

aam
Association for Accessible Medicines

The
**Biosimilars
Council**
A Division of the Association for Accessible Medicines

Leading on Biosimilars

2017 AAM Biosimilars Council Conference

**Biosimilar medicines: practical EU
experience and perspectives**

12 Sept 2017 – Adrian van den Hoven, Director General, Medicines for Europe



Medicines For Europe VISION



PATIENTS



QUALITY



VALUE



SUSTAINABILITY



PARTNERSHIP

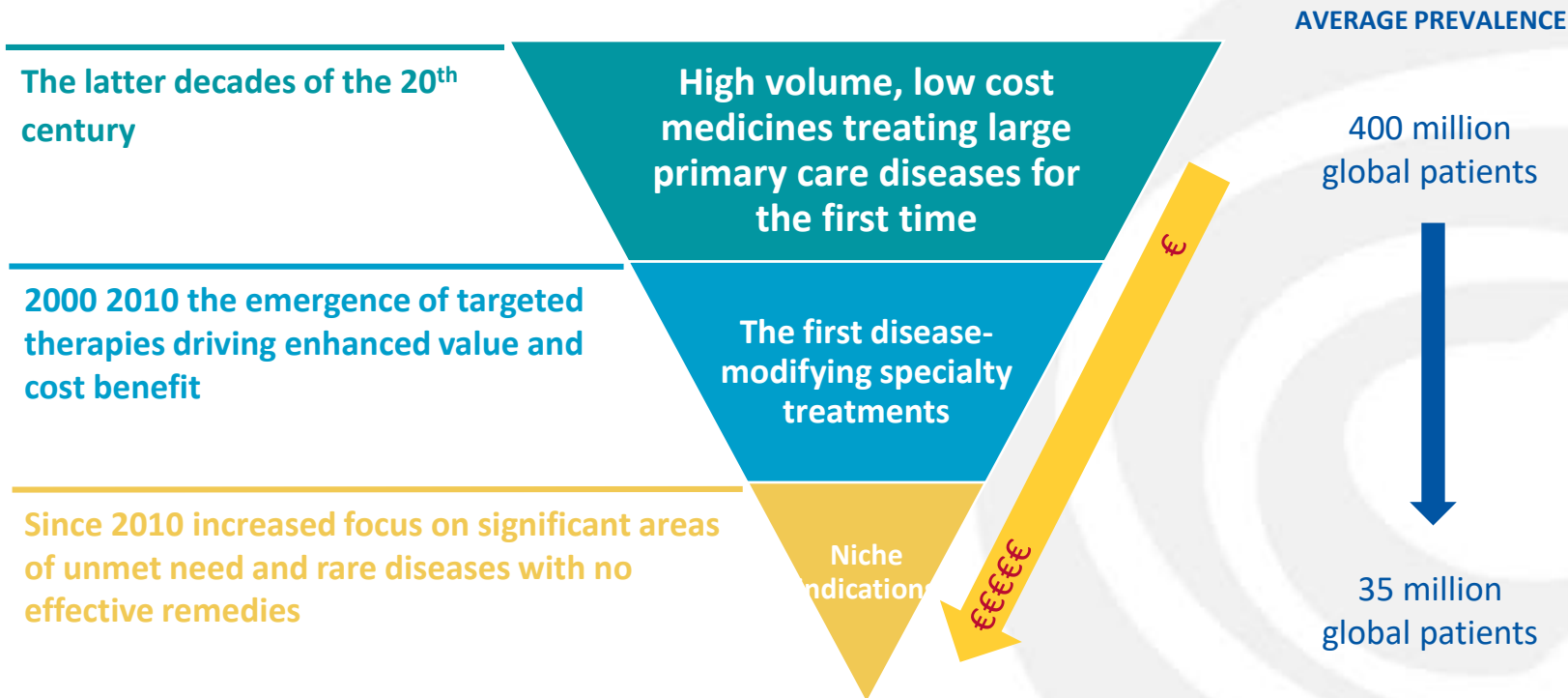
EU Biosimilar Medicines Group Membership

COMPANIES

ASSOCIATIONS



Innovative specialty medicines now are targeting smaller populations with significant unmet needs



Notes: Prevalence and Annual cost were categorised into estimated buckets; annual cost takes into account list price at time of launch.

Source: QuintilesIMS Thought Leadership Launch Excellence I and V

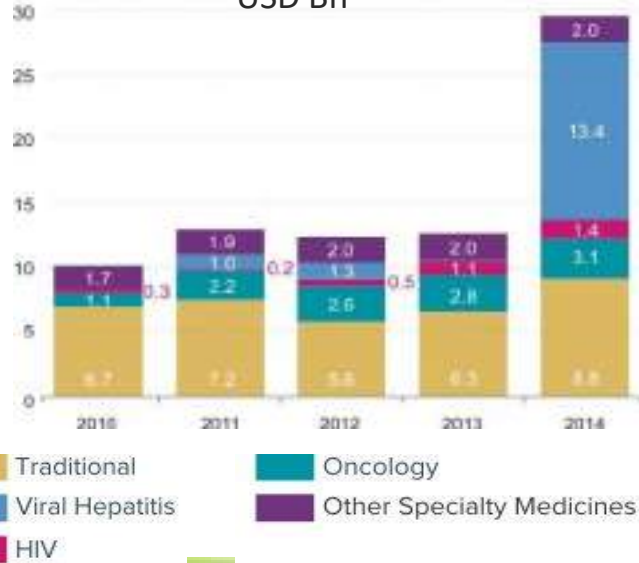
Biologicals create real issue for healthcare budgets

- Spending on new brand medicines exploded
- Biologics growth faster than total pharma growth

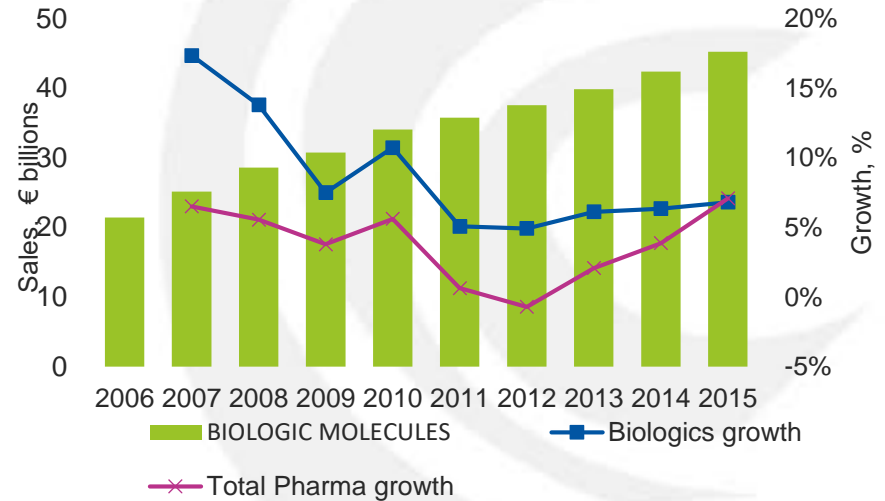


Is this sustainable?

