

**XIth FORESIGHT TRAINING COURSE**  
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**ORPHAN MEDICINES DEVELOPMENT**  
**THE SCIENCE OF HOPE**

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[www.ema.europa.eu/docs/en\\_GB/document\\_library/contacts/athanasioud\\_DI.pdf](http://www.ema.europa.eu/docs/en_GB/document_library/contacts/athanasioud_DI.pdf)



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**" ARE PATIENTS SATISFIED FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EU POLICIES  
ON ORPHAN MEDICINES DEVELOPMENT  
AND AVAILABILITY SO FAR? "**



# ONE OF A KIND

RARE DISEASES







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10% of the world's population  
has a rare disease.



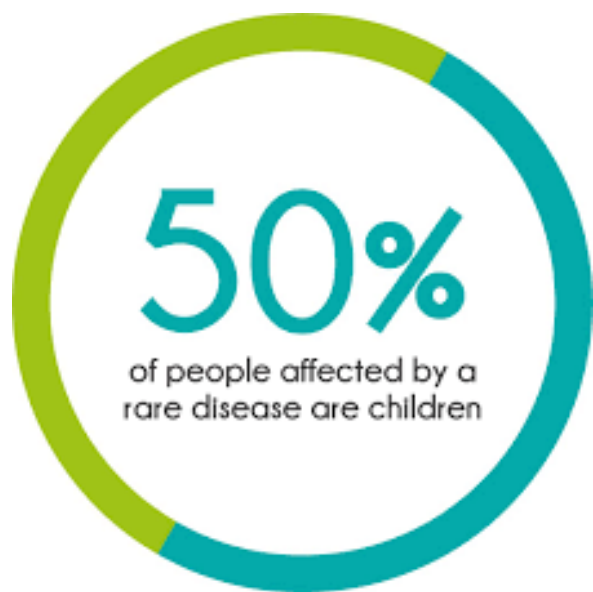
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# 350 Million People Globally are fighting Rare Diseases





