

EMA current and future activities on Patient Experience Data (PED), including PROs and HRQoL in medicines' development and evaluation

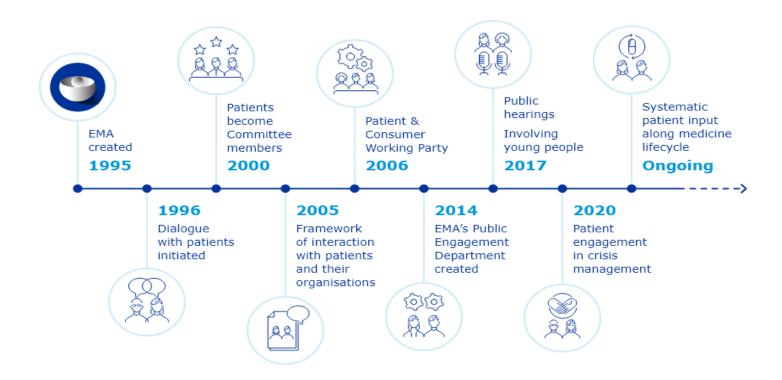
EMA and EORTC workshop: How can PRO and HRQoL data inform regulatory decisions



Outline

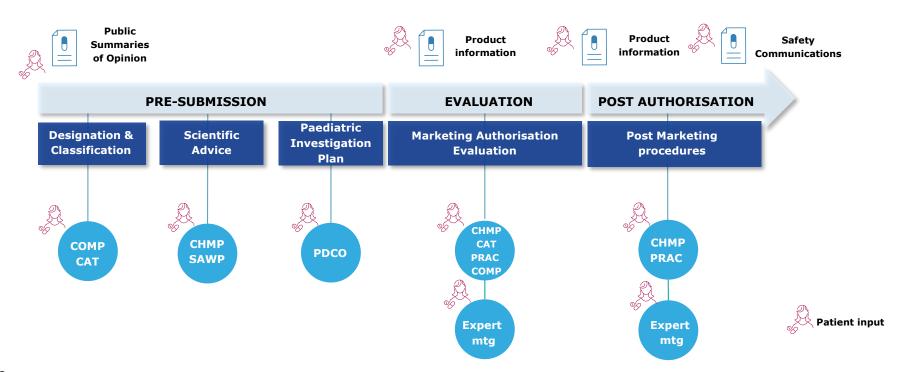
- EMA's journey of patient involvement
- How patients participate in EMA regulatory activities
- Definitions of Patient Experience Data (PED)
- Why is Patient Experience Data important?
- Status of Patient Experience Data in the EU
- Reflection Paper on Patient Experience Data
- Scientific advice and qualification of novel methodologies
- Conclusions