Global New Brand Spending Growth
USD Bn



Europe market trends
Sales and Growth



Biologicals increasingly feature as key therapies

EUROPE TOP 10 PRODUCTS (SALES) 2010-16

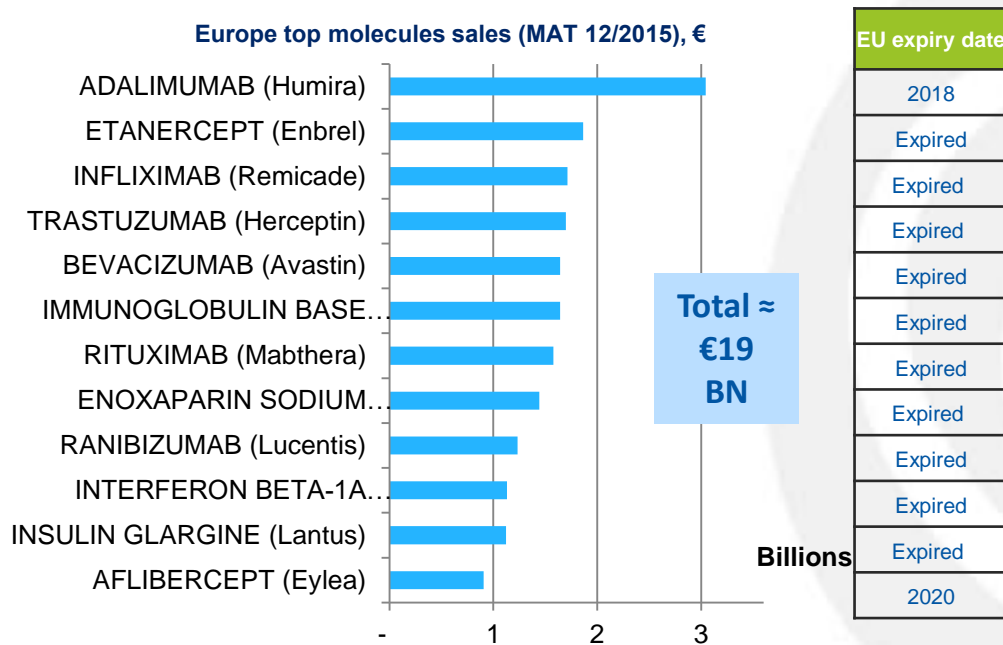
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	LIPITOR	HUMIRA	HUMIRA	HUMIRA	HUMIRA	HUMIRA	HUMIRA
2	SERETIDE	SERETIDE	SERETIDE	ENBREL	ENBREL	HARVONI	HARVONI
3	HUMIRA	LIPITOR	ENBREL	SERETIDE	SERETIDE	SOVALDI	XARELTO
4	ENBREL	ENBREL	HERCEPTIN	HERCEPTIN	REMICADE	ENBREL	ENBREL
5	HERCEPTIN	HERCEPTIN	LOVENOX	REMICADE	HERCEPTIN	HERCEPTIN	HERCEPTIN
6	AVASTIN	LOVENOX	MABTHERA	AVASTIN	LOVENOX	REMICADE	SOVALDI
7	LOVENOX	REMICADE	REMICADE	MABTHERA	MABTHERA	SERETIDE	MABTHERA
8	ZYPREXA	MABTHERA	AVASTIN	LOVENOX	AVASTIN	MABTHERA	AVASTIN
9	MABTHERA	AVASTIN	SPIRIVA	LUCENTIS	LUCENTIS	AVASTIN	REMICADE
10	REMICADE	SPIRIVA	LYRICA	LYRICA	SOVALDI	LOVENOX	VIEKIRAX

 Small molecule

 Biological

Loss of exclusivity drives biosimilar interest

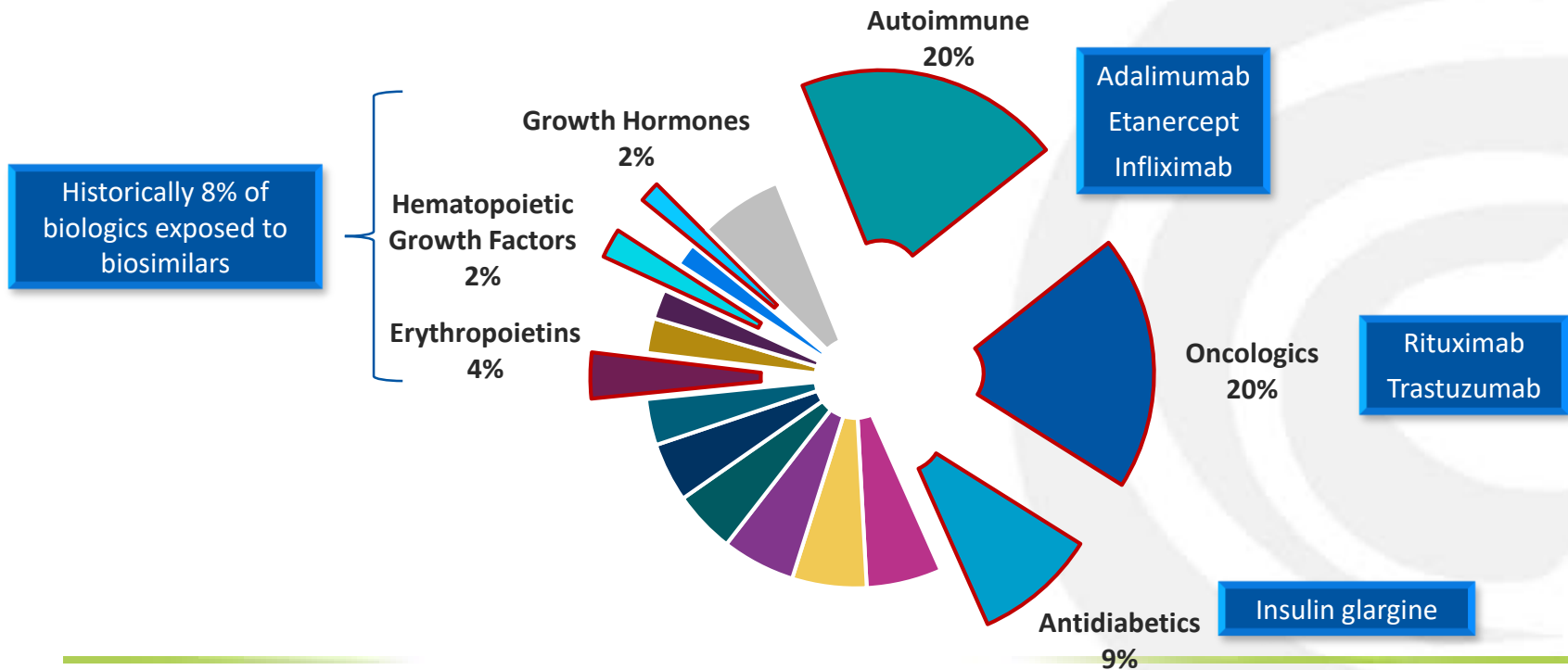
Key products protection expired or losing protection by 2020



