

Il punto di vista dell' AIFA

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I Registri come strumento per valutazioni di effectiveness
Corso di formazione sul campo a cura della sezione regionale SIFO Liguria



Public Declaration of transparency/interests*

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Interests in pharmaceutical industry	NO	Currently	Last 2 years	More than 2 years but less than 5 years ago	More than 5 years ago (optional)
Direct interests:					
Employment with a company	x				
Consultancy for a company	x				
Strategic advisory role for a company	x				
Financial interests	x				
Ownership of a patent	x				
Indirect interests:					
Principal investigator	x				
Investigator	x				
Individual's Institution/Organisation receives a grant or other funding	x				

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N.B. I am not receiving any compensation

The outlines of this talk

- ① Regulatory access pathways
- ② HTA & MEAs
- ③ Italian context
- ④ AIFA Registries
- ⑤ Conclusions

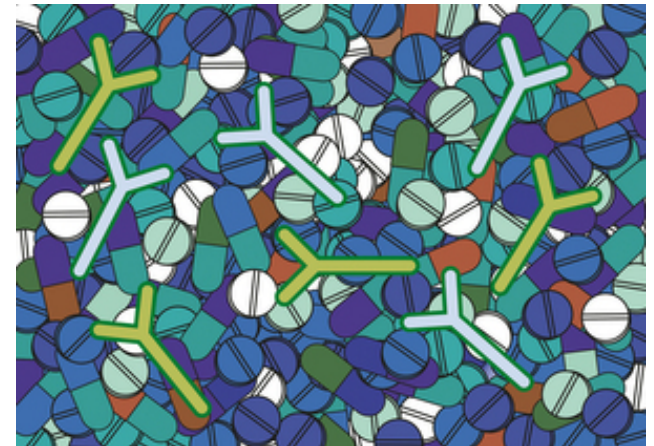
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Existing, new and emerging regulatory access pathways

Emerging access pathway at the EMA

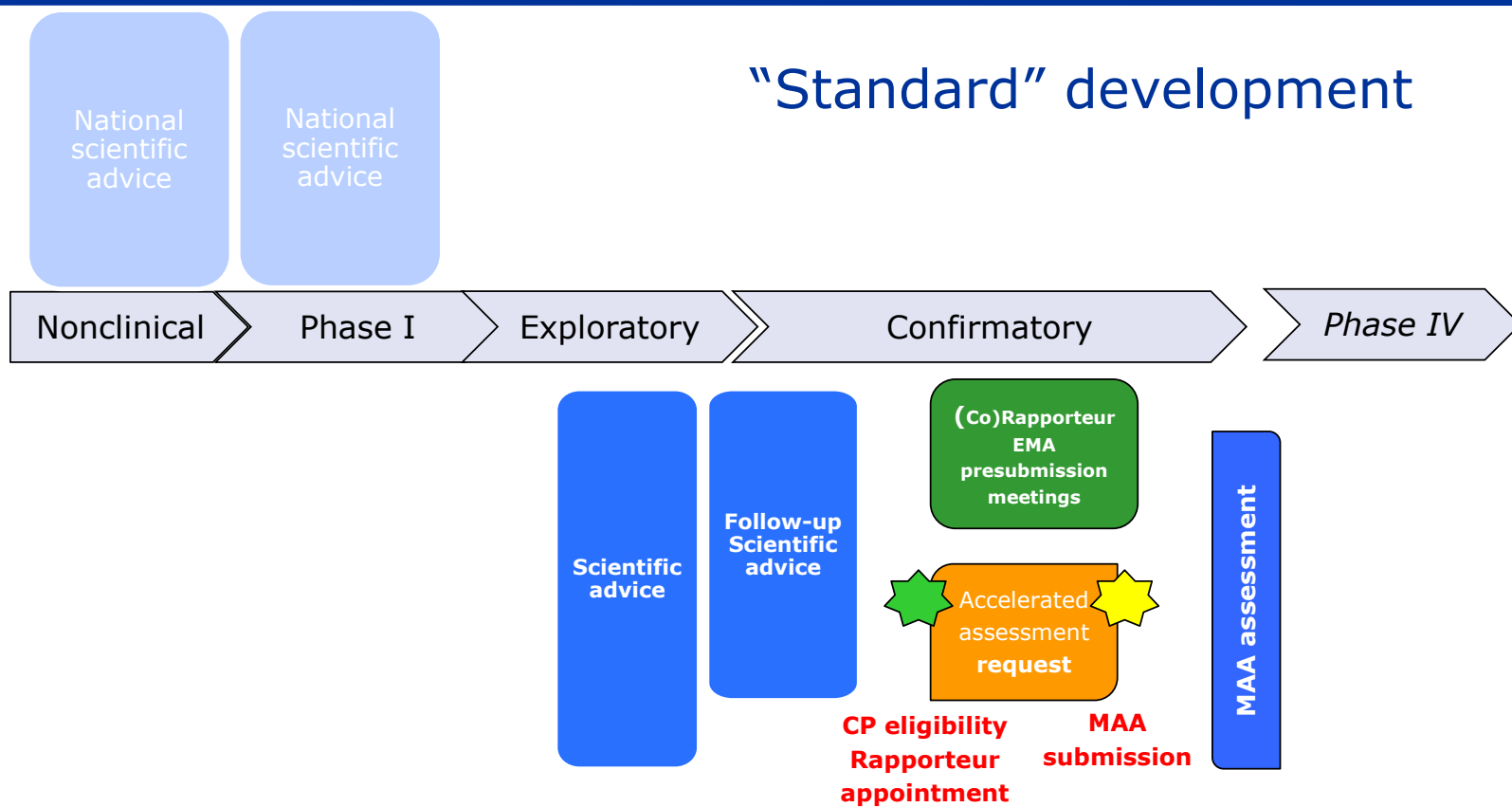
The EMA recognized that existing regulatory pathways, while useful, might not be sufficient to satisfactorily address the “access versus degree of evidence” challenge. The EMA Road map to 2015⁸ identified the following as an important issue to be addressed by the agency: “. . . whether a more “staggered” approval (or progressive licensing) concept should be envisaged for situations not covered by conditional marketing authorizations. . . . The Agency would like to launch a debate with all stakeholders on the appropriateness of introducing such a concept, including a consideration of appropriate incentives to support new medicines development.”

