



Bundesinstitut
für Arzneimittel
und Medizinprodukte



Adaptive Pathways

Goals of EMA and National Competent Authorities

Harald Enzmann

Setting the Scene

Heidelberg am Neckar

CURE

Treat-
ment

Development of innovative medicines

Heidelberg am Neckar

CURE

Treat-
ment

Development of innovative medicines

Development
decision



Industry

Expectation
economic success

CURE

Treat-
ment

Development of innovative medicines

Development
decision



Industry

Expectation
economic success

Marketing
authorization



Regulators

Evidence
positive benefit risk

CURE

Treat-
ment

Development of innovative medicines

Development
decision



Industry

Expectation
economic success

Marketing
authorization



Regulators

Evidence
positive benefit risk

Early benefit
assessment



GBA (HTA)

Evidence
additional benefit

Reimbursement
and pricing



GKV (payers)

Negotiation

CURE

Treat-
ment

Development of innovative medicines

Development
decision



Industry

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Negotiation

Treatment
decision



Patients

Expectation
treatment success

CURE

Treat-
ment

Development of medicines with Adaptive Pathways

Development
decision



Industry

Expectation
economic success

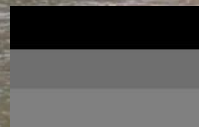
Marketing
authorization



Regulators

Evidence
positive benefit risk

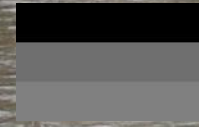
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Treatment
decision



Patients

Expectation
treatment success



STATE OF THE ART

nature publishing group

Open

Adaptive Licensing: Taking the Next Step in the Evolution of Drug Approval

H-G Eichler^{1,2}, K Oye^{2,3,4}, LG Baird², E Abadie⁵, J Brown⁶, CL Drum², J Ferguson⁷, S Garner^{8,9}, P Honig¹⁰, M Hukkelhoven¹¹, JCW Lim¹², R Lim¹³, MM Lumpkin¹⁴, G Neil¹⁵, B O'Rourke¹⁶, E Pezalla¹⁷, D Shoda¹⁸, V Seyfert-Margolis¹⁴, EV Sigal¹⁹, J Sobotka²⁰, D Tan¹², TF Unger¹⁸ and G Hirsch²

Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics (2012); 91 3, 426–437

HMA
Heads of Medicines Agencies

EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY
SCIENCE · MEDICINES · HEALTH

17 December 2015
EMA/MB/151414/2015

EU Medicines Agencies Network Strategy to 2020

Working together to improve health

... get appropriate medicines to patients more quickly ... , by taking forward the concept of **adaptive pathways**...



Adaptive Pathways

A scientific concept for medicine development and data generation which allows for early and progressive patient access to a medicine

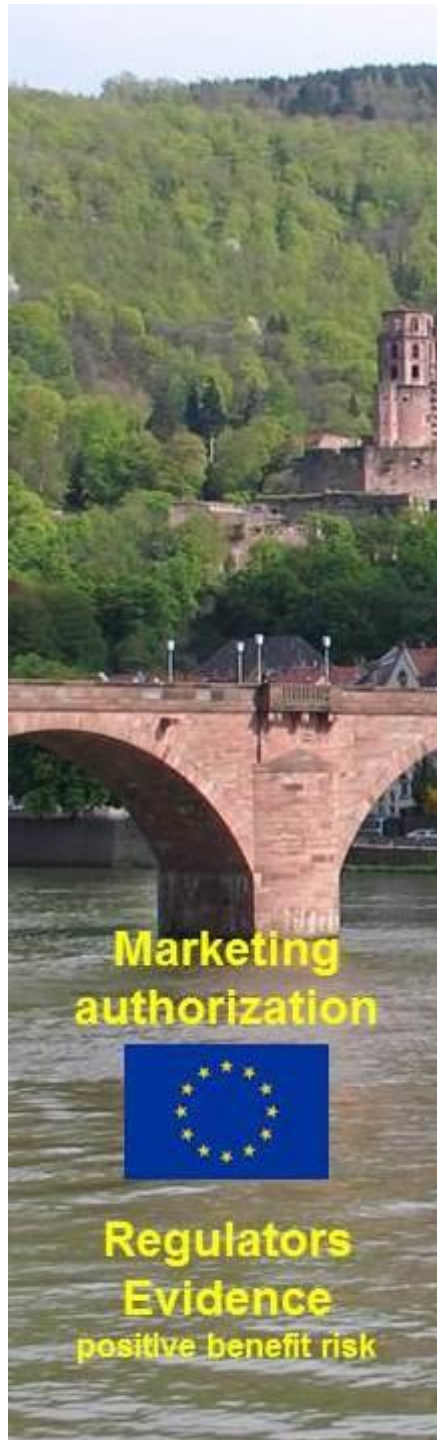
Adaptive pathways is based on three principles:

