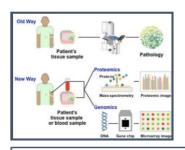


Challenges in Medicines Funding for Rare Diseases

ISPOR Barcelona

12th Nov 2018 Jordi Marti

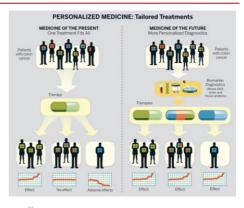
Proteomics and genomics are transforming Medicine



Moving from:

➤ N to n

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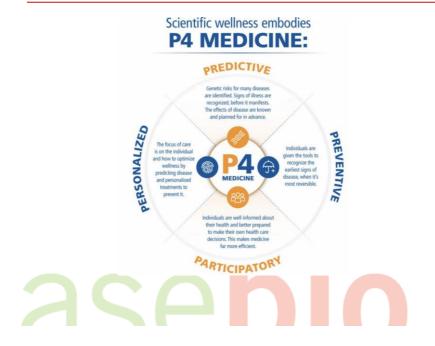




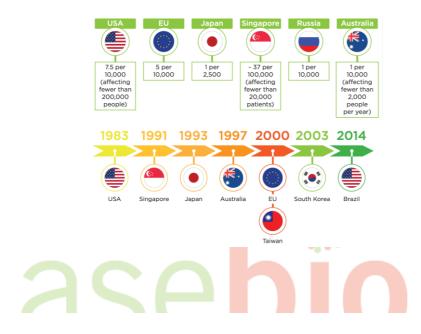


Personalized Medicine

A new paradigm shift based on P4 Medicine is ongoing



Rare Diseases approach vary by country estimating that around 350 million people (5%) will be impacted worldwide



Rare Diseases are gaining momentum



Challenges of orphan drug development



COMPLEXITY

- · Complexity of the diseases
- · Reduced patient population
- Heterogeneity of the disease
- Little or null knowledge on the history of the disease
- Limited medical and scientific knowledge

COSTS

- Up to 15 years before commercialization
- Development costs
- Clinical trials in multiple countries to assure patient recruitment
- Production to guarantee supply

Policy Principles to succeed I



☐ Ensuring rare diseases are a *public health priority*

□Gain *patient centricity* throughout stronger *empowerment*



- ✓ Access to information at all levels
- ✓ Greater involvement in clinical research and evidence-based decision making
- ✓ Emphasis on patient-reported-outcomes registries
- ✓ Partnering regulatory decisión making



Source: IFPMA

Policy Principles to succeed II

□ Sncentivating continued Research and Sevelopment



- √ Radical collaboration
- ✓ Basic Research funding
- ✓ Regulatory frameworks estimulating innovation
- ✓ Data generation through disease registries
- \checkmark Proactive approach with regulators bodies & payers



Policy Principles to succeed III

☐ Ensuring *Sustainable patient access* along their patient journey



- ✓ Maximize RD knowledge by healthcare actors
- √ Screening and better diagnostic testing (prevent when posible)
- ✓ Complement treatment with specialiazed support services
- ✓ Moving beyond Price & Short term impact
- ✓ More holistic, joined-up approach to find a multistakeholder partnership solution



Spain: Study report on orphan drugs

ORPHAN DRUGS AUTHORIZED BY THE "EMA" AND COMERCIALIZED IN 2002-2006

Orphan Drugs (OD) authorized by the "EMA" - "CN AEMPS" and time frame until commercialization

OD authorized by "EMA" OD with "CN AEMPS" approval 49

Average time frame from approval until commercialization 12,6 months

Average time frame from approval until commercialization 19,2 months

The total time frame from "EMA" authorization until CN attainment must be attributed to the company's application date instead of the AEMPS.

Spain: the # of OD pending of reimbursement is worriedly growing

ANALYSIS OF ORPHAN DRUGS (OD) AUTHORIZED IN EUROPE-SPAIN DURING 2002-2011 AND 2012-2016

	2002-2011	2012-2016
OD authorized by "EMA" with active orphan designation	42	58
OD authorized with "P&R" in Spain	38 (90,5%)	18 (31%)
OD that haven't applied for "CN" in Spain	0	17 (29,3%)
OD in process of "P&R"	4 (9,5%)	23 (39,7%)

Increase in the number of OD pending for "P&R" in Spain: 9,5% (2002-2011) to 39,7% (2012-2016)

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Spain: 29% of OD are currently not commercialized

Orphan drugs (OD) status in Spain on August 31st 2018			
OD with "OD" designation- approved by "EMA"		108	
OD with national code of the "AEMPS"		91	84%
OD commercialized in Spain	60		56% with respect to the authorized by the EMA
OD not commercialized in Spain		31	29% with respect to the the authorized by the EMA



It is possible to fund the innovation?





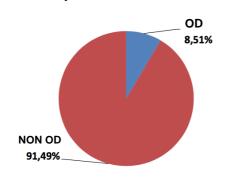
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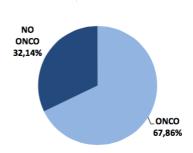
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Hospital Sales



Orphan Drugs (OD)



- Hospital sales data from 2017: 9,517 million euros
- Hospital sales of OD to "PVL": 809,66 million euros (8,5% of total hospital pharmaceutical expense

Concluding remarks

- Orphan medicinal products have been proven to have a significant impact in patients' lives and well-being
- Industry interest and focus in Rare Diseases is increasing
- Implement a National plan for Rare Diseases with sufficient funding
- Need to develop policies to ensure that patients with RD have access to high-quality care
- An earlier collaboration between all actors in the value chain, with industry together with regulators, HTA, and payers has the potential to lead to earlier and more sustainable patient access

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