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# OUR NUMBERS

8%



95%



35%



75%



30%



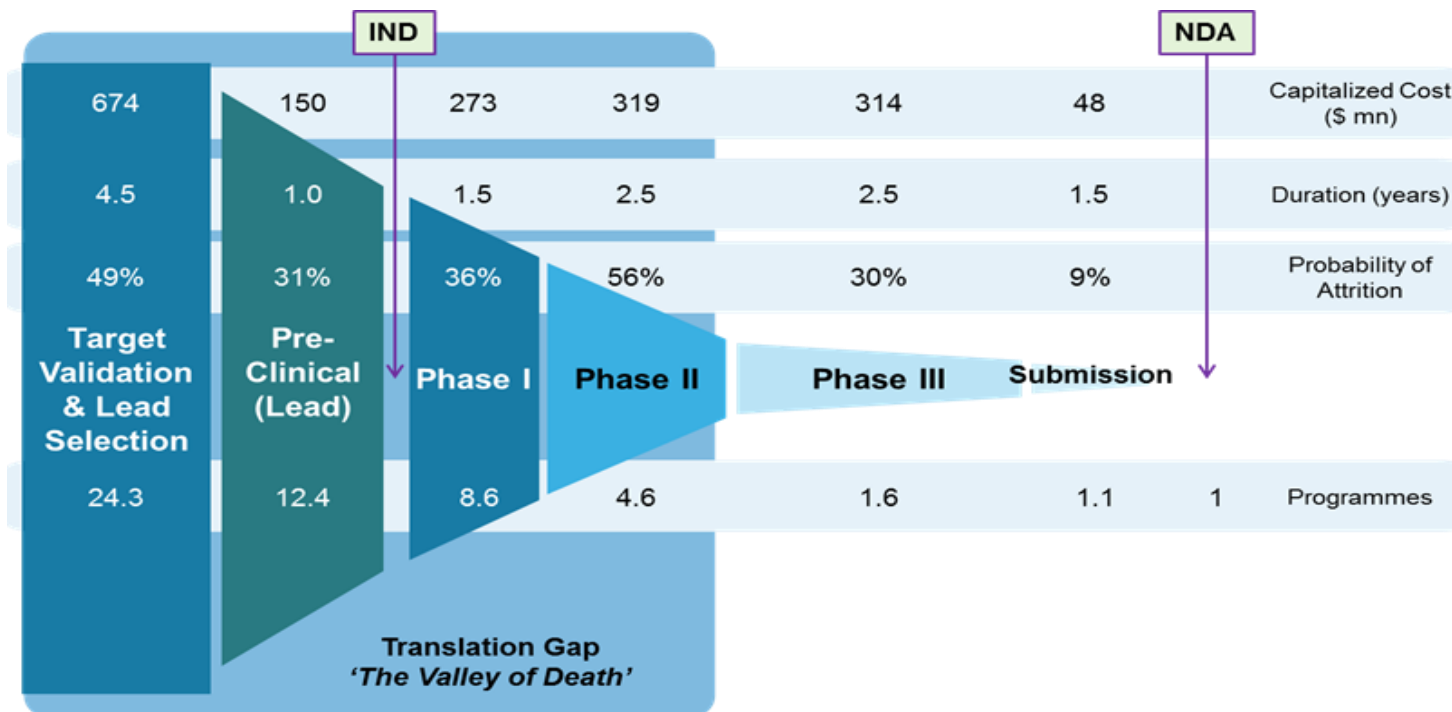




WHEN DRUG DEVELOPMENT IS **NOT** A CONTINUUM

“THE VALLEY OF DEATH “

## DRUG DEVELOPMENT IS A CONTINUUM “THE VALLEY OF DEATH”



**Figure 1.** Drug development cycle and the ‘valley of death’. Schematics of the drug development lifecycle, duration of each one of the stages, capitalized costs and probability of failure. Adapted from {Paul, 2010 #886} and Michael J. Fox Foundation.

# UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION

- ▶ Analysis of the Environment
- ▶ The Economics
- ▶ The Process





# ANALYSIS OF THE ENVIRONMENT

- ▶ **The current economic conditions**
  - **Biomedical innovation has become riskier and more expensive**
  - Zero growth rates
  - Government funding has been declining
  - Cost pressures from healthcare reforms
  
- ▶ **The current biomedical RD conditions**
  - Industry shies away from the sponsorship of early clinical research citing increasing risks and costs
  - Expiration of patents, regulatory hurdles and rising costs of clinical trials
  - Pharma leaders focus on drug candidates that have passed some of the early regulatory hurdles



## THE ECONOMICS - MARKET SIZE

- ▶ **8%** are living with a rare disease
- ▶ **30** million people in the EU
- ▶ **350** million globally
- ▶ Rare diseases affect more people than all cancers & HIV combined
- ▶ Market value in **2022 at \$209bn** with an **11% growth/year**
- ▶ The cost to develop and win marketing approval for a new drug is **\$2.6 billion** (drug failures and exploratory expenses are included)

Extracts from

(a) Eurordis fact sheet [http://www.eurordis.org/sites/default/files/publications/Fact\\_Sheet\\_RD.pdf](http://www.eurordis.org/sites/default/files/publications/Fact_Sheet_RD.pdf)

