

NATIONAL BIOSIMILARS FORUM

Dublin Thursday 25th October

COG  Comparative
Outcomes
Group

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NATIONAL BIOSIMILARS FORUM
25th October, 2018

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Overview:
This Biosimilars Forum will be a very balanced and holistic update on Biosimilars in Ireland with originators, biosimilar companies, the payer and clinicians all represented.

Format:
Each speaker will give a presentation, after which they will form a Q&A panel, with an opportunity for questions from the floor.

Agenda

9.30	Registration
10am	Welcome
	Bernard Duggan , Senior Pharmacist – Medicines Management Programme <i>"Overview of Roadmap for Biosimilar Policy"</i>
	Dr Roisin Adams , Chief Pharmacist – HSE <i>"Value in Drug Expenditure"</i>
	Dr Ginny Acha , Executive Director Global Policy –MSD <i>Presentation title TBC</i>
	Dr Paul Cornes – Consultant Oncologist <i>"Sustaining Affordable Cancer Care AND Healthcare Innovation"</i>
	Paul Hamon , Senior Director, Europe Technology Biologics Lead – Mylan <i>"Sustainability of the Biosimilar Sector"</i>
	Dr Anthony O'Connor , Consultant Gastroenterologist - Tallaght University Hospital <i>"The view from the Clinic"</i>
12.25pm	Q&A Session
12.40pm	Lunch

 THE PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING INSTITUTE

- "Sustaining Affordable Cancer Care & Healthcare Innovation"
- Dr Paul CORNES
 - Oncologist, Bristol UK

Medical Representative –
European Commission Biosimilars
Stakeholders Meetings 2014-2018

Biosimilars Session Organizer -
UICC/WHO World Cancer
Congress 2018

Dr Paul Cornes

Disclosures October 2018

- Salary received:
 - United Kingdom National Health Service
- Honoraria received:
 - Accord Healthcare
 - Amgen
 - Astro
 - Bernstein
 - Biogen
 - British Medical Journal
 - Drug Investigators Association
 - European Association for Hospital Pharmacists
 - European Commission
 - Global Academy of Health Sciences
 - IBC Life Sciences Asia/Informa
 - International Society of Oncology Pharmacy Practitioners
 - Janssen
 - Lilly
 - Medicines for Europe/European Generics Association
 - Merck Serono
 - Mylan
 - Napp
 - National Cancer Society Malaysia
 - Pfizer/Hospira
 - Pharmaceutical Association of Malaysia
 - Roche
 - Sandoz
 - Synsana EEIG
 - Teva
 - Vital_Transformation

These slides and their content are the responsibility of Dr Paul Cornes.

Please let me know if there are errors or omissions...

...or you have a better way of explaining it

Why are we here?



World Health
Organization

Centre Publications Countries Programmes Governance About WHO

Essential medicines and health products

Access to essential medicines as part of the right to health

Access to essential medicines as part of the right to the highest attainable standard of health ("the right to health") is well-founded in international law. The right to health first emerged as a social right in the World Health Organization (WHO) Constitution (1946)* and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)*. The binding International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) of 1966* details the progressive realization of the right to health through four concrete steps, including access to health facilities, goods and services.

“ *The States Parties to this Constitution declare...*

The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition.

”

The authoritative General Comment 14 (2000)* further applies the principles of accessibility, availability, appropriateness and assured quality to goods and services



We live in a changing era of Disease

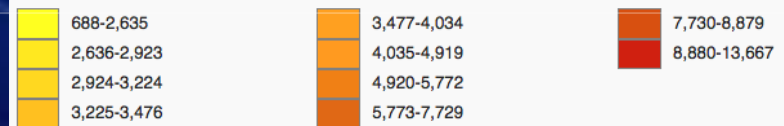
To control NCDs we need innovation to deliver better prevention and treatment

Better treatment means more effective medicines for more diseases

This is the map of Non-Communicable Disease – the darker the colour – the higher the risk

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), including heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes and chronic lung disease, are collectively responsible for almost 70% of all deaths worldwide.

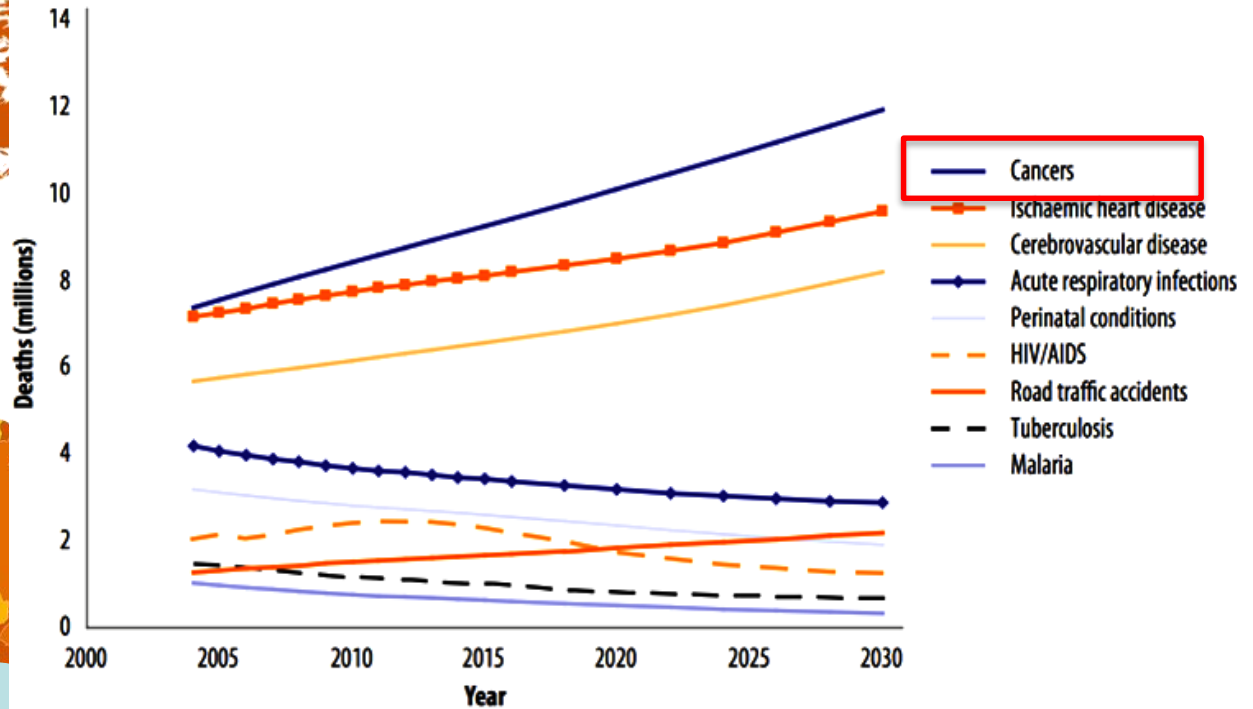
Deaths from Noncommunicable diseases in 2012 per million persons. Statistics from WHO, grouped by deciles



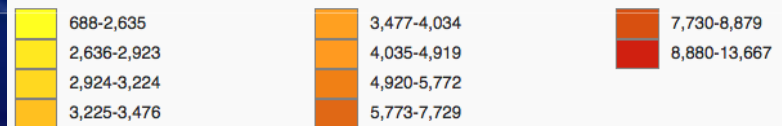
We live in the era of Non-Communicable Disease – with cancer the main threat



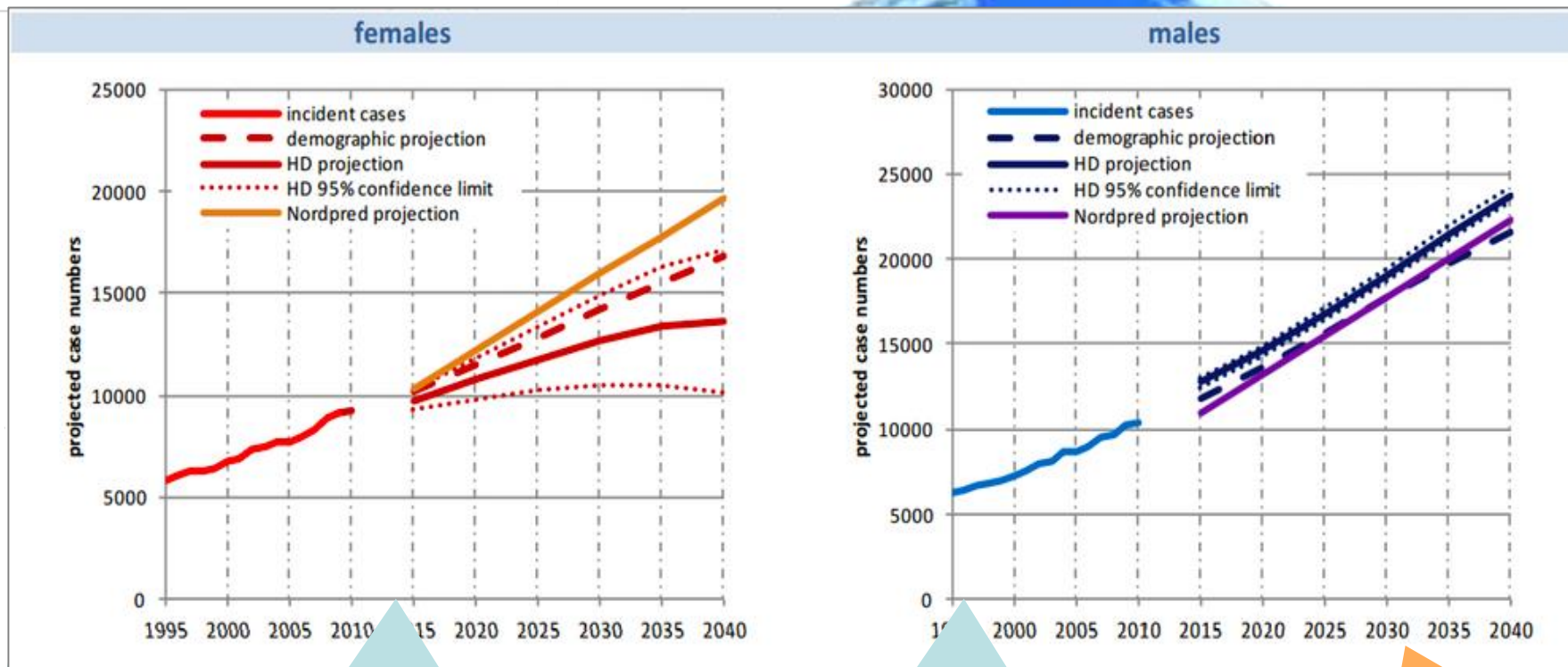
This is the map of Non-Communicable Disease – the darker the colour – the higher the risk



Deaths from Noncommunicable diseases in 2012 per million persons. Statistics from WHO, grouped by deciles



We live in the era of Non-Communicable Disease – with cancer the main threat



Ireland cannot escape this trend
Cancer rates will double by 2040 ²

The majority of Irish Cancer Patients will be >70 years of age ²

So who will pay for their cancer treatment?

Future demographic trends threaten national finances even further

Workers paying for healthcare 20-64y

vs. Population
>65years

1950

– 7.2:1



1980

– 5.1:1



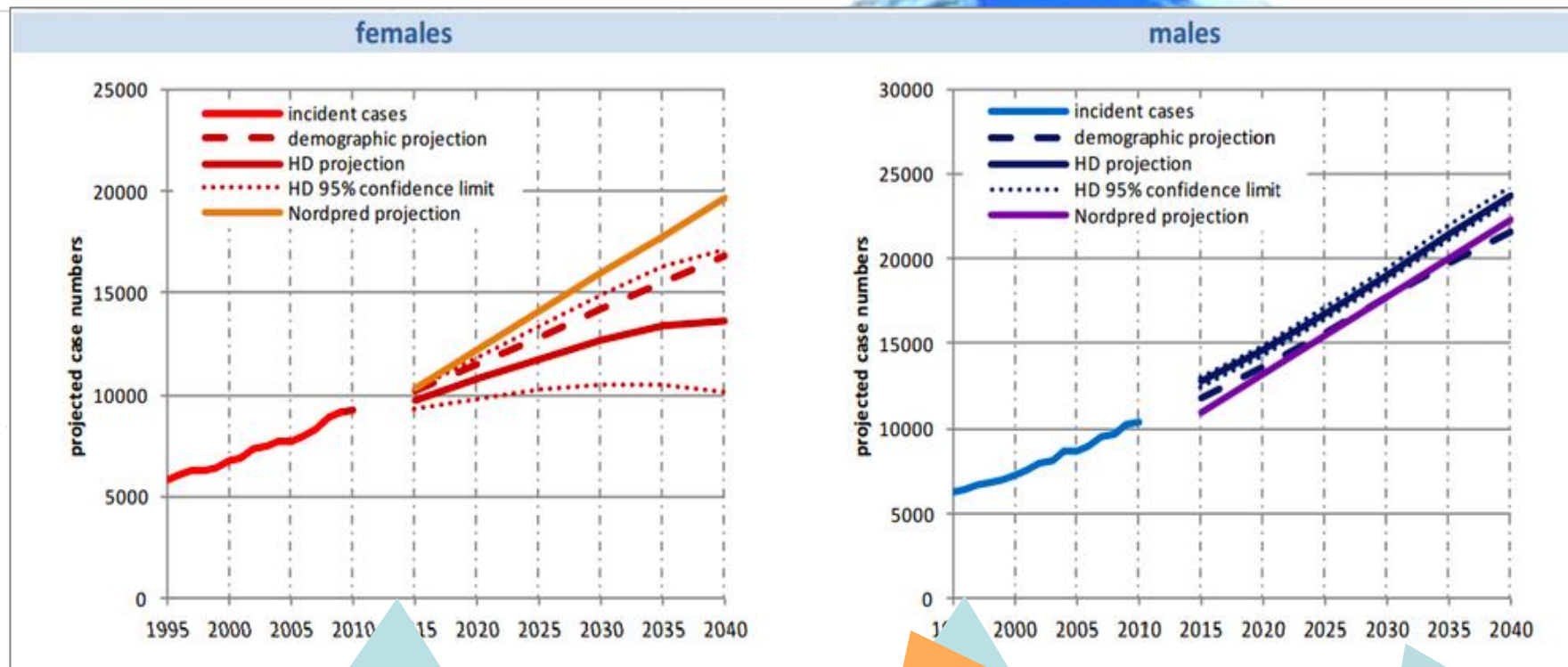
2050

– 2.1:1



So who will pay
for their cancer
treatment?

We live in the era of Non-Communicable Disease – with cancer the main threat



Ireland cannot escape this trend

Cancer rates will double by 2040 ²

And how will we treat them?

So who will pay for their cancer treatment?

