

Evaluation of Negative Control Selection as Method to Control for Systematic Bias in Real-World Assessment of Drug Benefits: REWARD-B Platform

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INTRO

- The **Real-World Assessment of Drug Benefits (REWARD-B) platform** utilizes a self-controlled cohort design to find associations between all drugs and all conditions as way to discover unknown benefits of existing therapies and requires negative control calibration to produce valid results.
- Self-controlled study designs produce less biased estimates than other study designs yet, remain prone to systematic bias.
- Applying negative controls is an effective way to control for systematic bias.
- However, manual selection of controls can be time consuming, resource-intensive, and prone to human error.
- The purpose of this research is to compare the performance of automated selection of negative control sets versus a hand curated set.

METHODS

- Benefits of existing medications for incident Bipolar Disorder were examined utilizing the REWARD-B platform.
- Analyses were performed in IBM MarketScan® Commercial Database (CCAE). Incident rate ratios were calculated, and calibrated p-values were generated by estimating the systematic error distribution using four sets of negative controls: three automated and one manually curated (Table 1).

Table 1: Description of Negative Control Sets

Negative Control Set	Description
Set 1	All drugs ^a
Set 2	All drugs with removal of ATC level 2 drug classes used to potentially treat Bipolar Disorder ^b
Set 3	Automated data processing and classification procedure ^c
Set 4	Manually curated and adjudicated ^d

a All drugs present in data, according to RxNorm, assuming that the probability of a causal relationship between any random medication and outcome is low.
b ATC classes removed: N03-Antiepileptics, N05-Psycholeptics, N06-Pyschoanaleptics
c Method previously developed & validated by Voss et al.- combines an automated search of literature, spontaneous reports, and product labels. Negative controls are selected when no evidence between medication and condition of interest exists.
d Adjudicated list of negative exposure controls (drugs not believed to cause Bipolar Disorder) reviewed by 2 clinicians

RESULTS

- A total of 2,592 medications were evaluated.
- The uncalibrated results using set 1 showed 15% (n=388) of medications had a statistical association with Bipolar Disorder (p<0.05), which is higher than the expected 5%, indicating bias in the study design (Figure 1); similar proportions were found in other sets.
- Results from each of the four negative control sets demonstrated strong negative bias and were similar between each of the 3 automated sets and the manually curated set (Figure 1).

Automated methods to generate negative controls for self-controlled cohort designs produce reliable results quickly.

CONCLUSION

- Empirical calibration is necessary to adjust for systematic bias that arises from the self-controlled cohort design.
- When applied to the REWARD-B platform, we demonstrated that automated procedures used to generate negative controls perform as well as manually generated negative controls, while taking only a fraction of the time to implement.
- Further research is needed to explore these findings in other disease areas and for negative control outcomes.

RESULTS

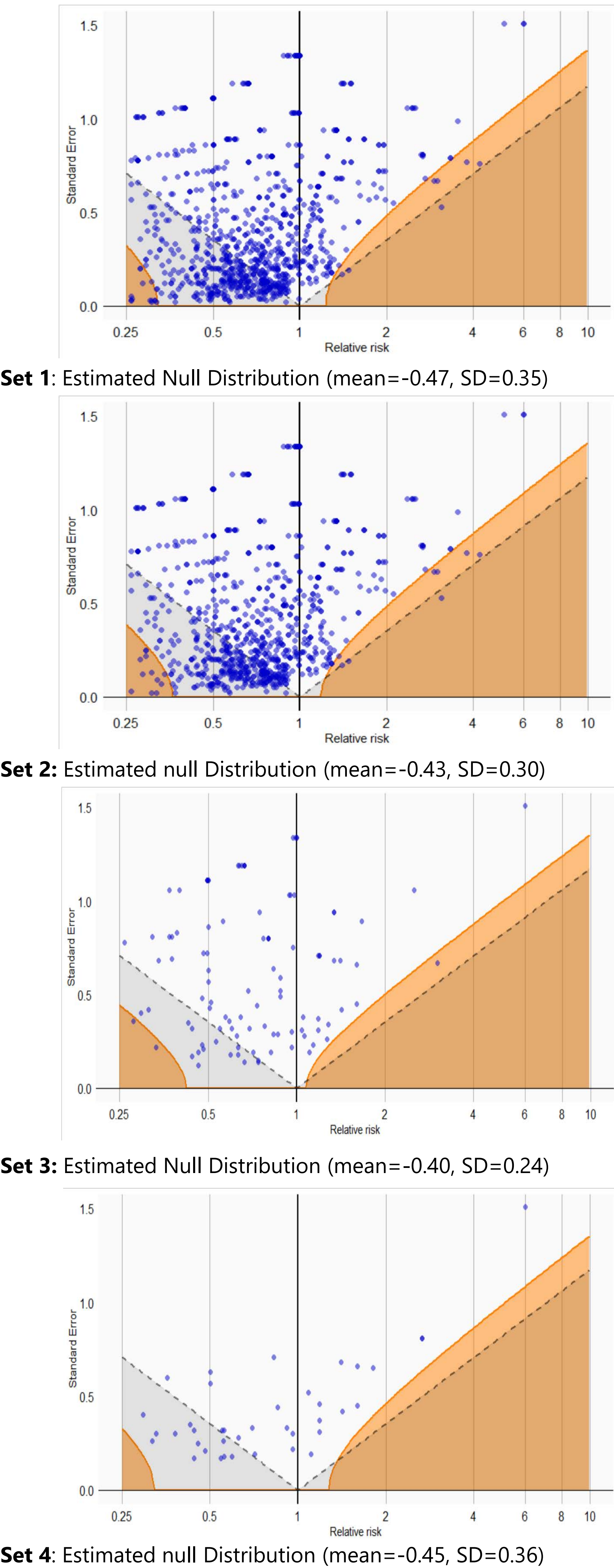


Figure 1. Null distribution plot and summary statistics for the negative control sets evaluated. Estimates below the gray dashed lines have an uncalibrated p-value <0.05. Estimates within the orange areas have a calibrated p-value <0.05.

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