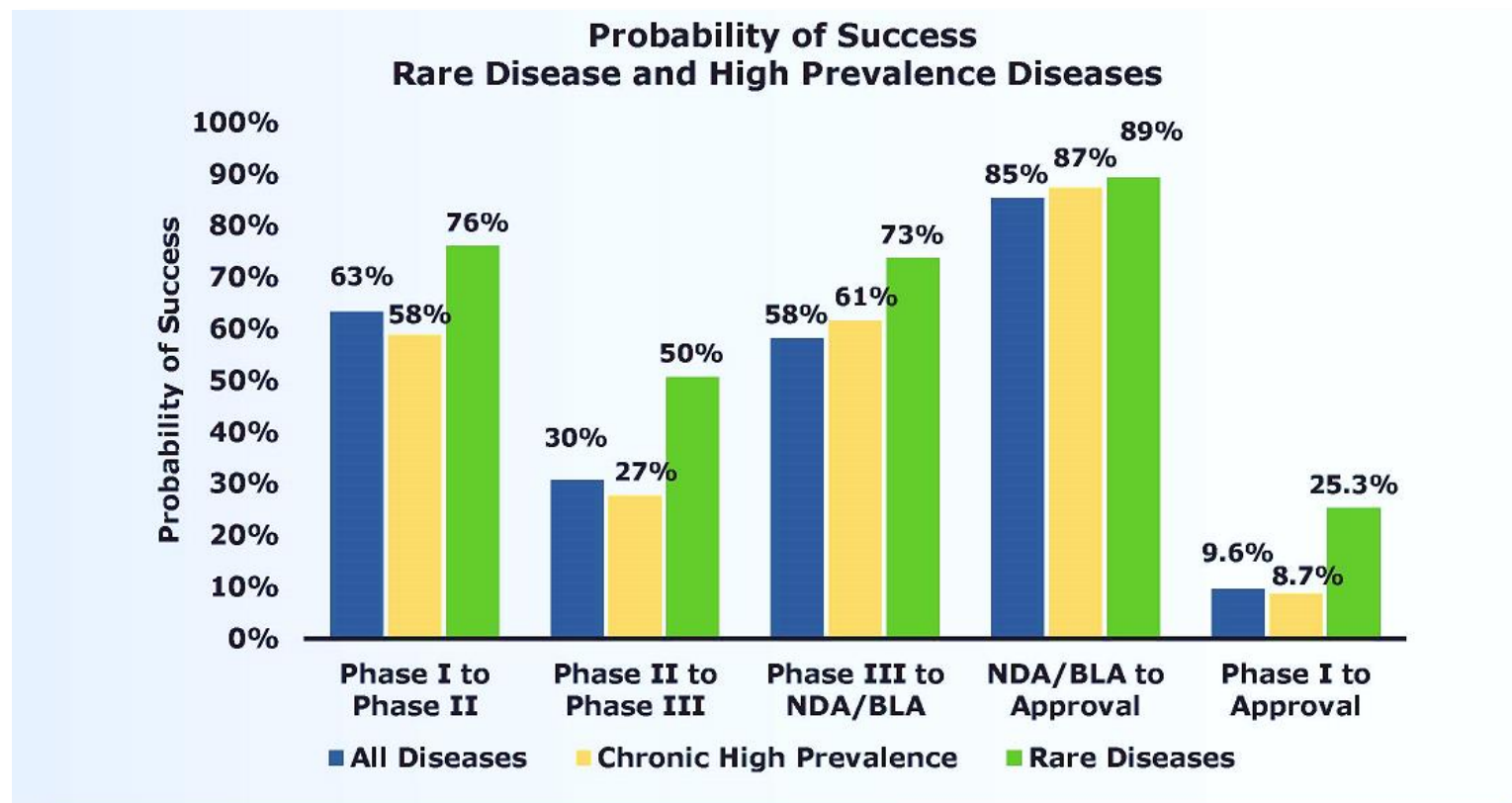
(b) Rare Diseases: Facts and Statistics, Global Genes (<https://globalgenes.org/rare-diseases-facts-statistics/>) and

(c) Rare Diseases: understanding this Public Health Priority ([http://www.eurordis.org/sites/default/files/publications/princeps\\_document-EN.pdf](http://www.eurordis.org/sites/default/files/publications/princeps_document-EN.pdf))

(d) Evaluate Pharma Orphan Drug Report 2017 <http://www.evaluategroup.com/public/Reports/EvaluatePharma-Orphan-Drug-Report-2017.aspx>



# PROBABILITIES





## Does it make economic sense to invest in RD?

- ▶ Commercial benefits of an orphan designation (IP protection, low regulatory cost, adaptive and fast access schemes etc.).
- ▶ The orphan drug market is expected to peak at \$209bn in 2022 with an **11%** growth/year
- ▶ Investing in a drug for rare diseases in the early phases the difference can even be **double** than any other drug development option.
- ▶ The accumulative probability from **Phase I to Approval is 300% higher.**



## THE DMD EXAMPLE

- DMD Market Size: The market is expected to grow from **\$8.2 million for 2014** to nearly \$1 billion by 2019, across the six major markets of the US, Germany, France, UK, Italy and Spain
- This represents a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of **160.5%**
- Budget Impact ?



## THE REAL IMPACT

- The economic impact of DMD is quite remarkable even though it is a rare disease
- The total estimated economic burden in 2012:

Germany	\$	278,058,000
Italy	\$	154,465,000
UK	\$	200,478,000
US	\$	1,217,373,000
- Almost **\$2 billion** for 4 countries in 2012
- The cost to develop and win marketing approval for a new drug is **\$2.6 billion** (drug failures and exploratory expenses are included)



# THE PROCESS

## REGULATORY NEEDS IN PEDIATRIC DEVELOPMENT

- Neonatals
- Pediatric Cancers
- Rare Diseases

## REGULATORY SUCCESS IN PEDIATRIC AND ORPHAN DEVELOPMENT ?

### Example : Between 2007 and 2015

150 PIPs agreed for medicinal products with ODD

Number of completed PIPs for medicinal products with ODD: 8

Number of authorisations of paediatric indications: 9 (+6 in 2016)

