

#### Example for multi-stakeholder collaboration:

#### Global strategies for pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) in children

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## Context of development for paediatric PAH medicines

## Paediatric PAH: High need to be addressed

Class of products	Product	PIP	WR*	Authorisation for adults			Authorisation status for children		
				EU	US	Canada	EU	US	Canada
Prostacyclin Analogue	Treprostinil	Х		NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
	Selexipag	Х		YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
	Treprostinil diethanolamine	Х		NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
	lloprost	N/A		YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Endothelin Receptors Antagonist (ERAs)	Bosentan	Х		YES	YES	YES	PK data	YES	PK data
	Ambrisentan	Х		YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
	Macitentan	х	WR*	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitor (PDE5 inhibitor)	Sildenafil	Х	WR*	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
	Tadalafil	Х	WR*	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Guanylate cyclase (sGC) stimulators	Riociguat	х		YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Vasodilator	Epoprostenol	N/A		YES (NAP*)	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO

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\* NAP: Nationally authorised product - \*WR written Request



#### What are the hurdles?

#### 1. Clinical and pharmacological hurdles

- Population: rare and heterogeneous
- Medicinal products: high number of competing products
- Gaps in knowledge: pathophysiology, extrapolation, endpoints
- Treatment strategies: from monotherapy to combinations
- Off-label use: is compromising recruitment for paediatric studies and preventing access to the medicines in countries not reimbursing off-label use



#### What are the hurdles?

# 2. Regional differences preventing to conduct multiregional paediatric drug development

- Regulatory requirements (e.g. EMA PIPs and FDA written requests)
- Operational practicalities (standards of care, cultural expectations)
- Patients and families do not want to enrol in any clinical trials (*endpoints*, *burden of CTs*)
- 3. Regulator's duty to ensure that medicines for use in children are of high quality, ethically researched and authorised appropriately
- Such an assessment requires clinically robust and relevant data



Addressing the needs



## 1. Need for global studies

Why?

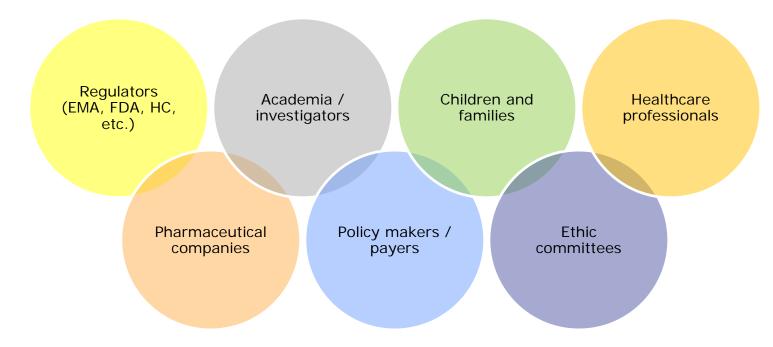
- Address the feasibility related to small number of patients
- Allocate resources to those areas where studies are most needed
- Better utilisation of scattered (clinical) expertise across territories
- Generate robust and relevant data in a timely manner

How?

- Development and use of paediatric research coordinating centers
- Collaborative studies and data sharing
- Common scientific approach and regulators alignment



## 2. Global key players driving drug development priorities





#### 3. EMA – FDA – HC paediatric PAH workshop – June 2017

Bridging the clinical practice and regulatory requirements

#### Meeting objectives:

- To facilitate communication and stimulate collaboration between stakeholders
- To involve patients in study design
- To harmonise scientific and regulatory requirements at global level
- To identify gaps in knowledge to be addressed in children with PAH.
- To help ensuring that the data generated will address the scientific questions that are important for licensing in children <u>in a timely manner</u>



#### Building consensus across stakeholders

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### Workshop preparation with all stakeholders

- 1. Regulators harmonisation ahead of the workshop
- 2. Online survey

Why: Lack of consensus within the scientific community

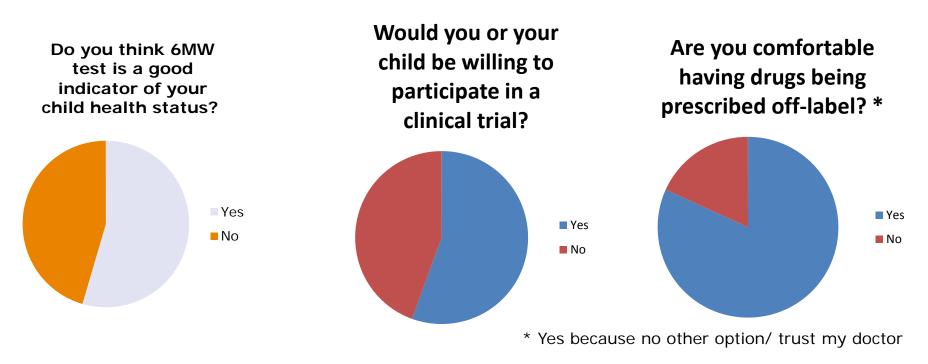
#### Participants from EU, US, Canada and Japan:

- 22 Healthcare professionals treating adult and children with PAH
- 4 Industry participants involved in PAH drug development
- 26 Parents of children with PAH and a child with PAH

**Questions:** Pathophysiology, pharmacological behaviour, mechanism of action, extrapolation, endpoints, quality of life and clinical trials



#### Patients perspective: wake-up call?





### Meeting outcome: Objectives fulfilled

- **Consensus achieved** for extrapolation, study design and endpoints
- PK/PD randomised dose controlled studies
- Moving towards **echocardiography** (non-invasive endpoint)
- Moving towards **actigraphy** to cover all age groups
- **PROs and QoL** to be developed



#### Implementing the outcome of the workshop



#### Action points

 Publish the outcome of the workshop in a peer-review journal with external experts to engage with the community. (regulators, experts, patients and industry involved)

2. Identify on-going activities across stakeholders and collaborate where appropriate to avoid duplication of efforts

3. Product level activities to be handled under identified regulatory pathways



- 2. Identify on-going activities across stakeholders and **collaborate where appropriate to avoid duplication of efforts**:
- 1. Global need: Heads of paediatric Clinical Trials Networks in US, Canada and Japan approached
- 2. Need for a multi-stakeholders network for paediatric cardiology
- 3. Need from EnprEMA:
- Support to maintain the dialogue initiated for the PAH workshop between academia, patients, regulators
- Support and offer to share experience in establishing a specialty network (paediatric cardiology)

## Conclusion

- **Regulators** have achieved collaboration up to the highest possible level and have developed a multi-stakeholder network
- We are working on facilitating the progress for the development of alternative noninvasive endpoints
- We need the paediatric cardiology community to engage and maintain/organise a multi-stakeholder network to address the operational aspects identified as challenging for the conduct of paediatric studies in cardiology
- We need physician researchers to continue the rational and critical study of drugs in children through conducting and/or collaborating in well-designed paediatric drug studies



#### Take home message





## Any questions?

#### Further information

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