

CORE-IBD

A Multidisciplinary International Consensus Initiative to Develop a Core Outcome Set for Randomized Controlled Trials in Inflammatory Bowel Disease

Christopher Ma, MD MPH FRCPC Division of Gastroenterology & Hepatology Departments of Medicine & Community Health Sciences





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Disclosures & Territorial Acknowledgments

- Consulting: AbbVie, Alimentiv, American College of Gastroenterology, Amgen, AVIR
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We would like to acknowledge the traditional territories of the people of the Treaty 7 region in Southern Alberta, which includes the Blackfoot Confederacy (comprising the Siksika, Piikani, and Kainai First Nations), as well as the Tsuut'ina First Nation, and the Stoney Nakoda (including the Chiniki, Bearspaw, and Wesley First Nations). The City of Calgary is also home to Métis Nation of Alberta, Region 3.





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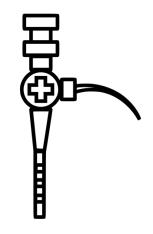
Christopher Ma, Jurij Hanzel, Remo Panaccione, William J. Sandborn, Geert R. D'Haens, Vineet Ahuja, Raja Atreya, Charles N. Bernstein, Peter Bossuyt, Brian Bressler, Robert V. Bryant, Benjamin Cohen, Jean-Frederic Colombel, Silvio Danese, Axel Dignass, Marla C. Dubinsky, Phillip R. Fleshner, Richard B. Gearry, Stephen B. Hanauer, Ailsa Hart, Paulo G. Kotze, Torsten Kucharzik, Peter L. Lakatos, Rupert W. Leong, Fernando Magro, Julian Panes, Laurent Peyrin-Biroulet, Zhihua Ran, Miguel Regueiro, Siddharth Singh, Antonino Spinelli, A. Hillary Steinhart, Simon P. Travis, C. Janneke van der Woude, Bruce Yacyshyn, Takayuki Yamamoto, Matthieu Allez, Willem A. Bemelman, Amy L. Lightner, Edouard Louis, David T. Rubin, Ellen J. Scherl, Corey A. Siegel, Mark S. Silverberg, Severine Vermeire, Claire E. Parker, Stephanie C. McFarlane, Leonardo Guizzetti, Michelle I. Smith, Niels Vande Casteele, Brian G. Feagan, and Vipul Jairath

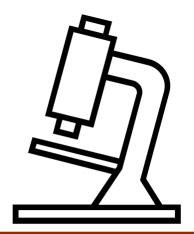
Gastroenterology. 2022;163(4):950-964













Shifting from symptom-based to objective disease measures

Patients are qualified for trials differently now

Targeting deeper levels of remission

Capturing the patient experience







Operating properties of outcome measures influences trial efficiency



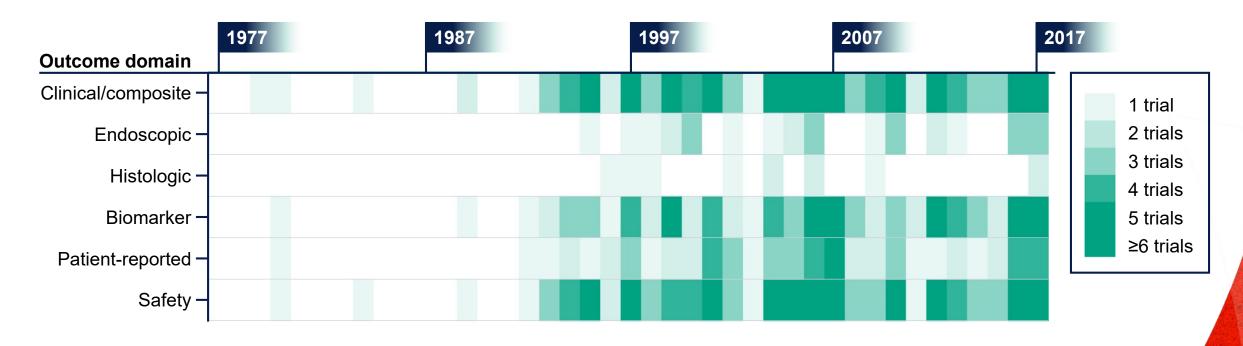
Relevant endpoints shape clinical practice



Outcome choices influence payer and regulatory policy

Insufficient attention has been paid to standardizing outcome assessments in IBD RCTs



