
Real-Time Oncology Review (RTOR) Guidance for Industry

DRAFT GUIDANCE

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For questions regarding this draft document, contact (OCE) R. Angelo De Claro at 301-796-4415 or (CBER) Office of Communication, Outreach and Development at 800-835-4709 or 240-402-8010.

**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Oncology Center of Excellence (OCE)
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)
Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER)**

**July 2022
Administrative/Procedural**

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Real-Time Oncology Review (RTOR) Guidance for Industry¹

This draft guidance, when finalized, will represent the current thinking of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA or Agency) on this topic. It does not establish any rights for any person and is not binding on FDA or the public. You can use an alternative approach if it satisfies the requirements of the applicable statutes and regulations. To discuss an alternative approach, contact the FDA staff responsible for this guidance as listed on the title page.

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this guidance is to provide recommendations to applicants on the process for submission of selected New Drug Applications (NDA) and Biologic License Applications (BLA) with oncology indications for review under the Real-Time Oncology Review (RTOR).²

This guidance does not address FDA's expedited programs such as the Fast Track Designation, Breakthrough Therapy Designation, or Priority Review Designation. Additional information on these expedited programs can be found in the *Guidance for Industry: Expedited Programs for Serious Conditions – Drugs and Biologics*.³

The contents of this document do not have the force and effect of law and are not meant to bind the public in any way, unless specifically incorporated into a contract. This document is intended only to provide clarity to the public regarding existing requirements under the law. FDA guidance documents, including this guidance, should be viewed only as recommendations, unless specific regulatory or statutory requirements are cited. The use of the word *should* in Agency guidances means that something is suggested or recommended, but not required.

II. BACKGROUND

The FDA Oncology Center of Excellence (OCE), in collaboration with the Office of Oncologic Diseases (OOD), commenced the RTOR program in February 2018 to facilitate earlier submission of top-line results (i.e., efficacy and safety results from clinical studies before the

¹ This guidance has been prepared by the Oncology Center of Excellence in consultation with the Office of Oncologic Diseases in the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER), and Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER) at the Food and Drug Administration.

² Real-Time Oncology Review Program: <https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/oncology-center-excellence/real-time-oncology-review-pilot-program>.

³ We update guidances periodically. For the most recent version of a guidance, check the FDA guidance web page at <https://www.fda.gov/RegulatoryInformation/Guidances/default.htm>.

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38 study report is completed) and datasets, after database lock, to support an earlier start to the FDA
39 application review.⁴ Initially, only supplemental oncology drug⁵ applications (to add new
40 indications, dosing regimens, or other clinical information to the prescribing information) were
41 reviewed under RTOR. Later the program was expanded to include select original oncology
42 NDAs for new molecular entities (NMEs) submitted under section 505(b) of the Federal Food,
43 Drug, and Cosmetic Act and original oncology BLAs submitted under section 351(a) of the
44 Public Health Service Act.

45
46 In a typical FDA drug review process, efficacy and safety data are submitted at the same time as
47 other elements of a drug application (e.g., administrative information, summary documents,
48 clinical study reports, manufacturing information, and nonclinical study reports, etc.) for a
49 complete application. However, the process of assembling a drug application for submission
50 usually takes at least several months. The OCE developed RTOR to facilitate earlier submission
51 of critical efficacy and safety data to initiate FDA’s evaluation of the application, whereby
52 components of individual modules (e.g., parts of the clinical module, etc.) may be submitted at
53 separate times. RTOR is different than the existing mechanisms for rolling review in which,
54 generally, complete modules (e.g., the complete clinical module) are submitted prior to a
55 complete application submission. The intent of RTOR is to provide FDA reviewers earlier access
56 to data, to identify data quality and potential review issues, and potentially provide early
57 feedback to the applicant, which can allow for a more streamlined and efficient review process.

