countries ^a	0.998	(0.966-1.03)	0.888
Treatment-related factors			
Indication innovativeness ^b			
Addition-to-Indication	1	Reference	
Advance-in-Indication	1.33	(0.9-1.95)	0.150
First-in-Indication	1.01	(0.65-1.57)	0.957
Mechanism of action			
Cytotoxic chemotherapy	1	Reference	
Targeted therapies	1.68	(0.83-3.37)	0.147
Immune regulators	2.40	(1.21-4.73)	0.012
Biomarker			
No	1	Reference	
Yes	0.80	(0.48-1.34)	0.391
Line of therapy			
First-line	1	Reference	
Advanced-line	1.31	(0.92-1.87)	0.133
Treatment type			
Combination therapy	1	Reference	
Monotherapy	1.39	(0.86-2.26)	0.180
Disease-related factors			
FDA Orphan Designation ^c			
Non-orphan	1	Reference	
Common orphan	0.76	(0.44-1.31)	0.321
Rare orphan	0.77	(0.55-1.09)	0.145
Ultra-rare orphan	0.62	(0.4-0.95)	0.028
FDA approval			
FDA approval type			
Standard approval	1	Reference	
Accelerated approval	1.31	(0.97-1.77)	0.079
Trial design			
Phase			
Phase 1/2	1	Reference	
Phase 3	1.29	(0.78-2.14)	0.328

Table e4. Multivariable Poisson regression including accelerated approval in single-arm trials

^a For interval-scaled variables, Poisson correlation coefficients are presented in the univariate column.

^b Drugs that were the first to treat a new disease were considered as “first-in-indication”, drugs that were not the first to treat a new disease but approved under FDA priority review as “advance-in-indication”, and all others as “addition-to-indication”.

^c Orphan indications were further stratified according to the number of affected US inhabitants into common (>200,000), rare (200,000-6,600), and ultra-rare (<6,600).

Abbreviations: FDA, US Food and Drug Administration.