



# RPACT - R Package for Adaptive Clinical Trials



**Kaspar Rufibach**  
**Methods, Collaboration & Outreach Group**  
**Department of Biostatistics, Roche Basel**

PSI webinar, 4th July 2019

# Disclaimer

I was a member of the consortium that organized funding to develop the rpact R package.

Roche has collaborated with RPACT (=the company) in amending the initial version of the package, and paid for this service.

I have **no ties to the company RPACT beyond that.**

# Key adaptations

Key adaptations:

- Set sample size to 0 after interim analysis  $\Rightarrow$  **group-sequential** designs.
- Sample size **re-estimation**.
- Subgroup **enrichment**.
- **Multiarm** trial  $\Rightarrow$  drop arm(s) after interim.

Features:

- Potentially on **surrogate** endpoint for time-to-event endpoint.
- Sample size planning, simulation, and analysis.
- Binary, continuous, time-to-event.

# Focus

rpact: R package for

- **Design, simulation, and analysis of confirmatory adaptive clinical trials** with continuous, binary, and survival endpoints,
- based on monograph [Wassmer and Brannath \(2016\)](#),
- <https://cran.r-project.org/package=rpact>.

Focus of rpact:

- **Usability**: very few basic functions.
- **“Clean code”** – intuitively understandable.
- Unit testing, summarized in comprehensive **validation document** (for prime members only).

## Available in rpact

Adaptation	Sample size planning			Analysis		
	Bin	Cont	T2E	Bin	Cont	T2E
Group-sequential	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sample size re-estimation	–	–	–	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>
Subgroup enrichment			<b>B</b> , planned Q3 2019			
Multiarml trial			<b>B</b> , planned Q3 2019			

- A** Fisher combination test, inverse Normal combination test.
- B** Comprehensive engine to optimize operating characteristics, incl. using surrogate endpoint for time-to-event endpoint.

## Design and analyze trial with interim stages

For continuous, binary, and time-to-event endpoints:

- Simulation of trials with continuous, binary, and survival endpoints (incl. non-PH scenarios),
- group-sequential tests,
- repeated confidence intervals,  $p$ -values,
- confidence intervals and  $p$ -values for **final stage**,
- inverse normal combination test,
- Fisher's combination test,
- conditional power,
- conditional rejection probability Müller and Schäfer (2001),

Comprehensive overview of functionality of rpact:

<https://www.rpact.com/r-package>.

# Implementation aspects

## Validation:

- Results checked against other softwares and/or literature.
- Comprehensive validation documentation available (prime members).
  - user requirements specification,
  - functional specification,
  - technical design specification,
  - test plan,
  - installation guides,
  - user guides, and
  - release notes.
- Compliant to **FDA/GxP guidelines** and validation process of Base R, <https://www.r-project.org/doc/R-FDA.pdf>.
- **Independent** of any other R package.

## Shiny app:

- Available soon.
- Will run on RPACT server, no need to install anything.

# Example

- 1 Load rpact package
- 2 Overview of relevant rpact functions
- 3 Specifying survival distributions in rpact
- 4 Specifying dropout in rpact
- 5 Specifying accrual in rpact
- 6 Sample size calculation for superiority trials without interim analyses
- 7 Sample size calculation for non-inferiority trials without interim analyses
- 8 Sample size calculation for trials with interim analyses
- 9 Power calculation
- 10 Prediction of number of events over time
- 11 Interim analyses for multiple time-to-event endpoints
- 12 Extracting information from rpact objects



rpact: Confirmatory Adaptive Clinical Trial Design and Analysis

## Designing group-sequential trials with two groups and a survival endpoint with rpact

Marcel Wolbers, Gernot Wassmer, and Friedrich Pahlke

Last change: 28 Juni, 2019

This R markdown file provides examples for designing trials with survival endpoints with rpact. These examples are not intended to replace the official rpact documentation and help pages but rather to supplement them. They also only cover a selection of all rpact features.

General convention: In rpact, arguments containing the **index "2"** always refer to the **control group**, **"1"** refer to the **intervention group**, and **treatment effects compare treatment versus control**.

### 1 Load rpact package

```
# Load rpact
library(rpact)
packageVersion("rpact") # version should be version 2.0.1 or later
```

```
## [1] '2.0.1.9003'
```

[https://vignettes.rpact.org/html/rpact\\_survival\\_examples.html](https://vignettes.rpact.org/html/rpact_survival_examples.html)



## Further materials and packages

Extensive **vignettes** documenting planning, simulation, and analysis of group-sequential trials: <https://www.rpact.org/vignettes>.