The possibility at the millennium, 2000

Cell, Vol. 100, 57-70, January 7, 2000, Copyright ©2000 by Cell Press

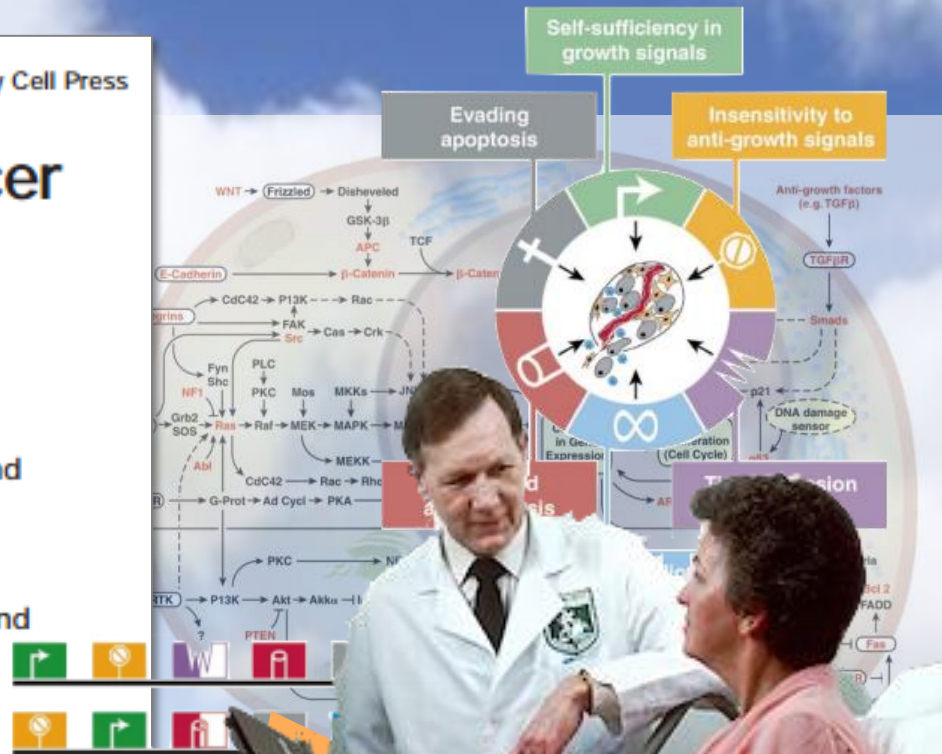
The Hallmarks of Cancer

Douglas Hanahan* and Robert A. Weinberg†

*Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics and
Hormone Research Institute

University of California at San Francisco
San Francisco, California 94143

†Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research and
Department of Biology
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142



the complexity of 200 different pathways
may be explained by a few up

And how will we
them?

Where were we?

I am sorry to report that you have breast cancer

Tell me doctor – what have I got?

Anatomic diagnosis

Malignant Neoplasm of Female Breast

ICD-10-CM (Category C50)

Nipple and areola – *right, left, unspecified*

Central portion – *right, left, unspecified*

Upper-inner quadrant – *right, left, unspecified*

Lower-inner quadrant – *right, left, unspecified*

Upper-outer quadrant – *right, left, unspecified*

Lower-outer quadrant – *right, left, unspecified*

Axillary tail – *right, left, unspecified*

Overlapping code – *right, left, unspecified*

Unspecified – *right, left, unspecified*



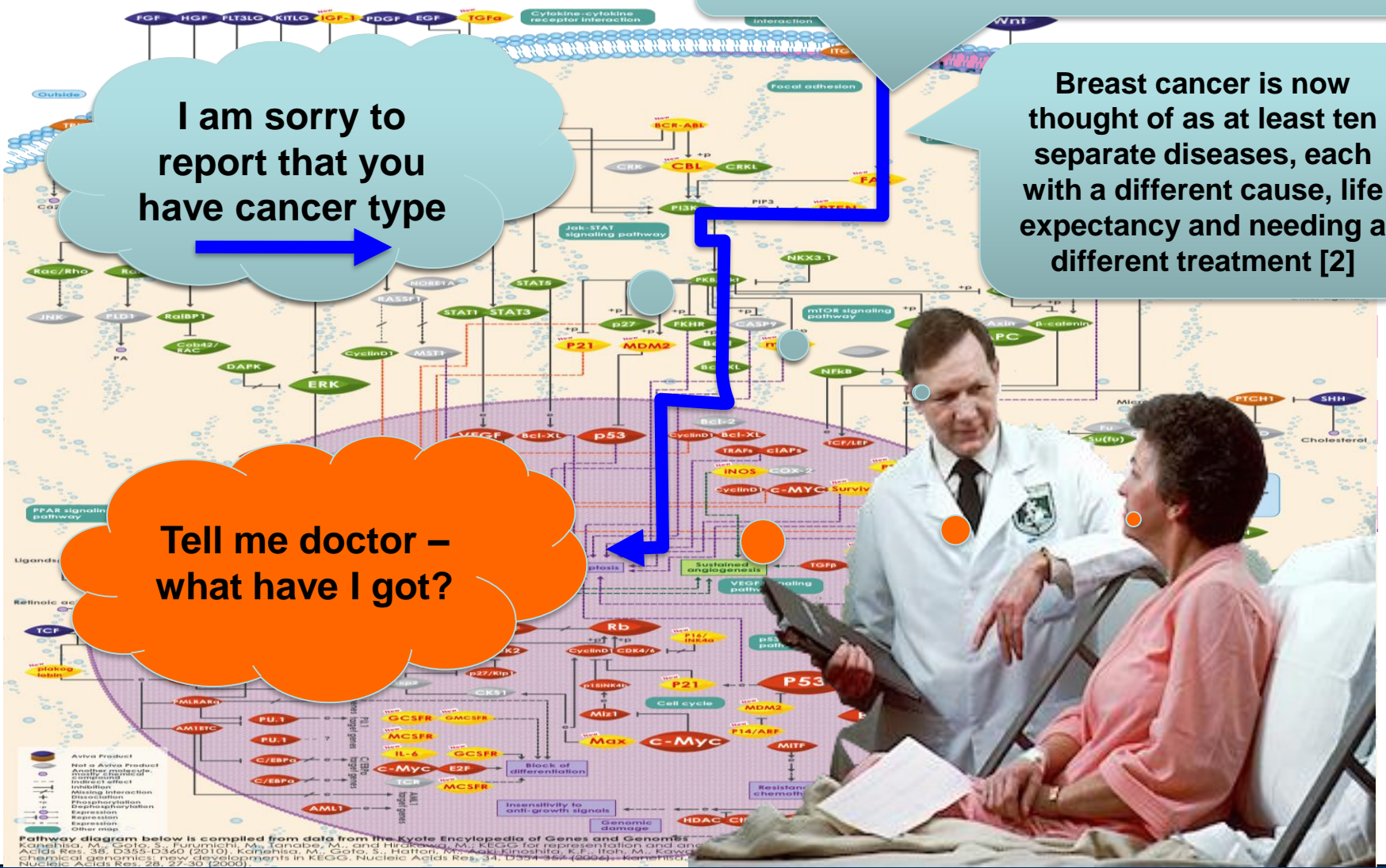
Where are we now?

Anatomic diagnosis with complex biomarkers

I am sorry to report that you have cancer type

Breast cancer is now thought of as at least ten separate diseases, each with a different cause, life expectancy and needing a different treatment [2]

Tell me doctor – what have I got?

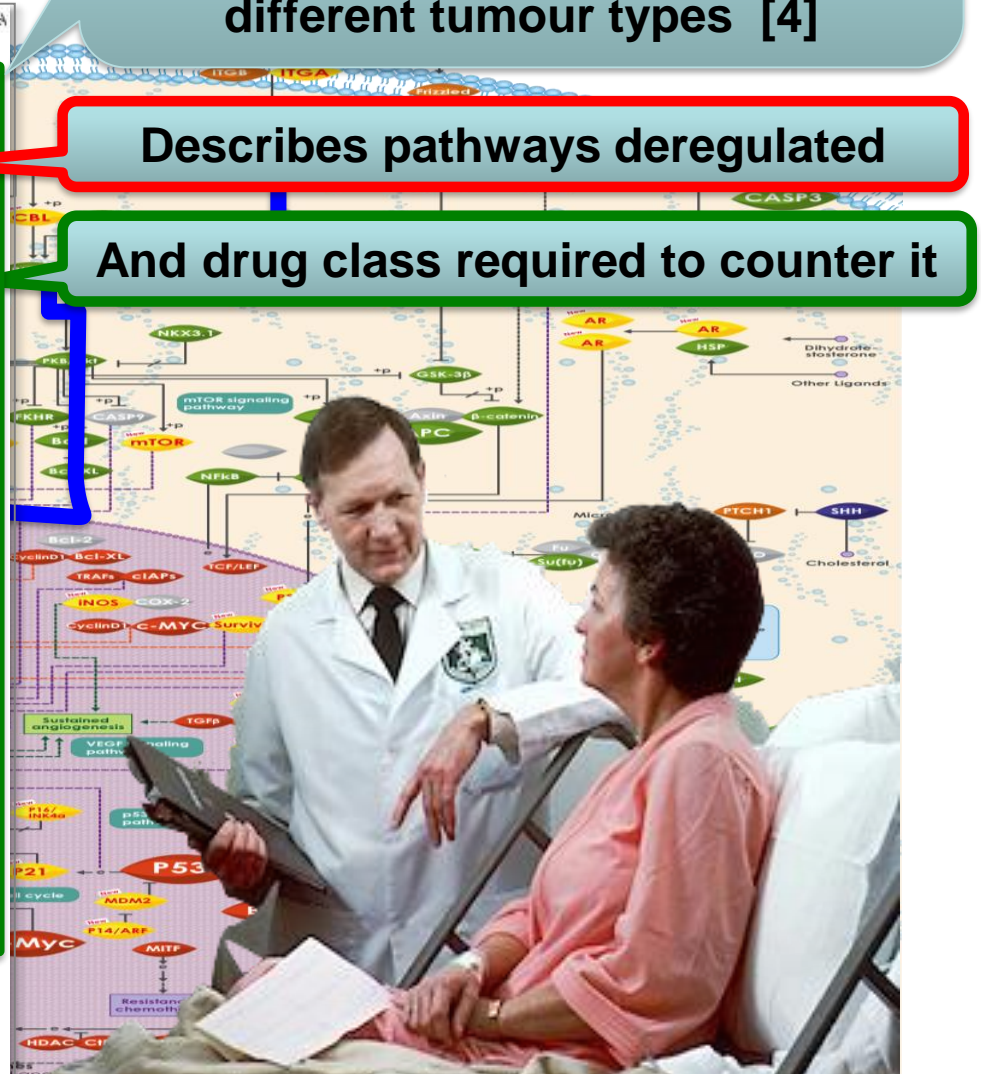
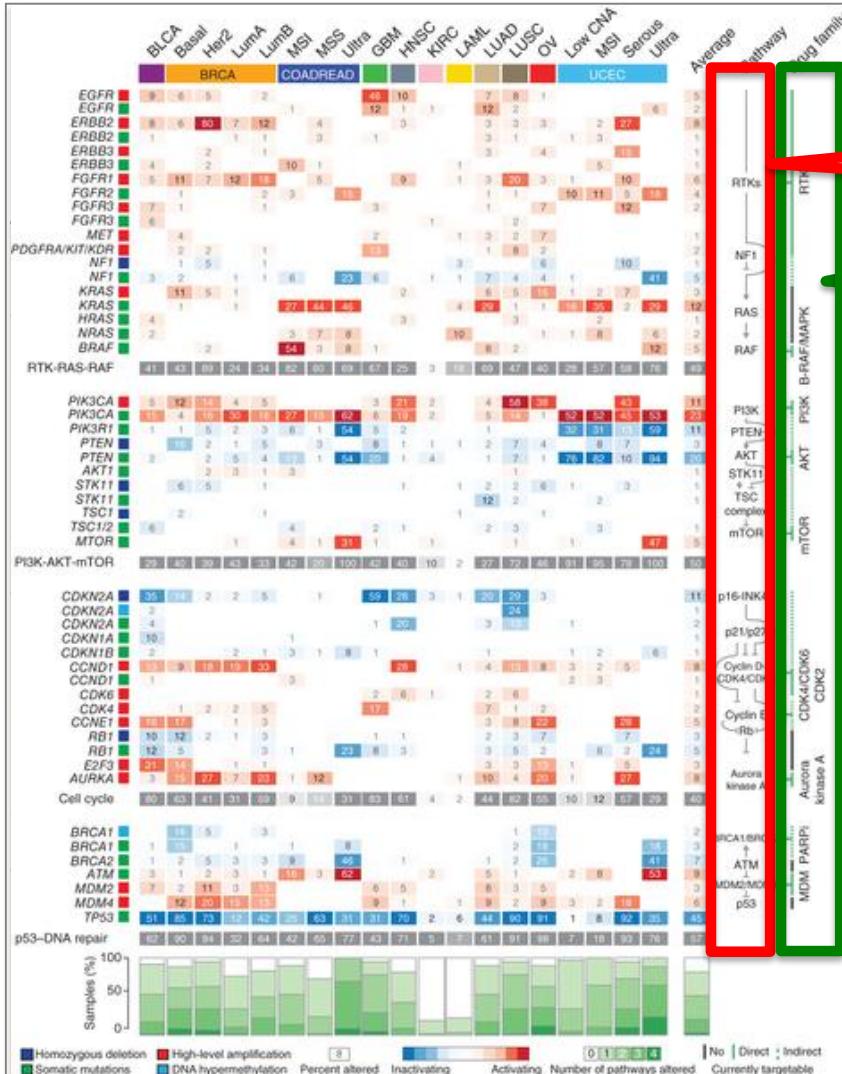


Pathway diagram below is compiled from data from the Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (Kanehisa, M., Goto, S., Furumichi, M., Tanabe, M., and Hirakawa, M., 2002) for representation and analysis. URL = http://www.kegg.jp/kegg-bin/show_pathway. Accessed September 15, 2015. [2] Gallagher J. Tumours shrunk 'dramatically' in 11 days. BBC 10 March 2016. URL = <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-35775314>. Accessed March 12, 2016

Ref: Ref [1] Image modified from https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d5/Oncology_doctor_consults_with_patient.jpg [2] Pathways in cancer. Avivasysbio.com. URL: http://www.avivasysbio.com/media/pdf/etc/Aviva_Pathway_Cancer.pdf. Accessed September 15, 2015. [2] Gallagher J. Tumours shrunk 'dramatically' in 11 days. BBC 10 March 2016. URL = <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-35775314>. Accessed March 12, 2016

Where are we heading?

The Cancer Genome Atlas is a working Map of functional and actionable alterations across different tumour types [4]



Describes pathways deregulated

And drug class required to counter it

Ref: Ref [1] Image modified from https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d5/Oncology_doctor_consults_with_patient.jpg [2] Pathways in cancer. Avivasysbio.com. URL: http://www.avivasysbio.com/media/pdf/etc/Aviva_Pathway_Cancer.pdf. Accessed September 15, 2015. [3] Sharma, P et al. Immune Checkpoint Targeting in Cancer Therapy: Toward Combination Strategies with Curative Potential. Cell 2015;161(2):205–214 [4] Giovanni Ciriello G et al. Emerging landscape of

Where are we heading?

BBC Sign in News Sport Weather iPlayer TV

NEWS 10 March 2016

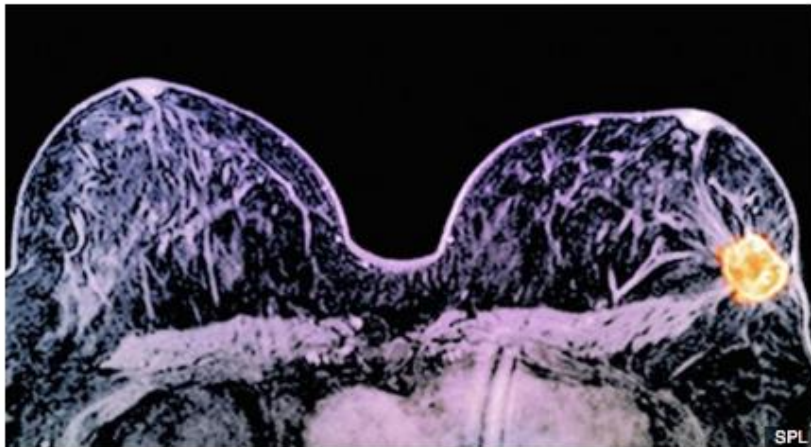
Home UK World Business Politics Tech Science **Health** Education Entertainment

Health

Tumours shrunk 'dramatically' in 11 days

By James Gallagher
Health editor, BBC News website

10 March 2016 | Health



A pair of drugs can dramatically shrink and eliminate some breast cancers in just 11 days, UK doctors have shown.

