

HTA for Orphan Drugs in France and European Cooperation

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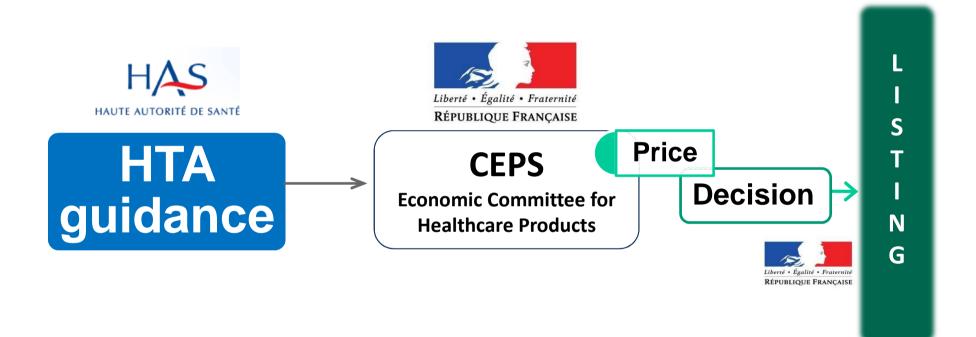


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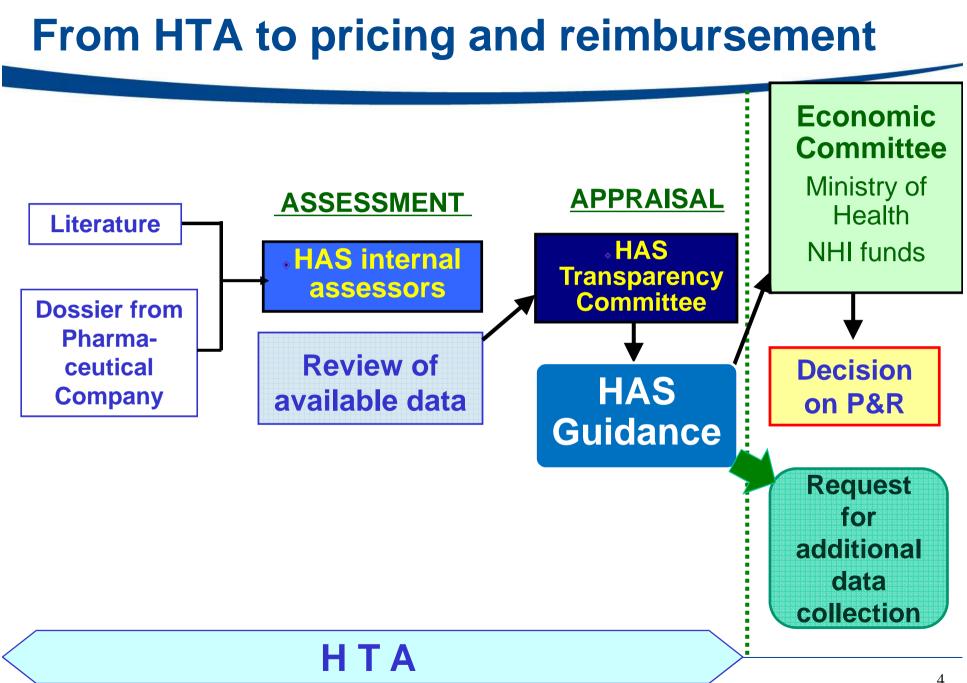
HTA and reimbursement in France and in Europe



HTA, Reimbursement and Pricing for a new drug: The main actors



HAS



Added Clinical benefit (ASMR) and Price

Added clinical benefit	ASMR	Price
Major Important Moderate	 	Higher Price than comparators. « European » price accepted.
Minor	IV	No important difference in price / comparator
No Added Clinical benefit	V	Reimbursement ONLY if price inferior to comparators