Historically biosimilar competition restricted but the future is very different

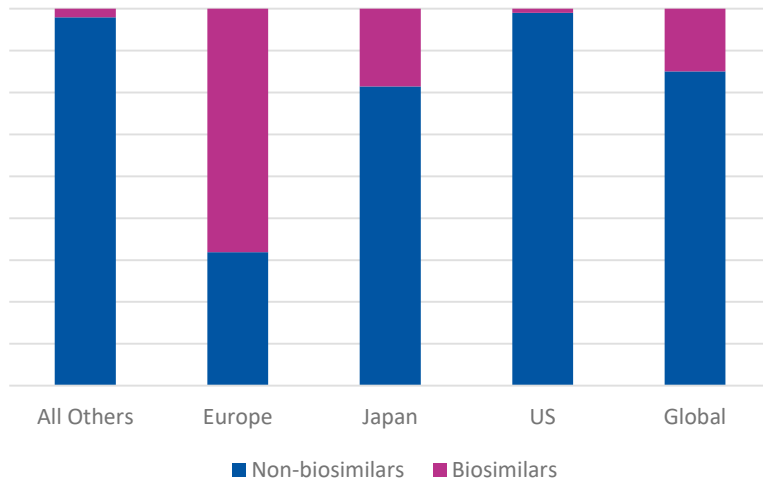


Top Biologic Therapy Areas, Europe sales (2016)



Biosimilar medicines – EU at the forefront

Biologic vs Biosimilar Medicines Sales
(USD)



- 9 out of 10 biosimilar medicines sales take place in EU (2016)
- 60% of overall biological medicines sales occur in US (2016)
- **Over the last 10 years, EU cumulates nearly 100% of the use and experience with biosimilar medicines**

Value proposition of biosimilar medicines



LAUNCH OF
BIOSIMILAR
MEDICINES


REDUCTION OF
TREATMENT COST



MORE PATIENTS
TREATED



MORE TREATMENT
OPTIONS



MORE AUTONOMY
TO PRESCRIBE



MORE
INVESTMENT FOR:



HOSPITAL
INFRASTRUCTURE



CAPACITY BUILDING



HEALTHCARE
SERVICES

IMPROVED CARE AND HEALTH OUTCOMES FOR PATIENTS



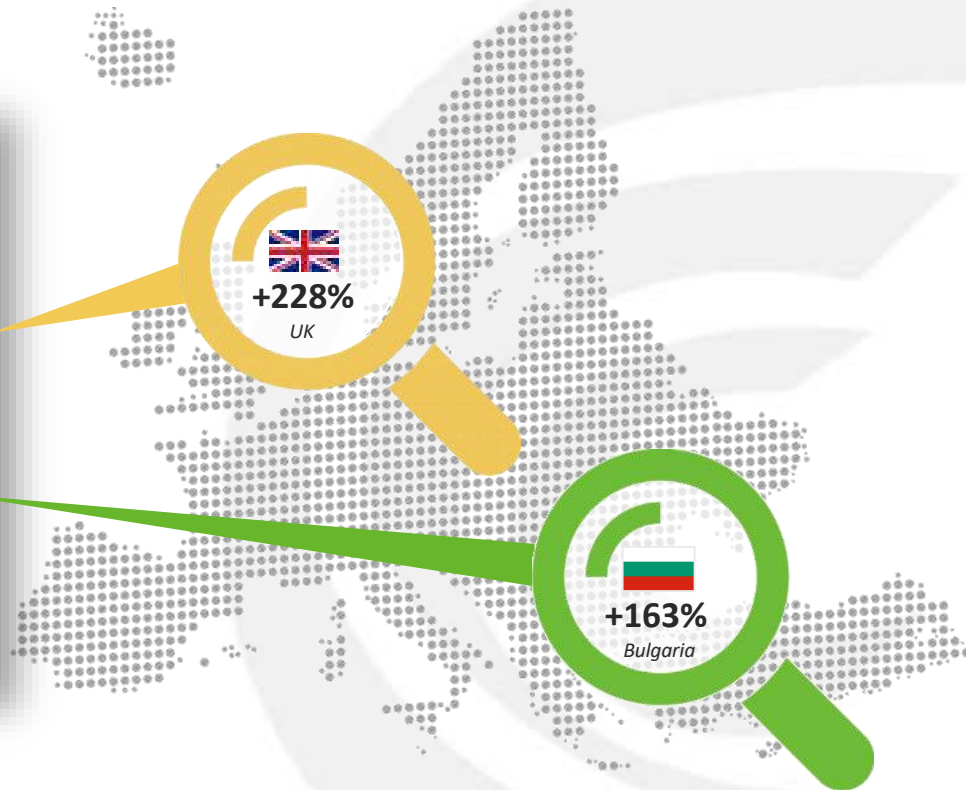
ENSURED SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY

Biosimilar medicines increase patient access

Change in # of treatment days (2016 vs. year before biosimilar entrance)

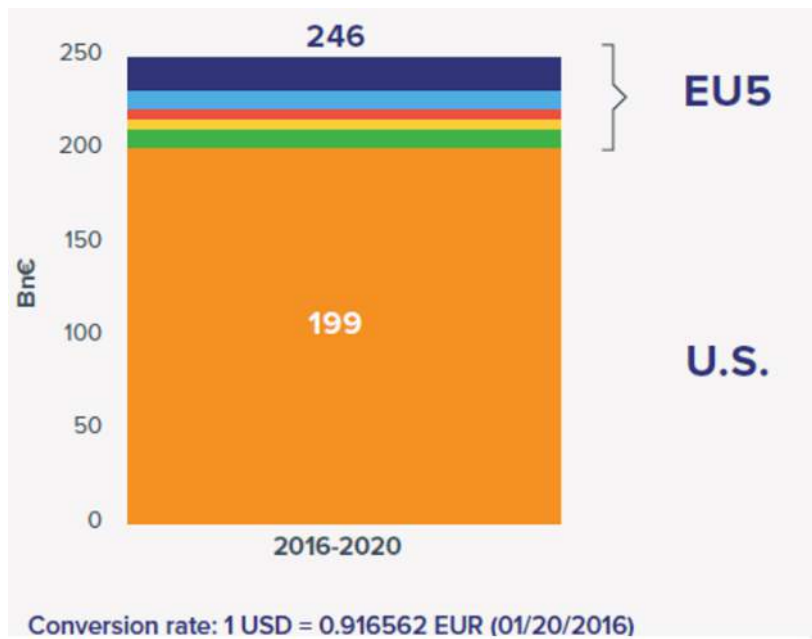


Epoetin	+66%
G-CSF (filgrastim)	+122%
Growth hormone (somatropin)	+41%
Anti-TNF (infliximab & etanercept)	+19%
Fertility (follitropin alfa)	+16%
Insulins	+19%



Without competition, cumulative spending in the US + EU-5 is expected to reach **€246bn** over 2016-2020 period