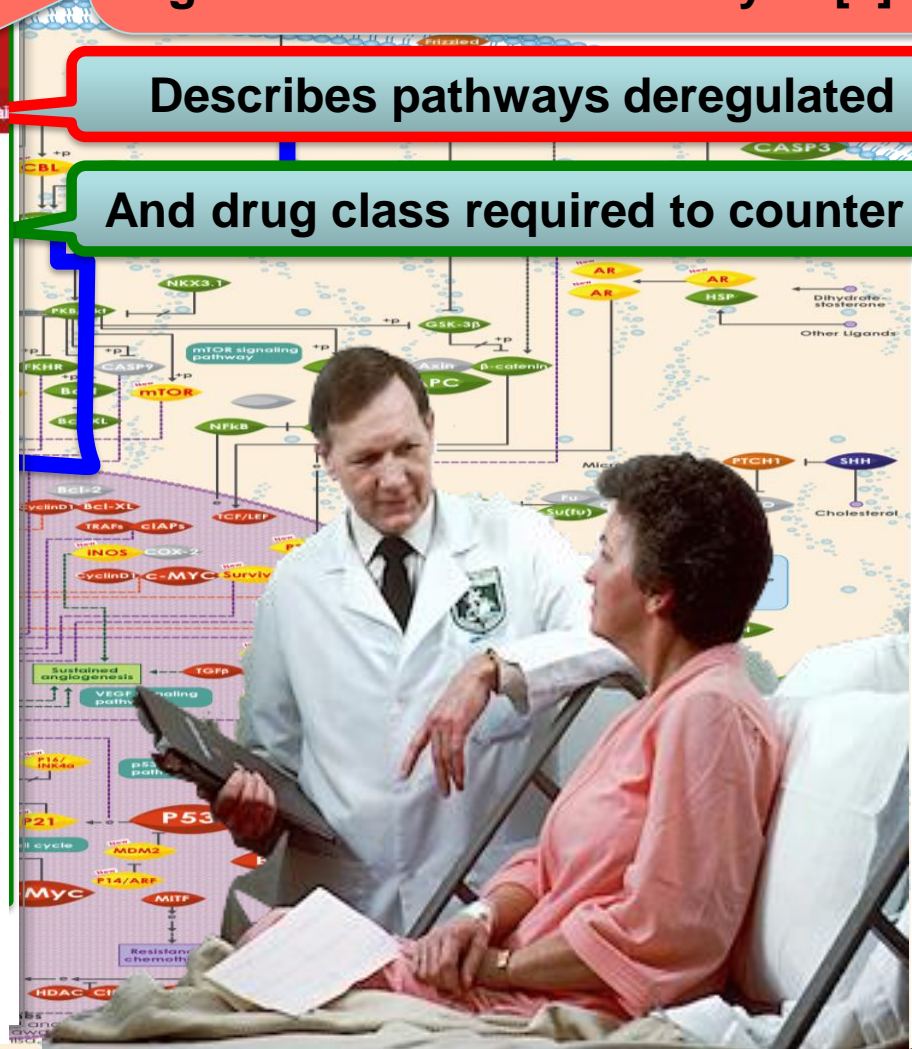
They said the "surprise" findings, reported at the European Breast Cancer Conference, could mean some women no longer need chemotherapy.

Nucleic Acids Res. 28, 27-30 (2000).

2016: Targeting two deregulated pathways with lapatinib and trastuzumab - Tumours can be gone in as short as 11 days! [5]

Describes pathways deregulated

And drug class required to counter it



Where are we heading?

The cancer revolution: Personalised treatment that's 'six times better' than traditional methods at beating the disease

- The revolutionary approach tailors treatment to each cancer patient
- Experts have hailed the 'personalised medicine' as a huge breakthrough
- Research will show how the technique increases chances of survival

By SOPHIE BORLAND, HEALTH EDITOR IN CHICAGO FOR THE DAILY MAIL

PUBLISHED: 00:12, 4 June 2016 | UPDATED: 01:39, 4 June 2016

A revolutionary approach to cancer which tailors treatment to each patient is six times as effective as traditional methods, a landmark study has found.

Experts have hailed the so-called 'personalised medicine' as the biggest breakthrough since chemotherapy.

The technique sees a patient's tumour genetically tested as soon as they are diagnosed. This allows doctors to determine whether the cancer is aggressive, whether chemotherapy is necessary and exactly which drugs are needed.

Research involving 13,203 patients, to be unveiled at the world's largest cancer conference next week, will show the technique drastically increases chances of survival and reduces the risk of the disease spreading and returning.



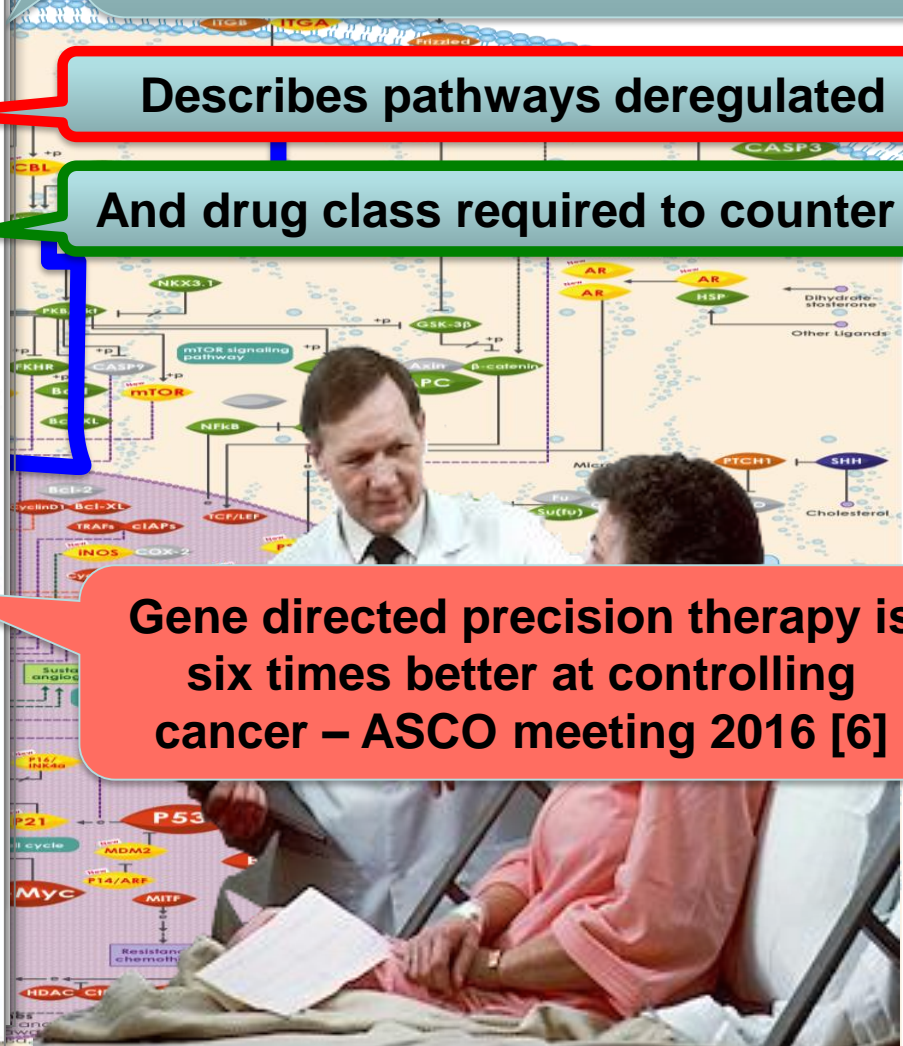
4 June 2016

The Cancer Genome Atlas is a working Map of functional and actionable alterations across different tumour types [4]

Describes pathways deregulated

And drug class required to counter it

Gene directed precision therapy is six times better at controlling cancer – ASCO meeting 2016 [6]



Where are we heading?

“Basket trials” now mean we will treat cancers by genomic diagnosis, not anatomic site [4]

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

EDITORIAL

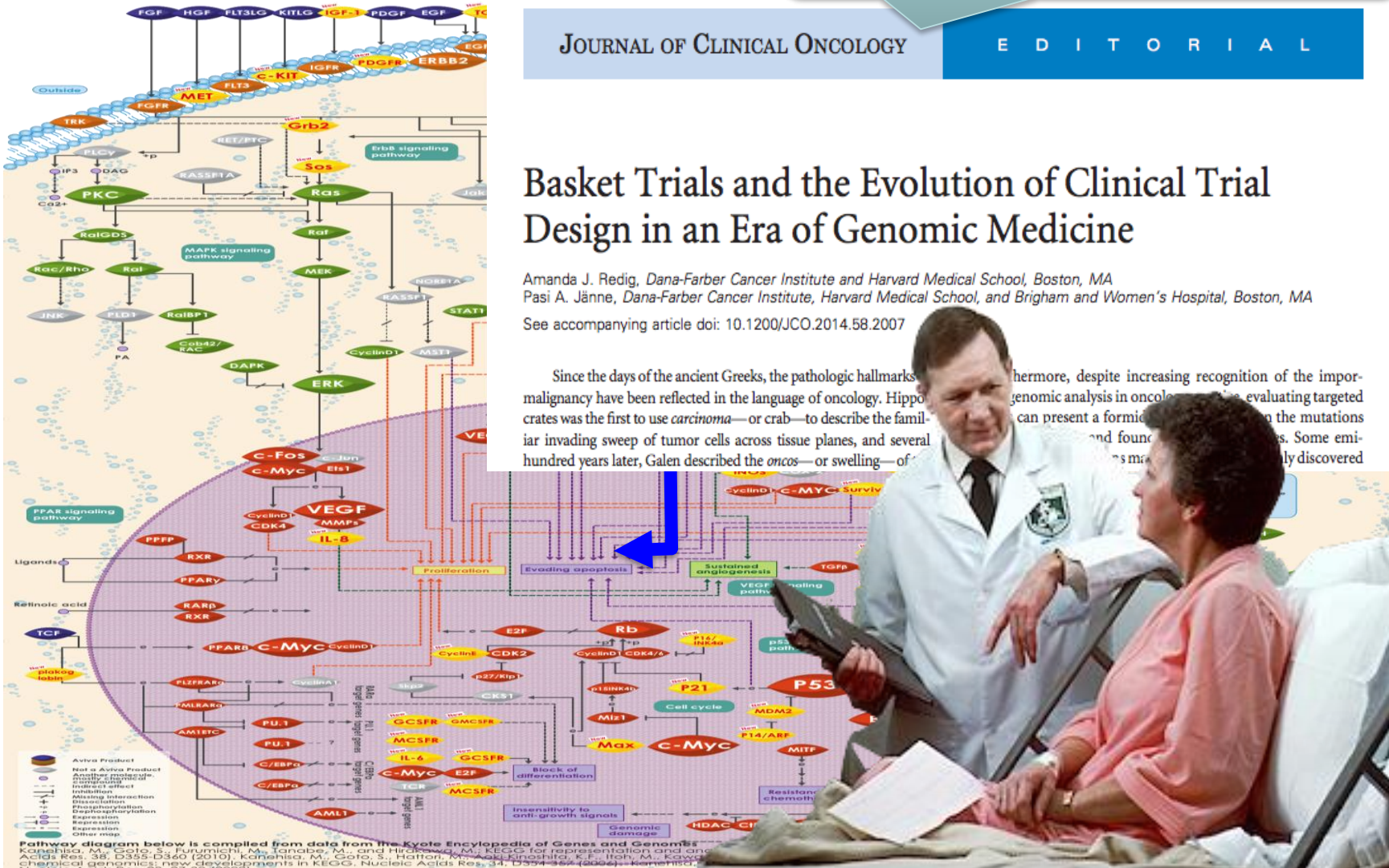
Basket Trials and the Evolution of Clinical Trial Design in an Era of Genomic Medicine

Amanda J. Redig, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA

Pasi A. Jänne, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School, and Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA

See accompanying article doi: 10.1200/JCO.2014.58.2007

Since the days of the ancient Greeks, the pathologic hallmarks of malignancy have been reflected in the language of oncology. Hippocrates was the first to use *carcinoma*—or crab—to describe the familiar invading sweep of tumor cells across tissue planes, and several hundred years later, Galen described the *oncos*—or swelling—of tumors. Furthermore, despite increasing recognition of the importance of genomic analysis in oncology, the challenges of evaluating targeted therapies can present a formidable barrier to progress on the mutations that drive cancer. Some emblematic examples include the discovery of the *Bcr-Abl* fusion gene in chronic myeloid leukemia and the discovery of the *EGFR* mutation in non-small cell lung cancer.



Pathway diagram below is compiled from data from the Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (Kanehisa, M., Goto, S., Furumichi, M., and Tanabe, M., 2004) for representation and analysis. *Acids Res.* 38, D355-D360 (2010). Kanehisa, M., Goto, S., Hattori, M., Itoh, K., Kawarabayashi, T., Tanabe, M., Taniguchi, M., and Yuan, J., 2004. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 32, D246-D249 (2004).

Ref: Ref [1] Image modified from https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d5/Oncology_doctor_consults_with_patient.jpg [2] Pathways in cancer. Avivasysbio.com. URL: http://www.avivasysbio.com/media/pdf/etc/Aviva_Pathway_Cancer.pdf. Accessed September 15, 2015. [3] Sharma, P et al. Immune Checkpoint Targeting in Cancer Therapy: Toward Combination Strategies with Curative Potential. *Cell* 2015;161(2):205–214 [4] Redig, AJ et al. Basket Trials and the Evolution of Clinical Trial Design in an Era of Genomic Medicine. *JCO* February 9, 2015 JCO 29:14-50-8422

Where are we heading?



Leading Edge
Review

Cell

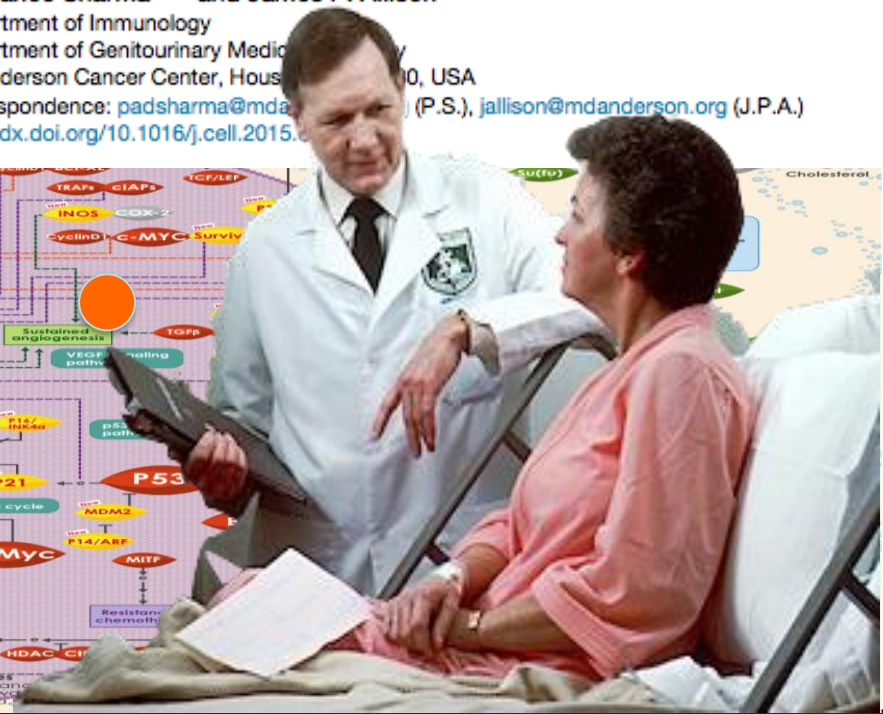
Immune Checkpoint Targeting in Cancer Therapy: Toward Combination Strategies with Curative Potential

Padmanee Sharma^{1,2,*} and James P. Allison^{1,*}
¹Department of Immunology
²Department of Genitourinary Medicine
 MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, USA
 *Correspondence: padsharma@mdanderson.org (P.S.), jallison@mdanderson.org (J.P.A.)
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2015.>



With 3 key steps deregulated – we need 3 concurrent cancer therapies

How should we treat it?