- iterative development, which either means:
 - **approval in stages**, beginning with a restricted patient population then expanding to wider patient populations;
 - confirming the benefit-risk balance of a product, following a **conditional approval** based on early data (using surrogate endpoints) considered predictive of important clinical outcomes;
- gathering evidence through real-life use to **supplement** clinical trial data;
- early involvement of **patients** and **health-technology-assessment** bodies in discussions on a medicine's development;

http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/index.jsp?curl=pages/regulation/general/general_content_000601.jsp&mid=WC0b01ac05807d58ce



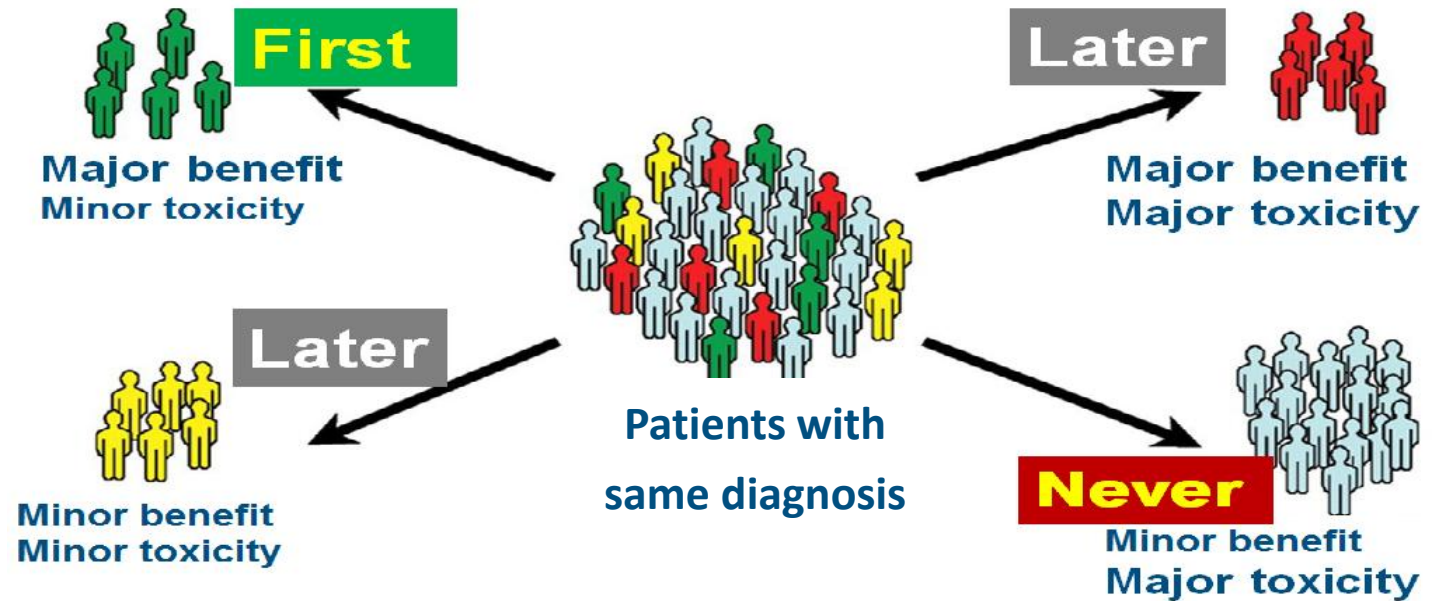
Benefit Risk Balance in Adaptive Pathways still defined as favourable effects (benefits) versus unfavourable effects (risks)



