

Support for development of orphan medicines

EMA event 30 Nov 2020

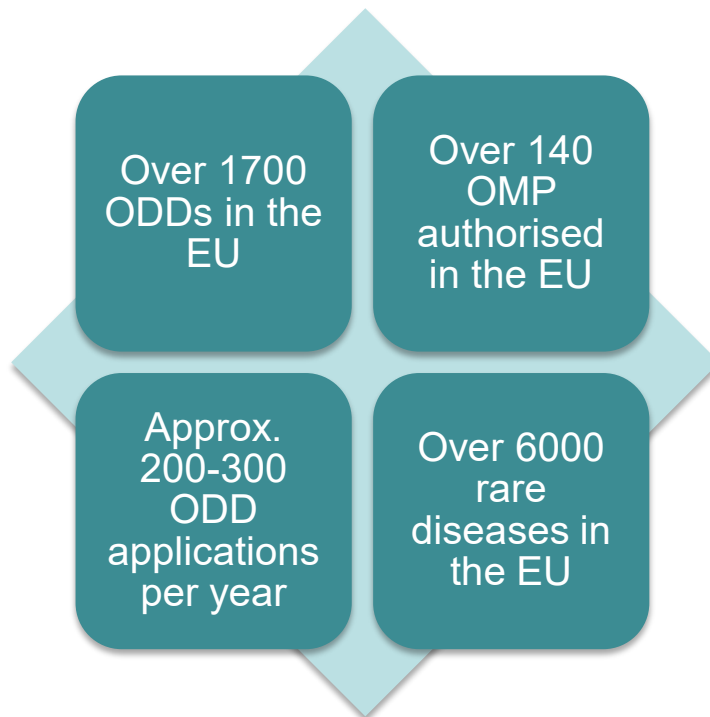
**Stakeholders' perspective on the value of
orphan designation**

SME perspective

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About 30 Million people living in the EU suffer from a rare disease - ODD a precondition for a MA of a OMP

Orphan Drug Designation (ODD) - Orphan Medicinal Product (OMP)

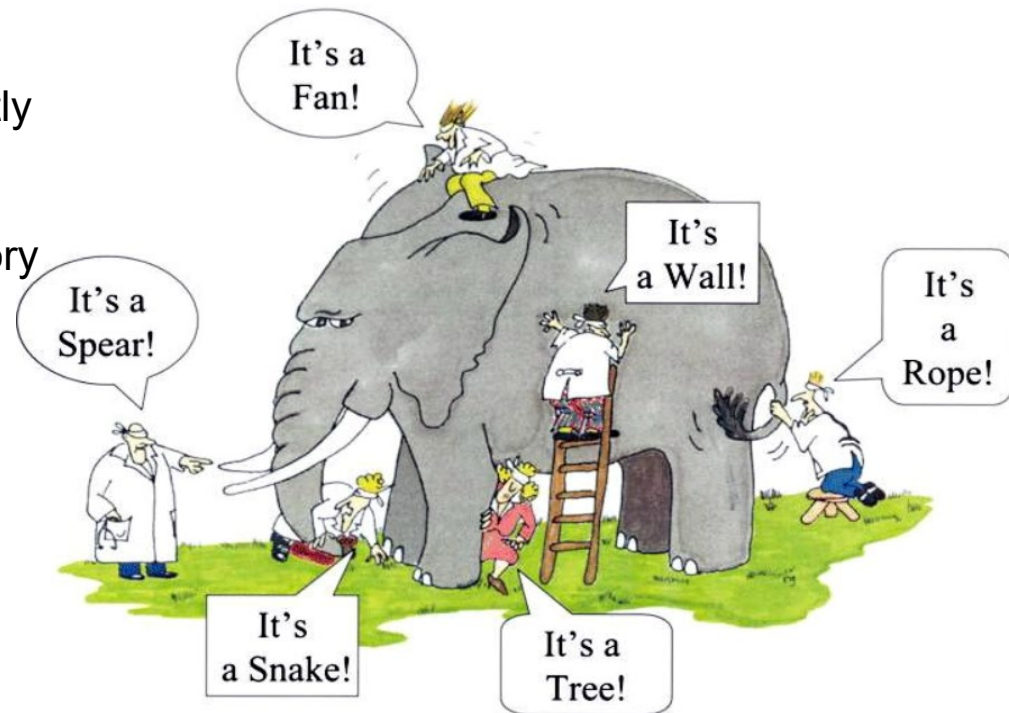


Large number of ODDs leads to increased number of OMPs:

- Is this enough?
- What could be realistically expected in the last 20 years?

