

RARE CANCERS CONSENSUS MEETING AND CONFERENCE Improving the Methodology of Clinical Research on Rare Cancers

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« SIGNIFICANT BENEFIT and CLINICAL ADDED VALUE IN THE CONTEXT OF ACCESS TO ORPHAN DRUGS »

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TABLE OF CONTENT

- PART 1: Orphan Drugs and Rare Cancers
- PART 2: The importance of Significant Benefit for HTA,
 Payers and Physicians
- PART 3: The new importance of EC initiatives to improve access to ODs: clinical added value (CAVOD) and MOCA
- CONCLUSIONS



PART 1

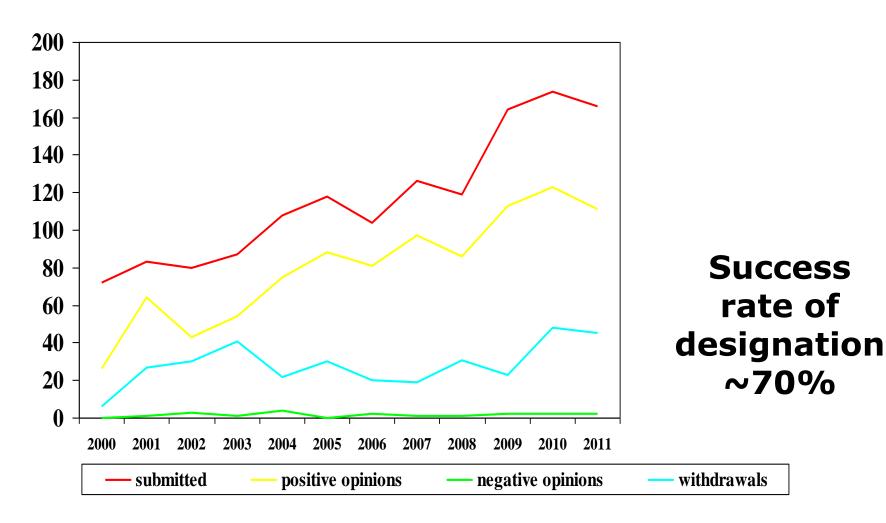
ORPHAN DRUGS

&

RARE CANCERS

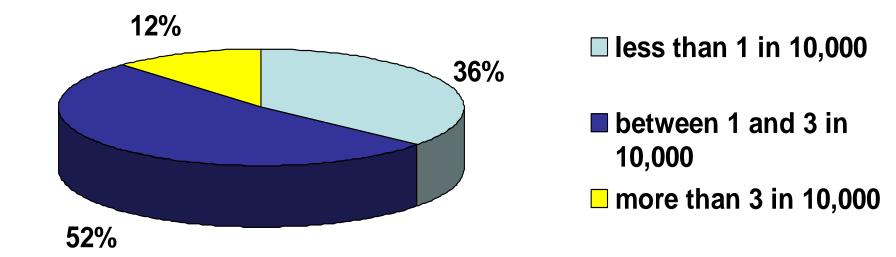


Outcome of orphan designation



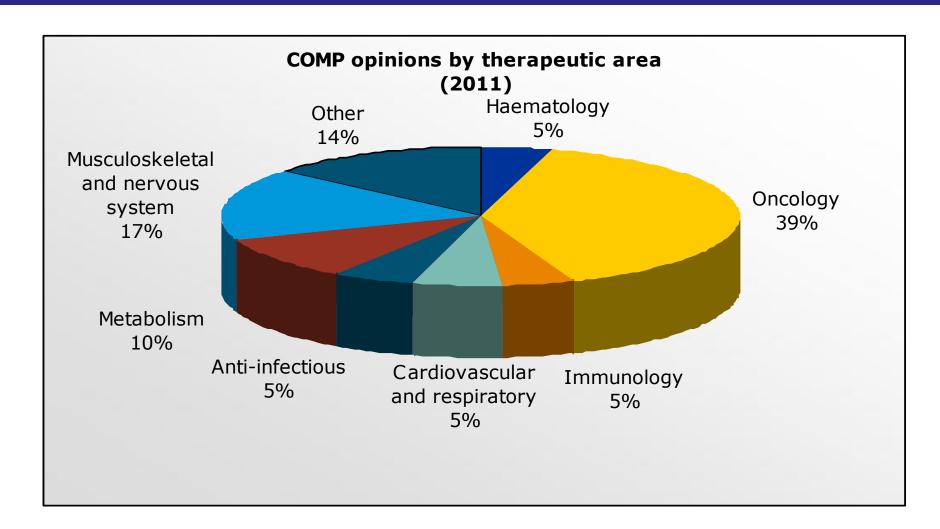


Orphan Designations and Prevalence



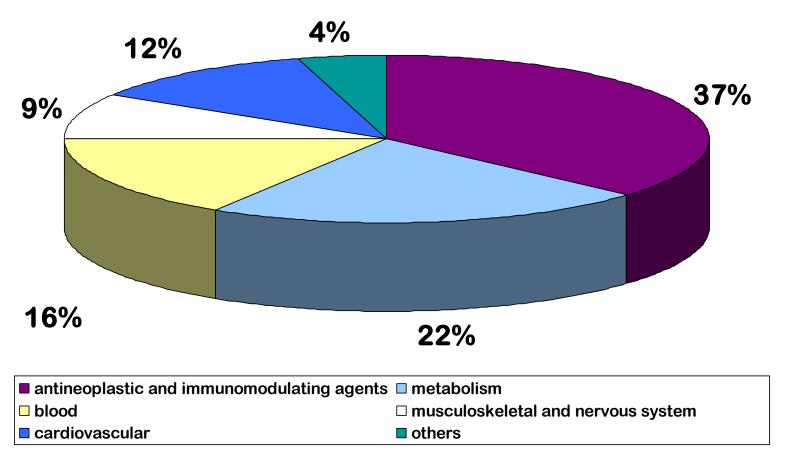


Orphan Designation by therapeutic area





Orphan products authorised per therapeutic area (n=69)





Significant Benefit (SB) at time of MA

When COMP is reviewing the designation criteria :

- Over 60% of all orphan are designated including the criteria of potential significant benefit
- In 2011, out of 7 MA for ODs, 4 were approved and maintained as OD and 3 lost their OD status but were still approved, due to lack of demonstration of Significant Benefit

Regulatory routes of approval of ODs & implications for SB:

- Standard or accelerated assessment in the case of unmet medical needs: 56% of MA for ODs
- Conditional marketing authorisation : 38% of MA for ODs
- MA under exceptional circumstances :6% of MA for ODs



PART 2

THE IMPORTANCE OF SIGNIFICANT BENEFIT FOR HTA, PAYERS AND PHYSICIANS



INTRODUCTION

SIGNIFICANT BENEFIT IS A REAL ASSET

OF THE EU OD REGULATION AND

A POWERFUL TOOL OF COMP-EMA:

DIRECT IMPACT ON OD STATUS and

MARKET EXCLUSIVITY



SIGNIFICANT BENEFIT IS IMPORTANT

- To stimulate the development of new orphan drugs, providing a medical benefit meaningful to patients, « a relevant relevant advantage» or «major contribution to patient care » for rare conditions over existing methods of treatment (or prevention or diagnostic)
- A measure to incentivise and channel investment into products bringing value to society
- A virtuous circle for the development of ODs



WHO KNOWS ABOUT SIGNIFICANT BENEFIT?

The importance of spreading the word and of speaking the same language

- Most HTA and Payers in Member States don't know a) that Significant Benefit exists, b) that it is specific to orphan drugs and meaningful for them, c) what it is...
