



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY  
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

# Innovation in Medicines

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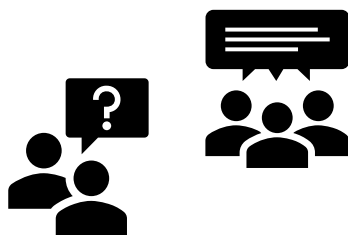
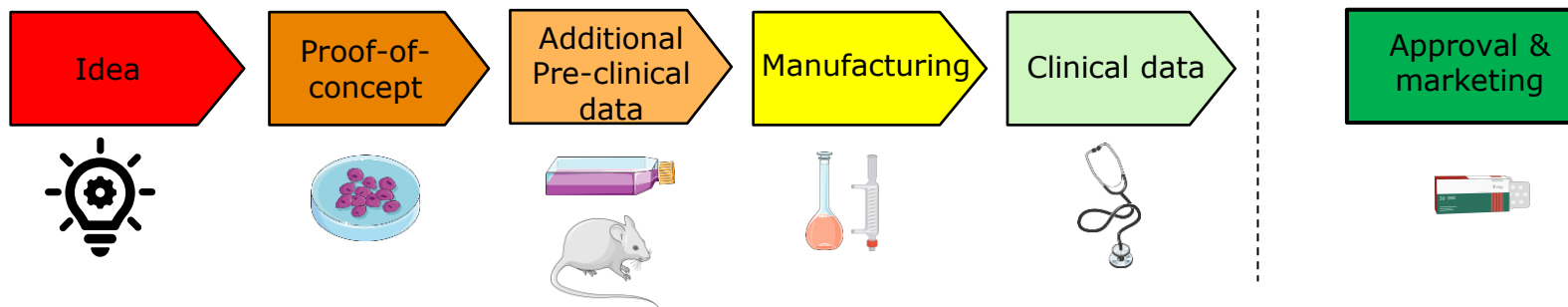
Regulatory Science and Innovation Task Force