France, Germany

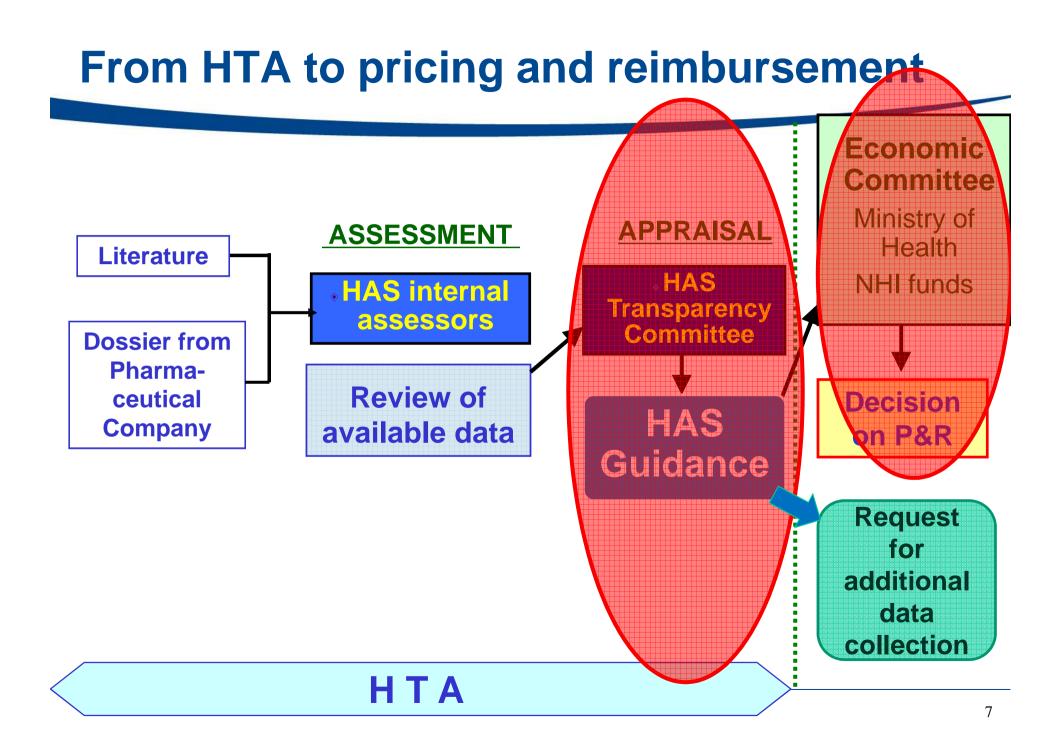
Determination of added clinical benefit



Health economics analysis (price proposed by company)