EMA's journey of patient involvement

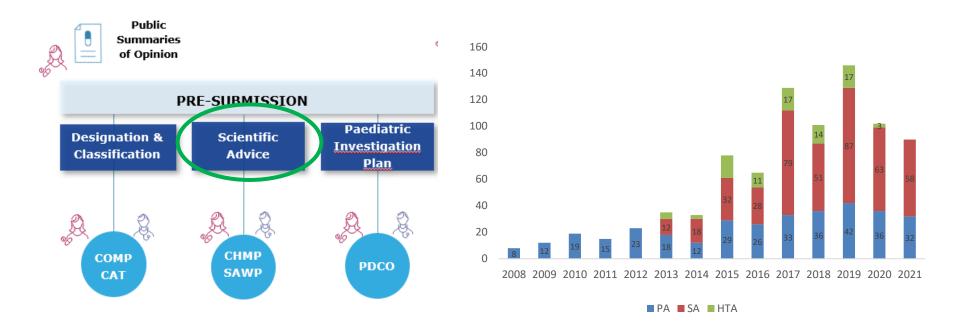




How patients participate in EMA regulatory activities

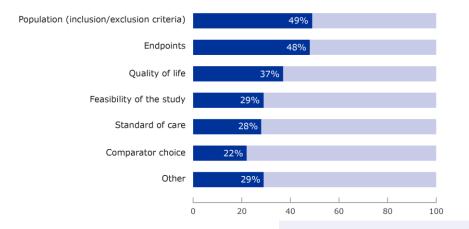


Patient Engagement in pre-submission phase: Scientific Advice

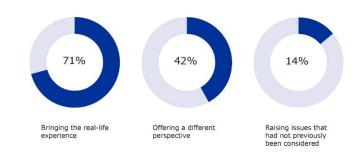




Where patients gave input



Added value of patient input and involvement



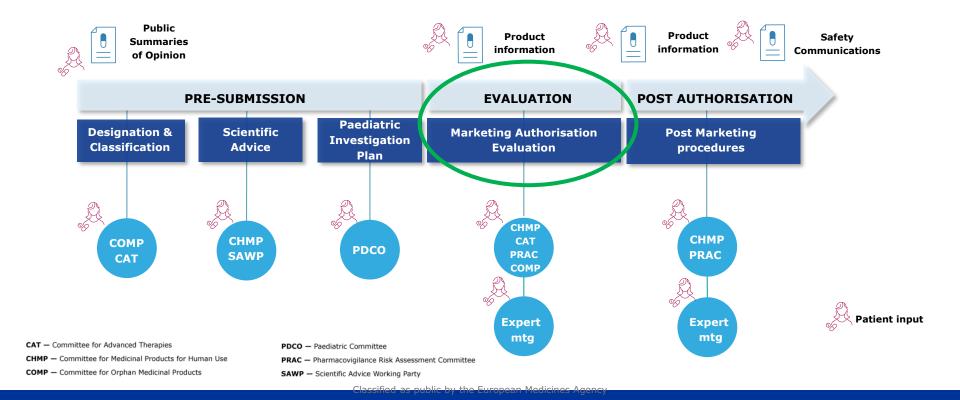
Patient input resulted in further reflection in **52%** of cases.

20% of cases - recommendations made to the developer were modified based on patient contributions.

>85% cases: patient agreement with the proposed development plan.



Patient involvement in the medicines regulatory lifecycle





Patient Engagement in evaluation phase: CHMP







Information from patients during early contact with CHMP

- daily impacts,
- treatment options,
- perspectives and perceptions of adverse effects,
- what constitutes important improvements and
- desired benefits for new treatments

Can include information on PROs and HRQoL

PATIENT / CARER EXPERIENCE OF:

<condition>

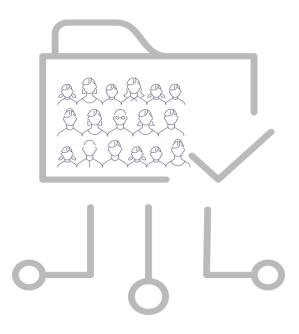
Please include below any aspects that are of particular importance to patients/carers, such as quality of life, standard treatments and how acceptable they are, therapeutic/unmet medical needs, what benefits they would hope for in new medicines as well as what level of side effects they would consider acceptable.

- Highlight if there are large differences between groups of patients/carers about these aspects or if these views are generally similar across the condition.
- Please also mention any aspects about the condition or its treatments that you feel are not wellunderstood or not sufficiently considered.
- Please include anything else you feel is important for EMA to know. Try to keep your main points to 1-2 pages, if necessary, include more details in an appendix.

Please do not include any individual patients contact details or health data.

☐ Tick here to confirm you give consent for EMA to share your views anonymously with third parties, as applicable.

Definition of Patient Experience Data in the EU



Data reported directly by patients or their carers, without interpretation by clinician

Proposed EU definition as part of the EMA 2022 workshop:

Data collected via a variety of patient engagement activities and methodologies to collect patients' experience of their health status, symptoms, disease course, treatment preferences, quality of life and impact of health care

Reflects patient experience and preferences of medicines and their views on their conditions

Definition to be agreed with stakeholders

Types of Patient Experience Data

- Patient Reported Outcomes (PROs) refer to a health/treatment outcome reported directly by the patient without the interpretation of a clinician or another person.
- Patient Preferences (PPs) refer to how desirable or acceptable is to patients a given alternative or choice among all the outcomes of a given medicine.
- Patient Engagement (PE) refers to all activities involving interaction with patients to gather their experience on disease, preferences, outcomes and treatments.
- not only quantitative sources of evidence (e.g., PROs, PREMs) but also qualitative sources (i.e., information obtained as part of patient engagement activities reflecting broader patient perspective e.g., outcome of focus groups)
- Patient Experience Evidence (PEE) is patient experience data qualified as valid
 scientific evidence following a scientific assessment





Why is Patient Experience Data important?

