#### **Faster Access to Innovative Therapies with Risk-Sharing Agreements**

- Cancer Medication Reimbursement Decisions from January 2012 to November 2021 in Finland

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#### **Credits**

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Does risk sharing mean faster and smoother patient access?

**Prashanthi Suganthan - Pleasant Walk**Prashanthi, who is active in cancer advocacy, shares her paintings to bring about joy and positivity.





## Objective and background

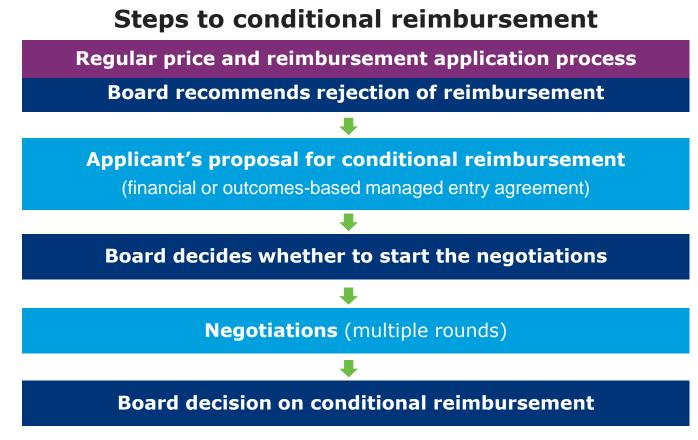
How has the conditional reimbursement system (CRS) affected patient access to innovative oncological and hematological medicines in Finland?

Application-based and publicly listed tariff-based reimbursement system for outpatient drugs.

A **health economic evaluation** is compulsory for new active substances and indication extensions.

Implemented in 2017, CRS has enabled confidential risk-sharing agreements with the Pharmaceuticals Pricing Board (PPB).

Over 50 drug brands reimbursed through the CRS, over half of them cancer medications, i.e., oncological or hematological drug treatments.

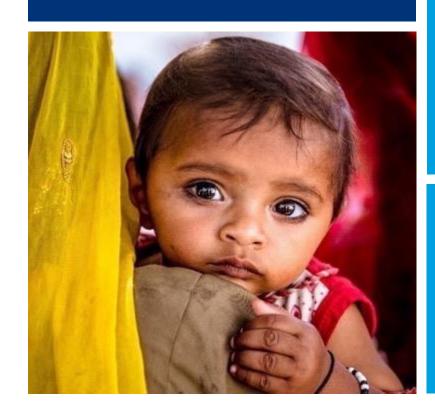






### Reimbursement decision data from Finland

All outpatient cancer drug reimbursement applications from 1/2012 to 11/2021



## **50** cancer medications

237 applications

- 209 decisions
- 24 ongoing
- 4 withdrawals

# **Comparison setting**

2012-16: before CRS

2017: transition year

2018-21: CRS in action



#### **PICOSTEPS** framework applied

Data reported here cover reimbursements.

Poster HPR50 presents life-years gained (LYG) → Poster session 4 of the US ISPOR 2022