Other relevant packages:

- **gsDesign** Anderson (2016),
- **asd** Parsons (2016),
- <http://www.rctdesign.org>,
- <http://www.medianainc.com>,
- **adaptTest**, **ADCT**, **AGSDest**, **ASSISTant**, **GroupSeq**, **gsbDesign**, **GSED**, **interAdapt**, **ldbounds**, **OneArmPhaseTwoStudy**, **PwrGsd**, **seqmon**, **spass**, **DoseFinding**. Search of packages courtesy of RPACT.
- Further packages for early-phase dose-finding.

# Conclusions

## Conclusions:

- **High-quality open-source validated** software for many adaptive designs is available - and the amount is growing!
- rpact consortium: potential as funding model for open-source software.
- rpact being open source facilitates pick-up of methods also outside pharma industry, e.g. in academic or collaborative groups.

**Thank you for your attention.**

# Backup

- ① `rpact` [www.rpact.org](http://www.rpact.org): Comprehensive validated R package that enables
  - design, simulation, and analysis of confirmatory adaptive group sequential designs,
  - implements methods in [Wassmer and Brannath \(2016\)](#).
- ② Company RPACT [www.rpact.com](http://www.rpact.com) provides
  - consultancy and training for adaptive designs,
  - offers software solutions for adaptive designs,
  - performs simulation reports for assessing sample size and design characteristics of adaptive designs,

all using R.

<https://cran.r-project.org/package=rpact>

## rpact concept

Members of consortium pay yearly fee for development and maintenance of rpact:

- General member: 5000 Euro / year 1st year, then 50% of that.
- Prime member: 10000 Euro / year 1st year, then 50% of that. Added benefits (among others): Training at site, validation documentation.

rpact package freely available on CRAN in any case.

3rd July 2019: 15 members of consortium listed on [www.rpact.org](http://www.rpact.org).

# Membership options

RPACT Services		Level of membership	
		General	Prime
Maintenance	Guaranteed maintenance, e.g. adaption to new R versions	✓	✓
	Free-of-charge technical software support via priority handling of written support requests to software owners hotline	✓	✓
Learning and training materials	Annual one-day RPACT package training meeting organized by the consortium leadership (free-of-charge for 2 participants)	✓	✓
	RPACT package training at a company site (free-of-charge for unlimited number of participants)	✗	✓
	Access to extended manuals, best practice descriptions and additional examples	✗	✓
RPACT package functionalities and usability	Actively plan capabilities and extensions of the software functionality	✗	✓
	Review user requirements specifications	✗	✓
	Review training material	✗	✓
	Test beta versions	✗	✓
	Access to written know-how and documents dealing with the formal validation of a R package	✗	✓
	Provide feedback on usability in the drug development practice	✗	✓
Options*	Customized design: company internal graphical user interfaces (GUI) with forms for the most frequently used functions	✗	✓
	Customer adaptations: "private" extensions, e.g. R programs for customer-specific needs which use the RPACT package	✗	✓
	Implementation of customer-specific sample programs	✗	✓
	Automation: implementation of frequent workflows / processes	✗	✓
	Setup of a validated user environment, e.g. with ValidR	✗	✓

\* Available at an extra charge only for prime members

## Group-sequential tests

- O'Brien & Fleming, Pocock,
- Wang & Tsiatis  $\Delta$ -class,
- Haybittle & Peto,
- $\alpha$ -spending approaches,
- $\beta$ -spending approaches,
- optimum designs within  $\Delta$ -class,
- Non-binding and binding futility bounds.



## Fisher's combination test

- Arbitrary information rates,
- Methods of [Bauer and Köhne \(1994\)](#) and [Bauer and Röhmel \(1995\)](#),
- $\alpha$ -spending type approach,
- non-binding and binding futility bounds.

# References I

- ▶ Anderson, K. (2016). *gsDesign: Group Sequential Design*. R package version 3.0-1. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=gsDesign>
- ▶ Bauer, P. and Köhne, K. (1994). Evaluation of experiments with adaptive interim analyses. *Biometrics*, **50**(4), 1029–1041.
- ▶ Bauer, P. and Röhmel, J. (1995). An adaptive method for establishing a dose-response relationship. *Stat Med*, **14**(14), 1595–1607.
- ▶ Müller, H. H. and Schäfer, H. (2001). Adaptive group sequential designs for clinical trials: combining the advantages of adaptive and of classical group sequential approaches. *Biometrics*, **57**(3), 886–891.
- ▶ Parsons, N. (2016). *asd: Simulations for Adaptive Seamless Designs*. R package version 2.2. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=asd>
- ▶ Wassmer, G. and Brannath, W. (2016). *Group Sequential and Confirmatory Adaptive Designs in Clinical Trials*. Springer.

# *Doing now what patients need next*

**R version and packages used to generate these slides:**

R version: R version 3.6.0 (2019-04-26)

Base packages: stats / graphics / grDevices / utils / datasets / methods / base

Other packages: rpact

This document was generated on 2019-07-03 at 14:38:03.