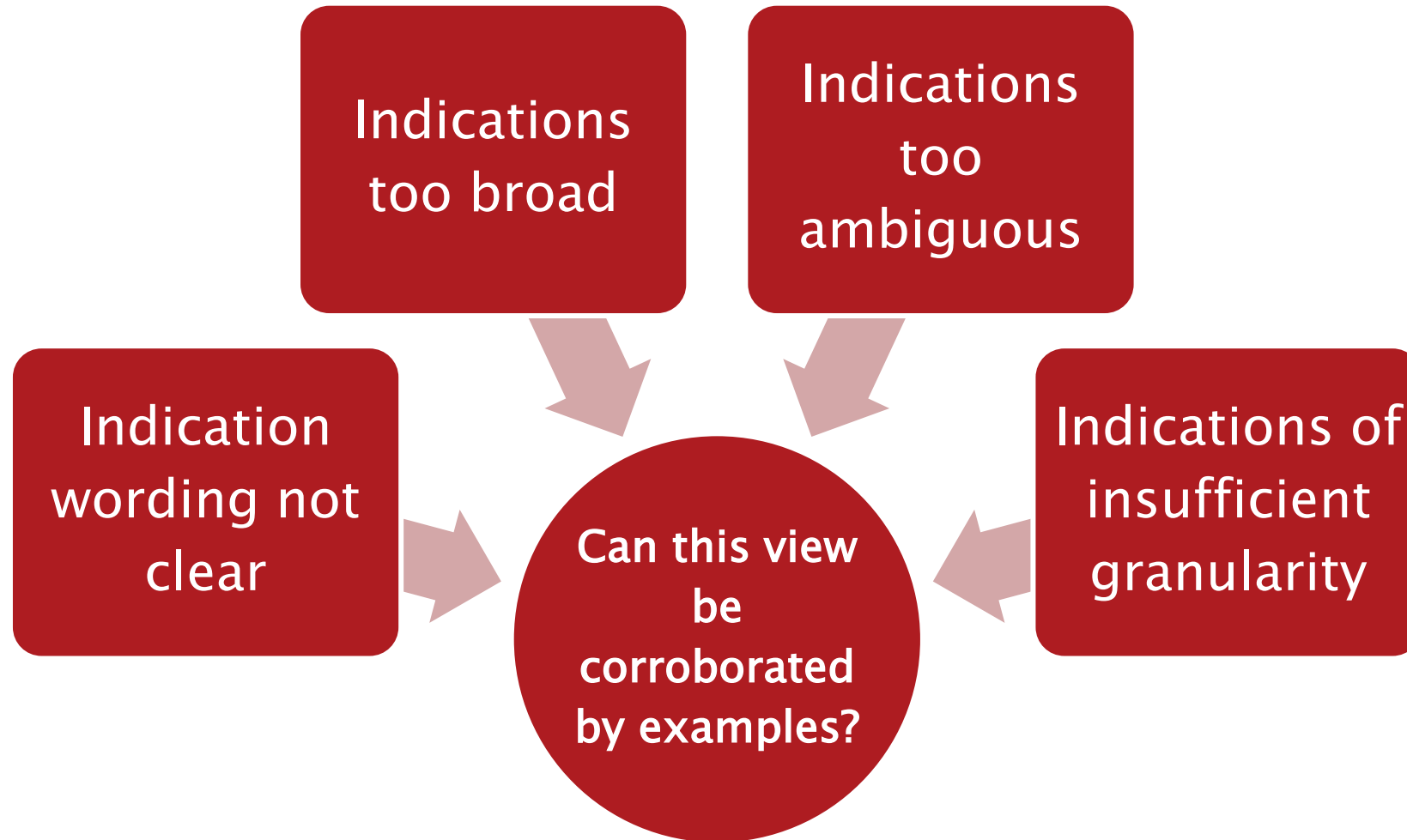


Thoughts on improving the SmPC

London
September 19, 2017
EMA – Payer Community Meeting

Payers' critique on SmPC

Draft for collaborative actions EMA–Payers, MEDEV, June 2017



Clarity of Indications

Post-Exposure Prophylaxis of HIV

Recommendations

TDF + 3TC (or FTC) is recommended as the preferred backbone regimen for HIV post-exposure prophylaxis for adults and adolescents.