- We need to have a clear concept of Significant
 Benefit & clear assessment method so that MSs end
 users could see what is the value of Significant Benefit
 AND as important: we need to communicate about it!



THREE MILESTONES OF SB

- At the time of OD Designation
- At the time of Protocol Assistance
- At the time of Marketing Autorisation



IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

The new Summary of COMP's Review of Criteria is a good improvement but...

- COMP's Significant Benefit Assessment Reports should – in the future - be included in the same document as EPARs (tbc)
- Write the reports so to be understood by HTA and payers.
 Could be part of the collaboration between EMA-EUnetHTA



THERAPEUTIC INDICATION as defined by CHMP IS IMPORTANT

- Condition & Updated description of the more specific medical condition targeted by the therapeutic indication → An essential point for patients, doctors and payers to address the high heterogeneity of the patient population for a given rare condition
- Prevalence & Updated data on the potential specific prevalence of the population targeted by the therapeutic indication → An essential point for the payers. An essential point to provide a reasonable and solid scientific argument to address the current fears and misperceptions on the costs of orphan drugs for society.



WORDS and CONCEPTS have changed in 15 years

SIGNIFICANT BENEFIT

AND

RELATIVE EFFICACY:

TWO SIDES OF THE SAME COIN!



PART 3

THE NEW IMPORTANCE OF EC INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO ORPHAN DRUGS



TWO ONGOING INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO ORPHAN DRUGS

⇒ Coordinated approach at EU level

- CAVOD: a process to generate better data at time of MA and for post-MA research activities to assess the Clinical Added Value of Orphan Drugs (real life value, not clinical trial value) and the actual place of the product within the therapeutic strategy of the disease
- MOCA: Mechanism of Coordinated Access to Orphan Drugs between Member States, based on value, volume, access, generation of knowledge



Overall new paradigmes

- Focus on Effectiveness beyond Quality, Safety, Efficacy Adapt Clinical Trial designs, as early as possible Adapt Post MA Research plan
- Better and broader collection of relevant data
 Data collected all along the life cycle of the medicine on risks as well as on benefits: compassionate use, real life studies (actual heterogeneous population and real life constraints beyond clinical trials), off label use

