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Committee for Orphan Medicinal Products

Public summary of opinion on orphan designation

Idelalisib for the treatment of nodal marginal zone lymphoma

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Disclaimer Please note that revisions to the Public Summary of Opinion are purely administrative updates. Therefore, the scientific content of the document reflects the outcome of the Committee for Orphan Medicinal Products (COMP) at the time of designation and is not updated after first publication.	

Please note that this product was withdrawn from the Community Register of designated Orphan Medicinal Products in October 2013 on request of the Sponsor.

On 5 August 2013, orphan designation (EU/3/13/1172) was granted by the European Commission to Gilead Sciences International Ltd, United Kingdom, for idelalisib for the treatment of nodal marginal zone lymphoma.

What is nodal marginal zone lymphoma?

Nodal marginal zone lymphoma is a cancer of a type of white blood cell called B lymphocytes or B cells. In nodal marginal zone lymphoma, the B cells multiply too quickly and live for too long, so there are too many of them in the lymph nodes. The first sign of the disease is usually a lump in the neck, under the arm or in the groin area, caused by an enlarged lymph node. Patients may also have fever, weight loss, tiredness and night sweats.

Nodal marginal zone lymphoma is a life-threatening and long-term debilitating disease due to organ damage and the risk of the disease transforming into a more aggressive form of lymphoma.

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What is the estimated number of patients affected by the condition?

At the time of designation, nodal marginal zone lymphoma affected approximately 0.1 in 10,000 people in the European Union (EU). This was equivalent to a total of around 5,000 people[*], and is below the ceiling for orphan designation, which is 5 people in 10,000. This is based on the information provided by the sponsor and the knowledge of the Committee for Orphan Medicinal Products (COMP).

What treatments are available?

At the time of designation, the main treatments for nodal marginal zone lymphoma used in the EU included immunotherapy (using the body's own immune system to kill cancer cells) with the medicine rituximab, chemotherapy (anticancer medicines), radiotherapy (treatment with radiation) and surgery to remove affected lymph nodes.

The sponsor has provided sufficient information to show that idelalisib might be of significant benefit for patients with nodal marginal zone lymphoma because early studies show that it might improve the outcome of patients with marginal zone lymphoma whose illness was resistant to or had come back after existing treatments. This assumption will need to be confirmed at the time of marketing authorisation, in order to maintain the orphan status.

How is this medicine expected to work?

Idelalisib blocks the effects of an enzyme called PI3K-delta which is a member of a family of enzymes called phosphoinositide-3-kinases (PI3K) that plays an important role in the growth, migration and survival of white blood cells. PI3K-delta is active in the abnormal B cells of patients with nodal marginal zone lymphoma, stimulating their growth and survival. By blocking its effects, the medicine is expected to reduce the growth and survival of the abnormal B cells.

What is the stage of development of this medicine?

The effects of idelalisib have been evaluated in experimental models.

At the time of submission of the application for orphan designation, clinical trials with idelalisib in patients with nodal marginal zone lymphoma were ongoing.

At the time of submission, idelalisib was not authorised anywhere in the EU for nodal marginal zone lymphoma. Orphan designation of idelalisib had been granted in the EU for lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma and follicular lymphoma, and in the United States for chronic lymphocytic leukaemia.

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 141/2000 of 16 December 1999, the COMP adopted a positive opinion on 11 July 2013 recommending the granting of this designation.

[*]Disclaimer: For the purpose of the designation, the number of patients affected by the condition is estimated and assessed on the basis of data from the European Union (EU 27), Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein. This represents a population of 509,000,000 (Eurostat 2013).

Opinions on orphan medicinal product designations are based on the following three criteria:

- the seriousness of the condition;
- the existence of alternative methods of diagnosis, prevention or treatment;
- either the rarity of the condition (affecting not more than 5 in 10,000 people in the EU) or insufficient returns on investment.

Designated orphan medicinal products are products that are still under investigation and are considered for orphan designation on the basis of potential activity. An orphan designation is not a marketing authorisation. As a consequence, demonstration of quality, safety and efficacy is necessary before a product can be granted a marketing authorisation.

For more information

Sponsor's contact details:

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For contact details of patients' organisations whose activities are targeted at rare diseases see:

- Orphanet, a database containing information on rare diseases which includes a directory of patients' organisations registered in Europe.
- European Organisation for Rare Diseases (EURORDIS), a non-governmental alliance of patient organisations and individuals active in the field of rare diseases.

Translations of the active ingredient and indication in all official EU languages[1], Norwegian and Icelandic

Language	Active ingredient	Indication
English	Idelalisib	Treatment of nodal marginal zone lymphoma
Bulgarian	Иделалисиб	Лечение на нодален маргинално зонален лимфом
Croatian	Idelalizib	Liječenje nodalnog limfoma marginalne zone
Czech	Idelalisib	Léčba nodálního lymfomu z marginální zóny
Danish	Idelalisib	Behandling af nodalt marginalzonelymfom
Dutch	Idelalisib	Behandeling van nodale marginale zone lymfoom
Estonian	Idelalisiib	Nodaalse marginaaltsooni lümfoomi ravi
Finnish	Idelalisibi	Nodaalisen marginaalivyöhykkeen lymfooman hoito
French	Idelalisib	Traitement des lymphomes nodulaires de la zone marginale
German	Idelalisib	Behandlung des nodalen Marginalzonenlymphoms
Greek	Ιδελαλισίμπη	Θεραπεία του λεμφαδενικού λεμφώματος οριακής ζώνης
Hungarian	Idelalisszib	Nodalis marginális zóna lymphoma kezelése
Italian	Idelalisib	Trattamento del linfoma della zona marginale nodale
Latvian	Idelalizibs	Nodulāras marginālās zonas limfomas ārstēšana
Lithuanian	Idelalisibas	Mazginės marginalinės zonos limfomos gydymas
Maltese	Idelalisib	Kura ta' limfoma taż-żona marġinali nodali
Polish	Idelalizyb	Leczenie węzłowego chłoniaka strefy brzeżnej
Portuguese	Idelalisib	Tratamento do linfoma nodal da zona marginal
Romanian	Idelalisib	Tratamentul limfomului de zonă marginală nodal
Slovak	Idelalizib	Liečba lymfómu marginálnej zóny uzliny
Slovenian	Idelalizib	Zdravljenje nodalnega limfoma marginalne cone
Spanish	Idelalisib	Tratamiento del linfoma nodal de la zona marginal
Swedish	Idelalisib	Behandling av nodalt marginalzonslymfom
Norwegian	Idelalisib	Behandling av nodalt marginalsonelymfom
Icelandic	Idelalísíb	Meðferð við jaðarsvæðiseitilkrabbameini (marginal zone lymphoma) í eitlum

[1] At the time of designation