

# 10 years of the Orphan Regulation in Europe conference - The experience up to date

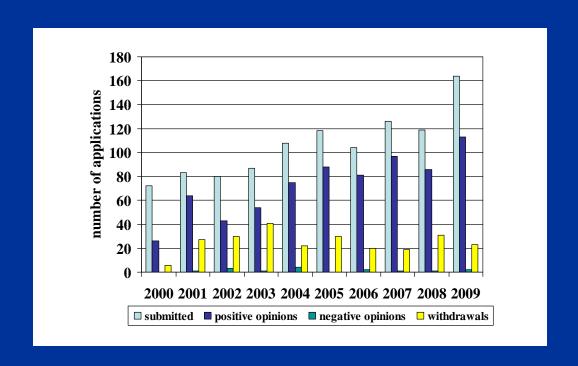
03 May 2010

S. Aarum MD PhD / S.Tsigkos MD PhD



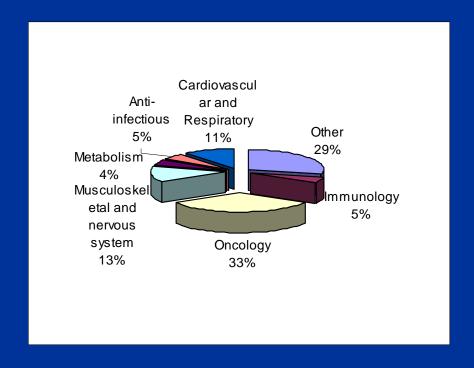
#### Outcomes of applications for ODD

- >1113 applications submitted
- positive outcome in 2/3 of the cases, high success rate
- few negative opinions per year
- withdrawals may reapply at a later stage

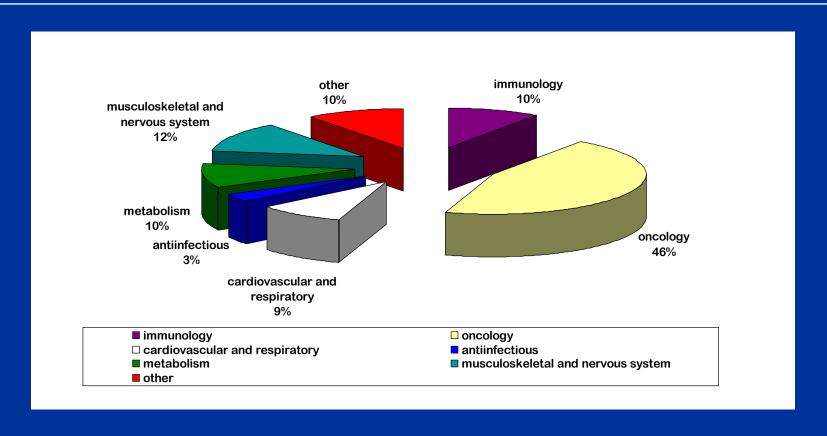


#### Withdrawals per therapeutic area

- >269 withdrawals
- >most withdrawals within oncology (such as malignant melanoma, pancreatic cancer)

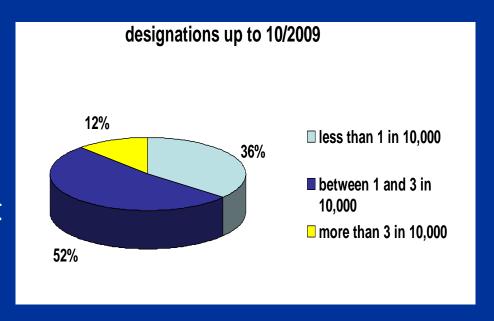


#### Opinions per therapeutic area

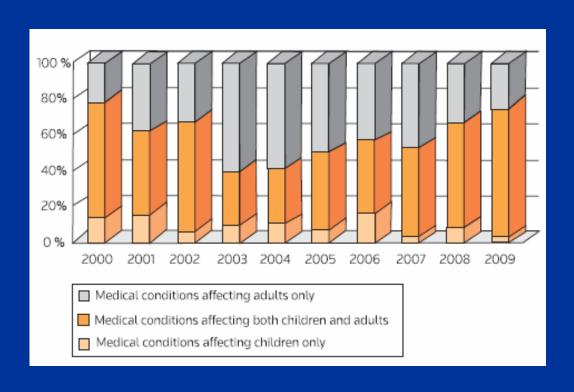


#### Prevalence of designated applications

- ➤ More than a third affect less than 1 in 10,000 in the EU
- Would attract little interest per se withoutOD incentives



## Target populations (age)

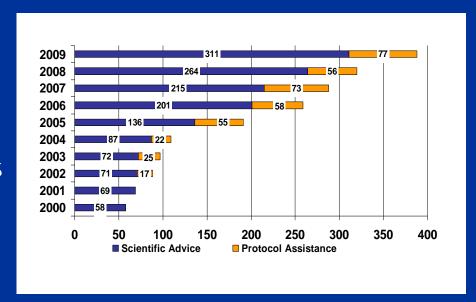


#### The story so far...

- > A simple framework that works
- > 1113 applications submitted
- More than two thirds positive opinions
- > 724 designated orphan products