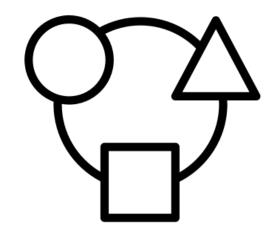


Evolution towards endoscopic, histologic, and biomarker-based endpoints of remission >30 different definitions of remission in UC trials²

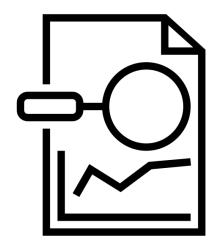
Ma C et al. Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2018;16(9):1407–1419;
 Ma C et al. Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2018;16(5):637–647.

Standardizing outcome measures in a COS





Reduces heterogeneity in outcome reporting



Reduces the risk of reporting bias



Increases quality and validity of evidence synthesis

Methods





Scope

Randomized controlled trials Pharmacologic interventions Adult patients with CD/UC

Surgical interventions
Pediatric patients
Other phenotypes (e.g. perianal)

Phase 1 Outcome System

Outcome Identification

Systematic reviews



Phase 2

Patient Engagement

- Online survey
- Semi-structured interviews



Phase 3

Core Outcome Voting

• Two-round Delphi survey



Phase 4

Core Outcome Ratification

Consensus meetings









Core Outcome Voting





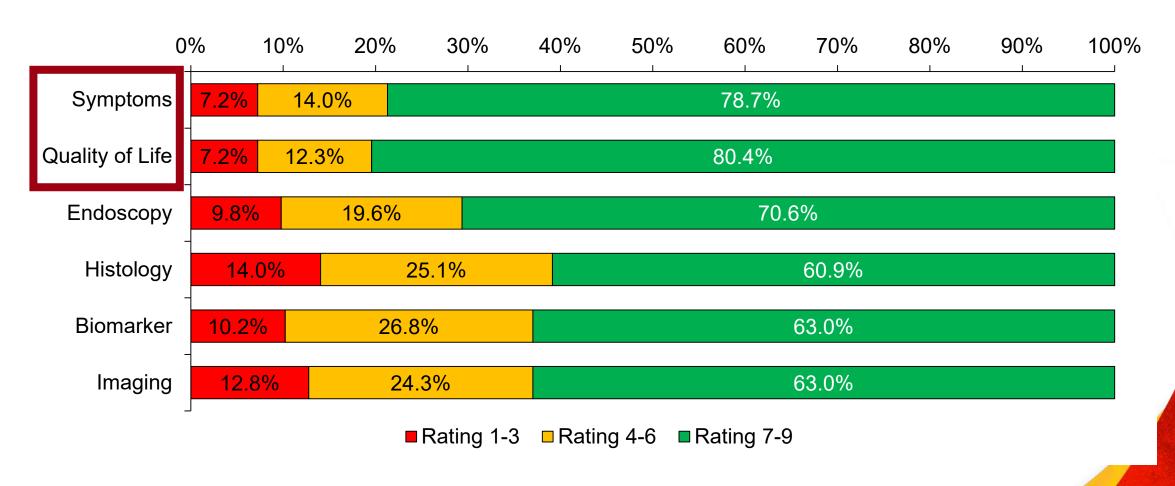
1-3
Item not critical for inclusion

4-6 Uncertain 7-9
Item critical for inclusion in the COS

≥70% voting in the 7-9 range and <15% voting in the 1-3 range

What matters to patients?







3





Round 1: 475 statements

Round 2: 228 statements

Round 3: 111 statements

Radiographic outcomes not considered core domain in 2022



Configuration of Outcomes in Crohn's Disease

Outcome Domain	Outcome Measures
PROs	PRO2: stool frequency + abdominal pain CDAI
Endoscopy	SES-CD Endoscopic remission, defined by absence of ulcers
Biomarkers	CRP & FCAL Biomarker remission and response
Overall Configuration	Coprimary outcome of symptomatic remission + endoscopic response Secondary outcome of corticosteroid-free remission in both induction and maintenance

Controversies and Future Directions in Crohn's Disease





- Validation of PRO
 - Liquid stool frequency, anxiety, fatigue, sleep quality, sexual dysfunction, dietary modifications



- Ulcer-free endoscopy
 - Is it attainable?
 - Should we differentiate endoscopic healing by anatomy



- Histopathology in CD
 - Appropriate definitions and sampling protocol



- Configuration in CD
 - What is steroid-free responsiveness?