3 orphan medicinal products: Two-year extension of the market exclusivity period

Since  
2000



2067  
Orphan  
designations



171  
Orphan designations  
included in authorised  
indication



153  
Authorised  
OMPs



61  
To be used in  
children



4  
Removed from  
the market

43  
Marketed, but no  
longer "orphans"

To date

110

Products with a marketing  
authorisation and an orphan status in  
the European Union

19 October 2018



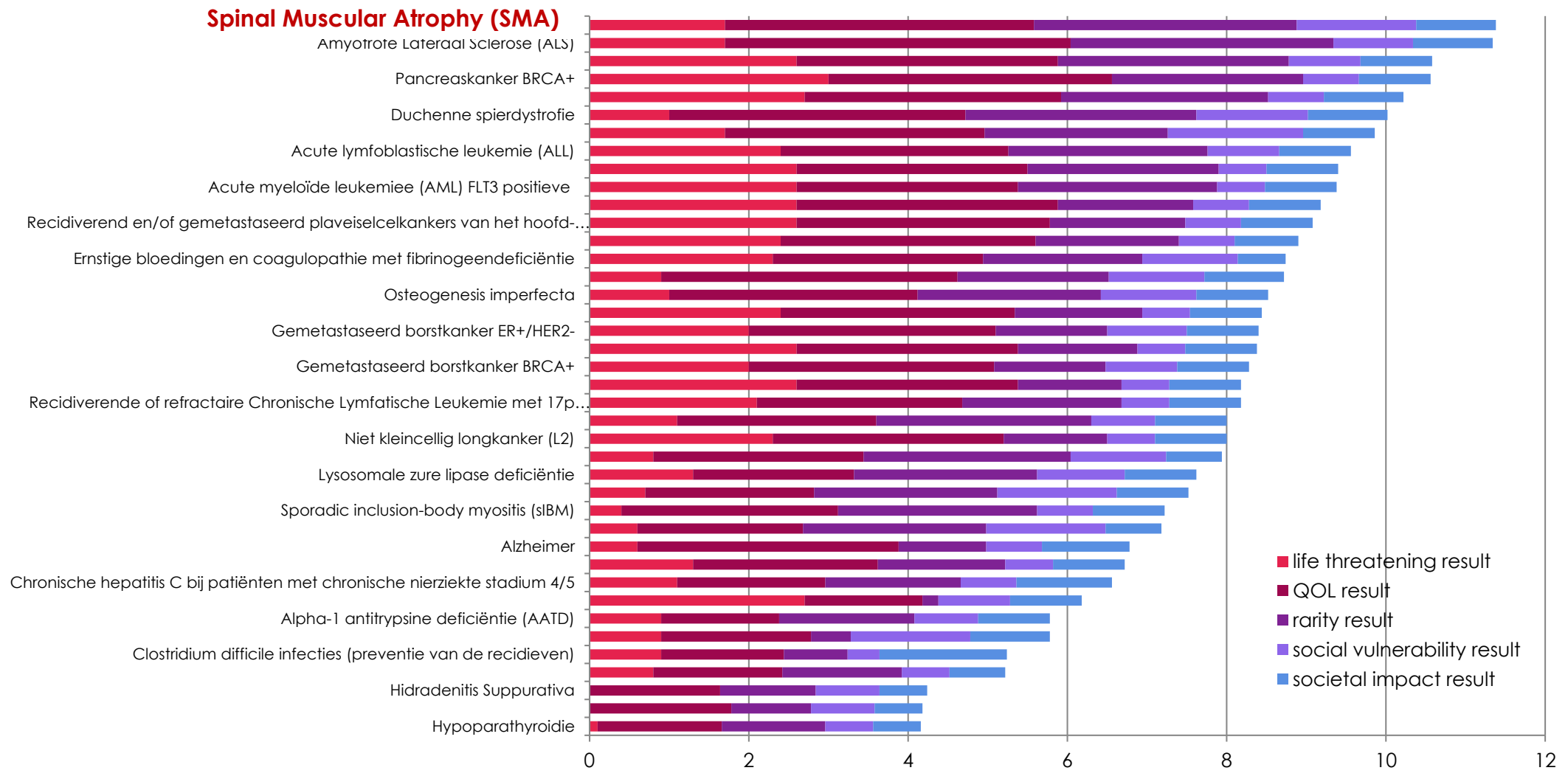
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# REALITY CHECK

# ACCESS

[Credit : Chris Barbalis@cbarbalis](mailto:Chris.Barbalis@cbarbalis)