Decision based on the Cost/QALY estimate compared to threshold



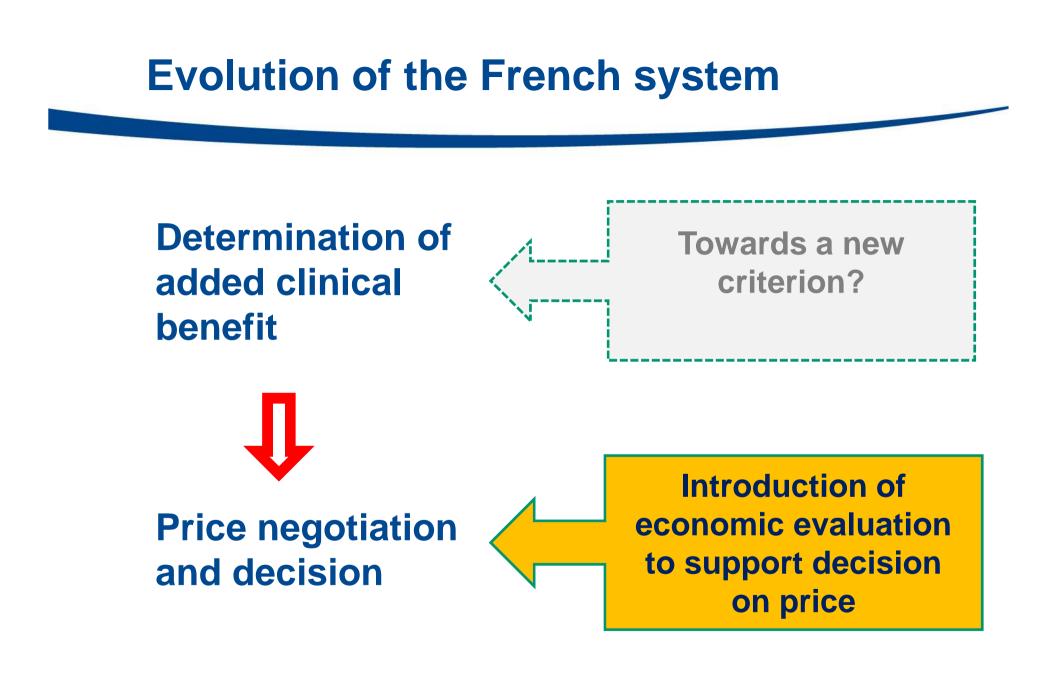




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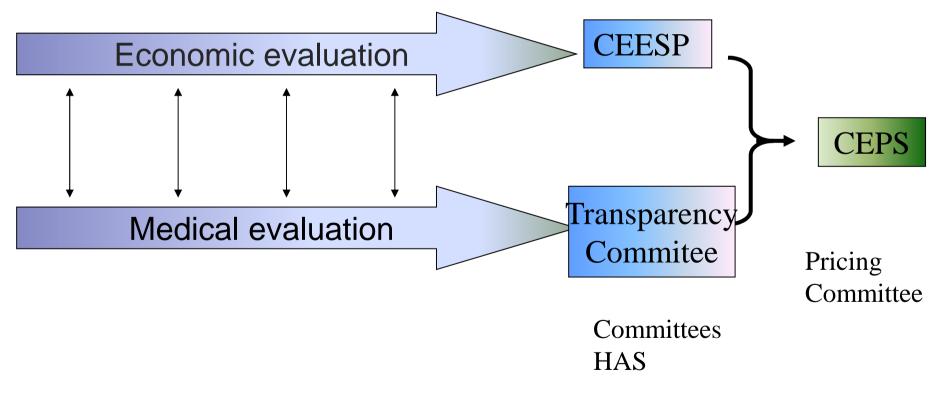
Ongoing changes in France







Instruction coordonnée, deux avis remis au CEPS

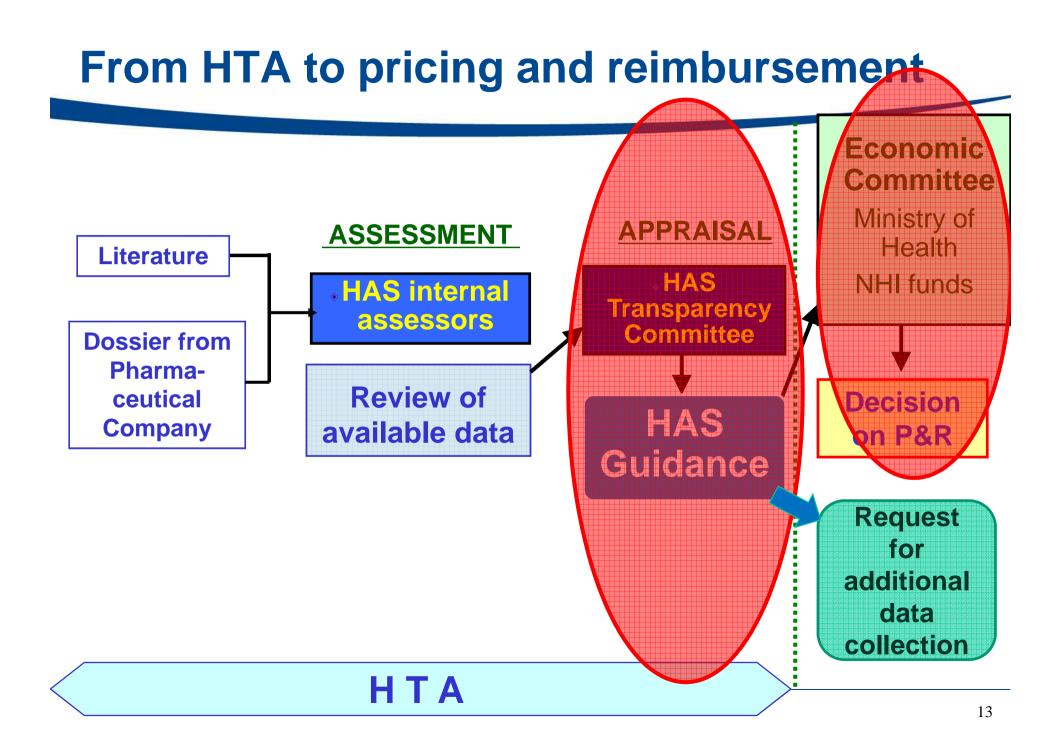




03

HTA cooperation in Europe is progressing fast!