Rare Disease often highly heterogenous in clinical manifestations

- Rare Diseases often not well described in literature
- Scientific knowledge not sufficiently available
- Sometimes wrong scientific knowledge regarding natural history
- Heterogenous clinical manifestations
- Every rare disease different



Orphan Drug Development

- Recognition of rare disease through ODD
- Very challenging diseases, often high heterogeneity
- Specific Rare Disease Development Program
 - Smaller, shorter, less studies? Innovative design?
 - Single arm studies?
 - Feasibility to conduct?
 - Real World Evidence (Registry & Data)
 - Key to involve the patient systematically into the development particularly for rare diseases (PRO development)
 - Important to involve HTA bodies
 - For Approval consider:
Conditional Authorisation or Exceptional Circumstances

What is the Value of an Orphan Designation?

The Orphan Drug Designation (ODD) of strong value:

- As pre- condition for development of orphan medicinal products
 - To address unmet medical need
 - For patients with debilitating or life-threatening diseases
 - EU harmonised approach for orphan disease
- Incentives during Development/Orphan Medicinal Products (OMP)
 - Reduced Fees for Centralised Scientific Advice (called Protocol Assistance) (minus 75%)
 - For paediatric advice (minus 100%)
 - MAA filing costs (minus 10%)
 - Inspection Fees (pre-authorisation) (minus 100 %)
 - **10 years of market exclusivity**

What is the Value particularly for SME?

- SMEs benefit from even further reduction of costs for OMPs
 - Centralised Scientific Advice (called Protocol Assistance) (minus 100%)
 - MAA Submission (minus 100%)
 - Inspection Fees (pre-authorisation) (minus 100 %)
 - Inspection (post-authorisation) (minus 90%)
- SME office
 - As additional resource
 - Can help support/guide the SME
- Why should an SME consult EU regulators during development?
 - Challenging rare diseases
 - Discussion of development program at Protocol Assistance (significant benefit)
 - High value for development program
 - Ability to anticipate requirements for MAA

Challenges and room for improvement within the legal framework

- Increased requirements for ODDs (incl. significant benefit)
- Align various EMA committees on one development package
 - Few studies and patients to satisfy all stakeholders requirements
 - Specific patient expertise for committees and SAWP
- Global alignment regarding paediatric requirements for OMPs
- Global alignment for ODD
- Research incentives
- Innovative Drug Device Combination
- Improved involvement of specific patient expertise (regulators/HTA)
- HTA – additional requirements due to different mandates

Challenges for orphan and ultra orphan diseases for HTA

Heterogeneous disease manifestation, often < 100 patients in the EU

Comparative, randomized clinical study

For ultra-rare diseases often no comparator

Standard of Care often diverse due to high heterogeneity in disease manifestation

Many single arm studies - move towards agreement across stakeholders (regulators/HTAs) – value of RWE as acceptable methodologies for indirect comparisons

Patient population

Extremely small

Robust clinical outcome as primary endpoint

Very heterogeneous patient population due to variable disease manifestation and progression

No clinically robust primary endpoint for whole population, due to variable disease manifestations - instead various potential endpoints, per subset of patients.

Patient Relevant Outcomes (incl. PRO) move toward acceptability

Biomarker instead of robust clinical outcome endpoint, which is often not possible

How to foster development of medicines in rare diseases ?

- Keep concept of Orphan Drug Development
- Provide a stable and positive environment for sustainability
- Further incentivise research and development
 - Address the knowledge gap (incl. patient involvement)
 - Lead collaboration within European Reference Networks (ERNs) to concrete actions for research and development through support (€)
 - Increase value of Real World Evidence (RWE) also for regulatory decision making and beyond
- Support integrated pathway for orphan drug device combination products
- Support HTA understanding of Orphan Medicinal Product specific requirements (patients and disease)