An agency of the European Union





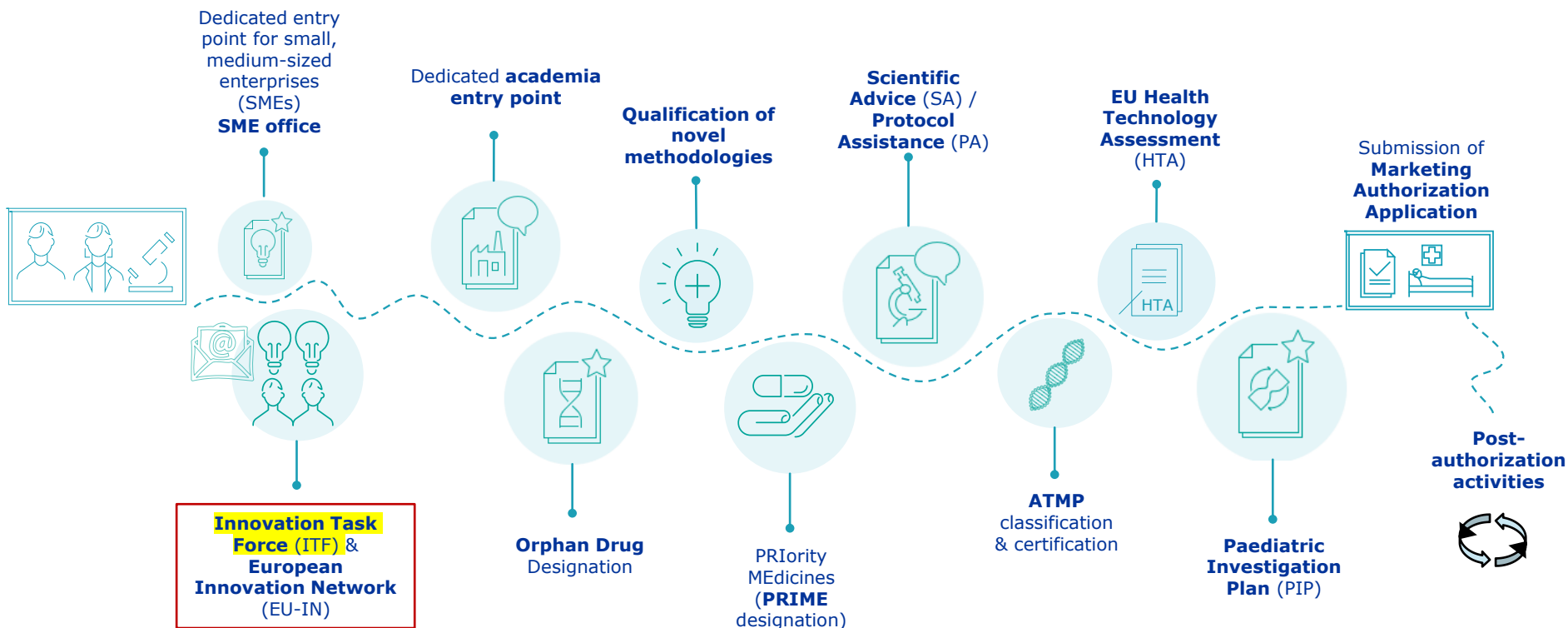
# The journey of innovation



Early dialogue between innovators and regulators is fundamental

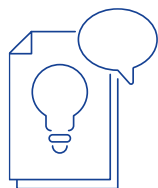


# EMA interactions across the medicine life cycle





# What is the role of the Innovation Task Force?



## Medicine & technology development

- Support drug development via **early informal dialogue** on scientific, legal and regulatory issues
- **Preparing for formal procedures** (e.g., scientific advice, qualification)



## Agency & network development

- Address **impact of emerging therapies and technologies** on the regulatory system
- Identifying **emerging trends** that may require regulatory support
- **Collaboration** with the national innovation offices (*EU Innovation Network*) to **address gaps** in regulatory support to innovation

Multidisciplinary platform  
for preparatory dialogue and orientation on  
**innovative methods, technologies and  
medicines**

Support **innovative** drug development

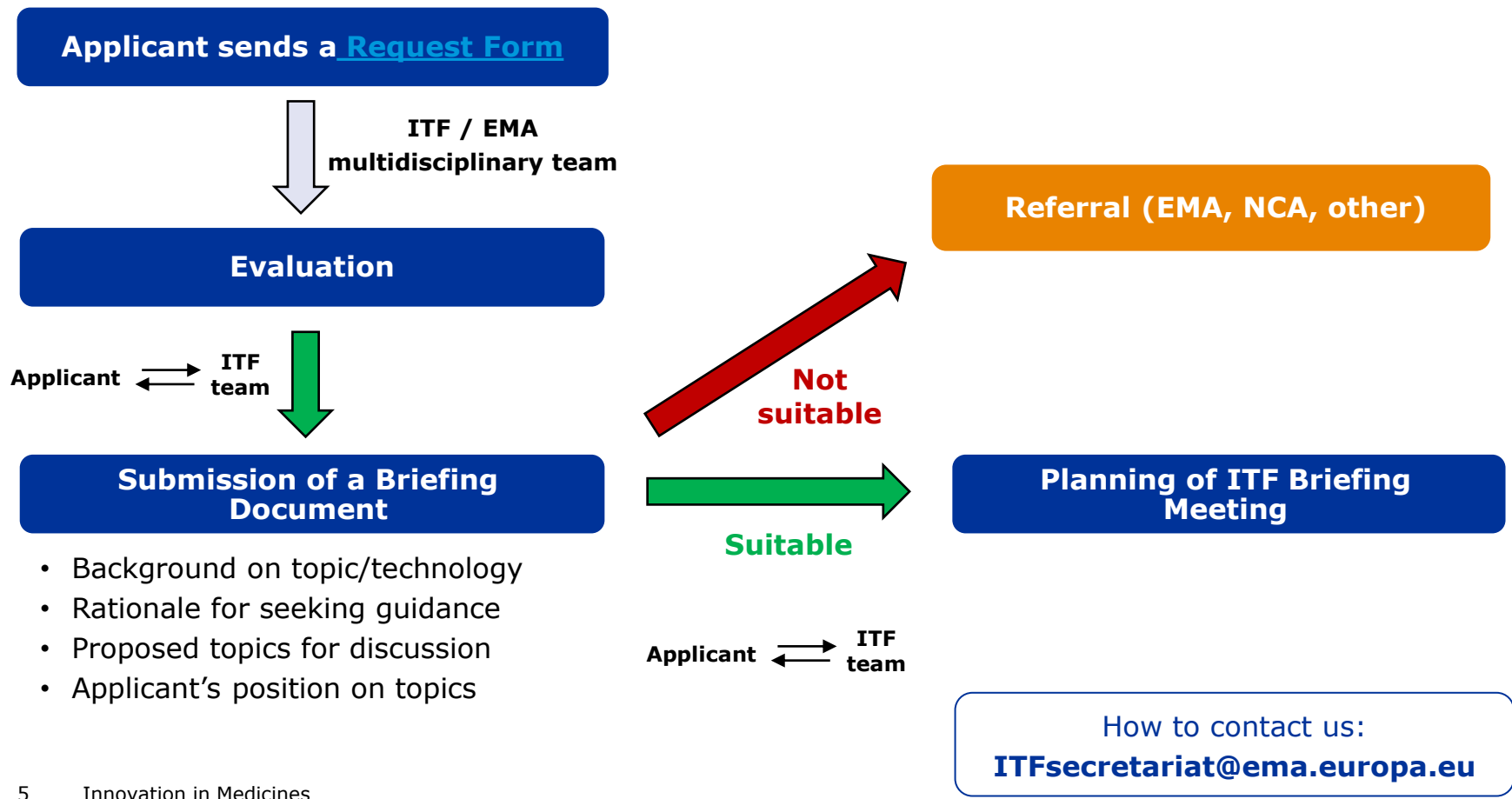
**Early informal** dialogue with opinion leaders