## Reality Check the SMA Example

### Access & Reimbursement Details by Country

<b>Germany</b>	AMNOG process finalized. Reimbursed access in line with the label – 5q spinal muscular atrophy (SMA)
<b>Croatia</b>	Reimbursed access – Type I, II, III (<18 yrs)
<b>Cyprus</b>	Access through Individual Reimbursement
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Reimbursed access – Types I, II and IIIa (subject to clinical criteria)
<b>Denmark</b>	Reimbursed access – pre-symptomatic, Type I and II (subject to clinical criteria)
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	Awaiting NICE Appraisal Committee decision
<b>Finland</b>	Reimbursed access for patients up to, and including, 17 years old, aligned with PALKO positive recommendation.
<b>France</b>	Negotiations underway; current reimbursed access given to Types I, II and III through post-ATU
<b>Greece</b>	Reimbursed access for pre-symptomatic, Types I and II; negotiations for Type III underway
<b>Hungary</b>	Biogen & NEAK agreement signed. Final access decisions will be made by NEAK as
<b>Israel</b>	Reimbursed access – Types I, II and III
<b>Italy</b>	Reimbursed access – Types I, II and IIIz
<b>Lithuania</b>	Access through individual reimbursement – Types I, II and III
<b>Netherlands</b>	Negotiations underway Reimbursed access Type I, II and III (subject to clinical and age criteria)
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	Negotiations underway
<b>Norway</b>	Reimbursed access – Types I, II and III (0 to 18 years of age)
<b>Romania</b>	Spinraza included in the national list of reimbursed medicines and therapeutic protocol published (Types I,II and III)
<b>Scotland</b>	Reimbursed Access Type I (later-onset patients funded via the Individual Treatment Fund); negotiations for Type II, III
<b>Serbia</b>	Access through a named patient programme
<b>Slovakia</b>	Reimbursed access – Types I, II and IIIa as of August 1st 2018
<b>Slovenia</b>	Reimbursed access – Types I, II and III that are treated in paediatric centres
<b>Spain</b>	Reimbursed access – Types I, II and III



"I want you to put me in touch  
with reality, but be ready to  
break the connection *fast*."

## RARE BAROMETER VOICES INITIATIVE – SURVEY PROGRAMME

- Juggling care and daily life: The Balancing Act of the Rare Disease Community
- Access to treatment: Unequal care for European rare disease patients

### SORTING BY SUB-POPULATION: PARENTS OF CHILDREN LIVING WITH A RARE DISEASE

Social Survey : **1151 Parents of a child** living with a rare disease

Access Survey : **652 Parents of a child** living with a rare disease



A EURORDIS INITIATIVE



## THE SERIOUS IMPACT TO EVERYDAY LIFE

**9 in 10** Parents of a child living with a rare disease report **difficulties in more than one aspect** of their **everyday** life



Hygiene



Administration  
of treatments



Helping patients  
to move

**62%** Parents of a child living with a rare disease spend more than **2h/day** on **illness-related** tasks (**29% more than 6h/day**)

The role of the **primary carer** for a child living with a rare disease is primarily assumed by the **mother**

**79 %**




## ACCESS TO TREATMENT / PAEDIATRIC PATIENTS

In 2016, **13%** of rare disease patients did not get the medical treatment they needed because **they could not pay for it** (**versus 6%** in the general population)

And **18%** did not get the medical treatment they needed because **the waiting list was too long** (**versus 9%** in the general population)

**24%** of rare disease patients surveyed could not get the medical treatment they needed in 2016 because **the treatment was not available where they live**



**VS. 7%** in the general population

**COMMISSION REPORT** “Still the use of rewards was limited to 55 % of the completed PIPs ...the **PUMA** concept with its specific reward **has failed to deliver.**”

**COMMISSION REPORT** “Regulation works best in areas where the needs of adult and paediatric patients overlap. Especially, in diseases that are **rare and/or unique to children** and which in many cases are equally supported through the orphan legislation, **major therapeutic advances often failed to materialise yet.**”

**Vytenis Andriukaitis, Commissioner** for Health and Food Safety

“When we consider the advances in adult oncology, it **upsets me deeply** that we have **not made** the same progress in **treating the cancers that affect children,**” commented . “In the **next 10 years we must** focus on making similar breakthroughs for children.”

The **MEP** who was rapporteur for the Paediatric Regulation - **Françoise Grossetête**

“I am **all the more afraid** that the **ongoing incentives review** carried out by the Commission, together with the current **anti-innovation climate**, with particularly **harsh criticisms** against the Orphan Drugs Regulation, **would harm children access to medicines in Europe,**”.

