Journal of Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics (2024) 51:93
https://doi.org/10.1007/s10928-024-09900-3

CORRECTION

Correction: External control arms for rare diseases: building a body of supporting evidence

Artak Khachatryan[1] · **Stephanie H Read**[1] · **Terri Madison**[1]

Published online: 19 January 2024

Correction to: Journal of Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics (2023) 50:501-506
https://doi.org/10.1007/s10928-023-09858-8

In this article, under the section heading 'Blinatumomab case study' third paragraph should have been read as below:

To provide further support of the efficacy of blinatumomab relative to existing therapies, findings from a model-based meta-analysis study ('synthetic control arm') were presented. Data from 21 clinical studies published between 1995 and 2012 were manually extracted and used to develop mixed-effects meta-analysis models. In hindsight, this process can be substantially streamlined when using databases such as Certara's Clinical Outcomes Database Explorer (CODEx) Clinical Trial Outcomes Databases [1]. The blinatumomab models were subsequently used to simulate the effect of blinatumomab relative to existing salvage therapies. The estimated CR rate of existing therapies was 13% (95% CI 4%-34%) and the odds ratio of CR for blinatumomab compared to existing therapies was 3.50 (95% CI: 1.63–8.40) [2].

References

1. Certara (2023) 19/03/2023] CODEx. ; Available from: https://codex.certara.com
2. Przepiorka D et al (2015) FDA approval: Blinatumomab. Clin Cancer Res 21(18):4035–4039

The online version of the original article can be found at https://doi.org/10.1007/s10928-023-09858-8.

✉ Artak Khachatryan
Artak.Khachatryan@certara.com

[1] Evidence and Access, Certara, UK