Should HTA bodies work separately or can we share common Assessments?

- EUnetHTA pilots on Rapid Assessments
- Coordinated by CVZ (Work Package 5)

Core HTA information for rapid assessment of drugs and devices

Health problem and current use of technology

Description and technical characteristics of the technology More pilots peeded.

Safety

Effectiveness



Companies

advised to

volunteer!

For assessing drugs, can we adopt common methodological standards?



Already produced : 9 guidelines for

- Choice of comparator
- Clinical endpoints
- Composite endpoints
- Surrogate endpoints

- Safety
- Internal validity
- Applicablity

- Direct and indirect comparisons

To be produced: Guidelines for the assessment of medical devices and procedures

Lead : HAS, Co-Lead: IQWIG



Can we improve the appropriateness of data?

- Early Dialogue between HTA bodies and companies
 - Scientific advice (SA) in place for a long time at regulatory agencies ,
 - Some HTA bodies implemented national SA activities
- Early dialogue / Scientific advice
 - Multi HTA early dialogue (EUnetHTA)
 - EMA HTA early dialogues (EMA)





Disease oriented approach: Disease specific guidelines

- EUnetHTA project. Lead: HAS
 1 or 2 Disease specific guidelines
- First condition chosen: Osteoarthritis
 - All stakeholders were given the possibility to make proposals
 - Concept paper disseminated for comments then published on EUnetHTA website (Main author Osteba, Spain)

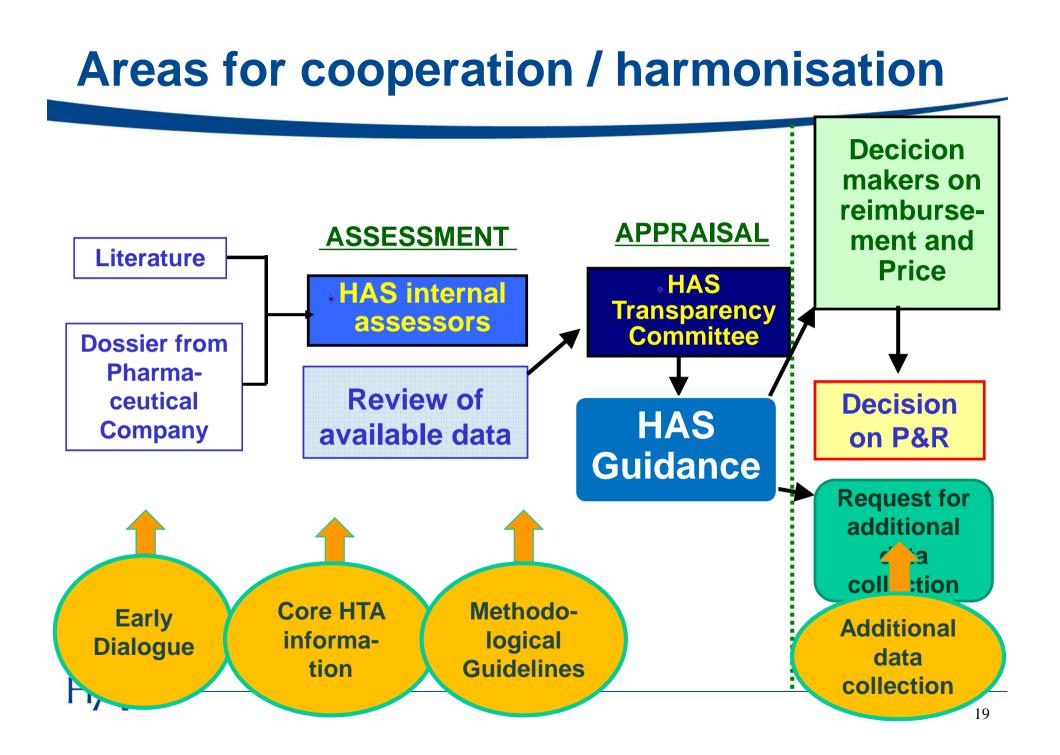


Appropriateness of data (3)