Development of harmonised patient registries



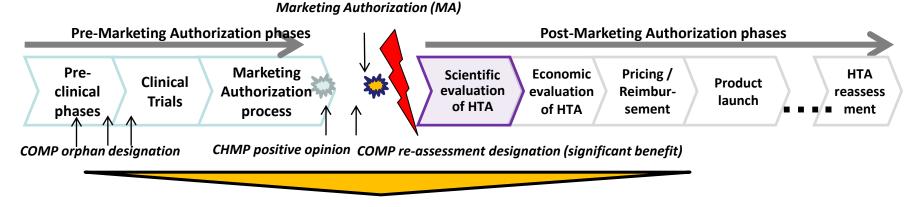
Common Assessment Reports on the Clinical Added Value of Orphan Drugs

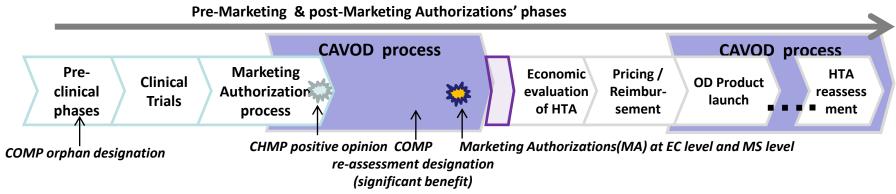
- Scientific data from COMP, CHMP, PDCO + Post MA
- Written in a helpful way to identify the potential place of the new product in the therapeutic strategy of the rare condition, compared to existing treatment methods
- Regularly updated (3 to 5 years after MA), based on data generated after the initial marketing autorisation, to identify the real place of the product, in the real life of medical practice and care, in the therapeutic strategy of the rare condition



POSITIONNING OF THE CAVOD PROCESS

 The CAVOD process will contribute to make a bridge and develop a continuum between premarket authorization practices (clinical development) at EU level and post-marketing authorizations practices at member state level:



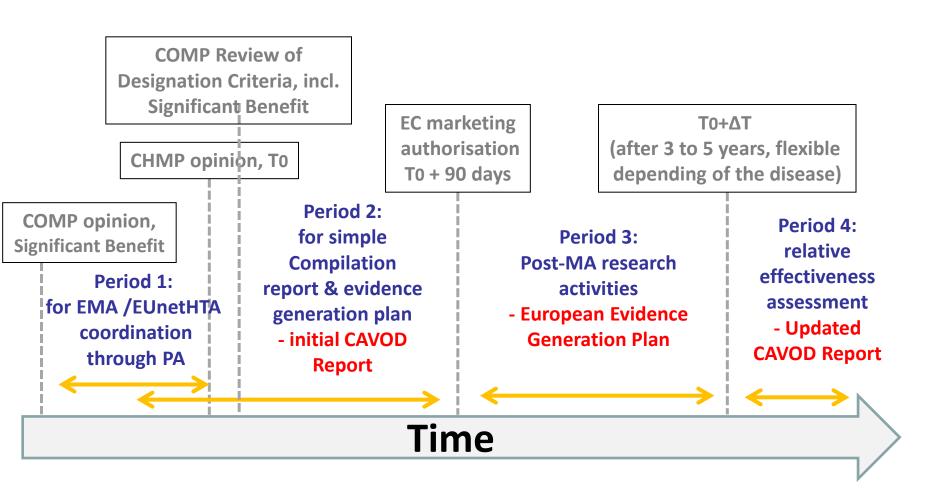


The CAVOD mechanism should also help bridge the gap between regulators and HTA bodies

Source: Ernst & Young; Executive Agency for Health & Consumers



VISION AND ACTION: CAVOD MECHANISM



Source: Ernst & Young; Executive Agency for Health & Consumers



CAVOD TIMELINES

- Position Papers EURORDIS & EBE–EFPIA- EUROPABIO, (2009)
- ERTC Workshops on CAVOD (11 December 2009, 27 May 2011)
- EC/EAHC/ Ernst & Young Final Study Report on Mechanism to implement CAVOD (October 2011)
- EUCERD: Synthesis of CAVOD Report (January 2012)
- EUCERD Business Meeting on CAVOD March-April 2012
- EUCERD Recommendation on CAVOD (June 2012)
- Implementation: Pilots + EMA + EUnetHTA Joint Action



Exemple of current discussions: Pricing Matrix (and relevant to Significant Benefit)

The concept of a Pricing Matrix taking into account several parameters - still to be further discussed and confirmed:

- Prevalence: ex: 250 000-25 000 in EU or 25 000 2 500 in EU or < 2 500 in EU)
- Existence of alternative therapy or unmet medical need (significant benefit)
- Relative Effectiveness: ex: Incremental or Major or Curative (not accurate levels in my view minor, medium and high would be more appropriate; including relative effectiveness based on safety or efficacy or contribution to patient care, curative could go more with the previous parameter with unmet medical need or alternative therapy existing or curative)
- Treatment Response Rate: ex: <30% or 30-60% or > 60%
- Degree of Certainty: ex: Promising but not Well Documented or Plausible or Unequivocal
- Pharmaco-economic impact







CONCLUSION & WORKING PROPOSALS

- Significant benefit is important to HTA, Payers, Doctors
- Significant benefit, today, is in the context of Relative Efficacy, Relative Effectiveness, Clinical Added Value Assessment based on knowledge generated, and, Reimbursement & Real Patient Access based on Value



THANK YOU!