(Strong recommendation, low-quality evidence)

LPV/r or ATV/r is recommended as the preferred third drug for HIV post-exposure prophylaxis for adults and adolescents.

(Conditional recommendation, very-low-quality evidence)

Where available RAL, DRV/r or EFV can be considered as alternative options.

Basierend auf Erfahrungen [110], Überlegungen zu Einnahmemodalitäten, Nebenwirkungen und Wechselwirkungen sowie den verschiedenen internationalen Empfehlungen, wird als Standardprophylaxe die zweimal täglich einzunehmende Kombination von **Isentress®** 2 Tabletten **plus** **Truvada®** 1 Tablette empfohlen. Isentress® ist ein Integrase-Hemmer (*Raltegravir*) und Truvada ist ein Kombinationspräparat, bestehend aus den beiden Inhibitoren der Reversen Transkriptase (RTI') *Tenofovir* und *Emtricitabin*.

Als primäre Alternative zu Isentress® kann der Protease-Inhibitor **Kaletra®** (Lopinavir), eingesetzt werden.

Sources: WHO, Dec. 2014 / DAIG & ÖAG 2013

Clarity of Indications

Post-Exposure Prophylaxis of HIV



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ISENTRESS is indicated in combination with other anti-retroviral medicinal products for the *treatment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1) infection* in adults, adolescents, children, toddlers and infants from the age of 4 weeks (see sections 4.2, 4.4, 5.1 and 5.2).

Kaletra is indicated in combination with other antiretroviral medicinal products for the *treatment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1) infected* adults, adolescents and children above the age of 2 years.

The choice of Kaletra to treat protease inhibitor experienced HIV-1 infected patients should be based on individual viral resistance testing and treatment history of patients (see sections 4.4 and 5.1).

PEP := Off-Label Use or On-Label use?

What about PrEP?

Source: SPC of respective products

Clarity of Indications

Consideration of diagnostic advancement

Bleomycin ('Article 29' referral, March 2009):

- ▶ Bleomycin is intended for the treatment of:
[...]

Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma of intermediate and high grade

More general:
How does EMA deal with changing classifications?

Low grade Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma?
(regardless of available data)

What about e.g. marginal zone lymphoma?
(not defined as separate entity at the time of approval)

Source: SPC of Bleomycin sulfate

Clarity of Indications

Meaning of Headings?

MabThera® is indicated in adults for the following indications:

► Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL):

- MabThera is indicated for the treatment of previously untreated patients with stage III–IV follicular lymphoma in combination with chemotherapy.
- MabThera maintenance therapy is indicated for the treatment of patients responding to induction therapy.
- MabThera monotherapy is indicated for the treatment of patients with stage III–IV follicular lymphoma who are resistant or are in their second or subsequent relapse after chemotherapy.
- MabThera is indicated for the treatment of patients with CD20 positive diffuse large B cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in combination with CHOP (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisolone) chemotherapy.

What about other Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma?

Ambiguous indications

e.g. Rufinamide (Inovelon®)

Inovelon is indicated as adjunctive therapy in the treatment of seizures associated with Lennox–Gastaut syndrome in patients 4 years of age and older.

Paediatric population

The efficacy of rufinamide in children aged 4 years and less has not yet been established. Currently available data are described in section 4.8 and 5.1 but no recommendation on a posology can be made.

Should this population be treated outside of clinical trials?

Broadness of indication

e.g. Regorafenib (Stivarga®)



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Table 7: Updated Overall survival analysis (cut-off 13 November 2011), 14387 (CORRECT) study, ITT population

