



European Medicines Agency

Doc. Ref. EMEA/347809/2009
P/122/2009

EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY DECISION

of 15 June 2009

on the refusal of a product specific waiver for human autologous mesenchymal adult stem cells extracted from adipose tissue (EMEA-000519-PIP01-08) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1901/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council as amended

(ONLY THE ENGLISH TEXT IS AUTHENTIC)

EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY DECISION

of 15 June 2009

on the refusal of a product specific waiver for human autologous mesenchymal adult stem cells extracted from adipose tissue (EMEA-000519-PIP01-08) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1901/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council as amended

THE EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1901/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on medicinal products for paediatric use as amended and amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1768/92, Directive 2001/20/EC, Directive 2001/83/EC and Regulation (EC) No 726/2004¹,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 laying down Community procedures for the authorisation and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Medicines Agency²,

Having regard to the application submitted by Cellerix, S.A. on 30 January 2009 under Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 1901/2006 as amended,

Having regard to the Opinion of the Paediatric Committee of the European Medicines Agency, issued on 30 April 2009 in accordance with Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 1901/2006 as amended,

Having regard to Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No 1901/2006 as amended,

WHEREAS:

- (1) The Paediatric Committee has given an opinion on the refusal of a product specific waiver,
- (2) It is therefore appropriate to adopt a Decision refusing a waiver.

¹ OJ L 378, 27.12.2006, p.1

² OJ L 136, 30.4.2004, p. 1

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

A waiver for human autologous mesenchymal adult stem cells extracted from adipose tissue, suspension for injection, intralesional use, the details of which are set out in the Opinion of the Paediatric Committee of the European Medicines Agency annexed hereto, together with its appendices, is hereby refused.

Article 2

This decision is addressed to Cellerix S.A., Calle Marconi, 1, Parque Tecnológico de Madrid, Tres Cantos, 28760 Madrid, Spain.

Done at London, 15 June 2009

For the European Medicines Agency
Thomas Lönngren
Executive Director

(Signature on file)



European Medicines Agency
Pre-authorisation Evaluation of Medicines for Human Use

Doc. Ref. EMEA/PDCO/261855/2009
EMEA-000519-PIP01-08

OPINION OF THE PAEDIATRIC COMMITTEE ON THE REFUSAL OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC WAIVER

Scope of the application

Active substance(s):

Human autologous mesenchymal adult stem cells extracted from adipose tissue

Condition(s):

Anal fistula
Rectal fistula
Anorectal fistula

Pharmaceutical form(s):

Suspension for injection

Route(s) of administration:

Intralesional use

Name/corporate name of the waiver applicant:

Cellerix, S.A.

Basis for opinion

Pursuant to Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 1901/2006 as amended, Cellerix, S.A. submitted to the EMA on 30 January 2009 an application for a product-specific waiver on the grounds set out in Article 11 of said Regulation for the above mentioned medicinal product.

The procedure started on 5 March 2009.

Opinion

1. The Paediatric Committee, having assessed the waiver application in accordance with Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 1901/2006 as amended, recommends as set out in the appended summary report, to refuse the granting of a product-specific waiver for all subsets of the paediatric population and all the above mentioned condition(s) as it does not meet the grounds detailed in Article 11(1) of said Regulation.

The Icelandic and the Norwegian Paediatric Committee members agrees with the above-mentioned recommendation of the Paediatric Committee.

2. The scientific conclusions and the grounds for refusal are set out in the summary report appended to this opinion.

3. The grounds for refusal are summarised in Annex I.

This opinion is forwarded to the applicant and the Executive Director of the Agency, together with its annex and appendix(ces).

London, 30 April 2009

On behalf of the Paediatric Committee
Dr Daniel Brasseur, Chairman

(Signature on file)

ANNEX I
GROUND FOR THE REFUSAL OF THE WAIVER

GROUNDNS FOR THE GRANTING OF THE WAIVER

The waiver is refused for the following:

Condition

Anal fistula

Paediatric subsets:

- The specified or all subsets of the paediatric population from 12 to less than 18 years of age for the suspension for injection as the waiver request does not provide evidence to support the following grounds set out in Article 11(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1901/2006 that:

- (a) the specific medicinal product is likely to be ineffective or unsafe in part or all of the paediatric population
- (b) the disease or condition for which the specific medicinal product is intended occurs only in adult populations
- (c) the specific medicinal product does not represent a significant therapeutic benefit over existing treatments for paediatric patients

because:

The PDCO disagreed with the applicant's argumentation that the specific MP is likely to be ineffective or unsafe. The disease or condition for which the specific medicinal product is intended, does occur in the paediatric population(s), and measures would be justified by the expected therapeutic benefit and clinical trials may be feasible. The specific medicinal product does represent a significant therapeutic benefit as the needs are not met and clinical studies may fulfil a therapeutic need of the paediatric population.

Condition

Rectal fistula

Paediatric subsets:

- The specified or all subsets of the paediatric population from from 12 to less than 18 years of age for the suspension for injection as the waiver request does not provide evidence to support the following grounds set out in Article 11(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1901/2006 that:

- (a) the specific medicinal product is likely to be ineffective or unsafe in part or all of the paediatric population
- (b) the disease or condition for which the specific medicinal product is intended occurs only in adult populations
- (c) the specific medicinal product does not represent a significant therapeutic benefit over existing treatments for paediatric patients

because:

The PDCO disagreed with the applicant's argumentation that the specific MP is likely to be ineffective or unsafe. The disease or condition for which the specific medicinal product is intended, does occur in the paediatric population(s), and measures would be justified by the expected therapeutic benefit and clinical trials may be feasible. The specific medicinal product does represent a significant therapeutic benefit as the needs are not met and clinical studies may fulfil a therapeutic need of the paediatric population.

Condition

Anorectal fistula

Paediatric subsets:

- The specified or all subsets of the paediatric population from 12 to less than 18 years of age for the suspension for injection as the waiver request does not provide evidence to support the following grounds set out in Article 11(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1901/2006 that:

- (a) the specific medicinal product is likely to be ineffective or unsafe in part or all of the paediatric population
- (b) the disease or condition for which the specific medicinal product is intended occurs only in adult populations
- (c) the specific medicinal product does not represent a significant therapeutic benefit over existing treatments for paediatric patients

because:

The PDCO disagreed with the applicant's argumentation that the specific MP is likely to be ineffective or unsafe. The disease or condition for which the specific medicinal product is intended, does occur in the paediatric population(s), and measures would be justified by the expected therapeutic benefit and clinical trials may be feasible. The specific medicinal product does represent a significant therapeutic benefit as the needs are not met and clinical studies may fulfil a therapeutic need of the paediatric population.