Configuration of Outcomes in Ulcerative Colitis

Outcome Domain	Outcomes
PROs	Adapted 9-point Mayo Clinic Score Remission requiring rectal bleeding = 0, stool frequency ≤ 1 Fecal urgency
Endoscopy	Flexible sigmoidoscopy Endoscopic remission, modified Mayo Endoscopy Subscore = 0
Biomarkers	FCAL < 150 ug/g
Histopathology	RHI or Geboes Score RHI < 3 or GS < 3.0 (absence of neutrophils in lamina propria)
Overall Configuration	Composite primary outcome defined by PROs and endoscopy

Controversies and Future Directions in Ulcerative Colitis





- Validation of PRO
 - Role of fecal urgency and measuring urgency symptoms



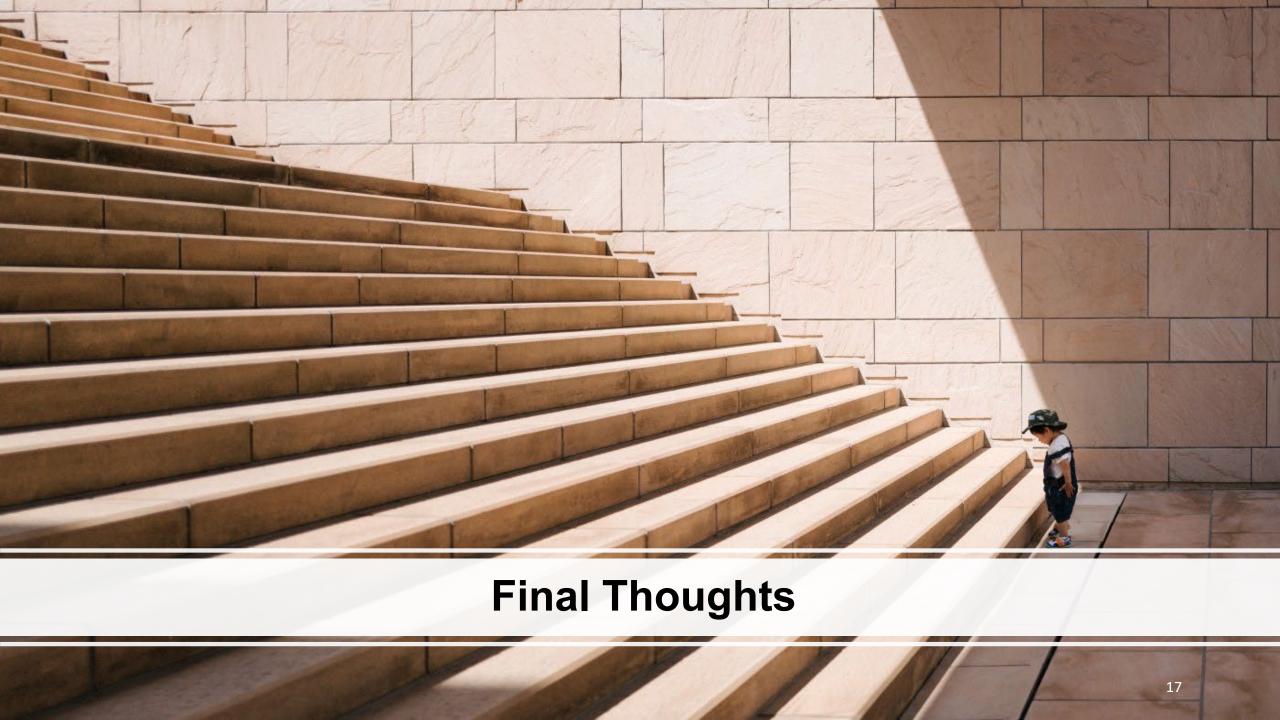
- Endoscopic evaluation
 - Is sigmoidoscopy sufficient?
 - MES vs. UCEIS, paradigms for central reading



- Histopathology in UC
 - RHI or Geboes score included over NHI, histopathology reading paradigms
 - Defined by absence of neutrophils



- Configuration in CD
 - Defining steroid-free remission















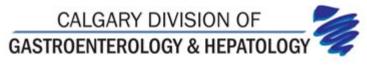












DoM