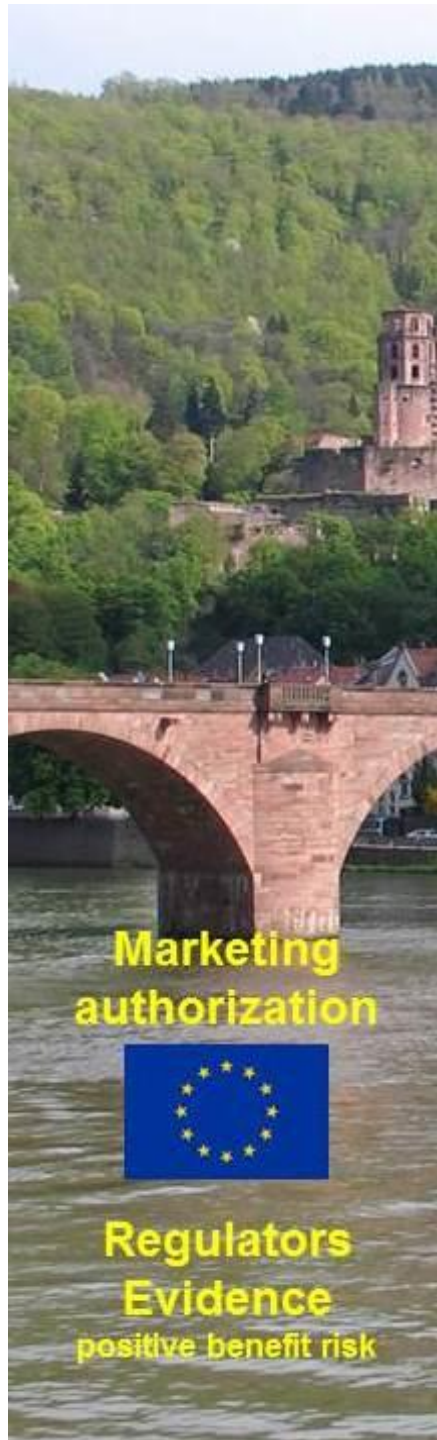
Positive benefit risk balance
= more benefits than risks
= “net” benefit of the medicine



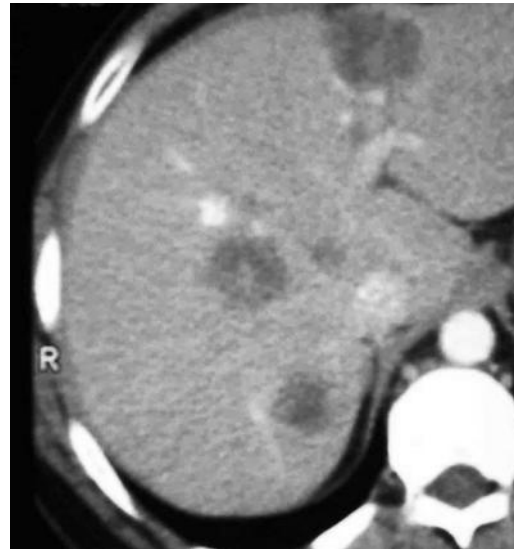
Adaptive Pathways: approval in stages



Start with well-defined “best” subpopulation
High “added benefit” receives high reimbursement price
Extend indication later



Adaptive Pathways: confirming the benefit-risk balance ... following a conditional approval