1,5-hour discussion – *Free of charge*

Brainstorming “style” on innovation in areas  
without existing guidance

First step to engage is submit completed [3-  
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# Which types of developments are discussed during ITF meetings?

## Emerging therapies

- Cell & gene therapies
- Targeted therapies
- Nano-medicines



## Emerging methods

- Organ-on-chip & 3Rs
- Clinical trial methodology
- New drug delivery systems

## Emerging Technologies

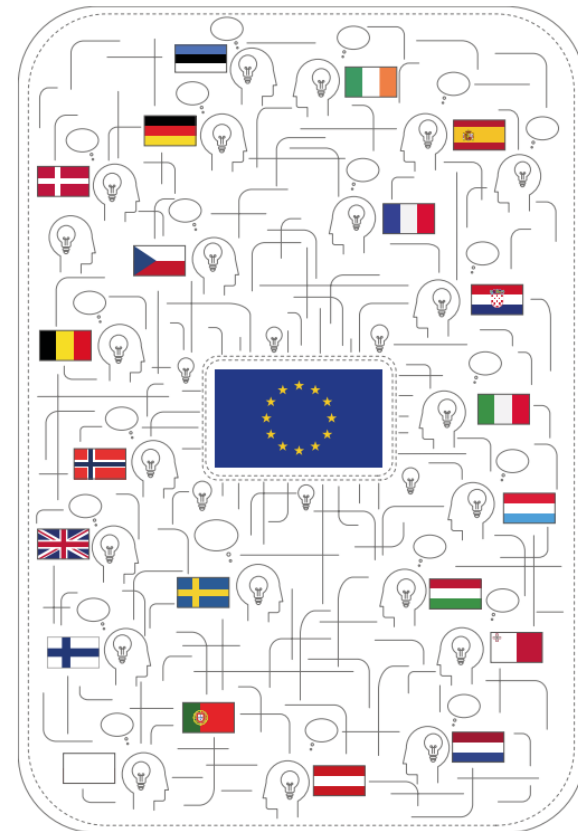
- Digital technologies
- Novel manufacturing
- Platforms



# Who are the experts joining the ITF meetings?

- ITF team
- Members of EMA Committees / Working Parties
- Representatives of National Competent Authorities (27 member states)
- Any further expertise required to address the topics (diagnostics, software, AI, manufacturing & quality, inspectors...)
- Other international regulators as agreed with the applicant (FDA, Swissmedic, HAS-Singapore, Health Canada)

