Making Modeling & Simulation an Everyday Habit in Your Organization

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History of MIDD

2021 – Beyond

Accepted Standard

Integration of MIDD throughout

Development of community-wide standards for planning, data,

analysis, inference, and reporting

Approaching Mainstream

Routine application of pharmacometrics, and PBPK for DDIs

Early applications of semi-mechanistic and mechanistic modeling in review

Regulatory acceptance of DDT

Incorporation of MIDD principles in

PDUFA VI – MIDD

Application of QCP and PBPK in generic drug development

Education and training in emerging

Early applications – Quantitative Systems Intelligence/Machine Learning Pharmacology, PBBM RWD/RWE, etc

Madabushi, R., Seo, P., Zhao, L. et al. Review: Role of Model-Informed Drug Development Approaches in the Lifecycle of Drug Development and Regulatory Decision-Making. Pharm Res 39, 1669–1680 (2022). https://doi.org/10.1007/s11095-022-03288-w





2011 - 2020

2001 - 2010

popPK, D/R, E/R,

EOP2A meeting

Early days of PBPK

research and application

Pharmacometrics (DPM)

Guidances

Division of

1991 - 2000

Early Days

Pharmacometrics Group

IVIVC, PK/PD,

popPK

Rapid Growth

CTS and disease models

clinical guidance

Global harmonisation Dedicated pathways for regulatory

engagement on MIDD

the drug development

Systematic management of information and knowledge

areas - Artificial

MIDD Conundrum



So how do we make it all make sense?

- 4 questions to ALWAYS ask in order to answer your final question
 - What?
 - Why?
 - How?
 - When?
- If you can answer these questions is should help you to determine the best approach to use





WHAT: What Data do you have available?





WHY: Why are we interested in building a model?



HOW: How will this model be used?



Regulatory Submission

- Less risk tolerant
- Greater scrutiny



Internal Decision Making

- More risk tolerant
- Use whatever tools needed to formulate a path moving forward (might be multifaceted)



Innovation

- Willing to take optimal risk
- Want to make a difference
- Challenge status quo





How will this model be used? Regulatory Submission

HOW: How will this model be used?

Supplement Article

Application of PBPK Modeling and Simulation for Regulatory Decision Making and Its Impact on US Prescribing Information: An Update on the 2018-2019 Submissions to the US FDA's Office of Clinical Pharmacology The journal of Clinical Pharmacology 2020, 69(51) 5160–5178

r and The journal of Chical Parametology 2020,60(3):16(4)-378 200,60(3):16(4)-378 200,60(3)

Xinyuan Zhang, PhD, Yuching Yang, PhD, Manuela Grimstein, PhD, Jianghong Fan, PhD, Joseph A. Grillo, PharmD, Shiew-Mei Huang, PhD, Hao Zhu, PhD, and Yaning Wang, PhD



Figure 3. Distribution of physiologically based pharmacokinetic submissions by application areas (2018-2019). DDI-ARA, acid-reducing agent-mediated drug-drug interaction; DDI-enzyme, enzyme-mediated drug-drug interaction; DDI-transporter, transporter-mediated drug-drug interaction; HI, hepatic impairment; peds, pediatrics; PGx, pharmacogenomics; RI, renal impairment.

> Zhang et al. J Clin Pharm 2020



13 December 2018 EMA/CHMP/458101/2016 Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)

Guideline on the reporting of physiologically based pharmacokinetic (PBPK) modelling and simulation

Draft agreed by Modelling and Simulation Working Group	April 2016
Draft agreed by Pharmacokinetics Working Party	May 2016
Adopted by CHMP for release for consultation	21 July 2016
Start of public consultation	29 July 2016
End of consultation (deadline for comments)	31 January 2017
Agreed by Modelling and Simulation Working Group	October 2018
Agreed by Pharmacokinetics Working Party	October 2018
Adopted by CHMP	13 December 2018
Date of coming into effect	1 July 2019

<u>nload</u>

https://www.ida.gov/mer/ 1/142500/download



SimulationsPlus MIDDE Medel Informed Drug Development + 202 Co

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How will this model be used? Internal Decision Making

HOW: How will this model be used?, cont'd





(b)

NDAs/BLAs 15%

> PINDs/INDs 85%



2018

2019

2020

Bai JPF, Earp JC, Florian J, et al. Quantitative systems pharmacology: Landscape analysis of regulatory submissions to the US Food and Drug Administration. *CPT Pharmacometrics Syst Pharmacol*. 2021;10(12):1479-1484. doi:10.1002/psp4.12709





11 | NASDAQ: SLP

2015

2016

Year

2017

How will this model be used? Innovation

HOW: How will this model be used?, cont'd

Clinical variance in CAR-T pharmacology deconvoluted using a mathematical model of T cell regulatory control

Objectives:

effi of 1 coc trai this Me diff opt rep pop res Res prir ma por sug and var

Ob

Application of Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning for Precision Medicine

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) – in collaboration with the University of Maryland Center of Excellence in Regulatory Science and Innovation (M-CERSI) – will host a one-day virtual public workshop entitled "Application of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning for Precision Medicine" on **Friday, February 17, 2023**.

The purpose of this workshop is to review current methodologies, opportunities, challenges, and best practices to address the rapidly changing landscape of artificial intelligence and machine learning in the setting of drug development and precision medicine.

dose escalation of Abecma in multiple myeloma.

Conclusions: To understand the drivers of exposure and response to CAR-T cell therapy we used a combination of mathematical modelling, bioinformatics, and machine learning to integrate disparate clinical datasets. Our QSP model predicts that memory cell turnover and cytotoxic potential are cell-intrinsic drivers of response, confirmed by bulk and single-cell RNA sequencing. Our machine learning classifier accurately predicts outcomes from pre-infusion transcriptomes, suggesting that CAR-T efficacy is primarily cell product intrinsic. Additional pharmacological variance predictively arises from cellular interactions with patient tumors. ef Counsides in Population Models Empowered by Machine Learning, "Journal of Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacokin

Although machine learning (ML) has been identified as a nowerful tool in many areas of drug development



HOW: How will this model be used?, cont'd

ADMET Predictor®

Flagship machine learning platform for ADMET modeling

ADMET Predictor® leads with unique capabilities for discovery PK assessment and deployment to medicinal chemistry and DMPK teams!

> ADMET Predictor[®] is a machine learning software tool that quickly and accurately predicts over 175 properties, including solubility, logP, pKa, and sites of CYP metabolism, integrating market-leading ADMET modeling with compound design, data analysis, SAR, and cheminformatics capabilities to support scientists across computational chemistry, medicinal chemistry, DMPK, and other disciplines





WHEN: When do you need to results by?

- Two weeks?
- One to two months?
- Six months?
- A year from now?





Tips for Successful Implementation of MIDD Approaches







Thank You!

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