The addressable biosimilar medicines market, 2016-2020



Actual savings 2006-2016

EU-5

EUR 1.5 BN

Potential savings 2016-2020

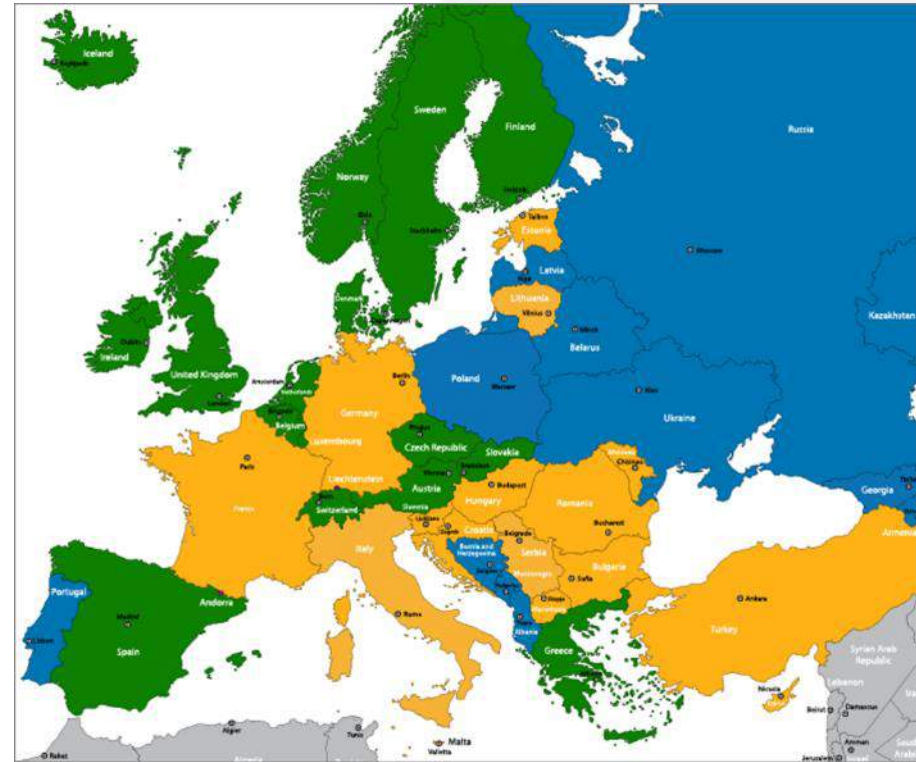
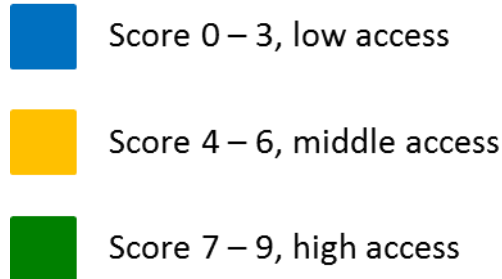
US + EU 5

30% reduction in price per treatment

EUR 49 BN

Biosimilar medicines Opportunity to meet unmet medical needs

In some European countries, patients have less access to biological treatments for Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA)

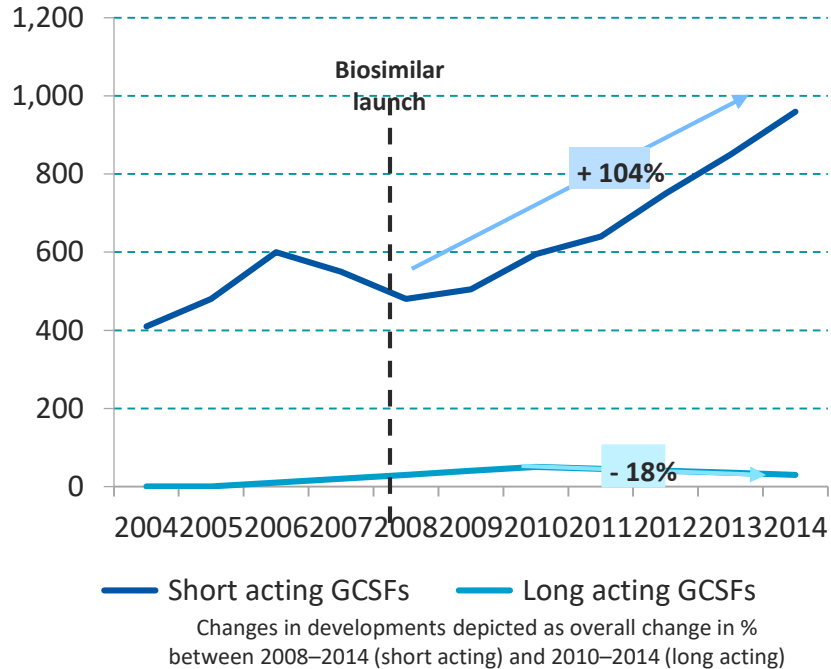


Biosimilar medicines increase patient access

Filgrastim uptake in the UK



Standard Units (K)



- After biosimilar launch in 2008, NICE guidelines updated for improved cost-effectiveness of biosimilar filgrastim vs. alternative treatments
- G-CSF restrictions were relaxed and usage is now recommended for primary prophylaxis of neutropenia (before: secondary prophylaxis only)
- Consumption of filgrastim short-acting increased by 104% between 2009 and 2014
- **More patients access earlier in therapy cycle = Biosimilar G-CSF almost certainly improved patient outcomes**

Biosimilar medicines increase prescribing autonomy for improved patient access



Southern
healthcare
region

Before: filgrastim biosimilars

- Three physicians had to approve prescription of the original product due to cost



After: filgrastim biosimilars

- Regional authorities to relax restrictions on prescribing filgrastim biosimilars for febrile neutropenia
- Prescription does not require any further authorization
- **Clinical use of G-CSF increased five-fold in the Southern Healthcare Region, driven by usage of biosimilar filgrastim**

Biosimilar medicines improve treatment options

Their competitive drug acquisition cost makes it possible for biosimilar medicines to reach an acceptable ICER in situations where originator medicines cannot. Biosimilar medicines support **improved patient access to certain therapeutic** areas compared to the originator medicine

Example 1: Infliximab

Ankylosing spondylitis patients covered by EMA label

2015 NICE guidance recommends **use of infliximab biosimilar medicines** in adults with non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis

2015

According to 2008 NICE guideline, infliximab (originator) should **not be used at all**

2008



Example 2: Epoetin

Treatment-induced anemia patients with cancer covered by EMA label

According to 2014 NICE guideline, epoetin is **both clinically and cost-effective**

2014

According to 2008 NICE guideline, epoetin is clinically effective for cancer treatment-induced anaemia, **but not cost-effective**

2008

EU experience with biosimilar medicines



Who decides what for biosimilar medicines in the EU?