Pathway diagram below is compiled from data from the Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (Kanehisa, M., Goto, S., Furumichi, M., Tanabe, M., and Hirakawa, M., KEGG for representation and analysis. Nucleic Acids Res. 38, D355-D360 (2010), Kanehisa, M., Goto, S., Hattori, M., Aoki-Kinoshita, K.F., Itoh, M., Kawaruchi, S., Nakahata, Y., Taniguchi, M., Taniguchi, J., Toyama, T., Ueda, N., Yamaguchi, J., and Yoshida, K., KEGG pathway map. Nucleic Acids Res. 34, D606-D624 (2006).

Where are we heading?

With 3 key steps deregulated – we need 3 concurrent cancer therapies

Will my health insurance cover that?

the average cost per month for a branded oncology drug in the U.S. is now approximately \$10,000 [2]

$\$10,000 \times 3 \times 12 = \$360,000$ a year



Where are we heading?

With 3 key steps deregulated – we need 3 concurrent cancer therapies

the average cost per month for a branded oncology drug in the U.S. is now approximately \$10,000 [2]

$\$10,000 \times 3 \times 12 = \$360,000$ a year

$\$360,000 =$
11 years earnings for the average Irish citizen!

On average individuals in the Republic of Ireland have an annual gross income of €26,800/\$33,024 USD [3]



Where are we heading?

This is 7 times more than the Annual Per Capita Income in Austria

11 times for the Czech republic

14 times more for Hungary

19 times more for Bulgaria

Most Healthcare Systems are struggling to afford monotherapy

Combination precision targeted therapy will be impossible to afford at current drug prices

the average cost per month for a branded oncology drug in the U.S. is now approximately \$10,000 [2]

$\$10,000 \times 3 \times 12 = \$360,000$ a year



4.78

We Have a Problem ...



Most Healthcare Systems are struggling to afford monotherapy

Combination precision targeted therapy will be impossible to afford at current drug prices

CAN WE AFFORD THE WAR ON CANCER?

Immunotherapy vaccines could extend survival in a handful of cancers. But personalizing treatment, payers argue, is not sustainable. Where should the line be drawn?

BY ED SILVERMAN

Two years ago, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration took a step that would never have been possible a decade ago. It approved a personalized cancer vaccine, Provenge, for the treatment of prostate cancer. The drug is made by culturing a patient's immune cells with a recombinant antigen. The individualized product is then infused back into the patient, activating the immune system to target and attack the cancer. This "immunotherapy" underscores the move toward personalized

tending a life by 4.1 months is worth the price of Provenge. It has also prompted larger questions about the underlying technology and the need to develop more vaccines.

Provenge is made by culturing a patient's immune cells with a recombinant antigen. The individualized product is then infused back into the patient, activating the immune system to target and attack the cancer. This "immunotherapy" underscores the move toward personalized



Access to innovation has one key rule

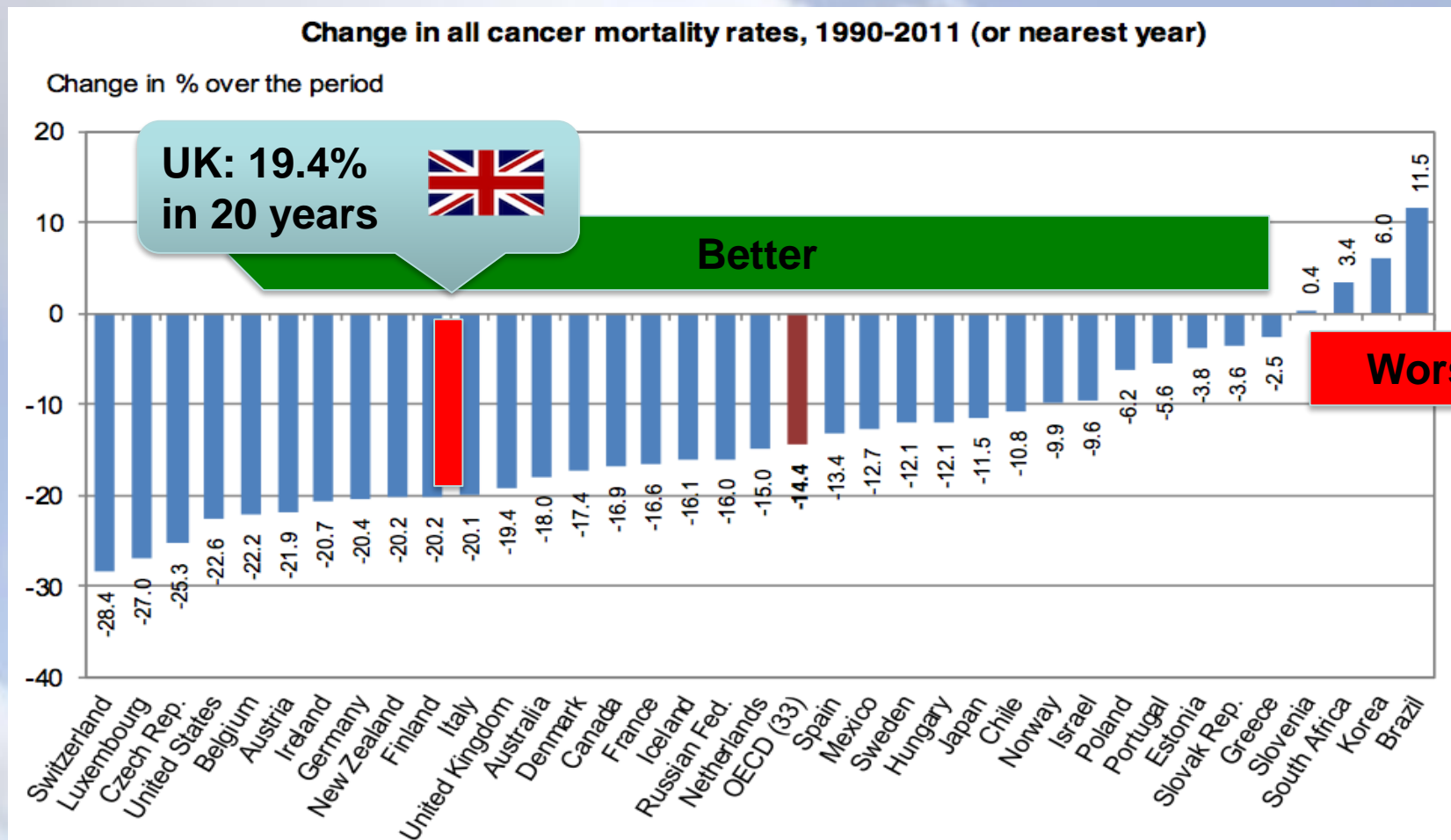
“The only treatment that works is a one that we can afford to give”

On our current spending patterns – healthcare is unsustainable

Especially for cancer

Do we really need innovation in cancer care?

- Reduction in cancer deaths –



The aspirations for personalised medicine are realistic – not just “blue sky” thinking

- Reduction in cancer deaths –



NHS choices Your health, your choices

Health A-Z Live Well Care and support

Under-80 cancer deaths 'eliminated by 2050' claim

Share:    Save:  

Wednesday January 14 2015

“Cancer deaths will be eliminated by 2050,” The Independent reports. The optimistic prediction comes from a report written by specialists in pharmacy and medicine at University College London (UCL).



**Embargoed until 00.01 hours
Wednesday 14 January 2015**

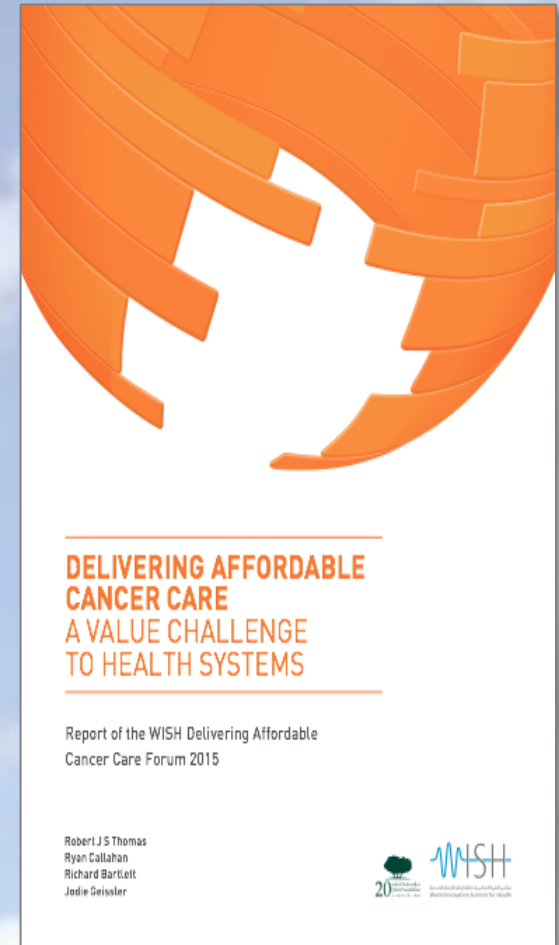
EMBARGOED UNTIL 00.01 HOURS

Overcoming Cancer in the 21st Century

With increased cancer risk awareness and more effective preventive and curative treatments, cancer deaths before late old age could be eliminated.

The reality of cancer care now

- ***“We must confront a stark reality: cancer care is not affordable for most patients, many payers, and nearly all governments. This is a real and immediate issue across the world”***

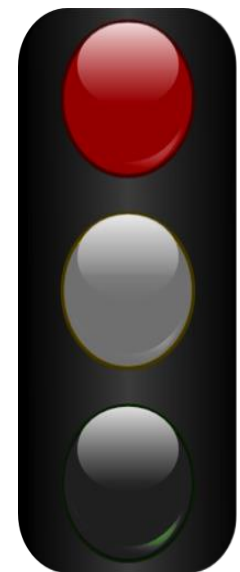
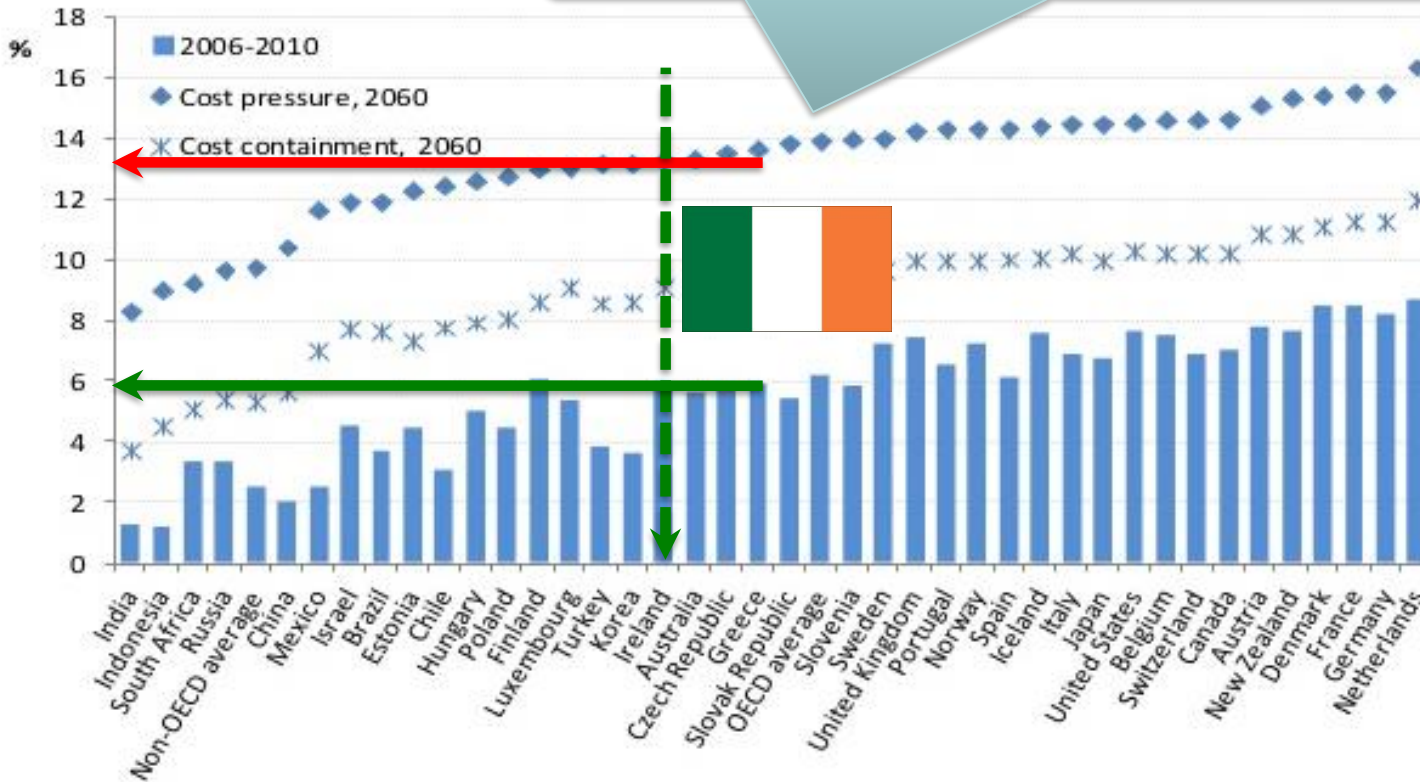


Health spending pressures – planning for 30 years ahead in Eire



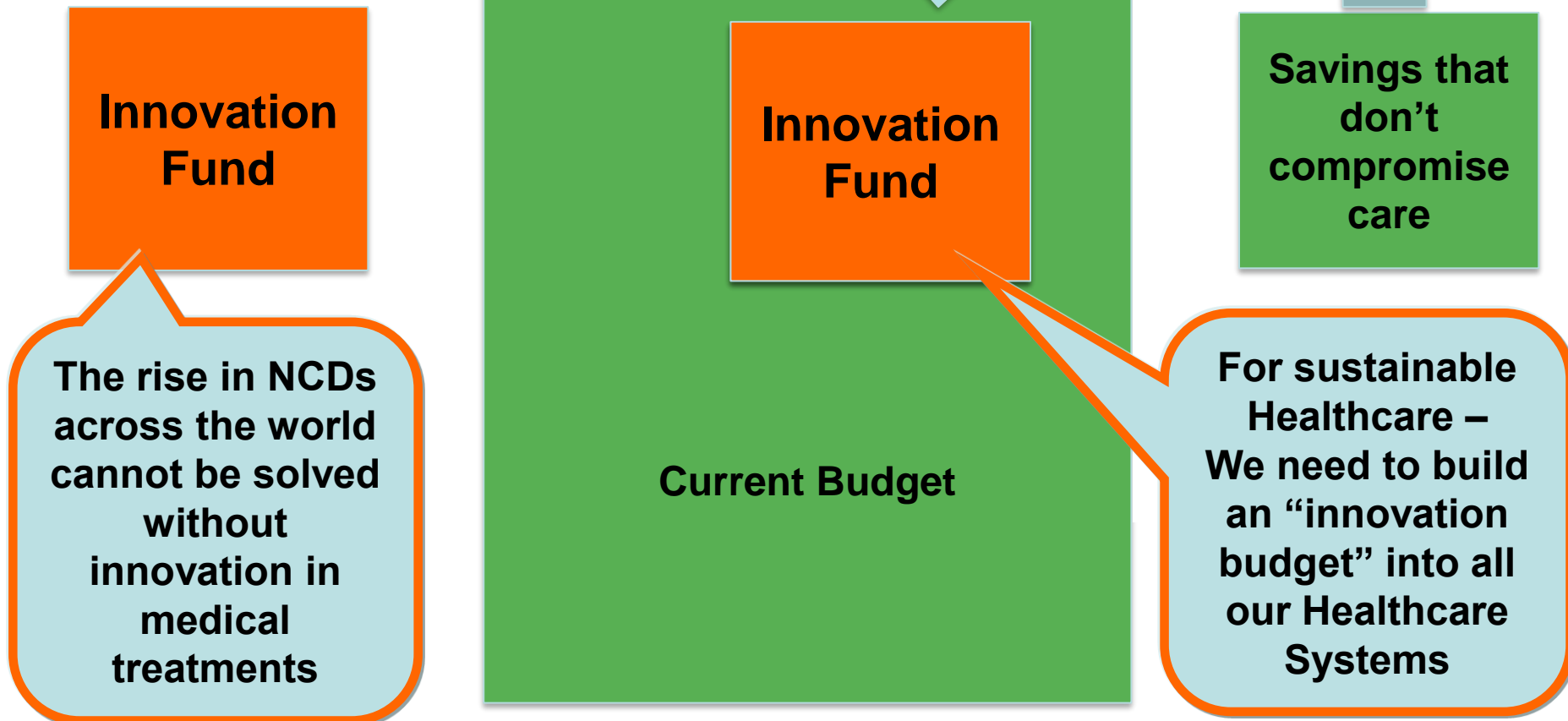
- 2016 OECD projections: health and long term care projections as a % of GDP