Preliminary outcome – APPROVAL

Changes in reimbursement approval rates

Final outcome - ACCESS

Changes in time to reimbursement





## Results

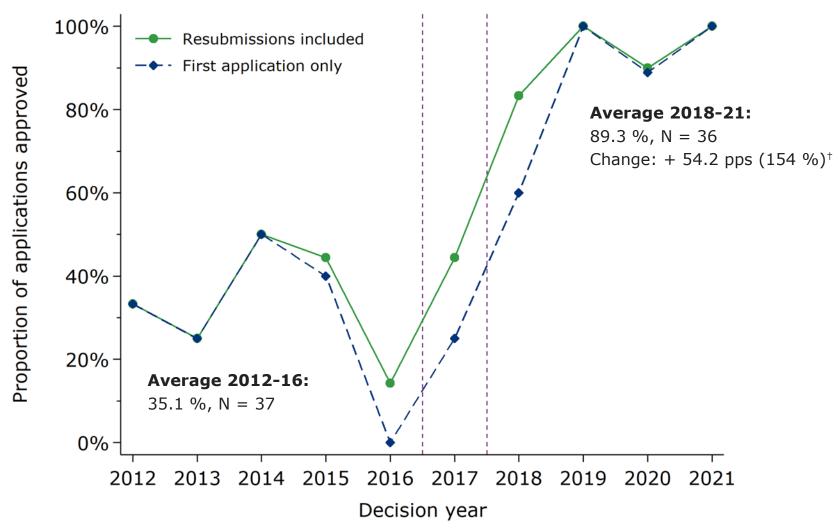






# First indication approval increased by 154 %

when including resubmissions of previously rejected applications



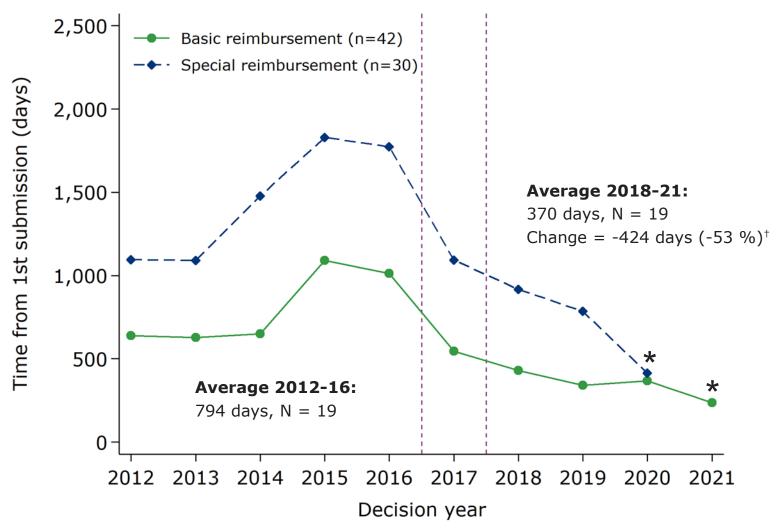
† Statistically significant Z-test, p<0.001; pps = percentage points



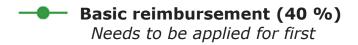


## 1.2 years faster access compared to 2012-16

The average time to basic reimbursement was shortened by 53 %<sup>†</sup>



† Statistically significant, Mann-Whitney U-test, p=0.0125



- ◆ · Special reimbursement (65 or 100 %)

Can be applied for after the medicine
has basic reimbursement

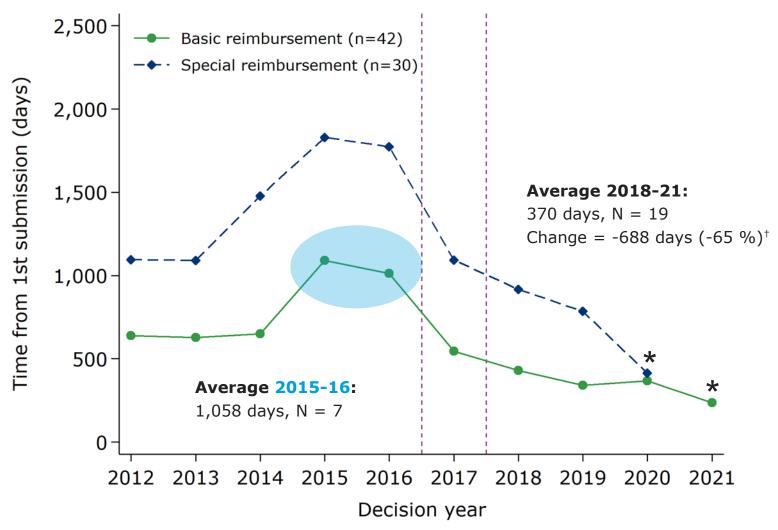




<sup>\* 2020:</sup> Only 1 in special, 2021: Only 1 in basic.