Surrogate endpoint



Final outcome

- Start with surrogate endpoints
- Later confirm important clinical outcome





EU Medicines Agencies Network Strategy to 2020

Working together to improve health

Objective 2 Human Medicines:

The network will review ways to ensure timely access to novel medicines, ensuring that existing flexibilities to get **appropriate medicines to patients more quickly** are used to their maximum potential, by taking forward the concept of adaptive pathways and **strengthening the collaboration with Health Technology Assessment (HTA)/pricing and reimbursement bodies and healthcare professionals and patient representative bodies.**





Treat-
ment

Development
decision



Industry

Expectation
economic success

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Patients

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Collaboration with HTA bodies

Limitations of Regulators' benefit risk assessment



Early benefit
assessment



GBA (HTA)
Evidence
additional benefit

Primarily absolut benefit risk, relative benefit risk optional

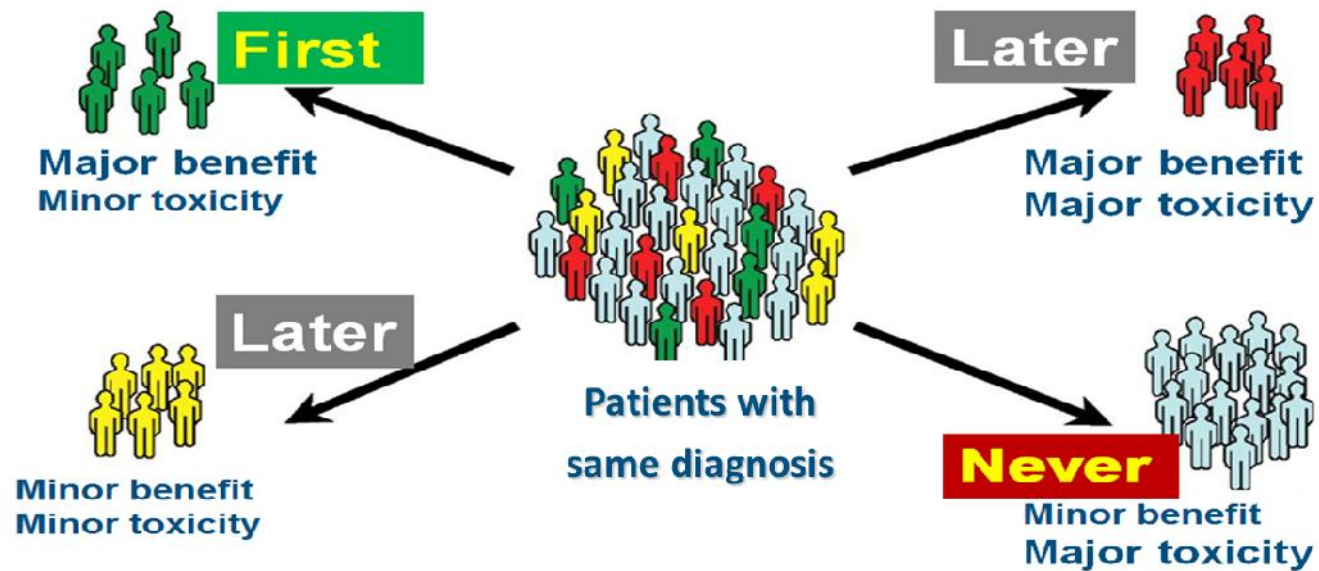
Place in therapy may depend on national situation

Inferiority to other treatment options not
necessarily prohibitive (availability?)