Without extra measures – health spending will double to 13-14% of national wealth



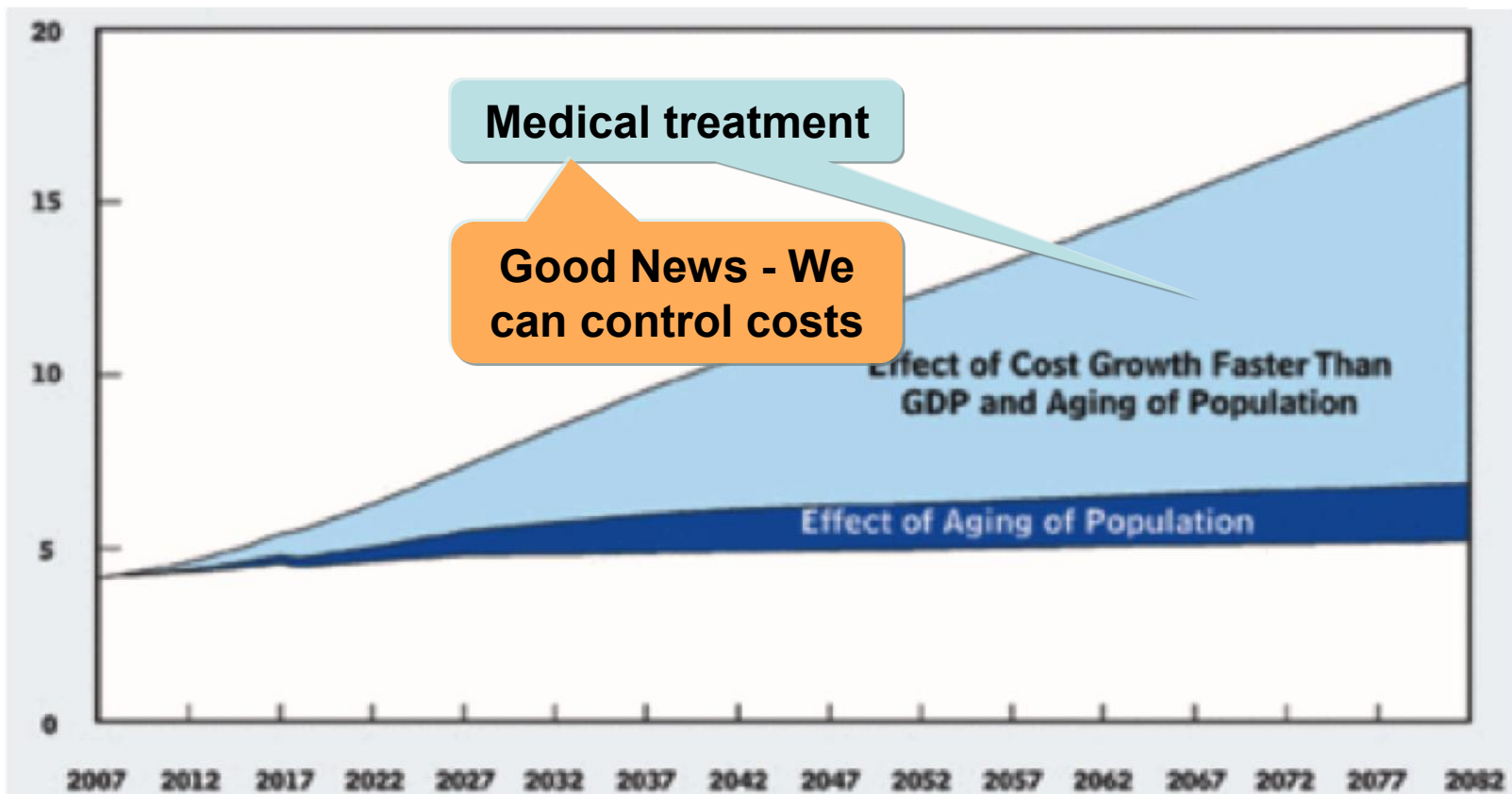
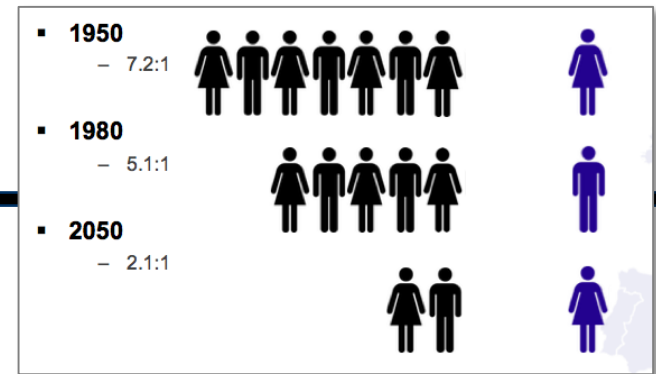
How can we sustain innovation in cancer treatment?

- We need to create a budget to expand access



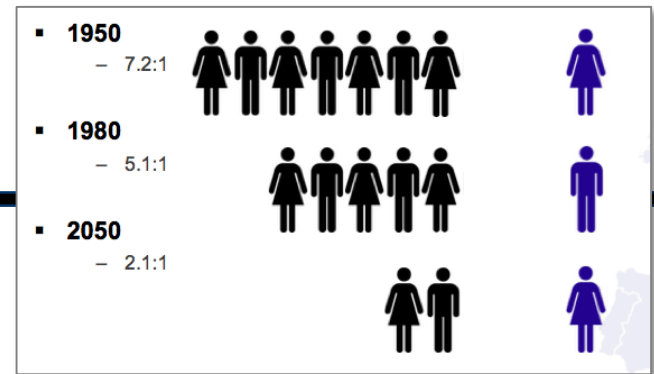
Planning for the future: what will happen to costs?

What is the driver for increased spending:
ageing populations or medical treatment?



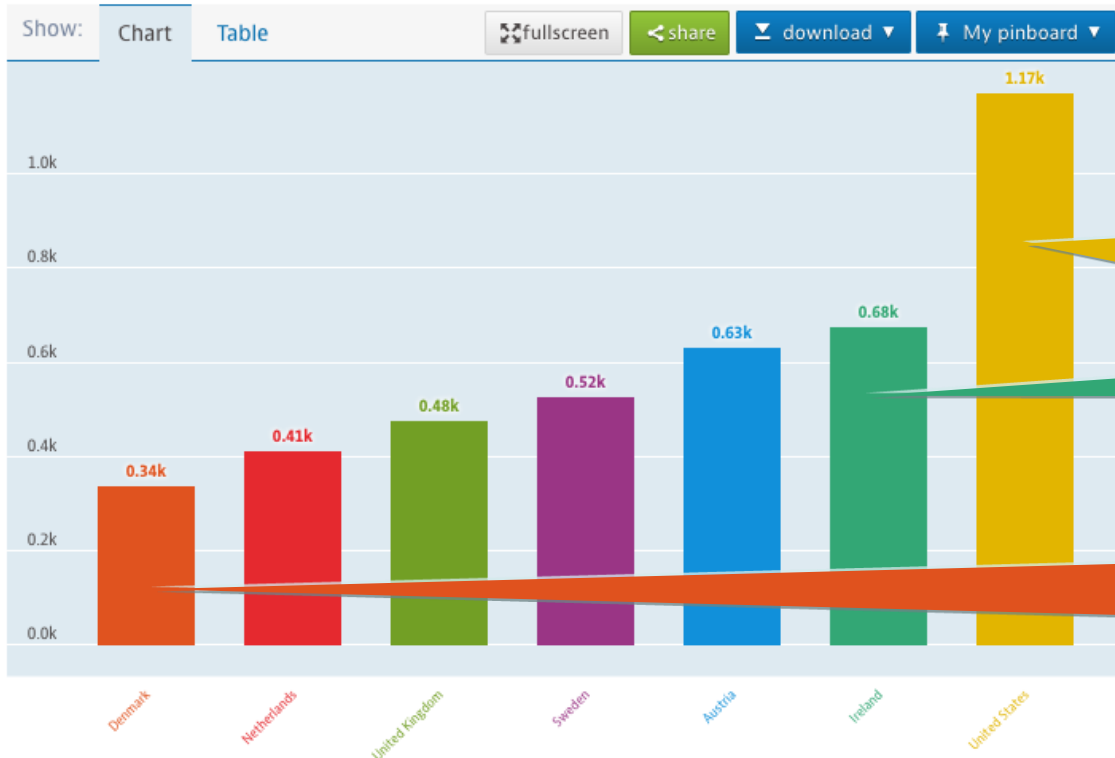
Planning for the future: what are costs now?

Ireland is one of the top world spenders
on medicines per citizen



Pharmaceutical spending Total, US dollars/capita, 2017 or latest available

Source: Health expenditure and financing: Health expenditure indicators



But still less than the
USA

Ireland

Higher for example than
Denmark, Netherlands,
UK, Sweden, Austria

Planning for the future: what are the trends now for Ireland?

The cost of hospital medicines has grown from €315 million in 2009 to over €600 million by 2016

Now >30% of all medicines spending

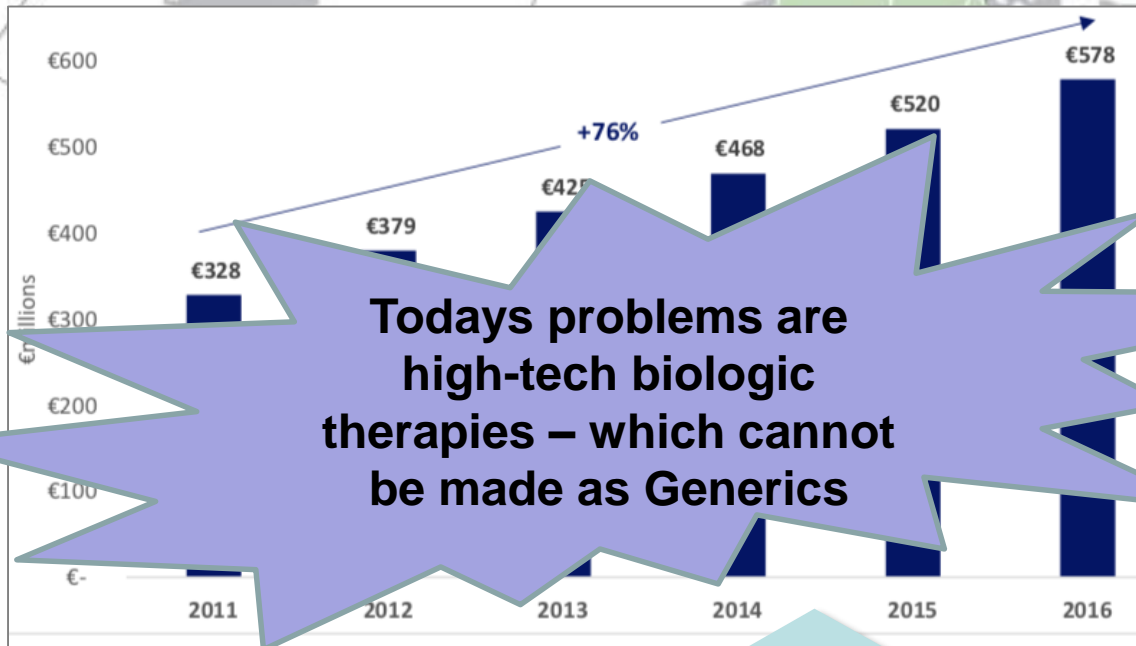
spend on high-tech drugs has grown by 90 per cent 2009-2016

583% Growth in New Oncology Drugs introduced 2012 - 2016

Generic medicines use - from 11 per cent to 53 % in 4-years: 2012-16

But way short of the ≥85% use in USA & UK

Medicines spending in Ireland - trends



Today's problems are high-tech biologic therapies – which cannot be made as Generics

Generic medicines use - from 11 per cent to 53 % in 4-years: 2012-16

But this only addresses yesterdays problems

Increasing generic usage to the levels seen in the UK would save the Irish state €210 million each year ¹

But way short of the ≥85% use in USA & UK

Biological therapies – we want them but how can we afford them

British Medical Journal - September 2009

ANALYSIS

Biological therapies: how can we afford them?

Demand for biological drugs is putting pressure on health budgets. Christopher Kelly and Fraz Mir examine why they are so expensive and what can be done to increase access

The success of biopharmaceuticals is producing a growing problem for public healthcare services worldwide. Newer biological therapies offer fresh hope for the treatment of many serious diseases but are much more expensive than conventional drugs. Clinicians are increasingly finding themselves torn between offering new treatments to patients and respecting the financial restrictions imposed by healthcare authorities on the basis of cost effectiveness.

In the UK, the NHS has been under pressure after the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) initially recommended against funding drugs such as trastuzumab for breast cancer, erlotinib for non-small cell lung cancer, and ranibizumab for age related wet macular degeneration.¹ Widespread emotive media coverage of such cases heightens public expectation that the health service will fund all drugs in all situations, regardless of cost. However, unless biological therapies can be made more affordable, Western healthcare systems face a financial crisis, exacerbated by the pres-

ures of cuts in public spending, to survive in the current financial climate. We examine the reasons for the high costs and the possibilities for reducing them.

Revolutionary drug treatment

Biological therapies are generally derived from living material (human, animal, or micro-organism) and have a highly complex chemical structure. Many fundamental differences exist between biological drugs and traditional "small molecule" drugs (table 1).²

The US Food and Drug Administration considers biological therapies to include "virus, therapeutic serum, toxin, antitoxin, vaccine, blood, blood component or derivative, allergenic product, or analogous product, applicable to the prevention, treatment, or cure of a disease or condition of human beings."³ Over 150 biological drugs are currently available in the United States⁴ with many more in the pipeline, providing treatment for common diseases through to rare genetic conditions (table 2).

Although many biological products have



been used for decades (such as insulins, somatostatin, erythropoietin, and interferon), newer and more expensive treatments (notably monoclonal antibodies) are becoming available for a rapidly growing range of diseases. The newer biological therapies are among the most expensive drugs available. Many factors contribute, including the complex manufacturing processes, high costs of research and development, the huge perceived value of such drugs to patients (such as avoiding blindness in wet macular degeneration), and the fact that

Above left and yellow the HER2 cells, cycle. Can right) has a fund such

there is no drive to drive adminis inured d costs of costs of the riv

Meeting Demand both just finally se Preside earlier I reserve may to v

Clinic piers at it sale gr 2009 betwe overall drug market growth of only 6-8%.