[European Experts Database](#)





## Methodology of clinical trials

- Novel endpoint
- Adaptive design
- Platform/umbrella/basket trials



## Big data

- Novel biomarkers & omics
- Real-world evidence

## Digital healthcare

- Monitoring devices/sensors
- Data collection
- Patient-reported outcomes



Stakeholder interactions



## Associated medical devices

- *In vitro* diagnostics
- Companion diagnostics

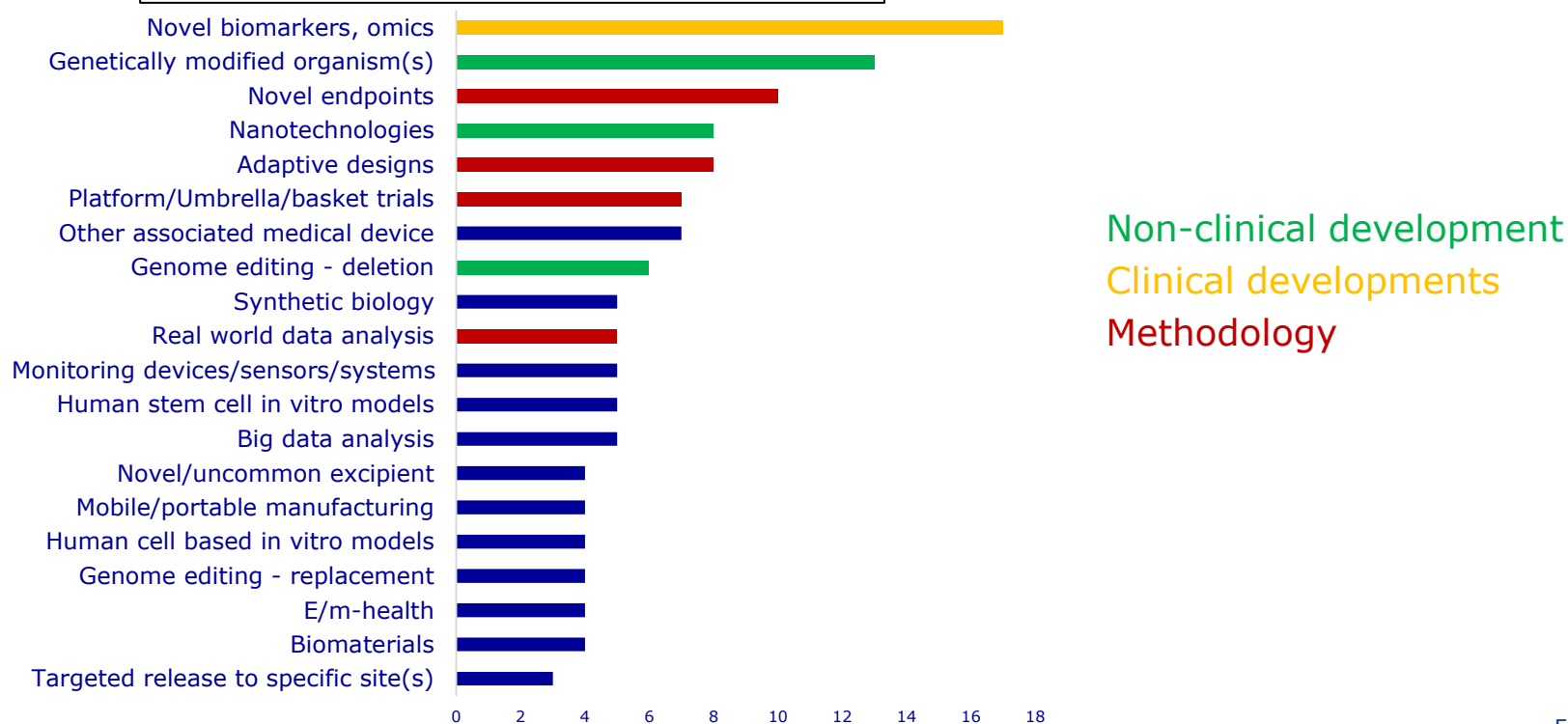
## Genome editing

- Gene editing
- Gene therapies



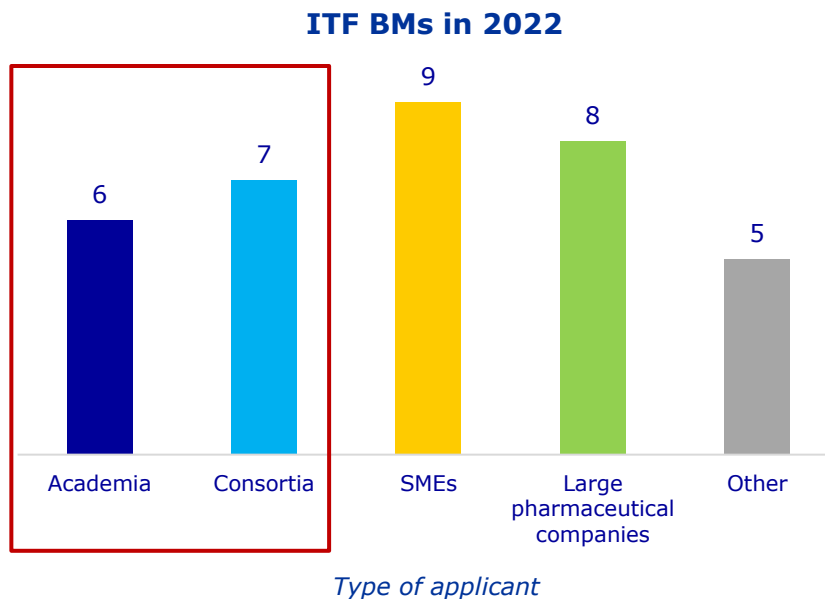
## *Novel and promising technologies that have the potential to enable innovation*

### Interactions with developers





# 40% of ITF briefing meetings involved an academic applicant





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## Examples of ITF meetings & feedbacks

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# ITF Meeting - Example 1

## Applicant & status of project:

Academia, *proof-of-concept*

## Type of development:

Gene therapy for neurological disorder

## Enabling technologies

- Genome editing
- Nanotechnologies



## Reasons for contacting EMA:

The applicant lacks expertise on the development of medicinal products.

How can we bring the *innovation forward towards patients?*

## Topics & Feedbacks:

- What is the most appropriate delivery method?  
(adenoviral, extracellular vesicles, liposomes)
- Pre-clinical strategy:
  - use of iPSC for *proof-of-concept* experiments
  - animal disease models & toxicology data



# ITF Meeting - Example 2

## Applicant & status of project:

Small-medium enterprise (SME);  
Pre-clinical stage