Scientific assessment
followed by scientific
opinion

No interchangeability
designation



European Commission
grants EU-wide marketing
authorisation

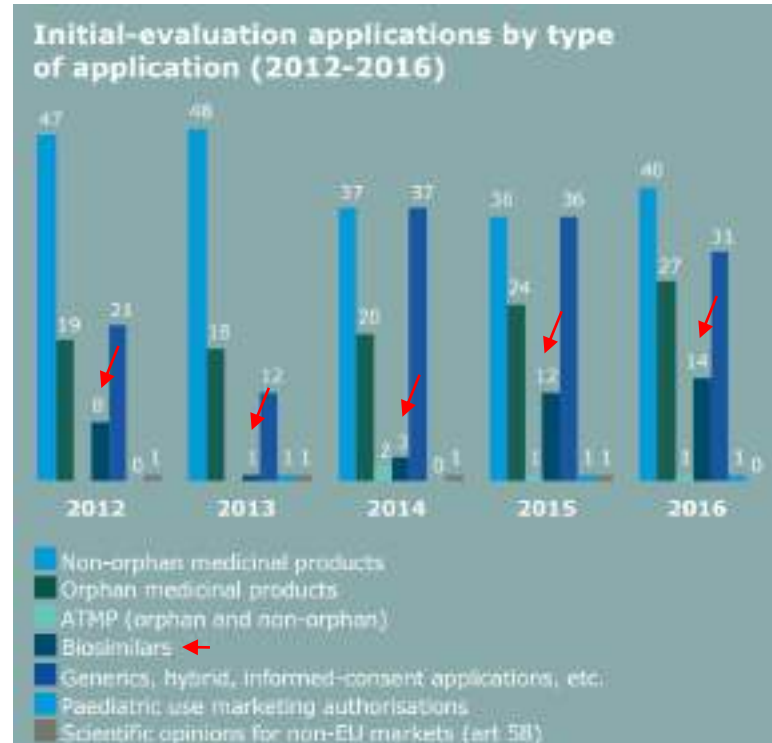


Member States:
Price and reimbursement
**Prescribing and
substitution policies**

Over 30 EU approved biosimilar medicines

Active substance	Reference product	Biosimilar medicines
Adalimumab (2)	Humira®	Amgevita®, Solymbic®
Enoxaparin sodium (2)	Lovenox®	Inhixa®, Thorinane®
Epoetin (5)	Erypo®/Eprex®	Abseamed®, Binocrit®, Epoetin Alfa Hexal®, Retacrit®, Silapo®
Etanercept (2)	Enbrel®	Benepali®, Erelzi®
Filgrastim (7)	Neupogen®	Accofil®, Filgrastim Hexal®, Grastofil®, Nivestim®, Ratiograstim®, Tevagrastim, Zarzio®
Follitropin alfa (2)	Gonal f®	Bemfola®, Ovaleap®
Infliximab (3)	Remicade®	Flixabi®, Inflectra®, Remsima®
Insulin glargine (2)	Lantus®	Abasaglar®, Lusduna®
Rituximab (6)	MabThera®	Blitzima®, Ritemvia®, Rituzena®, Rixathon®, Riximyo®, Truxima®
Somatropin (1)	Genotropin®	Omnitrope®
Teriparatide (2)	Forsteo®	Movymia®, Terrosa®

Biosimilar medicines applications: an increasing trend



2017 pipeline: More biosimilar medicines on their way

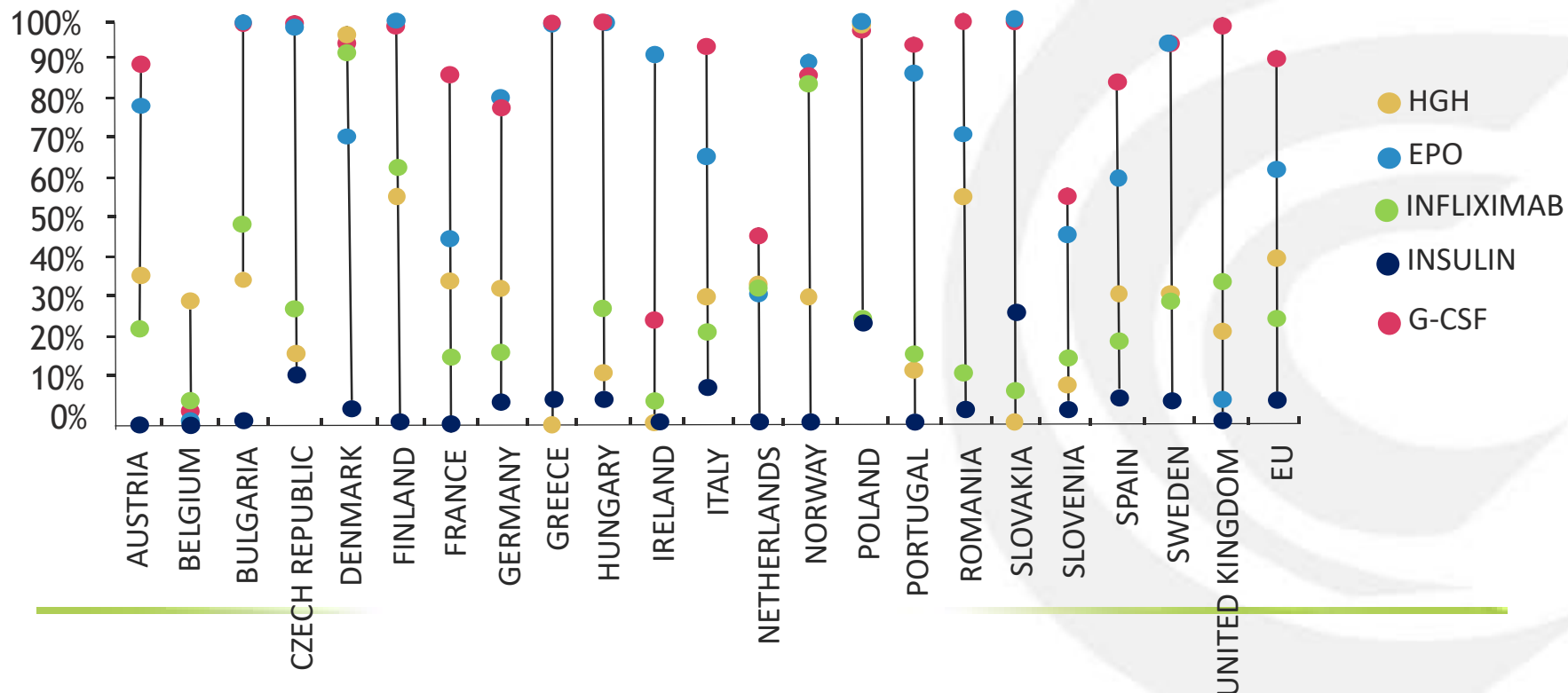
August 2017

- 15 applications under evaluation by CHMP
 - Adalimumab (3)
 - Bevacizumab (2)
 - Infliximab (1)
 - Insulin glargine (1)
 - Pegfilgrastim (3)
 - Trastuzumab (5)
- 3 applications with positive opinion by CHMP
 - Adalimumab (1)
 - Rituximab (1)
 - Insulin lispro (1)