		Placebo (N=255)	Regorafenib (N=505)	Total (N=760)
N		255	505	760
Number (%) of subjects with event		197 (77.3%)	369 (73.1%)	566 (74.5%)
Number (%) of subjects censored		58 (22.7%)	136 (26.9%)	194 (25.5%)
Hazard ratio (Reg/Pla) [95% CI]*			0.790 (0.664,0.939)	
One-sided p-value from log rank test	Stratified (CRF data)		0.003791	
Median [95% CI]	Days	152 (134, 178)	194 (177, 214)	179 (167, 197)
Overall Survival rate at	Month 3 [95% CI]	0.727 (0.672,0.782)	0.803 (0.768,0.838)	0.778 (0.748,0.807)
	Month 6 [95% CI]	0.431 (0.369,0.492)	0.522 (0.479,0.566)	0.492 (0.456,0.527)
	Month 9 [95% CI]	0.269 (0.212,0.325)	0.349 (0.307,0.392)	0.323 (0.289,0.357)
	Month 12 [95% CI]	0.170 (0.114,0.226)	0.241 (0.198,0.283)	0.218 (0.184,0.252)

** censored observation.

Median, percentile and other 95% CIs computed using Kaplan-Meier estimates.

Grade 3 adverse events with higher frequency in the regorafenib

hand-foot syndrome	16.6%	0.4%
fatigue	15.0%	8.3%
diarrhoea	8.2%	2.0%
hypertension	7.6%	0.8%
rash/desquamation	5.8%	0.4%
reduced platelet counts	3.4%	0.4%
reduced haemoglobin	5.4%	3.2%
mucositis	3.2%	0%
hyperbilirubinaemia	6.8%	4.3%
AST increase	2.4%	1.2%
(abdominal) pain	9.8%	5.7%

Source: EPAR of Stivarga

Broadness of indications

e.g. Regorafenib (Stivarga®)

Stivarga is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with

- metastatic colorectal cancer (CRC) who have been previously treated with, or are not considered candidates for, available therapies. These include fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy, an anti-VEGF therapy and an anti-EGFR therapy (see section 5.1).

Main study: Study 14387 (CORRECT)

- According to the inclusion criteria, patients were **required to have an ECOG Performance Status score of 0–1**, age ≥ 18 years, measurable or not measurable disease but evaluable by RECIST (version 1.1) and adequate bone marrow, renal and hepatic functions.

Non-interventional RECORA – study

- approx.: 19.3 % ECOG-PS ≥ 2

Granularity of indications

Meaning of Cross-References

Do Cross-References to e.g.
4.4 (Special warnings and precautions for use)
and especially
5.1 (Pharmacodynamic properties)

limit the scope of indications?

just inform about evidence base?
Justification of evidence transfers?

Granularity of indications

e.g. Saxagliptin (Onglyza®)



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Onglyza is indicated in adult patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycaemic control:

- as monotherapy when metformin is inappropriate due to intolerance or contraindications
- in combination with other medicinal products for the treatment of diabetes, including insulin, to improve glycaemic control

Just those mentioned positively in 4.5 & 5.1?
and 5.1 for available data on different dosages.

Source: SPC of Onglyza

Granularity of indications

Combination Therapies

Summary: The basic scientific requirements for any fixed combination medicinal product are:

1. Justification of the pharmacological and medical ***rationale*** for the combination.
2. Establishment of the ***evidence base*** for the:
 - a. relevant contribution of all active substances to the desired therapeutic effect (efficacy and/or safety);
 - b. positive benefit-risk for the combination in the targeted indication.

Three therapeutic scenarios are foreseen: add-on treatment, substitution therapy and initial combination treatment requiring different types of evidence.

3. ***Demonstration*** that the ***evidence*** presented - if based on combined administration of separate active substances - ***is relevant to the fixed combination medicinal product*** for which the application is made.

Source: EMA/CHMP/158268/2017:
(Guideline on clinical development of fixed combination medicinal products)

Granularity of indications

e.g. Daclatasvir (Daklinza®)



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Daklinza

- in combination with other medicinal products for the treatment of chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection in adults (see sections 4.2, 4.4 and 5.1).
- For HCV genotype specific activity, see section 5.1.

4.4 [...] C

- Concealment of different HCV genotypes, see section 4.2.
- Concealment of genotype-specific virological and clinical activity, see section 5.1.
- Data to support the treatment of genotype 2 infection with Daklinza and sofosbuvir are limited.

Which genotypes can be treated on label?

Source: SPC of Daklinza

Thank you for the attention!

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