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59 RTOR does not alter the review performance goals and timelines associated with the
60 applications, including as described in the Prescription Drug User Fee Amendments (PDUFA).
61 Although early approvals have occurred with applications included in the RTOR, this may not be
62 feasible for all applications due to specific issues that may be identified with the application or
63 overall workload considerations. Acceptance into the RTOR program does not guarantee or
64 influence approval of the application, which is subject to the same statutory and regulatory
65 requirements for approval as applications that are not included in RTOR. Participation by the
66 applicant in this program is voluntary. If at any point FDA determines participation in the
67 program is no longer appropriate, FDA may rescind acceptance and instruct the applicant to use
68 routine submission procedures for their application.

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71 III. ELIGIBLE APPLICATIONS

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73 To be considered for RTOR, submissions should demonstrate the following:

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⁴ U.S. Food and Drug Administration: Initial Experience with the Real-Time Oncology Review Program. R. Angelo de Claro, et al. *Clin Cancer Res* August 19 2020: <https://clincancerres.aacrjournals.org/content/early/2020/08/19/1078-0432.CCR-20-2220>.

⁵ For the purposes of this guidance, all references to *drugs* include both human drugs and therapeutic biological products unless otherwise specified.

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- Drug is likely to demonstrate substantial improvement over available therapy or to qualify⁶ for FDA’s Expedited Programs⁷
 - Straightforward study designs as determined by the review division and the OCE
 - Easily interpreted clinical trial endpoints (e.g., overall survival, response rates), as determined by the review division and OCE

83 RTOR involves early engagement with the applicant to discuss the submission timelines for
84 RTOR components and the full application submission. To initiate an RTOR submission, FDA
85 would need the top-line efficacy and safety results from the pivotal clinical trial(s). At this stage,
86 the applicant should have already completed the database lock for the clinical trial. RTOR is not
87 designed to receive live updates of clinical trial data.

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IV. RTOR PROCESS

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- At the time top-line results of a pivotal trial(s) are available and the database has been locked, an applicant may apply for review under RTOR by submitting a request via email to their assigned Regulatory Project Manager (RPM) and to the Investigational New Drug Application (IND). The applicant should include their top-line results and a written justification explaining how their application demonstrates that it is appropriate for RTOR, as described in Section III above. The applicant should also include a proposed timeline of when it will submit the various components of the RTOR application (listed below). The review division director/deputy director, with input from the review team (including reviewers, team leaders, and management from all relevant review disciplines), will decide whether the application will be selected for the RTOR program. This decision will generally be made within 20 business days of receipt of the request and communicated to the applicant via email.
 - If the application is not accepted into the RTOR program, the applicant should follow routine application submission procedures.
 - Once an application is selected, a teleconference with the applicant may be scheduled if necessary (generally within 20 business days). The OOD clinical division director/deputy director, the review team, and OCE staff may participate in this meeting. FDA and the applicant will discuss the plan for RTOR and reach tentative agreement on proposed submission timelines for the drug application.

⁶ RTOR may not be suitable for certain biological products, such as cell and gene therapies, for which complex manufacturing and product characteristics need to be considered in evaluating the safety and efficacy of the product. For these types of products, we recommend that a discussion of whether the product is suitable for RTOR take place with the appropriate review division.

⁷ See the guidance for industry: *Expedited Programs for Serious Conditions – Drugs and Biologics* (May 2014).