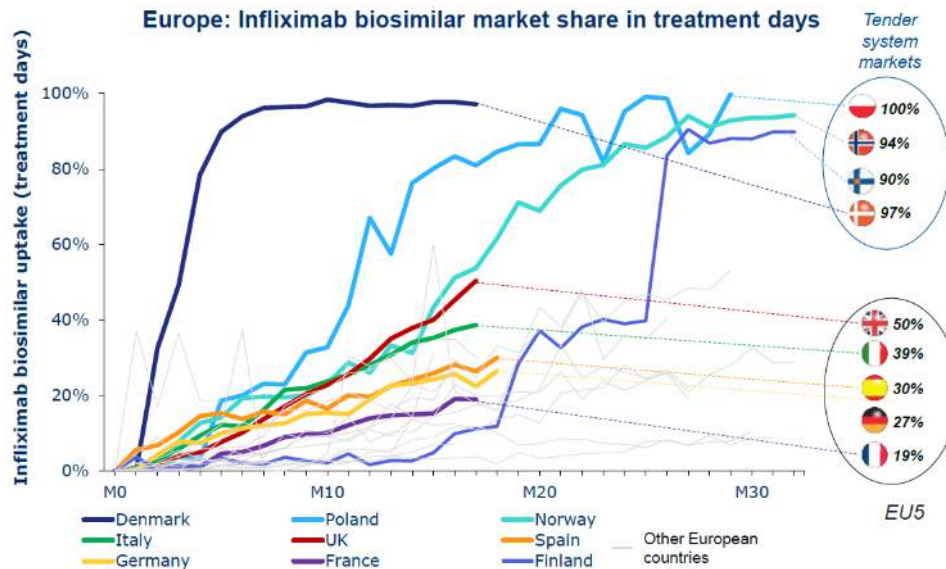


Use of biosimilar medicines varies greatly by country and therapeutic area

Biosimilar penetration of accessible markets (12/2016)



High variation in infliximab biosimilar usage, EU-5 remain behind but growing. Clinical use of biosimilar etanercept growing slightly faster



Biosimilar share (months after launch)	Denmark (M3)	Norway (M5)	Sweden (M4)	Germany (M5)	UK (M5)	Netherlands (M1)
Etanercept	85.3%	57.6%	18.0%	8.9%	6.6%	5.2%
Infliximab	49.3%	14.2%	5.8%	10.0%	7.7%	0.1%


Large Body of Confirmatory Evidence 11 Years of Biosimilar medicines Clinical Use



Real-world experience

700 million
patient days¹

“Over the last 10 years, the EU monitoring system for safety concerns has not identified any difference in the nature, severity or frequency of adverse effects between biosimilars and their reference medicine”²

Controlled experience

Articles 

Switching from originator infliximab to biosimilar CT-P13 compared with maintained treatment with originator infliximab (NOR-SWITCH): a 52-week, randomised, double-blind, non-inferiority trial  

Kristin Kjøngemøen¹, Inge C Olsen², Guro L Goll³, Merete Lorenzen⁴, Nils Bokstøl, Espen A Flaevardsholm, Knut E A Lundin, Cato Mørk, Jørgen Jahnsen¹, Tore K Kværn¹, on behalf of the NOR-SWITCH study group

Clinical and epidemiological research
Clinical report 

A nationwide non-medical switch from originator infliximab to biosimilar CT-P13 in 802 patients with inflammatory arthritis: 1-year clinical outcomes from the DANBIO registry

Bente Grønborg¹, Inge Juel Sørensen², Anne Lette Lohf³, Hanne Lovdgaard⁴, Asta Lønnevik⁵, Oleks Heroldová⁶, Inger Marie Jensen Hansen⁷, Jørgen Vinkelbo Jensen⁸, Mette Skjerve⁹, Cecilie Espersen¹⁰, Mette Skjerve¹¹, Jakob Gyrding¹², Sabine Spahn-Dierdorf¹³, Salome Rissanen¹⁴, Ines Ruth Olsen¹⁵, Henrik Nivbrin¹⁶, Ståvon Christof¹⁷, Doris Dalgaard Pedersen¹⁸, Michael Fredrik Sørensen¹⁹, Lis Lottegaard Andersen²⁰, Kathrin Lindvall-Gust²¹, Niels Søren Krogh²², Lars Pedersen²³, Mette Lund Helmer²⁴ ¹On behalf of all departments of Rheumatology in Denmark

Physician-led switching has been demonstrated to be safe



EU-wide Pharmacovigilance
monthly monitoring confirms
safety and efficacy
(absence of new signal)



Over 10 years of biosimilar medicines
use in the clinical practice amounting
to +700 million patient days

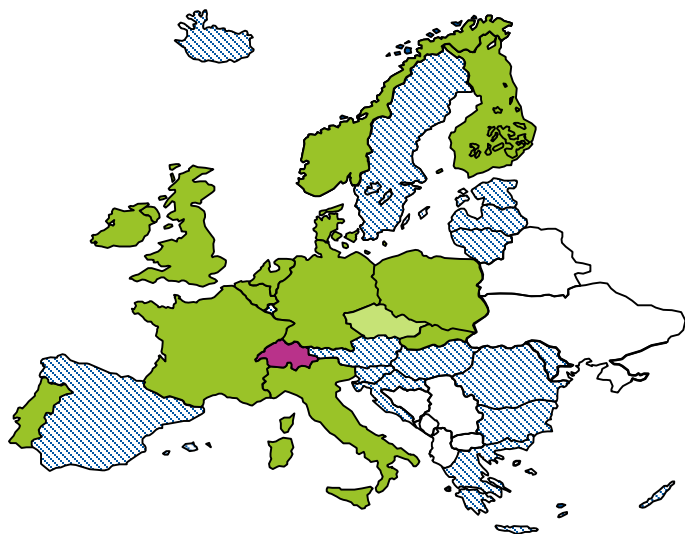


35 years of experience with
biologic medicines and their
manufacturing changes

Switching (physician-led) is a common
medical practice

Widespread support for switching biosimilar medicines under supervision of a healthcare person

National guidance



- Authorities supporting physician-led switching
- Authorities advising against physician-led switching
- No public position available

Regulatory guidance

BioDrugs
DOI 10.1007/s40259-017-0210-0

CURRENT OPINION

Interchangeability of Biosimilars: A European Perspective

Pekka Kurki¹ · Leon van Aerts² · Elena Wolff-Holz³ · Thijmen Skibeli⁵ · Martina Weise⁶

“ In our opinion, switching patients from the original to a biosimilar medicine or vice versa can be considered safe. ”

Clinical guidance

ESMO European Society for Medical Oncology

Biosimilars: a position paper of the European Society for Medical Oncology, with particular reference to oncology prescribers

Josep Tabernero,¹ Melvina Vyas,² Thibaut D. Casali,³ Andrew Condeelis, Jozsef Jassari,⁴ George Panthanas, Christoph C. Zilliox,⁵ Rob A. Stohr, Keith McQueen,⁶ Francesco Ciardielli

ECCO European Crohn's and Colitis Organisation

ECCO Position Statement on the Use of Biosimilars for Inflammatory Bowel Disease—An Update

Silvio Danese,^{1,2} Giuseppina Fiorino,³ Tim Raina,⁴ Marc Ferrante,⁵ Ilijan Panes,⁶

Consensus-based recommendations for the use of biosimilars to treat rheumatological diseases

Jonathan Kay,¹ Monika M. Schoels,² Thomas Dörner,³ Paul Emery,⁴ Tore K. Kvien,⁵ Josef S. Smolen,^{1,2} Ferdinand C. Breedveld,³ on behalf of the Task Force on the Use of Biosimilars to Treat Rheumatological Diseases