Accelerated Access to Innovative Medicines for Patients in Need

LG Baird¹, R Banken², H-G Eichler³, FB Kristensen⁴, DK Lee⁵, JCW Lim⁶, R Lim⁵, C Longson⁷, E Pezalla⁸, T Salmonson⁹, D Samaha², S Tunis¹⁰, J Woodcock¹¹ and G Hirsch¹



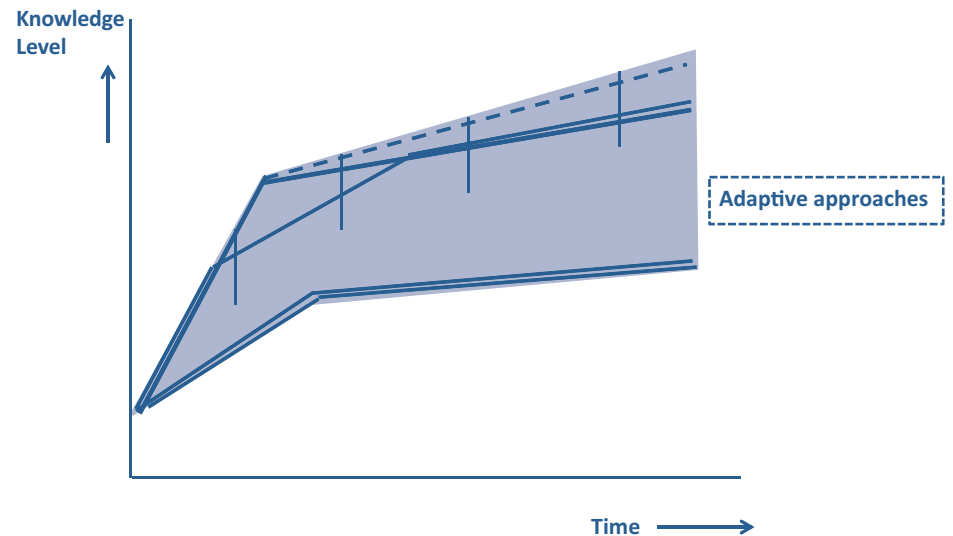
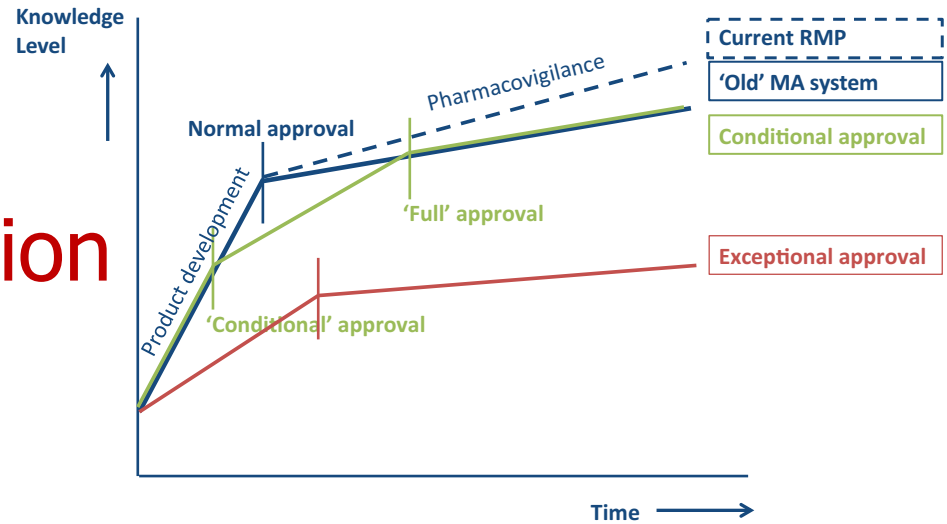
"Standard" development