- Patients are users of medicines
- Patients are experts in their disease and treatment
- PED helps ensure more patient-relevant outcomes
- Patients are instrumental in helping to optimise
 medicines development and regulatory decision making

Patient experience data is relevant at different stages:

- During clinical trial design
 - Selection of endpoints (which matters more to patients)
- During benefit-risk assessment
 - Patient preferences (trade-offs)
- Post-marketing for Pharmacovigilance and Risk
 Minimisation
 - · Adverse Drug Reaction reporting





Status of PED in the EU



- Reinforcing patient relevance in evidence generation is <u>key priority for the EU Network</u>
 <u>Strategy</u> and in EMA's <u>Regulatory Science Strategy</u>
- Need for systematic inclusion of PED in medicines development and regulation
- PED is a new scientific discipline balance difficult methodological discussions with stakeholder engagement
 - Collaboration of multi-disciplinary experts cross-Agency and within EU Network
- Opportunities for patient-generated digital data thanks to novel technologies
- The EU Network Strategy's delivery plan and CHMP's 2023 workplan incorporate two key deliverables:
 - **Reflection paper** on the best EU approach to generate, collect and analyse PED
 - Explore how to improve transparency in the Assessment Report



Update on progress



√ 2022

EMA workshop on PED



√ 2023

PED cross-Agency group & Action Plan



√ 2023

PED Expert group



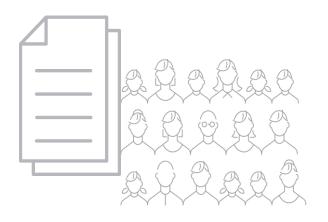
2024

Reflection Paper & Public Consultation

Update of Assessment Report



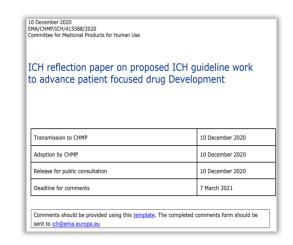
Upcoming reflection paper on EU approach to PED



- Reflection paper: framework for discussion or clarification
 particularly in areas where scientific knowledge is fast evolving or
 regulatory experience is limited
- General EU framework or principles not a methodological guidance
- Key action derived from the 2022 PED workshop requested by stakeholders
- Reflection paper is in the Work Programmes of both CHMP and PRAC
- Publication for public consultation expected Q3 2024

EU reflection paper to complement ICH Guidelines on PED

- Proposal for new ICH guidelines will provide globally harmonized approach to inclusion of
 patient's perspective in a methodologically sound way, to improve quality, relevance, safety and
 efficiency of drug development and to inform regulatory decision making.
 - Focus on informing the drug development process, patient-reported outcomes
 - 2) Focus on patient preferences regarding benefits and risks
- · Scope of Reflection Paper will differ from that of ICH guidance
 - Reflection paper will not cover specific methodological guidance





Scientific advice & qualification of novel methodologies

The EU approach is to encourage companies to liaise early with regulators during Scientific Advice or Qualification, to discuss best way to generate and collect PED, and have a case-by-case discussion on their specific development plans

Scientific Advice



Qualification of novel methodologies

- The developer of a medicine presents plans to develop a medicine and identifies questions and possible solutions.
- **EMA gives advice** on the developer's proposals
- Scientific Advice can be provided on any PED scientific question (e.g., clinical trials)

- Opinion on the acceptability of a specific use of a PED method, such as the use of a novel PROs
- Advice on protocols and methods intended to develop a novel method with the aim of moving towards qualification

Conclusions

- Engaging with patients in medicines evaluation
 - Very positive experience to date
 - Brings relevant outcomes for patients, such as PROs and HRQoL, into scientific discussions
- PED is a new scientific discipline
 - Collaboration of multi-disciplinary experts and stakeholders is needed
- EMA is working to progress on key PED deliverables:
 - Reflection paper on the best EU approach to generate, collect and analyse PED
 - Increase transparency Update of Assessment Report





Thank you Any questions?

Further information

Juan.Garcia@ema.europa.eu

Official address Domenico Scarlattilaan 6 • 1083 HS Amsterdam • The Netherlands Telephone +31 (0)88 781 6000

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