# 1.9 years faster access compared to 2015-16

The average time to basic reimbursement was shortened by 65 %<sup>†</sup>



† Statistically significant, Mann-Whitney U-test, p=0.0011

--- Basic reimbursement (40 %)

Needs to be applied for first

-→ · Special reimbursement (65 or 100 %)

Can be applied for after the medicine
has basic reimbursement

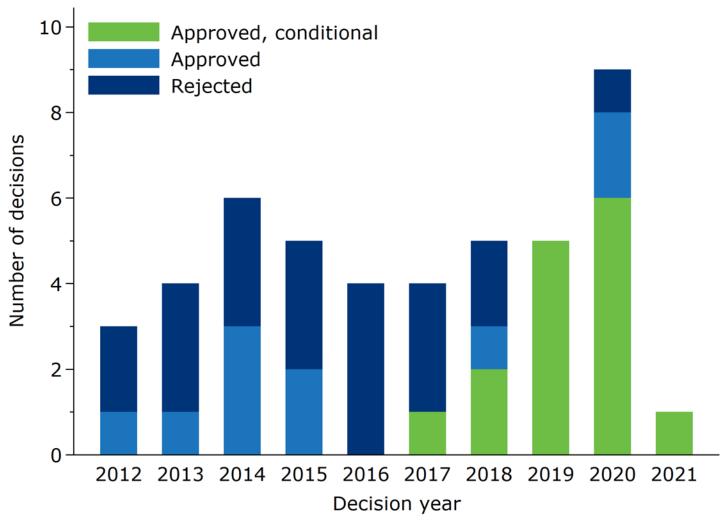




<sup>\* 2020:</sup> Only 1 in special, 2021: Only 1 in basic.

## Typically, only one application is needed now

First submission approval has increased by 167 %<sup>†</sup>



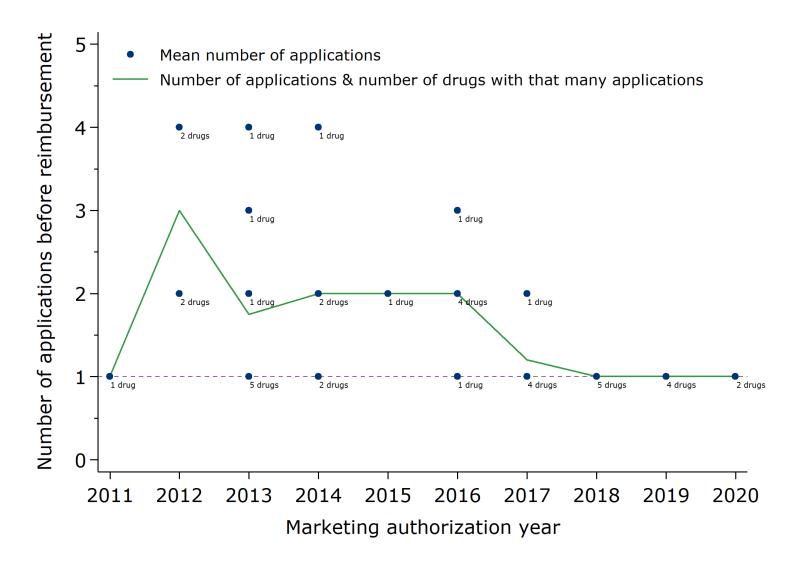
† Statistically significant Z-test, p<0.001





## Typically, only one application is needed now

Prior to CRS, on average two (1-4) submissions were needed







### **Conclusions**

Finnish patients have experienced significantly faster access to new cancer medicines with flexible and innovative risk-sharing agreements enabled by the conditional reimbursement system (CRS).

The CRS has improved approval rates and decreased the assessment burden for new cancer drugs.

Poster HPR50 presents the survival impacts.



Thank you!

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