# THE MAIN ISSUES

- Lack of funding
- Lack of knowledge and training
- Data fragmentation
- Deficient diagnostic systems

## NEED TO WORK ON

- Effective and targeted regulation and access pathways
- Suboptimal coordination between EMA-FDA-HTA-PAYERS
- Challenges in Access to and Affordability of Medicines for RD
- Challenges in assessing clinical relevance and cost effectiveness

## FOCUS MORE ON

- Population definition, different subsets
- Disease progression models
- Innovative & adaptive trial designs models that should already be fit for modelling and extrapolation
- Non-clinical models validity-development
- Primary and secondary “clinically meaningful” & “validated” endpoints, Biomarkers related to clinical outcomes
- Dose assessment – definition in relation with ages, also in relation with biological drugs





# FUTURE

## BUILD A PREDICTABLE PATHWAY WHERE DRUG DEVELOPMENT MEETS THE ORPHAN NEED

- ▶ Develop a holistic approach with an early involvement of all stakeholders
- ▶ Look for innovation in scientific platforms , networks and technologies
- ▶ Look and work for innovation in strategy, policy, access and **thinking**
- ▶ Think of Drug Development Process as a continuum
- ▶ Understand, Quantify and Measure
- ▶ Develop a holistic approach with an early involvement of all stakeholders
- ▶ Understand the positions of all the stakeholders
- ▶ De-risk the process
- ▶ Build a drug development strategy based on trust with a common goal
- ▶ **Build a predictable pathway where the development meets the Orphan Need**

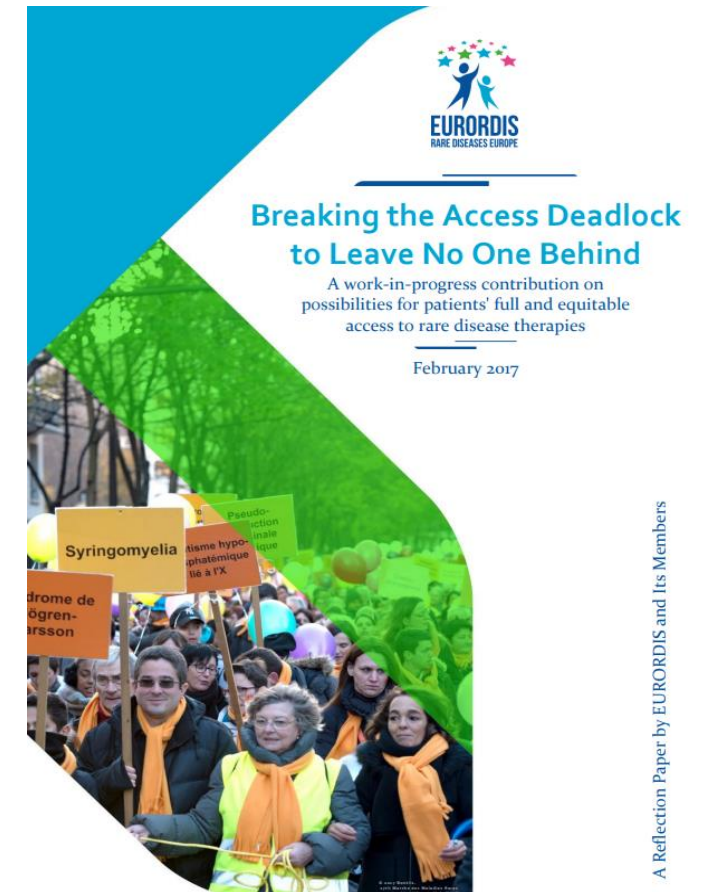


# EURORDIS POSITION PAPER ON ACCESS

## FOUR PILLARS TO SUCCESS

The new position paper sets out a [four-pillar approach](#) that encompasses:

- A new blueprint to cut costs and fast-track R&D ([read more](#));
- Early dialogue and cooperation between healthcare systems on the determination of value of a medicine and on patient access ([read more](#));
- A transparent European cooperation framework between national healthcare systems for the determination of fair prices and of sustainable healthcare budget impacts ([read more](#));
- A continuum approach to evidence generation linked to healthcare budget spending ([read more](#)).



A child in a superhero costume with a black mask and a red cape stands next to a woman in blue medical scrubs. The background is dark and moody.

# BE ONE OF A KIND

RARE DISEASES







# THANK YOU!

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