

A flexible non-parametric dose-finding design for Phase II clinical trials

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Consider a **small population** sequential Phase II trial with **two arms** and **binary outcomes** which aims to find the **superior arm**.



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- 6 successes on 2st arm



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“Earn vs Learn“ trade-off



Motivation (II)

① Option 1. Earn

Assign a next patients to 2nd arm



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Challenges:

- Unethical (low number of treated patients)



Current approaches

- Fixed randomization
- Thompson Sampling (proportional to a probability being the best)
Low expected number of successes



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- Fixed randomization
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Low expected number of successes
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Low statistical power, high variance of the expected number of success
- Optimal multi-arm bandit (MAB) and the dynamic programming
Low statistical power



Back to information measures

The Shannon information (entropy)

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Q: Can we quantify this interest in the information measure?



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Due to ethical constraints we concentrate on the question (ii) alone and on the corresponding measure of the information

$$h_{\phi}(f) - h(f)$$



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Beta-form of the *weight function*

$$\phi_n(\mathbf{p}) = C(x, \gamma, n) p^{\gamma n^\kappa} (1 - p)^{(1-\gamma)n^\kappa}$$



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Theorem

Let $h(f_n)$ and $h^{\phi_n}(f_n)$ be the standard and weighted differential entropies.
Then,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left([h^{\phi_n}(f_n) - h(f_n)] - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{(\alpha - \gamma)^2}{\alpha(1 - \alpha)} \right) n^{2\kappa - 1} + \omega \right) = 0$$

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'Plug-in' modal estimator of a success probability of the arm j

$$\hat{p}_{n_j} = \frac{x_j + \nu_j}{n_j + \beta_j}, \quad j = 1, \dots, m$$



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Arm selection algorithm:

- 1 Start from $\hat{\delta}_{\beta_i}^{(\kappa)}$, $i = 1, \dots, m$
- 2 Observed n_i and x_i outcomes for the arm A_i , $i = 1, \dots, m$
- 3 Arm A_j is selected if it satisfies

$$\hat{\delta}_{n_j}^{(\kappa)} = \inf_{i=1, \dots, m} \hat{\delta}_{n_i}^{(\kappa)}.$$

- 4 Repeat 2-3 until the total number of patients is reached.



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Alternative: Constrained rand. dynamic programming (Williamson et.al, 2016)

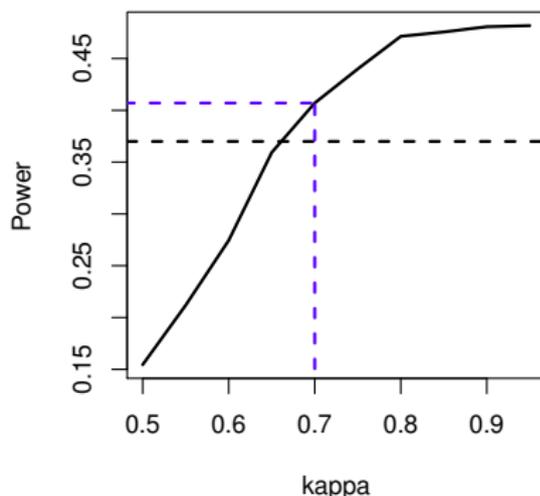
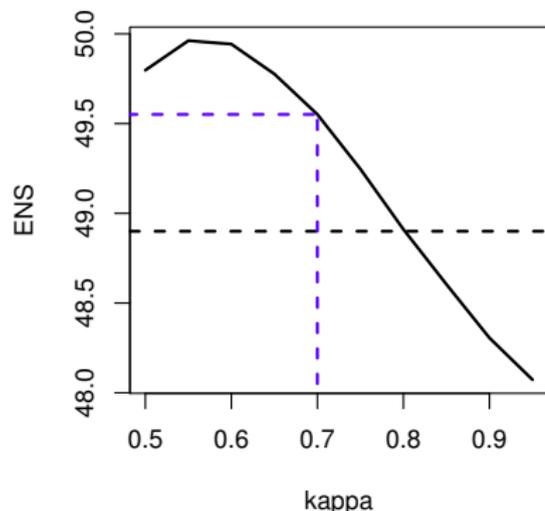


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Hypothesis $H_0 : p_0 \geq p_i$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$

with the family-wise error rate calculated at $p_0 = \dots = p_3 = 0.3$



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We study:

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Comparators:

- MAB approach based on the Gittins index
- Fixed randomization



Numerical study. Results

Trial 1

Method	$H_0 : p_0 = p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = 0.3$			$H_1 : p_0 = p_1 = p_2 = 0.3, p_3 = 0.5$		
	α	$p^*(s.e)$	ENS(s.e.)	$(1 - \eta)$	$p^*(s.e.)$	ENS (s.e.)
MAB	0.05	0.25 (0.18)	126.7 (9.4)	0.43	0.83 (0.10)	198.3 (13.7)
WE ($\kappa = 0.55$)	0.05	0.22 (0.20)	126.9 (9.4)	0.55	0.83 (0.18)	197.1 (17.8)



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FR	0.05	0.25 (0.02)	126.9 (9.4)	0.82	0.25 (0.02)	147.9 (9.6)
WE ($\kappa = 0.65$)	0.05	0.23 (0.13)	126.9 (9.4)	0.87	0.74 (0.10)	189.3 (13.7)



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	α	$p^*(s.e)$	ENS(s.e.)	$(1 - \eta)$	$p^*(s.e.)$	ENS (s.e.)
MAB	0.00	0.25 (0.13)	24.0 (4.10)	0.00	0.49 (0.21)	41.6 (5.4)
WE ($\kappa = 0.55$)	0.01	0.20 (0.15)	24.0 (4.10)	0.11	0.50 (0.27)	40.7 (5.9)



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WE ($\kappa = 0.65$)	0.05	0.24 (0.07)	24.0 (4.05)	0.52	0.47 (0.21)	40.2 (4.8)



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Power	higher	same
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- Can be applied to any trial with the target $\gamma \in (0, 1)$
- Theoretical result: the design is consistent
- The criterion can be generalized for multinomial outcomes

