

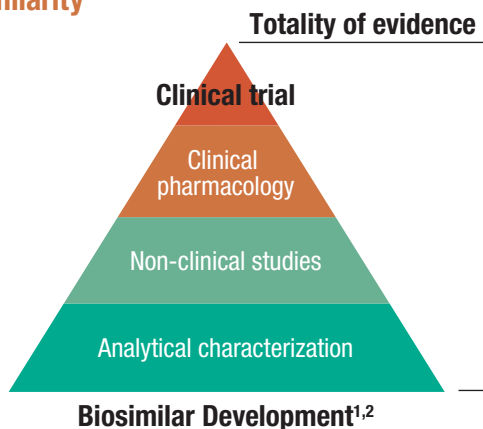
Biosimilars

Hot Topic: Statistical Considerations for Biosimilar Equivalence Trials

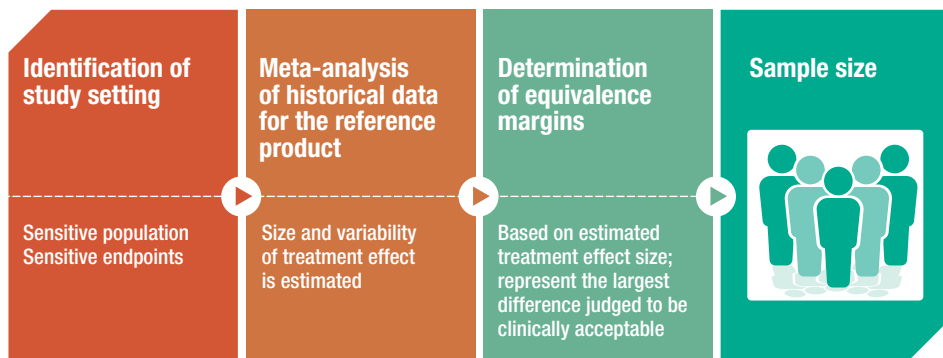


A Comparative Clinical Efficacy and Safety Assessment is the Final Stage of Demonstrating Biosimilarity

- Biosimilars are approved based on the totality of evidence^{1,2}
- The clinical trial aims to confirm that there are **no clinically meaningful differences** between a biosimilar and its reference product in a sensitive patient population using a sensitive endpoint^{1,2}
- The trial will also assess safety outcomes^{1,2}
- **Equivalence trials are recommended** to confirm biosimilarity^{1,2}



During Equivalence Trial Design, a Step-by-step Approach is Used to Determine Equivalence Margins and Sample Size^{3,4}



Equivalence margins are determined independently for each proposed biosimilar, following discussion and agreement between regulators and the biosimilar developer.²



There are Two Common Statistical Measures Used to Assess Biosimilarity³

Risk difference (RD)

% of patients reaching endpoint with biosimilar – % reaching endpoint with reference product

- If drugs have the same efficacy, RD=0



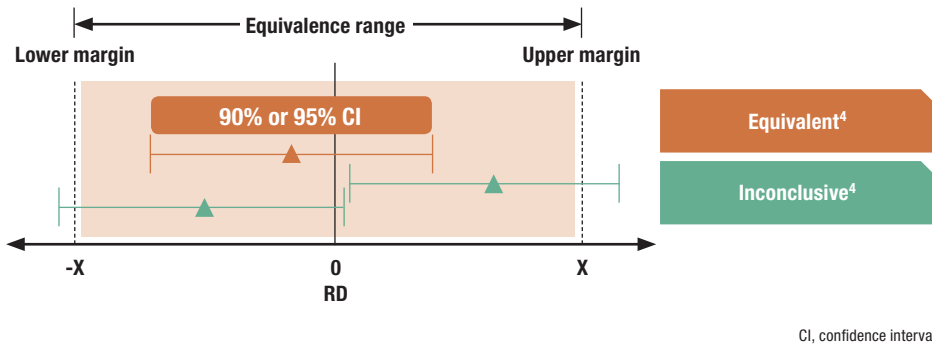
Risk ratio (RR)

$\frac{\% \text{ of patients reaching endpoint with biosimilar}}{\% \text{ reaching endpoint with reference product}}$

- If drugs have the same efficacy, RR=1



The Outcomes of RD and RR Analyses are Determined by the Predefined Equivalence Margins^{1,2,5}



Comparative clinical efficacy is shown by demonstrating that the two-sided CI for RR or RD falls within the predefined equivalence margins.^{3,4,6}

References

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