The introduction of cheaper generic or, more accurately, "biosimilar" versions of biological drugs could potentially greatly reduce costs and increase access to treatment

The introduction of cheaper generic or, more accurately, "biosimilar" versions of biological

are likely to understate savings by failing to take account of many factors likely to reduce

Table 1 Comparison of classic pharmacological and clinical characteristics of traditional and biological drugs¹

Traditional	Biologicals
Pharmacological properties	
Multiple effects	Specific
Short acting	Long acting
Non-immunogenic	Immunogenic
Species independent	Species dependent
Small molecules	Large molecules
Stable	Heat sensitive
Clinical therapeutics	
Oral administration	Parenteral
General practice	Hospital
Metabolism	Degraded
Interactions	No classic interactions
Toxicity	Exaggerated pharmacology

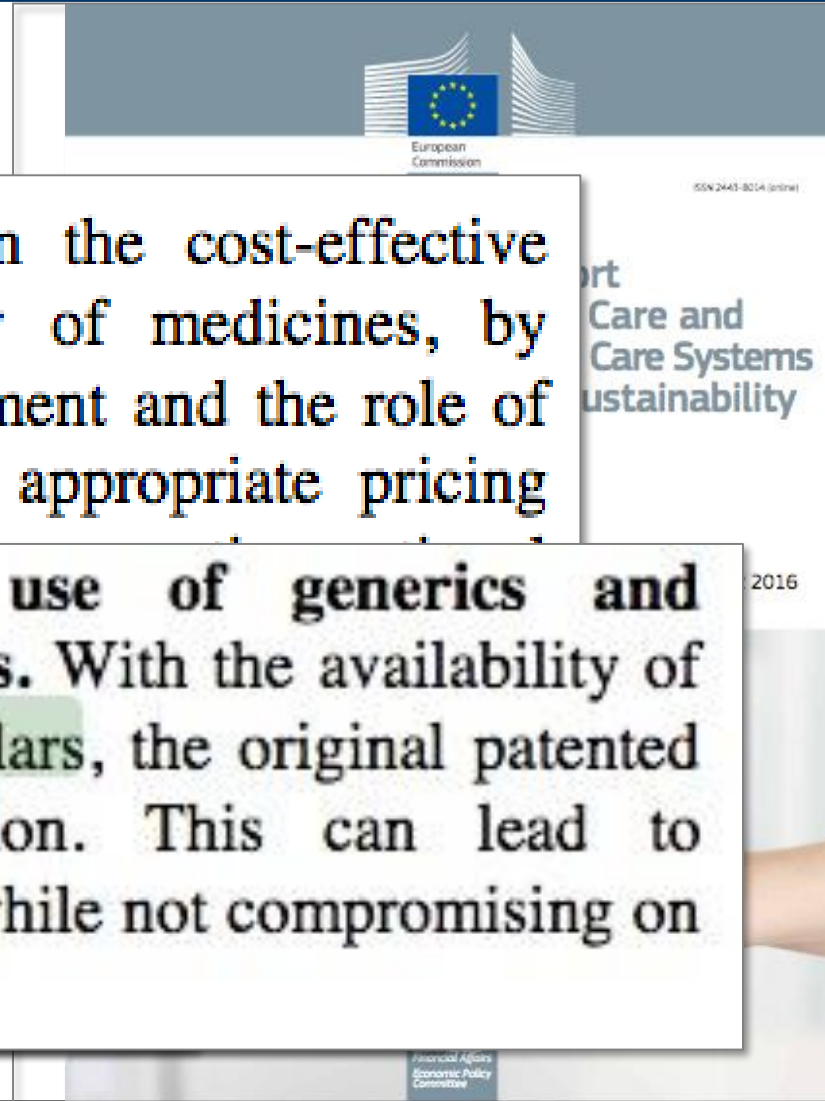
Table 2 Worldwide sales of the major classes of biological drugs¹

Drug class	2007 sales (\$bn)	% revenue growth from 2006	Examples
Major cancer antibodies	7.5	48	Rituximab, trastuzumab, bevacizumab
Tumour necrosis factor antibodies	6.18	26	Etanercept, infliximab, adalimumab
Erythropoietins	5.43	-1	Darbepoetin alfa, epoetin alfa
Insulin and insulin analogues	5.33	25	Insulin lispro, insulin detemir, insulin glargine, isophane insulin
Recombinant coagulation factors	2.57	14	Factors VIIa (recombinant), VIII, and IX
Interferon beta	2.55	22	Avonex, Rebif, Betaseron
Granulocyte colony stimulating factor	2.30	10	Pegfilgrastim, filgrastim, filgrastine
Human growth hormone (somatotropin)	1.32	12	Genotropin, Norditropin, Humatrope, Nutropin, Somatropin
Interferon alfa	1.30	21	Pegypars, Peginteron, IntronA
Enzyme replacement	1.09	34	Imiglucerase, agalsidase beta

The EU reports on strategies for sustainable care place biosimilars as a central policy imperative



- Key recommendations include



The EU reports on strategies for sustainable care place biosimilars as a central policy imperative



**Meeting Consensus –
no outstanding serious medical issues
remain over biosimilars**



Biosimilars: extrapolation of clinical use to other indications

Generics and Biosimilars Initiative Journal (GaBI Journal). 2015;4(3):118-24.
DOI: 10.5639/gabij.2015.0403.027

Published in: Volume 4 / Year 2015 / Issue 3

Category: Review Article

Page: 118-24

Author(s): 1 Theresa L Gerrard, PhD, 2 Gordon Johnston, PhD

BioDrugs
DOI 10.1007/s40259-017-0210-0

CURRENT OPINION

Interchangeability of Biosimilars: A European Perspective

Pekka Kurki¹ · Leon van Aerts² · Elena Wolff-Holz³ · Thijs Giezen⁴ ·
Venke Skibeli⁵ · Martina Weise⁶

**They are as safe
and effective as
the reference
medicine ³**

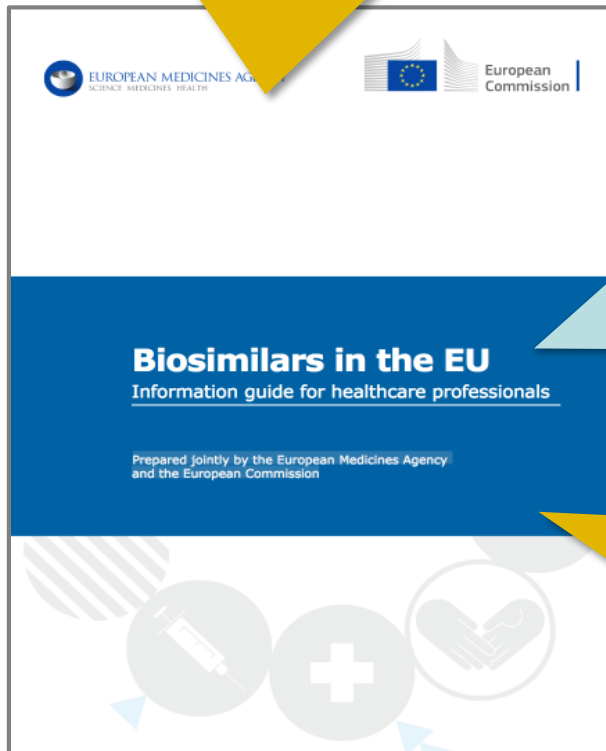
**They can be used in
extrapolated indications –
enabling pharmacies to
stock only one brand ⁴**

**Brands can be
switched safely as
part of the annual
tender process ⁵**

The EU reports on strategies for sustainable care place biosimilars as a central policy imperative

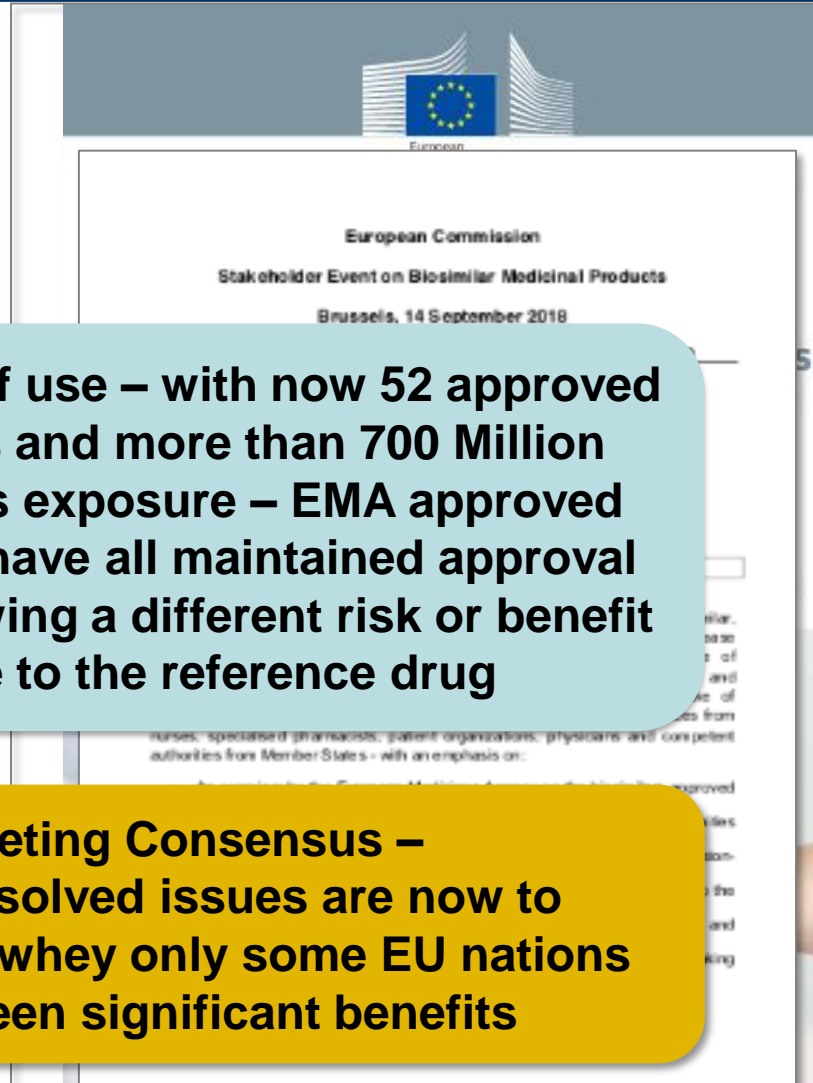


**Meeting Consensus –
no outstanding serious medical issues
remain over biosimilars**



In a decade of use – with now 52 approved biosimilars and more than 700 Million patient days exposure – EMA approved biosimilars have all maintained approval without showing a different risk or benefit profile to the reference drug

**Meeting Consensus –
The unresolved issues are now to
understand why only some EU nations
have seen significant benefits**



For a Payer – the budget impact of a biosimilar promotion policy can be significant



ASH

59th Annual Meeting & Exposition
Atlanta, GA • December 9-12, 2017

4668 Budget Impact Analysis of Switching Chemotherapy Patients Using Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factors (G-CSFs) from Pegfilgrastim to Short-Acting G-CSFs in the United States

Program: Oral and Poster Abstracts

Session: 901. Health Services Research—Non-Malignant Conditions: Poster III

Monday, December 11, 2017, 6:00 PM-8:00 PM

Bldg A, Lvl 1, Hall A2 (Georgia World Congress Center)

Elizabeth James^{1*}, Holly Trautman^{1*}, Erika Szabo^{2*} and Boxiong Tang, MD, PhD²

- **If a payer with a 1-million-member health plan**
 - **Could reduce pegfilgrastim use by just 10%**
 - **And replace it with short-acting filgrastim biosimilars**
 - Even if 60% needed home care help with administration
 - **This would generate annual cost savings of \$5,533,259**

For a Country: the Budget Impact of a Biosimilar Promotion Policy Can Be Significant

- **Example: English National Health Service NHS**

NHS spending £1 billion on four drugs as bill soars

Oliver Wright, Policy Editor

December 5 2016, 12:01am, The Times



The NHS spends 15 per cent of its £116 billion budget on drugs

SUZANNE PLUNKETT/REUTERS

hscic Health & Social Care Information Centre

Prescribing Costs in Hospitals and the Community

England 2014-15

3 of these 4 drugs come from one class – anti-inflammatory biologic medicines

The amount of money that the NHS spends on drugs has surged by nearly 30 per cent in five years, with four treatments now costing the health service more than a billion pounds.

For a Country: the Budget Impact of a Biosimilar Promotion Policy Can Be Significant

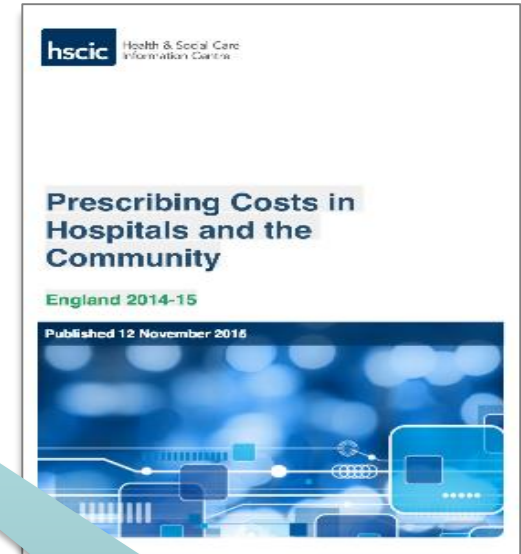
NHS spending £1 billion on four

Fully qualified nurses start on salaries of **£21,692** rising to £28,180 on Band 5 of the NHS Agenda for Change Pay Rates. Salaries in London attract a high-cost area supplement. With experience, in positions such as nurse team leader on Band 6, salaries progress to £26,041 to £34,876.

[Adult nurse job profile | Prospects.ac.uk](https://www.prospects.ac.uk/job-profiles/adult-nurse)
<https://www.prospects.ac.uk/job-profiles/adult-nurse>

£342 Million funds the salary of 15,766 new nurses for the NHS in England²

Every 1 patient added to the average hospital-wide nurse workload increases the risk of death following common surgical procedures by 7%³



90% biosimilar use at 50% discount offers £342 million / €391m to reinvest into healthcare

For Europe: The Budget Impact of a Biosimilar Promotion Policy Can Be Significant


[Advances in Therapy](#)

May 2017, Volume 34, [Issue 5](#), pp 1128–1144 | [Cite as](#)

The Rituximab Biosimilar CT-P10 in Rheumatology and Cancer: A Budget Impact Analysis in 28 European Countries

Authors

[Authors and affiliations](#)

László Gulácsi , Valentin Brodszky, Petra Baji, Fanni Rencz, Márta Péntek

Assuming
30% price
discounts
for
rituximab¹

And steady
uptake of:
30% year 1
40% year 2
50% year 3¹

Europe
would save
€570
million
over 3
years¹

Equating to 47,695
additional European
patients able to
access rituximab¹

1. Gulácsi, L et al. *Adv Ther.* 2017;34:1128-1144.

For Europe: The Budget Impact of a Biosimilar Promotion Policy Can Be Significant


[Advances in Therapy](#)

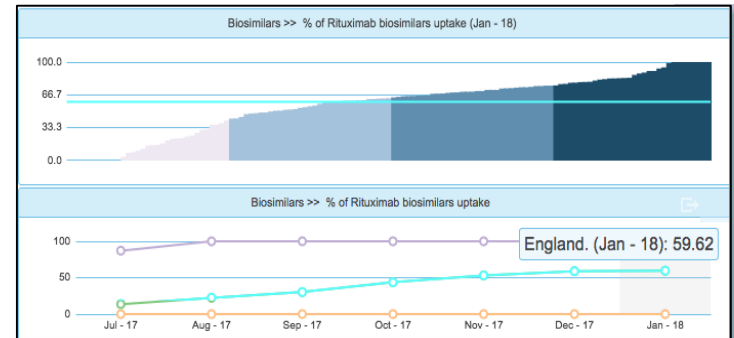
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And steady
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30% year 1
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**THIS SAVING IS ACHIEVABLE:
6 months from launch – the
English National Health Service
had already reached 60%
biosimilar rituximab use²**

1. Gulácsi, L et al. *Adv Ther.* 2017;34:1128-1144. 2. NHS Medicines Optimisation Dashboard. <https://apps.nhsbsa.nhs.uk/MOD/AtlasTrustsMedsOp/atlas.html>. Accessed 14 June 2018.

