



PSC Inclusion/ Exclusion Criteria Working Group

Gideon Hirschfield University of Birmingham

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PSC Inclusion/ Exclusion Criteria Working Group

Goal:

- examine inclusion/ exclusion criteria for PSC clinical trials
- consider the evidence in support of inclusion/ exclusion criteria
- recommend standardized criteria when appropriate



Working Group Members

- Gideon Hirschfield
- Kris Kowdley
- Rob Myers
- Rich Pencek
- Steve Rossi
- David Shapiro
- Regulators



Working Group Discussion

- Reviewed the inclusion/ exclusion criteria for the AESOP study on Obeticholic Acid (OCA) by Intercept
 - Suggested that studies use a diagnosis of PSC for at least 6 months as inclusion criteria or provide a rationale for the time period since diagnosis
 - Agreed IPSCSG definitions paper will provide clarity on inclusion/ exclusion standardization



Future Topics for Discussion

- Underlying inflammatory bowel disease
- Concomitant therapies:
 - Ex: Should patients on anti-TNF should be eligible for a study?
- Frequent episodes of ascending cholangitis
- UDCA:
 - Should patients taking UDCA be included in a study?
 - Should studies that include patient's taking UDCA cap that cohort at 50%?
- Therapeutic targets within PSC



Opportunities

- Review of protocols across Industry
 - Gilead
 - NGM
 - Intercept

Shared forum to discuss openly real world issues



IPSCSG Definitions

- Delphi process
- Ongoing
- Goal is a manuscript that is a "goto" manual for PSC definitions and that aligns with forum, including working group on trial design



IPSCSG Definitions Paper Outline

Introduction and unmet need

Methodology

Delphi process

Diagnosis

Clinical presentation Laboratory markers

Imaging incl. dominant stricture

Pathology

Exclusion of secondary sclerosing cholangitis

IBD

Phenotypes-

Classical Small duct Overlap

Paediatric - Mark PSC no IBD

Staging of liver disease

Clinical endpoints

Liver transplant, liver related death, cholangitis, cirrhosis, cholangiocarcinoma, CRC

Symptoms

Post-transplant recurrence

Definitions in Context of clinical practice and trials (gaps and opportunities)



Example

Cholestatic serum liver tests are a characteristic feature of primary sclerosing cholangitis, both large and small duct disease						
:	strongly disagree □	disagree □	neutral □	agree □	strongly agree □	no opinion □
In patients with PSC, the serum liver test profile, can identify patients at greater risk of disease progression, regardless of intervention.						
;	strongly disagree □	disagree □	neutral □	agree □	strongly agree □	no opinion □
PSC can be adequately diagnosed by cholangiography and/or liver histology, in the absence of abnormal serum liver tests.						
•	strongly disagree □	disagree □	neutral □	agree □	strongly agree □	no opinion □
Serologic testing for ANCA reactivity is not specific for the diagnosis of PSC.						
;	strongly disagree □	disagree □	neutral □	agree □	strongly agree □	no opinion □



Process

- Individual leads set statements and review literature
- At least two rounds of Delphi consensus
- Face-to-face meetings
- Manuscript construction
- Aim to present to IPSCSG EASL 2018