Results of a randomized control arm are replicated by a synthetic control arm (SCA); a case study in non small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

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Objective
- To demonstrate the replicability of an RCT control arm using SCA from historical clinical trials and generate insights that allow discussion of future work.

Methods
- Creation of a synthetic control arm using historical clinical trials to augment or replace the randomized control.

Results
- Replication of overall survival (OS) in the randomized control achieved.

Conclusions
- Compared to oncology, SCA is more broadly applicable, and SCA can offer results within months.
- SCA is a valuable tool for doing pre-approval studies to understand comparative effectiveness of cancer treatments.

Future Work
- Utilization of SCA in the treatment effect can be incorporated into the design of SCA.
- Use of SCA for external validation can be a useful tool.
- Exploration of new ways to understand confidence intervals for patients who might not work.

Footnotes
- Project Data Sphere is in a partnership with the National Cancer Institute and others to make historical clinical trials data available to researchers who can use it to ask new questions about their disease and treatments.
- The following is a list of references for the project:

References
- http://labeling.pfizer.com
- 9108

Notes
- [Project Data Sphere is in a partnership with the National Cancer Institute and others to make historical clinical trials data available to researchers who can use it to ask new questions about their disease and treatments.]

Footnotes
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