For the World: The Budget Impact of a Biosimilar Promotion Policy Can Be Significant

- The 3 bestselling cancer medicines in the world in 2015:
 - Rituximab - \$7.10bn
 - Bevacizumab - \$6.74bn
 - Trastuzumab - \$6.59bn

As of June 2018, Biosimilars of all 3 are beginning to be approved in Europe and the US

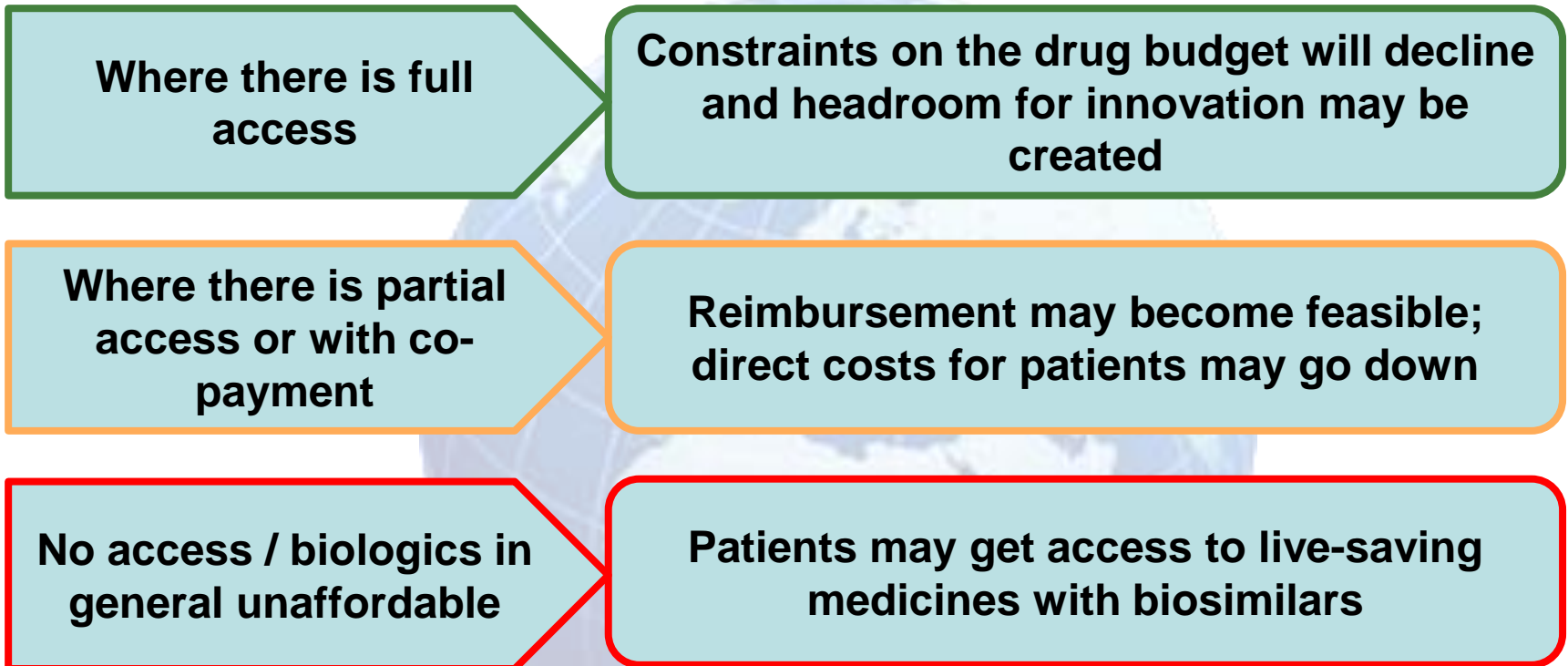
Current cost to world oncology: >\$20bn/y

Even moderate 25% discount gives immediate return of \$5bn/y for our healthcare systems

50% savings gives \$10bn USD

Benefit for Patients May Vary by Country

- But crucially – every Health System can benefit



Creating a market for biosimilars

- While health service payers understand the value of biosimilars and all have some promotion of biosimilar use
 - European Nations have no uniform approach

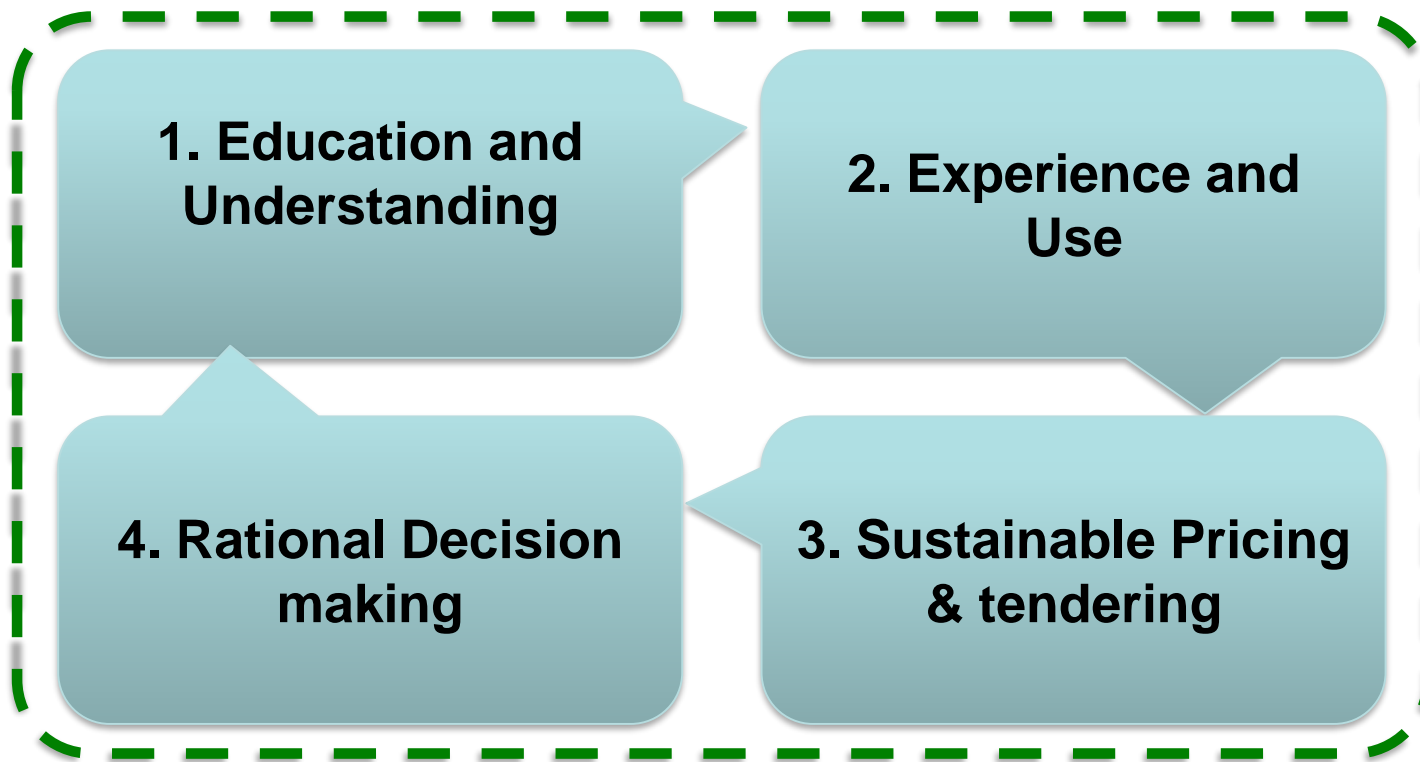
Country	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Turkey	UK
3. How is the price of biosimilar medicines determined?																															
Free pricing							✓				✓ ²																	✓ ³			✓
Price regulation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓ ³	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁴	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. If there is price regulation, which criteria are used to set the prices?																															
External reference pricing		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓ ¹⁰	✓	✓ ¹¹			✓	✓		✓ ¹⁵		✓	✓	✓ ¹²					✓		
% below originator price	30% ⁶	7.5%	15%		30%		15%	30%	⁹		30%		42% ²	¹³	30%	30% ⁴					25% ⁸	30%						25%			
Maximum price														✓						✓	✓ ¹⁷										

Many countries demanded reference price cuts of 7.5-42% (42% Ireland)

In 2017, the most successful large health systems for biosimilar uptake have used only tenders to set prices

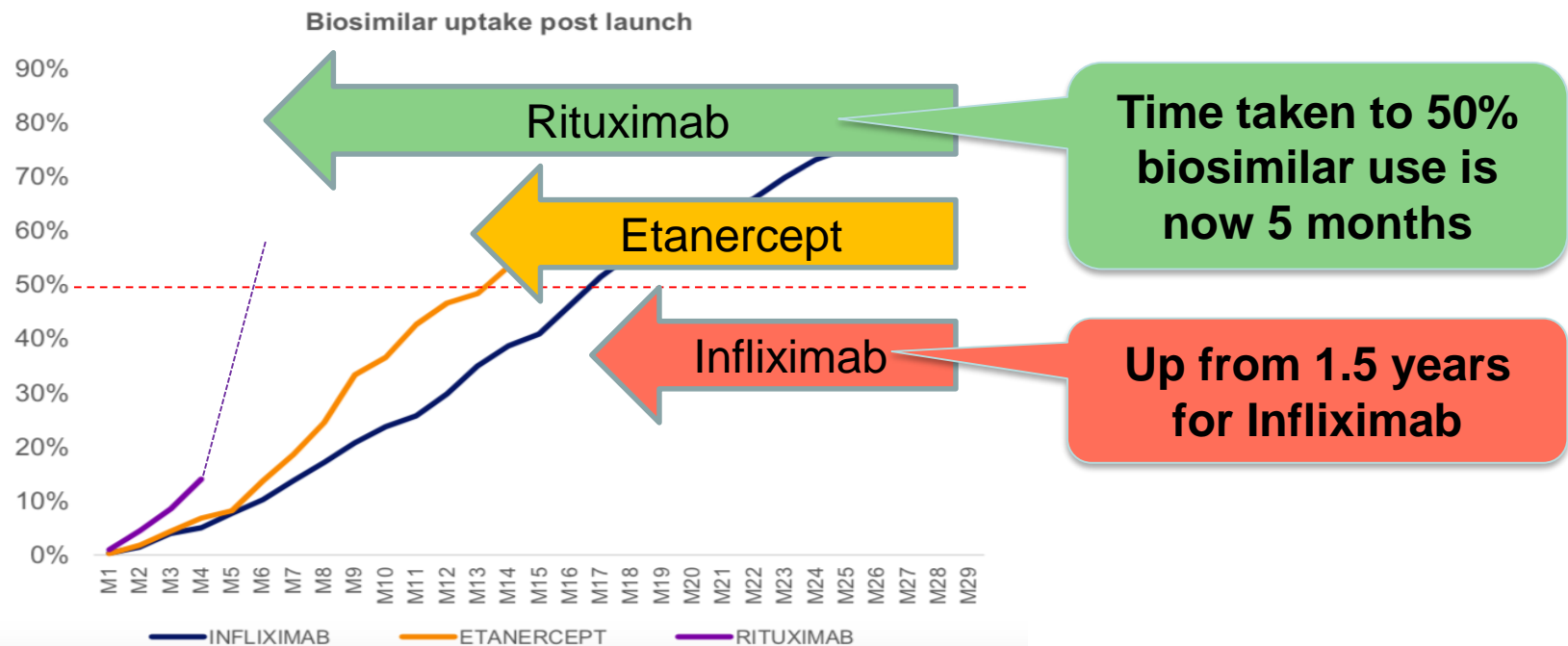
Creating a market for biosimilars

- Four elements, considered holistically, provide a “Sustainability Policy Framework” for the biosimilar medicines market:



Enhanced Biosimilar use is safe and achievable

- IMS/IQ-VIA data now suggests that NHS England is the fastest adopting health system of the big European nations
- With each new class of biosimilars launch – the NHS has shown a learning cycle for implementation and access



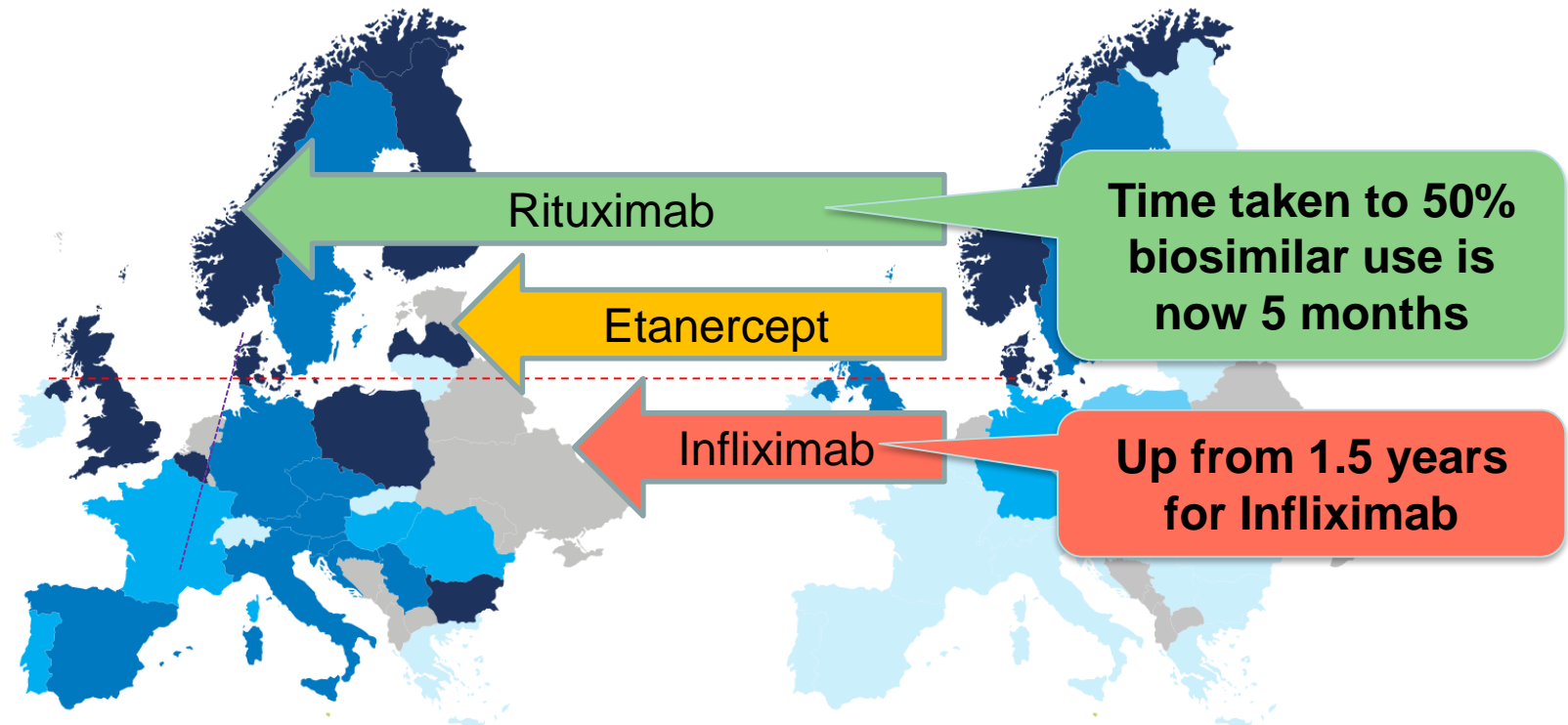
Use of biosimilars shows striking geographic variation

