



# Biotech Daily

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## Opyl: 'A I Predicts Trial Results - Including Covid-19'

Opyl says a study of its artificial intelligence clinical trial prediction software has analyzed the probability of Covid-19 vaccine and antibody therapy trial success.

In February, the company said it had completed a proof-of-concept for artificial intelligence to predict the probability of a clinical trial completing each phase (BD: Feb 19, 2020).

Today, Opyl said its forecasting model included 475 Covid-19 trials, but the software could be applied to any therapeutic area or any drug, diagnostic, vaccine or medical device.

The company said its Covid-19 proof-of-concept study found: that therapies showed “a much higher probability of success in clinical studies than vaccines”; the artificial intelligence software “identified the two vaccines most likely to succeed their current stage of development”; and at least one antibody therapy had the best probability of phase III trial success compared to all other programs.

Opyl chief executive officer Michelle Gallaher told Biotech Daily that the identities of the two vaccines and the antibody therapy were “confidential”.

In a media release, Ms Gallaher said Opyl could “see significant value in using the tool to inform clinical and treatment strategies ... procurement decision-making and investments”.

“The early outcome of this software trial ... has delivered results that give us an indication of the power of the predictive platform in identifying the Covid-19 trials, or any drug or device trial, with the greatest chance of success,” Ms Gallaher said.

Opyl said that previous studies showed that 13.8 percent of all drugs in phase I trials eventually won regulatory approval, with vaccines having a higher success rate than most other drugs at 33.4 percent, while cancer drugs had a three percent success rate.

The company said that uncertainty and delays around clinical trials was a significant risk and knowing the predicted probability score and having an opportunity to improve the trial design before beginning the trial would “save hundreds of millions of dollars”.

Opyl said the next step would increase the data from additional clinical sources and expand the variables to further train the algorithm and refine the specificity and reliability.

“Our goal is to improve the efficiency, improve the application of research funding and ultimately the return on investment for scientists, clinicians, health technology developers and investors,” Ms Gallaher said.

Opyl was in a trading halt “pending a response to ASX queries” and last traded up 10 cents or 76.9 percent to 23 cents with 6.1 million shares traded.