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Public summary of opinion on orphan designation

Ivosidenib for the treatment of biliary tract cancer

On 21 March 2018, orphan designation (EU/3/18/1994) was granted by the European Commission to ORC Consultants Ltd, United Kingdom, for ivosidenib for the treatment of biliary tract cancer.

What is biliary tract cancer?

Biliary tract cancer is cancer of the bile ducts and gallbladder. These are parts of the digestive system that transport and store bile, a fluid which is produced by the liver and released into the intestines after a meal to help digest fats. The cancer is characterised by various features such as abnormal liver function tests, pain in the belly, yellowish discoloration of the skin and weight loss.

Biliary tract cancer is a long-term debilitating and life-threatening disease due to liver failure and problems caused when the cancer blocks the bile ducts.

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

At the time of designation, biliary tract cancer affected approximately 1.3 in 10,000 people in the European Union (EU). This was equivalent to a total of around 67,000 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, no satisfactory methods were authorised in the EU for the treatment of biliary tract cancer. Some patients with early disease could undergo surgery to remove the cancer. Other treatments included chemotherapy (medicines to treat cancer).

How is this medicine expected to work?

Some patients with biliary tract cancer have a fault in a gene called *IDH1*, which causes production of an abnormal IDH1 protein. The abnormal protein makes a substance, 2-hydroxyglutarate, that causes

*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 28), Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein. This represents a population of 517,400,000 (Eurostat 2018).

cells to become cancerous. Ivosidenib is expected to block the activity of the abnormal IDH1 protein and so reduces production of 2-hydroxyglutarate, thereby preventing formation of cancer cells.

What is the stage of development of this medicine?

The effects of ivosidenib have been evaluated in experimental models.

At the time of submission of the application for orphan designation, clinical trials with ivosidenib in patients with biliary tract cancer were ongoing.

At the time of submission, ivosidenib was not authorised anywhere in the EU for biliary tract cancer or designated as an orphan medicinal product elsewhere for this condition.

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 141/2000 of 16 December 1999, the COMP adopted a positive opinion on 15 February 2018 recommending the granting of this designation.

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:

Contact details of the current sponsor for this orphan designation can be found on EMA website, on the medicine's [rare disease designations page](#).

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 languages¹, Norwegian and Icelandic

Language	Active ingredient	Indication
English	Ivosidenib	Treatment of biliary tract cancer
Bulgarian	Ивосидениб	Лечение на рак на жлъчните пътища
Croatian	Ivosidenib	Liječenje raka bilijarnog trakta
Czech	Ivosidenib	Léčba karcinomu žlučových cest
Danish	Ivosidenib	Behandling af galdegangscancer
Dutch	Ivosidenib	Behandeling van galweg kanker
Estonian	Ivosideniib	Sapiteede kasvaja ravi
Finnish	Ivosidenibi	Sappiteiden syövän hoito
French	Ivosidenib	Traitement du cancer des voies biliares
German	Ivosidenib	Behandlung von Tumoren der Gallenwege
Greek	Ιβοσιδενίμπη	Θεραπεία του καρκίνου της χοληφόρου οδού
Hungarian	Ivosidenib	Epeúti rák kezelése
Italian	Ivosidenib	Trattamento del carcinoma delle vie biliari
Latvian	Ivosidenibs	Žultsvadu sistēmas vēža ārstēšana
Lithuanian	Ivosidenibas	Tulžies lataų vėžio gydymas
Maltese	Ivosidenib	Kura tal-kanċer tal-apparat tal-bili
Polish	Ivosidenib	Leczenie raka dróg żółciowych
Portuguese	Ivosidenib	Tratamento da neoplasia das vias biliares
Romanian	Ivosidenib	Tratamentul cancerului de căi biliare
Slovak	Ivosidenib	Liečba karcinómu žlčových ciest
Slovenian	Ivosidenib	Zdravljenje raka žolčnih vodov
Spanish	Ivosidenib	Tratamiento del cáncer del árbol biliar
Swedish	Ivosidenib	Behandling av gallvägscancer
Norwegian	Ivosidenib	Behandling av gallegangskreft
Icelandic	Ívósídeníb	Meðferð við krabbameini í gallvegum

¹ At the time of designation