Additional data collection: **EUnetHTA objectives**

- Definition of **criteria** to select new technologies in need of further evidence (published)
- database (EVIDENT) to share information & facilitate collaboration on additional evidence generation (launched Nov. 5th, 2012)
- For some technologies, cooperation of several HTA bodies to define a common research question and Soon to come: « common core protocol »
- EMA EUnetHTA cooperation
- Chose of pilots Cooperation with ENCePP (Drug, device, European network of centers of pharmaco epidemiology other..)









26 Nov 2013

Breakout session 4

Special Areas: Orphan drugs / ATMPs / Paediatrics / Personalized medicines / Vaccines

Moderators

- Regulatory: Bertil Jonsson
- HTA: François Meyer
- Industry: Thibaut du Fayet



Main issues

- Target population indication specificity (Orphan, Paediatrics, Personalized medicine): limited and/or specific population
- Complex therapeutic interventions (ATMPs, Orphan, Paediatrics, Personalized medicine): high product complexity with new MoA, often in « niche » diseases, with increasing co-developments (Rx/DX)
- Development & Market access burden (Orphan, ATMPs, Paediatrics, Personalized medicine): level of requirements similar to standard products (assesment process & guidelines)
- Companies lack of expertise (Orphan, ATMPs, Paediatrics): Innovative SMEs, often positioned in these particular situations, with limited internal expertise &



dedicated resources

Potential solutions

Category	Proposals
Scientific	 Anticipate prospective meta analysis Data on non-clinical models Pharmaceutical paediatrics formulations
Process	 Early HTA value assessment (non binding) within the scientific advice Methodological guidelines alignment between HTA / EMA EMA / HTA parallel Qualification advice for novel methodologies HTA to attend EMA working parties / committees? Share of expertise network, managing conflict of interest Make use of the EU experts network (meta network Enpr-EMA, EUCERD, Paediatrics) Reassessment of Long Term follow-up to be discussed during early parallel advice (ATMPs)
Policy	 Make transparent contribution to advice from COMP and PDCO Disease Guidelines production, based upon EMA existing guidelines Patients involvement Organizational challenges (ATMPs)



The different pathways existing for multi HTA early dialogues

EMA - HTA Scientific Advice

- HTA bodies chosen by companies
- Exchange between agencies: during pre-meeting teleconference (involving EMA and HTA bodies) ; not on the day of the meeting
- No organised share of conclusions
- Fees for companies for EMA, certain HTA bodies
- EunetHTA observer?

EUnetHTA Early Dialogues:

- Part of EU Health programme 2008-2013
- Actors are voluntary HTA bodies, national or regional
- EU objectives to be taken into account
 - Capacity building
 - Inter agencies discussion on key issues
- Learning curve:
 - Training provided
- EMA as an observer
- No fees for companies





Additional EDs (2014) **EC Call for tender**

- In addition to EunetHTA ED
 - At least 10 EDs 7 drugs and 3 MD/diagnostics/procedures
 - At least 10 HTA organisations.
- Consortium HAS (lead) + 13 partners, selected by EC
- SEED: Shaping European Early Dialogues
- Regulators, payers, patient representatives as observers.
- Sustainable process to put in place, including collaboration with EMA
- Kick off meeting (D1): October 21, 2013
- Call for expression of interest to Preliminary work : procedures and templates for Preliminary work - procedures and templates for Preliminary - preliminary work - procedures and templates for Preliminary - preliminar
- All ED in 2014, interim report af
- Sequential/independer
 Parallel EMA-HTA advis

 - Model for permanent network at the end



Conclusion

- P&R decision processes and criteria for appraisal are still, and will remain, country specific
- Voluntary cooperation between HTA bodies received a political support and is more and more a reality
- Significant actions are possible within this network to reduce unjustified differences between local HTA reports/guidance and to improve the quality of the data produced by technologies sponsors
- Political and regulatory limits in convergence does not limit Scientific exchanges and cooperation



Thanks for your attention

EUnetHTA

European network for Health Technology Assessment





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