Example: Infliximab & etanercept Biosimilars in Europe, 2017

● 0-15% ● 15-20% ● 20-40% ● >40% ● >70% ● No data

Penetration of infliximab biosimilars
Estimated % of total infliximab volumes

Penetration of etanercept biosimilars
Estimated % of total etanercept volumes



UK National Health Service – Centralised Biosimilars strategy

- Has evolved from experience of small regional programmes
- Now centralized into one National Strategy

NICE National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

Adoption support resource – insights from the NHS

4 Insights from the NHS: managing the introduction of biosimilar medicines

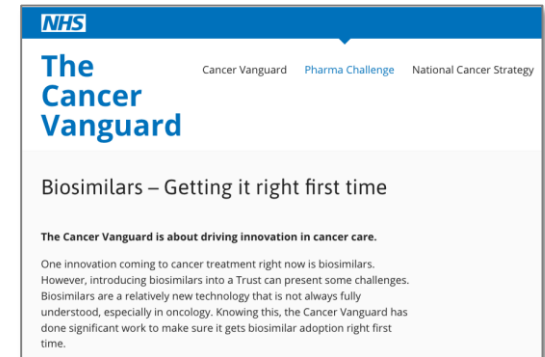
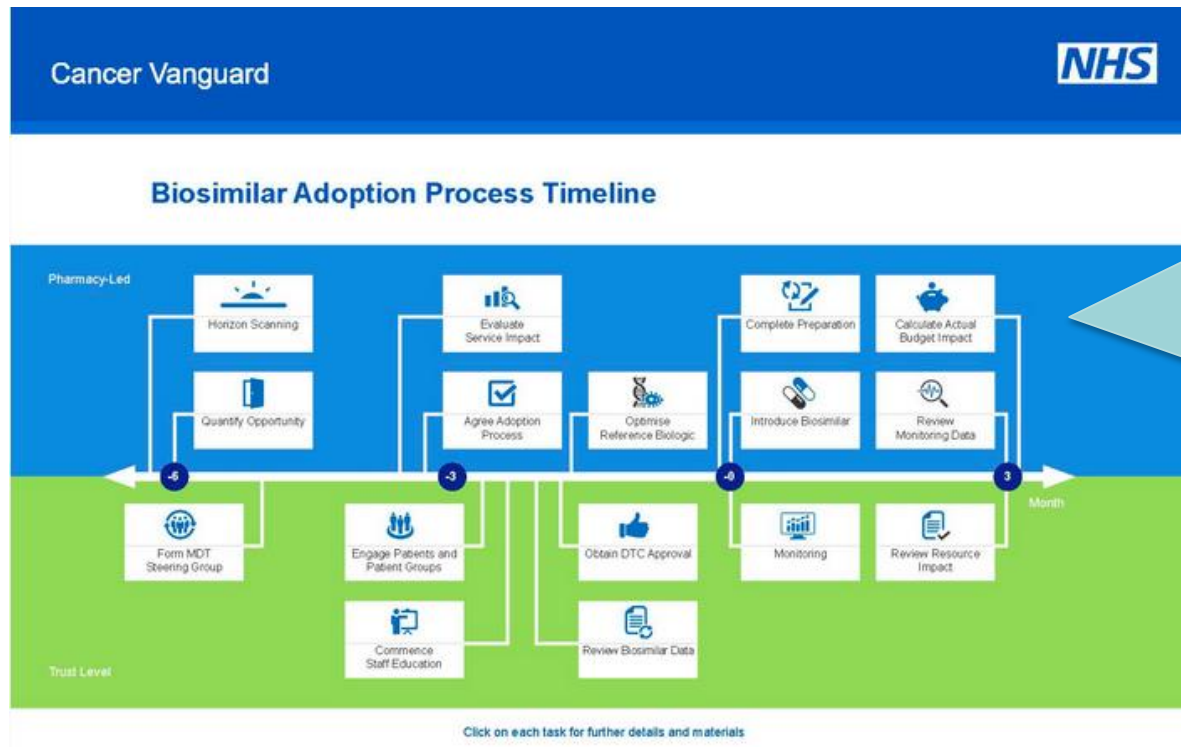


The costs of switching to a biosimilar for a hospital were offset by a “Gainshare Agreement”

“Gainshare Agreement”: Financial savings created by switching to a biosimilar were shared by the payer – funding additional hospital staff to manage the switch and reward cost-effective prescribing behaviour

UK National Health Service – Centralised Biosimilars strategy **for cancer**

- NHS regards biosimilars as innovation
- Driven by a specific education and information strategy “Cancer Vanguard”

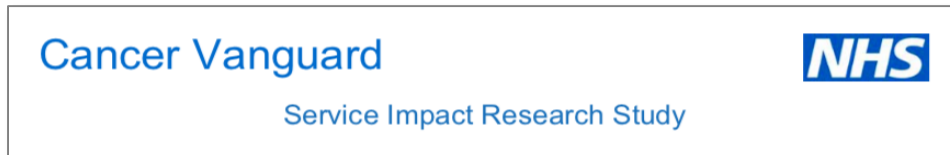
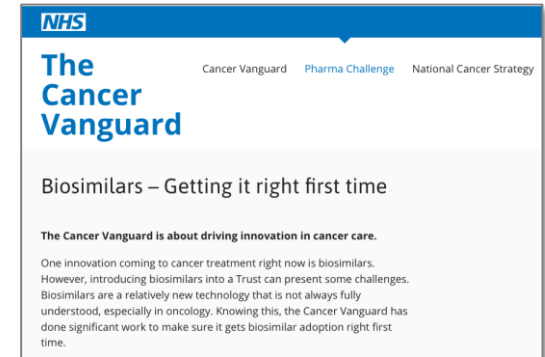


Interactive website to reach key resources:

- Slide Sets
- Audio
- Service Impact Study
- Key Documents

UK NHS

- NHS regards biosimilars as innovation
- Driven by a specific education and information strategy “Cancer Vanguard”



Aim:
To fully characterise total costs and services associated with delivery of a cancer treatment with a biosimilar equivalent and re-evaluate once a biosimilar is in use.

Methods:
Assess associated costs in terms of the following factors as detailed below.

- Audio
- Service Impact Study
- Key Documents

Question	Response	Notes	Comments
1. Total number of patients prescribed biosimilar products			
2. Percentage of patients prescribed biosimilar products			
3. Percentage of patients prescribed biosimilar products by patient group			
4. Percentage of patients prescribed biosimilar products by patient group			
5. Percentage of patients prescribed biosimilar products by patient group			
6. Percentage of patients prescribed biosimilar products by patient group			
7. Percentage of patients prescribed biosimilar products by patient group			
8. Percentage of patients prescribed biosimilar products by patient group			
9. Percentage of patients prescribed biosimilar products by patient group			
10. Percentage of patients prescribed biosimilar products by patient group			

The Cancer Vanguard is a joint venture between Cancer Vanguard Innovation, IMA Partners and UCLH Cancer Collaborator as the sponsor. This research is a product of the Joint Working Agreement between The Cancer Vanguard and IMA Partners. IMA Partners is a product of the Joint Working Agreement between The Cancer Vanguard and IMA Partners. IMA Partners is a product of the Joint Working Agreement between The Cancer Vanguard and IMA Partners. IMA Partners is a product of the Joint Working Agreement between The Cancer Vanguard and IMA Partners.

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UK NHS – Biosimilar **Service Impact Studies**

- Record costs of switching brands – and outcomes before and after the change - Including
 - **Service Costs**

3. Service costs	
a. Counsel +/- consent patients	✓
b. Preparation of patient materials and education	
c. Time associated with clerking patient	✓
d. Administration costs <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Chair time (Vs. total capacity)ii. Monitoring	✓ Is monitoring or chair time requirement expected to change?
e. Resources associated with ensuring reimbursement from commissioners	✓ Do you anticipate use of biosimilars changing your reimbursement process?
f. Costs associated with prescribing or administration errors	

UK NHS – Biosimilar **Service Impact Studies**

- Record costs of switching brands – and outcomes before and after the change - Including
 - Service Costs, **Switching costs**

3. Service costs	
a. Counsel +/- consent patients	✓
4. Costs associated with biosimilar introduction	
a. Preparation and validation of aseptic worksheet	✓
b. Preparation for formulary application	✓
c. Development/adaption of biosimilar policy and guidance	Is monitoring or chair time requirement expected to change?
d. Development and delivery of patient focused and staff educational material	✓
e. Costs of further education of staff (initial and ongoing)	Do you anticipate use of biosimilars changing your reimbursement process?
f. Updating electronic prescribing and dispensing software	
g. Costs due to lack of stability data/validated method	
h. Costs associated with changes to prescribing activities and uncertainty	

UK NHS – Biosimilar **Service Impact Studies**

- Record costs of switching brands – and outcomes before and after the change - Including
 - Service Costs, Switching costs, **Patient Satisfaction**

3. Service costs	
a. Counsel +/- consent patients	✓
4. Costs associated with biosimilar introduction	
5. Patient satisfaction survey	
a. Costs to perform patient satisfaction survey	✓
b. Assessment of patient global satisfaction with treatment	✓
c. Costs of further education of staff (initial and ongoing)	of biosimilars changing your reimbursement process?
f. Updating electronic prescribing and dispensing software	
g. Costs due to lack of stability data/validated method	
h. Costs associated with changes to prescribing activities and uncertainty	

100 patients before and 100 patients after change at same time as costs and service data surveys

Biosimilar access May 2017: example etanercept use

▪ HSE Ireland May 2017

▪ NHS England May 2017



61% Biosimilar etanercept use

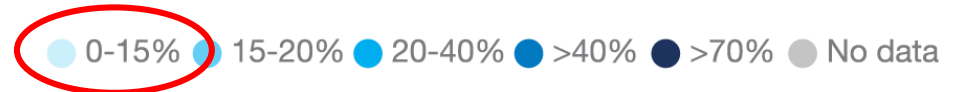


<1% Biosimilar

Biosimilars for Ireland – the scale of the opportunity

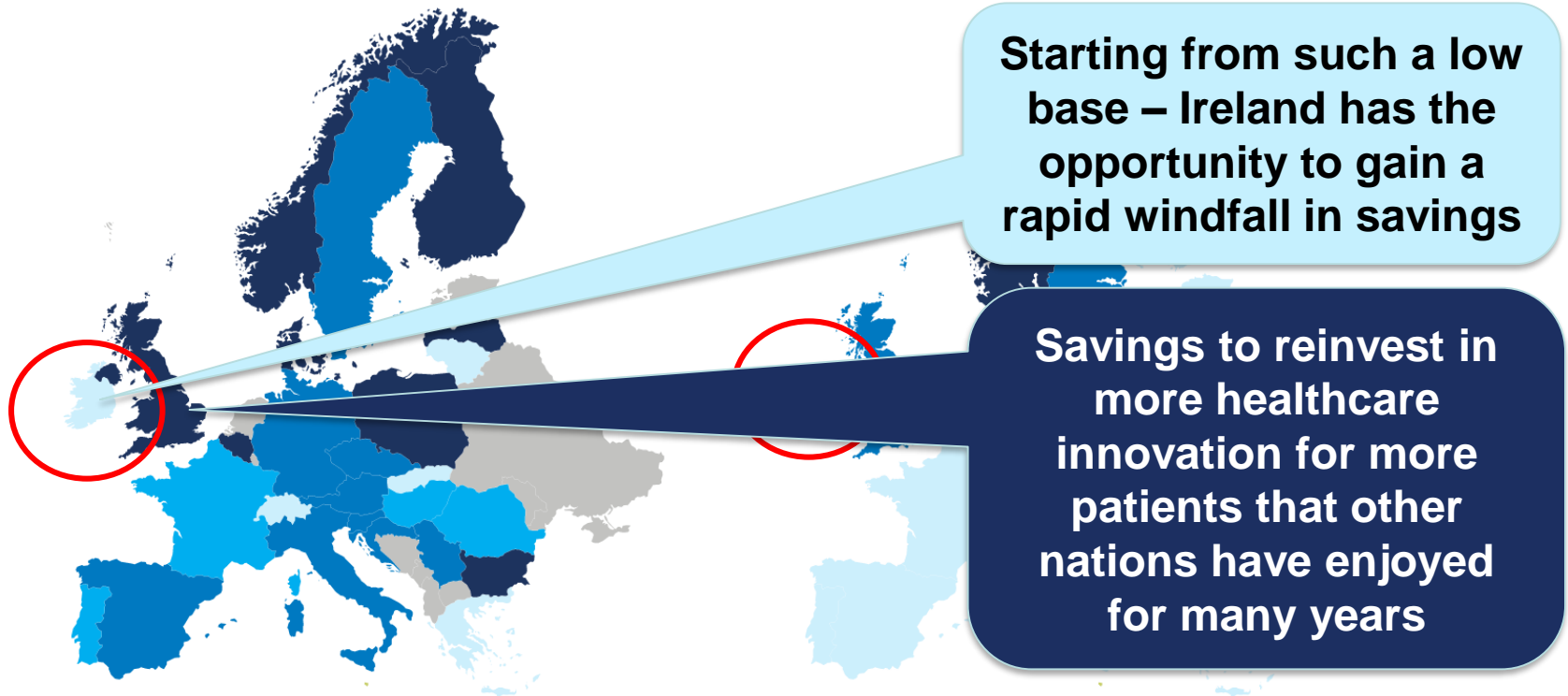


Example: Infliximab & etanercept Biosimilars in Europe, 2017



Penetration of infliximab biosimilars
Estimated % of total infliximab volumes

Penetration of etanercept biosimilars
Estimated % of total etanercept volumes



Biosimilars for Ireland – the scale of the opportunity



- Ireland has had historically lower levels of generic prescribing than other European Countries and the USA
 - The same is now evident for biosimilars ¹
- At 50% discount, optimizing biosimilar use could generate a more than 100 Million Euro annual health improvement budget for no more tax or insurance spend ¹

Registered Nurse (RN) Salary (Ireland) - PayScale

[https://www.payscale.com/research/IE/Job=Registered_Nurse_\(RN\)/Salary](https://www.payscale.com/research/IE/Job=Registered_Nurse_(RN)/Salary) ▼

A Registered Nurse (RN) earns an average salary of €30,784 per year. A skill in Hospice is associated with high pay for this job. Most people move on to other jobs if they have more than 20 years' experience in the career.

**Sufficient to pay
the salary of 3248
new nurses for
Ireland ²**

**Nurses save lives too - each additional patient
per nurse increases hospital mortality 7%
30 day hospital mortality (odds ratio [OR], 1.07; 95% confidence
interval [CI], 1.03-1.12) ²**

Biosimilars for Ireland – the scale of the opportunity

- Ireland has had historically lower levels of growth than other European Countries and the USA
 - The same is now evident for biosimilars ¹

This could be achieved 3 times over without needing “*significantly increased funding*”

The **Budget in 2017** has highlighted again that the nursing situation in Ireland is still in crisis. **Minister for Health Simon Harris** has promised that an additional 1,000 nurses will be recruited using significantly increased funding for the health service. **Liam Doran**, the general secretary of the **Irish Nurses and Midwives Organisa-**

experience in the career.

Sufficient to pay the salary of 3248 new nurses for Ireland ²

Nurses save lives too - each additional patient per nurse increases hospital mortality 7%
30 day hospital mortality (odds ratio [OR], 1.07; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.03-1.12) ²

Biosimilars are needed to sustain affordable cancer care AND healthcare innovation



CONCLUSIONS

- **We need innovation - especially in cancer medicine to cope with disease trends**
 - if we can sustain innovation at the current rate of improvement we can realistically eradicate cancer deaths in the under 80s by 2050
- **Funding innovation is a challenge shared by all nations**
 - All nations have an interest in shared solutions
- **Ireland has more to gain than most European nations from promoting better value medicines**
 - Delaying biosimilars policy initiatives risks both future innovation and the sustainability of even current levels of care in the face of Ireland's significant demographic challenges