Collaboration with HTA bodies

Limitations of the approval in stages



Early benefit assessment

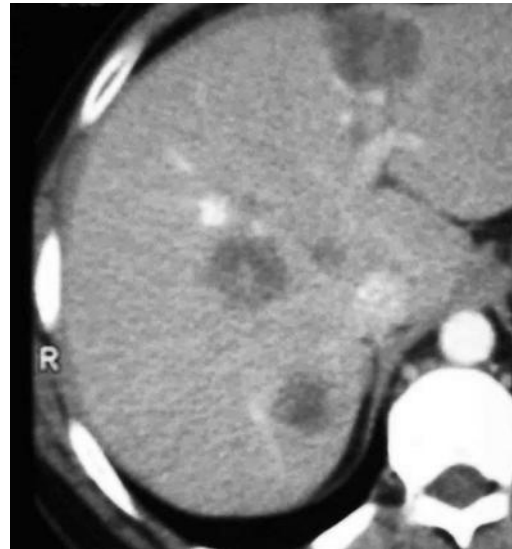


GBA (HTA)
Evidence
additional benefit

Start with well-defined subpopulation and extend indication later
Best benefit risk balance in first group - highest additional benefit
Extension of indication (possibly repeatedly)
For newly included patients group, benefit risk balance less impressive

Collaboration with HTA bodies

Limitations of conditional approval based on surrogates




Surrogate acceptable for HTA bodies / payers at all?
Clinical outcome confirmative, but more / less favourable than surrogate?



Collaboration with HTA bodies

Common ground

- **G-BA Principles:**
- **Additional benefit over the appropriate comparator regarding patient-relevant endpoints**
- **Appropriate comparator**
 - G-BA: „Standard of care“
 - Regulators: three arm studies welcome
- **Patient-relevant endpoints**
 - G-BA: mortality, morbidity, adverse events, health-related quality of life
 - Regulators: all welcome



**Early benefit
assessment**



**GBA (HTA)
Evidence
additional benefit**





Collaboration with HTA bodies

Common ground **and opportunities?**

- **G-BA Principles:**
- **Additional benefit over the appropriate comparator regarding patient-relevant endpoints**
- **Appropriate comparator**
 - G-BA: „Standard of care“
 - Regulators: three arm studies welcome
- **Patient-relevant endpoints**
 - G-BA: mortality, morbidity, adverse events, **health-related quality of life**
 - **Highly welcome for regulators**
 - **But methodological challenges**



Low hanging fruit for applicants?



**Choose your
HRQL method,
set standards**

First Choice:
Generic HRQL Indexes
The SF-6D / SF-36
The EuroQoL-5D
Quality of Well Being
Scale (QWB)
The Health Utilities
Index(HUI)

Second Choice:
Condition-specific
instrument (CSI)
Special populations



Different stakeholders may prefer different HRQL methodologies



**If given a choice
take both!**



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Patients' involvement in the assessment in the centralized procedure

Start day 1
Phase 1

Draft AR day 80
Optional involvement through
Rapporteurs (national level)