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- 114 • The applicant should submit the following items to their marketing application per the
115 agreed-upon timeline:
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- 117 ○ Top-line efficacy/safety tables/figures
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 - 119 ○ Complete Study Data Tabulation Model (SDTM)⁸ dataset package
 - 120
 - 121 ○ Complete Analysis Data Model (ADaM) datasets for key efficacy and safety
122 tables/figures for pivotal study (see OOD data specifications⁹ for requested format
123 of safety datasets)
 - 124
 - 125 ○ The protocol and amendments (a list of major changes for each amendment),
126 Statistical Analysis Plan (SAP), and Data Monitoring Committee (DMC) charter
127 and DMC minutes
 - 128
 - 129 ○ Statistical (e.g., SAS) programs
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 - 131 ○ Proposed labeling
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 - 133 ○ Summary of data and rationale supporting dose and dosing regimen selection
134 (including key population pharmacokinetics (PK), physiologically-based (PB)/PK
135 and exposure-response reports, analyses programs, and datasets)
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 - 137 ○ Summary of clinical pharmacology studies and datasets supporting the
138 conclusions
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 - 140 ○ Key results, analysis, and datasets for other disciplines (e.g., clinical
141 pharmacology), if applicable
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 - 143 ○ Final study reports of all supportive studies, including pharmacology and
144 toxicology studies
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 - 146 ○ Case report forms (CRFs) as required by applicable regulations¹⁰
 - 147
 - 148 ○ All Chemistry, Manufacturing, and Controls (CMC) information, if appropriate,
149 including list of all manufacturing, testing and critical intermediate facilities with
150 addresses and FDA Establishment Identifier (FEI) numbers other than stability
151 data for registration batches (if not available) for drug substance(s) and drug
152 product
 - 153

⁸ FDA Study Data Standards Resources: <https://www.fda.gov/industry/fda-resources-data-standards/study-data-standards-resources>.

⁹ OOD Data Specifications: <https://www.fda.gov/media/133252/download>.

¹⁰ See 21 CFR 314.50.

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- 154 ○ Pediatric study plan (as required)
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- 156 ○ Request for proprietary name review (as required)
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- 158 ○ Final clinical study report(s)
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- 160 ● In general, FDA recommends bundling these items into a maximum of three partial
- 161 submissions and a final submission.
- 162
- 163 ● During the pre-NDA/BLA meeting¹¹ to discuss the proposed application, FDA may share
- 164 preliminary key review questions or issues and critical analyses needed. If FDA requests
- 165 additional analyses, the applicant may submit them before or at the time of submission of
- 166 the complete marketing application. In some cases, if FDA agrees, the applicant may
- 167 submit the requested additional analyses after the marketing application is submitted.
- 168 These discussions may be documented in the meeting minutes under the section,
- 169 “Agreement of a Complete Application” for NDA NMEs or original 351(a) BLAs. For
- 170 supplemental applications, RPMs may capture agreements discussed under “Additional
- 171 Items Discussed” or under discussion of specific questions as appropriate in the official
- 172 meeting minutes.
- 173
- 174 ● The applicant submits the final component of the marketing application. Once FDA
- 175 receives the final component the application is considered complete, and the review clock
- 176 will start. The complete application will include any remaining components not
- 177 previously submitted by the applicant.
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180 **V. ADDITIONAL REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS**

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182 As noted above, the applicant should send RTOR items listed in Section IV as partial

183 submissions to the NDA or 351(a) BLA. Within the cover letter of the partial submission, the

184 subject line should be identified as: “**PARTIAL SUBMISSION FOR [INSERT**

185 **INDICATION] [CHOOSE: ORIGINAL APPLICATION OR EFFICACY**

186 **SUPPLEMENT] WITH [INSERT TYPE OF INFORMATION SUBMITTED, e.g.,**

187 **CLINICAL/STATISTICS] INFORMATION FOR REAL-TIME ONCOLOGY REVIEW**

188 **(RTOR).”** In Box 21 of Form FDA 356h, the applicant should identify the submission as

189 original or efficacy supplement and in Box 22, the applicant should indicate that the RTOR

190 components are a partial submission toward submission of the complete application. An updated

191 Reviewer’s Guide should be submitted with each submission.¹²

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¹¹ See the draft guidance for industry: *Formal Meetings Between the FDA and Sponsors or Applicants of PDUFA Products* (December 2017). When final, this guidance will represent the FDA’s current thinking on this topic.

¹² See the technical specifications document: *eCTD Technical Conformance Guide* (December 2019).

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193 Where an application fee is required for the NDA or BLA under PDUFA, the fee must be
194 submitted when the first component of the RTOR is submitted to the marketing application.¹³

¹³ Sec. 736(a)(2), 736(e).