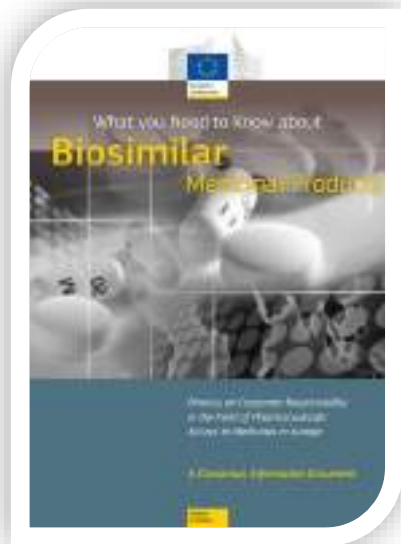
A sustainable policy framework

Multi-stakeholder approach required

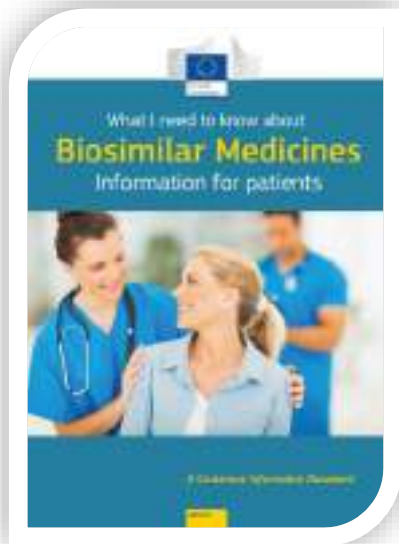
- **Sustainable biosimilar medicines market?**
 - Patients
 - Prescribers
 - Payers
 - Industry
- ‘Sustainable policy framework’



European Commission and EMA leading on stakeholder education on biosimilar medicines



What you need to know about biosimilar medicinal products
European Commission, 2013
([link](#))



What I need to know about biosimilar medicines – Information for patients
European Commission, 2016
([link](#))



Biosimilars in the EU – Information guide for healthcare professionals
EMA, 2017
([link](#))



The impact of biosimilar competition in Europe
QuintilesIMS, 2017
([link](#))

In addition, industry supports the dissemination of information resources


Reading List | Biosimilar Medicines

Contents

- 1 General information
- 2 Patient selection
- 3 Dosation & administration
- 4 Informational resources
- 5 Terminology
- 6 Characteristics of biosimilars
- 7 Immunogenicity
- 8 Immunological mechanisms
- 9 Clinical trial outcomes
- 10 Pharmacovigilance

1 - General information about biosimilar medicines

What I need to know about biosimilar medicines: Information for patients

A consensus information document published by the European Commission, 2017
 full text available [here](#) (open access – available in DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, NL, PT).

Abstract
 This leaflet has been written for patients who want information on biosimilar medicines. It aims to provide answers to some questions patients may have on biosimilar medicines. If you would like to read more about biosimilar medicines, there are references for further information at the end of this leaflet.

What you need to know about biosimilar medicinal products.

A consensus information document published by the European Commission, 2015.
 full text available [here](#) (open access – available in DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, NL, PT).

Abstract
 The multi-stakeholder consensus document has been developed to provide comprehensive information on the concept of biosimilar medicinal products, including science, regulatory and economic aspects. All elements in this document are relevant to decision makers such as scientific societies, healthcare professionals and competent authorities, as well as to patients and their representative organisations. The document includes a call for patients, physicians and payers.

patients • quality • value • sustainability • partnership


Memo

Clinical switching: International Recommendations for Biosimilar Switching
 WHO – International Agency for Biotechnology

Introduction
 1.1. General principles of clinical switching
 1.2. Objectives
 1.3. Scope
 1.4. Definitions
 1.5. Key messages
 1.6. Key messages
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Summary: Biosimilar medicines – a commitment to scientific excellence



Biosimilar medicines are high quality medicines that are clinically equivalent to their reference products. They are developed using rigorous scientific processes and are subject to the same regulatory requirements as reference products.

Biosimilar medicines offer a number of advantages, including:

- **Quality:** Biosimilar medicines are developed using rigorous scientific processes and are subject to the same regulatory requirements as reference products.
- **Innovation:** Biosimilar medicines are developed using innovative technologies and processes, which can lead to the development of new medicines.
- **Science:** Biosimilar medicines are developed using rigorous scientific processes and are subject to the same regulatory requirements as reference products.

Biosimilar medicines are a commitment to scientific excellence.

patients • quality • value • sustainability • partnership

Reading List on Biosimilar Medicines


[Overview of positions on EU physician-led switching for biosimilar medicines](#)

IGBA Biosimilars Communication tool kit

University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust – Managed Switching

▪ **Managed switching program – Biosimilar infliximab for IBD**




- Team discussions with physicians – agreement with entire medical staff
 - Additional staffing to implement and monitor a safe switch
 - Proposed switching program discussed in detail with IBD patient panel
 - Additional clinical monitoring and surveillance included at the request of patient panel
 - Some of cost-savings being reinvested in improvements of patients' care
 - Continuous communication with patients during switch
- 
- 134 patients switched from originator to biosimilar infliximab, only 2 patients have requested review of the switch on medical grounds
 - **Estimated savings after 4 months: £293,000**

Denmark – Good communication and direct benefits for hospitals

- All 5 regions group their tenders → National tender
- Council for Use of Expensive Hospital Medicine (RADS) makes recommendation to national tender body AMGROS
 - Expert physicians in their field included in RADS
- Savings from biosimilar medicines go back to the regional hospitals
- Clear information for patients developed by government in consultation with payers, regulators and physicians



- 
- Attractive prices offered by companies → biosimilar infliximab won the national tender
 - Change of RADS guidelines: biosimilar infliximab now first-line product for biological treatment in rheumatology/gastroenterology
 - Immediate uptake of biosimilar medicine in clinical practice



Physician incentives are essential to develop biosimilar medicines market

Anti-TNF

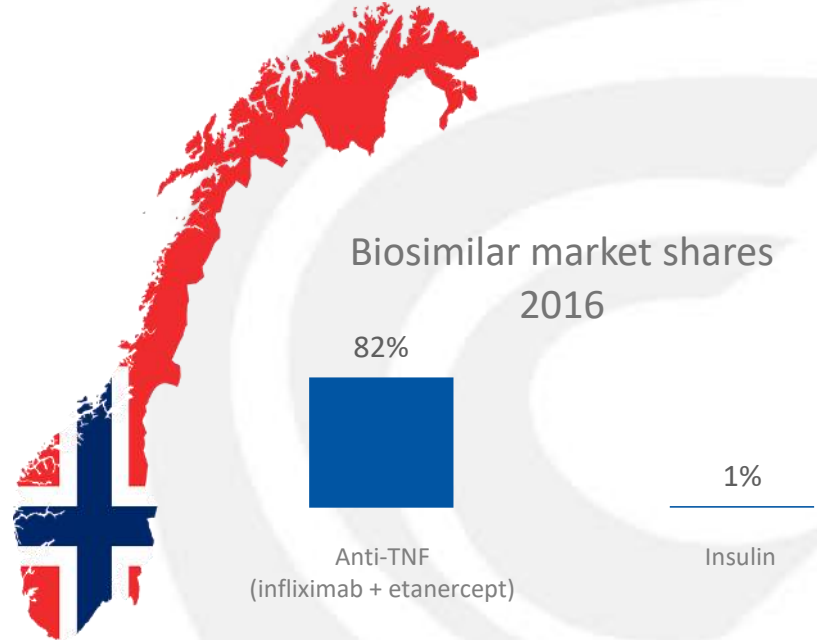
- Hospital product
- Financial incentive to prescribe biosimilar medicine

→ **Massive use of biosimilar medicines**

Insulin

- Retail product
- No financial incentive to prescribe biosimilar medicine

→ **Limited use of biosimilar medicines**



Procurement conditions should allow multiple players on the market

Originator and biosimilar
medicines compete in same lot
THERAPEUTIC EQUIVALENCE

**Biosimilar medicine enters
the market**

Re-opening of supply agreement
within 60 days

< 3 competitors
free to use single- or
multi-winner tender

≥ 3 competitors
Mandatory tenders with
3 preferred products

Physicians remains in central role:

- Must prescribe preferred products (= first 3 classified in the multi-winner tender)
- Therapeutic continuity:
 - Allowed, even if medicine not 'preferred' but medical justification can be asked
 - Not allowed if the medicine did not offer to participate in the framework.