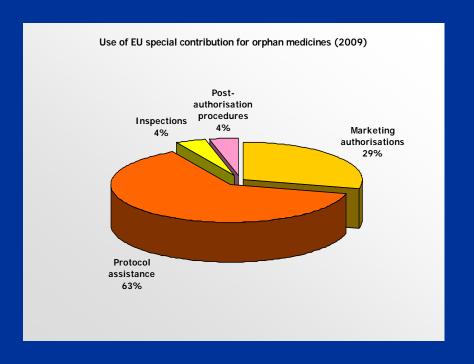
#### **Protocol Assistance**

- ➤ Protocol assistance is free scientific advice
- ➤ Yearly increase in the number of SA/PA procedures
- ➤ Links to success in marketing authorisation



#### Use of EU special contribution for OD

- Protocol assistance is one of the most utilized incentives
- Contrast to postauthorization procedures and inspections





2001	Fabrazyme for Fabry disease
	Replagal for Fabry disease
	Glivec for chronic myeloid leukaemia
2002	Tracleer for pulmonary arterial hypertension
	Trisenox for acute promyelocytic leukaemia
	Somavert for acromegaly
	Zavesca for Gaucher disease
2003	Carbaglu for hyperammonaemia
	Aldurazyme for Mucopolysaccharidosis
	Busilvex for haematopoietic progenitor cell transplantation
	Ventavis for pulmonary arterial hypertension
	Onsenal for Familial Adenomatous Polyposis
2004	Litak for Hairy cell leukaemia
	Lysodren for adrenal cortical carcinoma
	Pedea for Patent Ductus Arteriosus
	Photobarr for Barret's oesophagus
	Wilzin for Wilson's disease
	Xagrid for Thrombocythaemia



2005	Orfadin for Hereditary tyrosinemia type 1
	Prialt for chronic pain requiring intrathecal (IT) analgesia
	Xyrem for cataplexy in patients with narcolepsy
	Revatio for pulmonary arterial hypertension
2006	Naglazyme for replacement therapy in patients with mucopolysaccharidosis VI
	Myozyme for Glycogen Storage Disease type II (Pompe's disease)
	Evoltra for acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
	Nexavar for advanced renal cell carcinoma
	Sutent for gastrointestinal stromal tumour and metastatic renall cell carcinoma
	Savene for anthracycline extravasation
	Thelin for idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension or pulmonary arterial hypertension
	Exjade for chronic iron overload due to blood transfusions
	Sprycel for acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and chronic myeloid leukaemia
	Diacomit for severe myoclonic epilepsy in infancy
	Elaprase for mucopolysaccharidosis type II (Hunter syndrome)
	Inovelon for Lennox-Gastaut syndrome
	Cystadane for homocystinuria



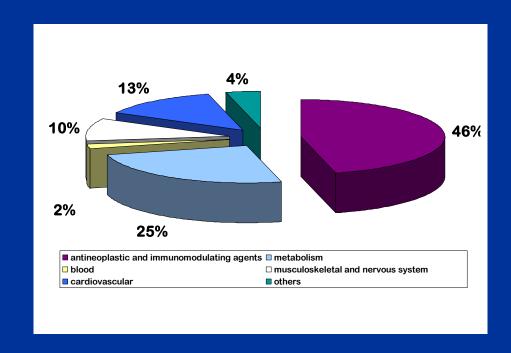
2007	Revlimid for multiple myeloma
	Soliris for paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria
	Siklos for sickle cell syndrome
	Atriance for acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
	Increlex for primary insulin-like growth factor-1 deficiency due to molecular or genetic defects
	Gliolan for Intra-operative photodynamic diagnosis of residual glioma
	Yondelis for soft tissue sarcoma
	Tasigna for chronic myeloid leukaemia
	Torisel for renal cell carcinoma
2008	Thalidomide Celgene for multiple myeloma
	Volibris for pulmonary arterial hypertension and chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension
	Firazyr for angioedema
	Ceplene for acute myeloid leukaemia
	Kuvan for hyperphenylalaninaemia
	Mepact for osteosarcoma
	Vidaza for acute myeloid leukaemia and myelodysplastic syndromes



2009	Nymusa for primary apnoea in premature newborns	
	Afinitor for renal cell carcinoma	
	Mozobil for mobilization of progenitor cells prior to stem cell transplantation	
	Cayston for gram negative bacterial lung infection in cystic fibrosis	
	<b>Arcalyst</b> for Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (CAPS), including Familial Cold Autoinflammatory Syndrome (FCAS) and Muckle-Wells Syndrome (MWS)	
	Ilaris for Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (CAPS), including Familial Cold Autoinflammatory Syndrome (FCAS) and Muckle-Wells Syndrome (MWS)	
	Nplate for idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)	
	Firdapse for Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome	
2010	Revolade for idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura	
	Tepadina for conditioning prior haematopoietic progenitor cell transplantation	
	Arzerra for chronic lymphocytic leukemia	

# Distribution of Marketing authorizations per therapeutic area

- ▶ 62 orphan drugs received marketing approval so far
- More than one third antineoplastic and immunomodulating, followed by agents for metabolic diseases



#### The story so far...

- ➤ A Simple Framework that has produced measurable output:
- > 724 designated orphan products across the entire spectrum of human disease
- ➤ 62 Orphan Medicinal Products have received Marketing Authorisation



# Thank you