## Type of development:

Bioprinting of autologous cells

## Enabling technologies

- Biomaterials
- Cell & tissue engineering



## Reasons for contacting EMA:

- How is the product classified?
- What is the regulatory status for this technology?

## Topics & Feedbacks

- Cells expanded *ex vivo* are an Advanced Therapy Medicinal Product (**ATMPs**)
- The **bioprinter** is an independent delivery device

## Next steps:

Medical device experts should be consulted for the certification of the bioprinter



# ITF Meeting - Example 3

## Applicant & status of project:

Academia, *proof-of-concept*

## Type of development:

- Novel treatment strategies for vision impairment

## Enabling technologies

- Nanotechnologies



## Reason for contacting EMA

Is our novel strategy a novel medicinal product or a medical device?

## Topics & Feedbacks

- Type of innovative product: *nanoparticles*
- Mode-of-action of the product defines its nature (*pharmacological vs mechanic*)

## Next steps:

Based on the mechanical mode-of-action, the product is likely to be classified as medical device. The applicant will contact the national competent authority for certification.



## Conclusions:

- **ITF briefing meetings** are a brainstorming-type of interaction that provides **initial guidance** to medicine & methodologies developers
- **Early dialogue** between developers (*innovators*) and regulators is fundamental to bring innovative medicines towards patients





# Thank you for your attention!

For additional information: [Innovation in medicines](#)

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