



BIOMARKERS IN HEALTH CARE AND RESEARCH



Health Care



Blood pressure



Blood glucose

Research



Tumor markers in cancer research



Interleukins in inflammation research



IMPROVING DRUG DEVELOPMENT

Drug Development Continuum

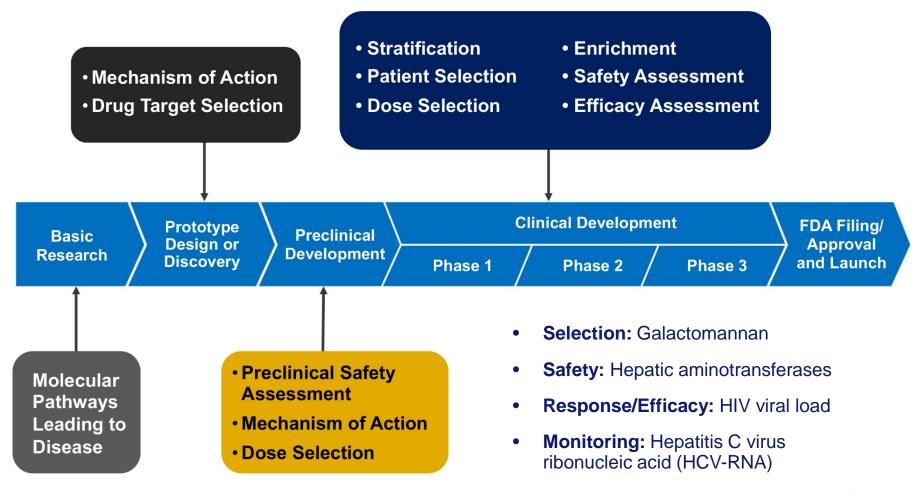
Basic Research	Prototype Design or Discovery	Preclinical Development	Clinical Development			FDA Filing/	
			Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	and Launch	

Biomarkers can:

- Monitor the safety of a therapy
- Determine if a treatment is having the desired effect on the body
- Predict patients who might respond better to a drug from a safety or efficacy perspective
- Potentially enable time and cost savings in clinical trials



BIOMARKERS: DRUG DEVELOPMENT





BIOMARKERS USED AS OUTCOMES

Conventional approach:

- Measures performance of novel therapies using clinical outcomes, such as mortality or disease progression.
- Accruing enough information for clinical endpoints may take many years.

Biomarker-driven approach:

- Biomarkers can sometimes predict drug efficacy more quickly than conventional clinical endpoints.
- Potential to accelerate product development in certain disease areas.





Examples of Biomarkers Used as Outcomes in Development of FDA-Approved New Molecular Entities (NMEs) and New Biological Therapeutics (October 2007 to December 2015)

Therapeutic Area	Biomarker
Anesthesiology	T1*; magnitude of T4/T1* ratio by acceleromyography
Cardiology	Blood pressure
	Serum low-density lipoprotein (LDL-C)
Hematology	Hemoglobin
	Platelet count
	Ecarin clotting time; activated partial thromboplastin time; thrombin time; activated clotting time; plasma diluted thrombin time
	Serum ferritin
Infectious Disease	Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA*
	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-1 RNA
	Sputum culture conversion to negative
	Parasite count resolution

Access the full table: http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DevelopmentApprovalProcess/DrugDevelopmentToolsQualificationProgram/ucm483052.htm



BIOMARKER QUALIFICATION PROGRAM

- Concept: CDER developed the Biomarker
 Qualification Program to make biomarker
 data publicly available by establishing a
 biomarker's value for a particular context of
 use in drug development and regulatory
 review.
- Regulatory implication: No need to resubmit extensive data and request that the CDER review group reconsider or reconfirm the biomarker.







www.fda.gov/BiomarkerQualificationProgram