OMS comments day 100

LoQ day 120

Response document
CLOCK STOP up to 6 months

Restart day 121
Phase 2

Always in Scient. Advisory Groups

Draft AR day 157

OMS comments day 170

Alle

LoI day 180

Optional participation in OE

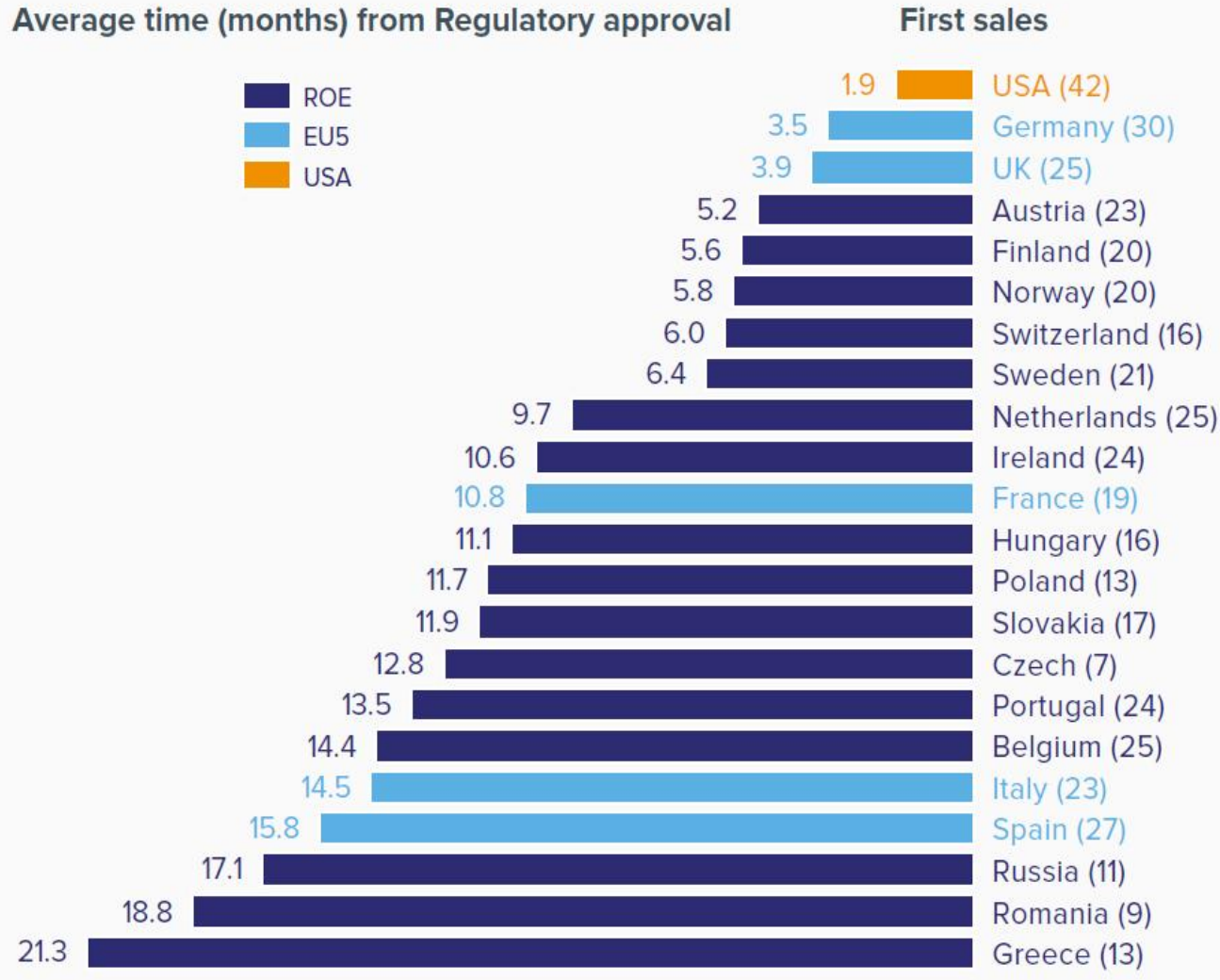
CHMP Opinion day 210

day 277 Commission decision

Patients' involvement in assessment of MAA



Important for Patients: Timely Access



IMS Pricing & Market Access Outlook, 2015/2016 Edition, ims consulting group.
https://www.imshealth.com/files/web/Global/Services/P&MA_2015.pdf



Patients' access to innovative medicines in Germany

Development decision

Industry

Marketing authorization

Regulators

Early benefit assessment

GBA (HTA)

Reimbursement and pricing

GKV (payers)

Treatment decision

Patients

AMNOG shortcut



Earlier marketing authorization with Adaptive Pathways will directly translate into earlier access

Patients' access to innovative medicines in Germany

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AMNOG shortcut



Summary:

Goals of EMA and National Competent Authorities

The End:

- Innovative medicines to patients more quickly

The Means:

- Iterative development in adaptive pathways
 - Approval in stages beginning with a “best” patients, expanding to wider patient populations later
 - Conditional approval (using surrogate endpoints), confirming with clinical outcome data later
 - Evidence from real-life supplementing clinical trial data
 - Collaboration with Health Technology Assessment and reimbursement bodies
 - Collaboration with patient representative bodies

Thank you very much for your attention!

Contact

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