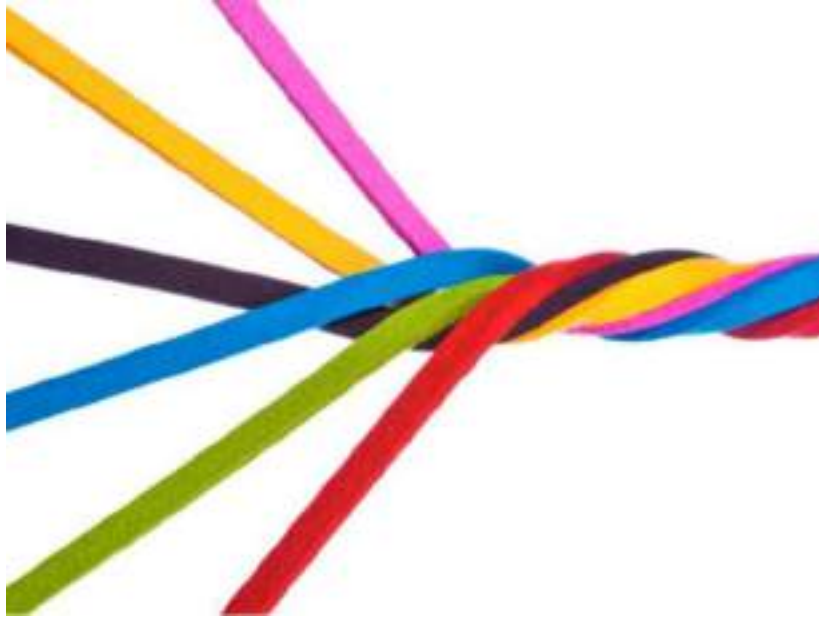
Criteria for sustainable biosimilar market

A sustainable biosimilar market should deliver:

1. Long-term-savings for healthcare system due to fair erosion with adequate volume of prescribed biosimilar medicines
2. Viable business through healthy competition of several manufacturers
 1. Limited changes to pricing & market access policies over time reduce payers' efforts and increase predictability for the industry
 2. Procurement practices allow several manufacturers in the same market (e.g. by regional differentiation or multiple tender lots)
3. Physician education, communication and incentivization to ensure appropriate but cost-conscious prescribing



Sustainability is also supported through regulatory efficiency and convergence



- The goal pursued is identical for all: Quality, Safe & Efficacious medicines for patients
- Convergence of regulatory requirements benefits all
 - Regulators & Industry: predictability & efficiency of regulatory processes thanks to common scientific and regulatory science advances
 - Stakeholders: Clear communication and common understanding

Regulatory Convergence consists in:



The definition of standards



The implementation of standards



**Predictability of outcomes
(development and registration processes)**

Roadmap: Low hanging fruit for a streamlined international framework



1

Foreign-sourced reference product
(scientifically justified)

2

Alignment of terminology (definitions):

- Biosimilar medicines (where head-to-head comparison has been carried out)
- Intended copy biologics

3

Removal of clinical trial requirements involving
local patients

Acceptance of a foreign-sourced reference product key for regulatory system efficiency

- The EMA and US FDA changed guidelines (2014 & 2015) to clarify that the reference product could be from a foreign “source” – provided it is the same as the one authorised locally, and some bridging is performed
 - Global nature of the biosimilar sector
 - Unnecessary studies and clinical trials could be waived based on science
- New US FDA Guideline on interchangeability (Jan 2017) creates uncertainty
 - Strong emphasis on clinical study programme involving the US-licensed reference product
 - Undermines the reciprocity of the now well-established single development between the EU and US and the sustainability of biosimilar medicines development



75% of EMA
scientific advice
procedures included a
foreign-sourced
reference¹



Significant opportunity for EU/US collaboration

Common tools are supportive of convergence and clarity of communication

95.5%
product
identification¹

- While legislation will remain country specific, terminology and definitions should be common for clarity and implementation
 - Biosimilar or biosimilar medicine (biosimilarity based on comparability)
 - Intended copy biologic (other data package)
- EU naming and labelling policies
 - reflect the biosimilarity scientific concepts,
 - have a long standing track record of good traceability during use, in conjunction with batch number recording

What if ...

4

Clinical study design (e.g. margins and sample size) could converge towards one agreeable standard?



Significant opportunity for EU/US (and beyond) collaboration

Getting ready for future biosimilar medicines: integrating learnings into regulatory science

5

International regulatory dialogue on clinical requirements including for monoclonal antibodies

- Phase III clinical trials are the least sensitive part of a biosimilar monoclonal antibody development and could be waived based on strong analytical, functional and comparative PK data
- With the growing experience, a review of the clinical regulatory requirements and theoretical risks initially considered in the light of the extensive data available would be beneficial
 - What really adds value / information to the biosimilarity determination?

WHO leads important convergence initiatives

- Post-Approval Changes guideline for biologic medicines: an important tool streamlining timelines
- The imminent launch of the Prequalification (PQ) procedure for anti-cancer (rituximab and trastuzumab) foresees:
 - A recognition of the scientific assessment for biosimilar medicines already approved by a Stringent Regulatory Authority (SRA)
 - Regulators' capacity building in the field of biosimilar medicines assessment to assess biosimilar candidates not already approved



International dialogue plays centre role



- There are many international regulatory dialogue platforms as summarised by the EMA in ‘Connecting the Dots’
 - Eg, EMA-FDA cluster, WHO, IPRF
- Clear mandates and objectives ensure coherent progress
- We value the opportunities for industry to engage

Concluding Remarks





Biosimilar medicines policies will succeed through coherent and multi-stakeholder approaches

Biosimilars in Europe: 11 years, 28 approvals, 0 safety concerns



By Dan Stanton+

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- > 10 years safe experience with clinical use of biosimilar medicines
 - Regulatory convergence helps sustainability through agile regulatory science and efficiency gains as well as in support of clear communication to stakeholders
 - **Multi-stakeholder approach & benefit sharing essential** to ensure use of biosimilar medicines in clinical practice – **Physicians have an important role to play!**
 - Access models and policies **vary throughout Europe** resulting in different impact – commonalities and principles apply beyond the EU
 - Continued benefits in the long-term only possible if there is **healthy competition among multiple manufacturers**
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Thank you ! Questions?



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