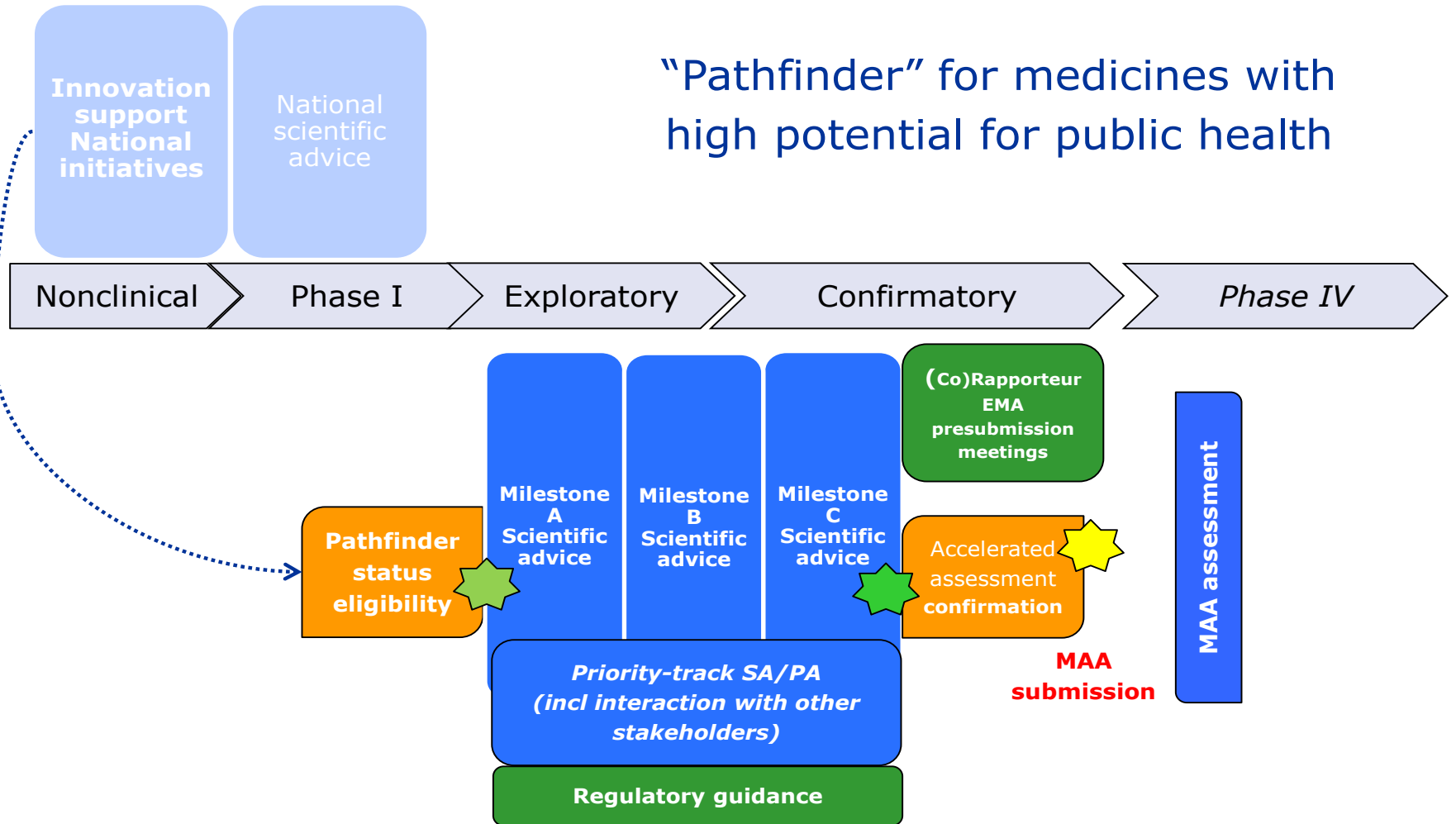
Regulatory & HTA drug life cycle approach



Marketing Authorization and the discussion about 'adaptive' approaches

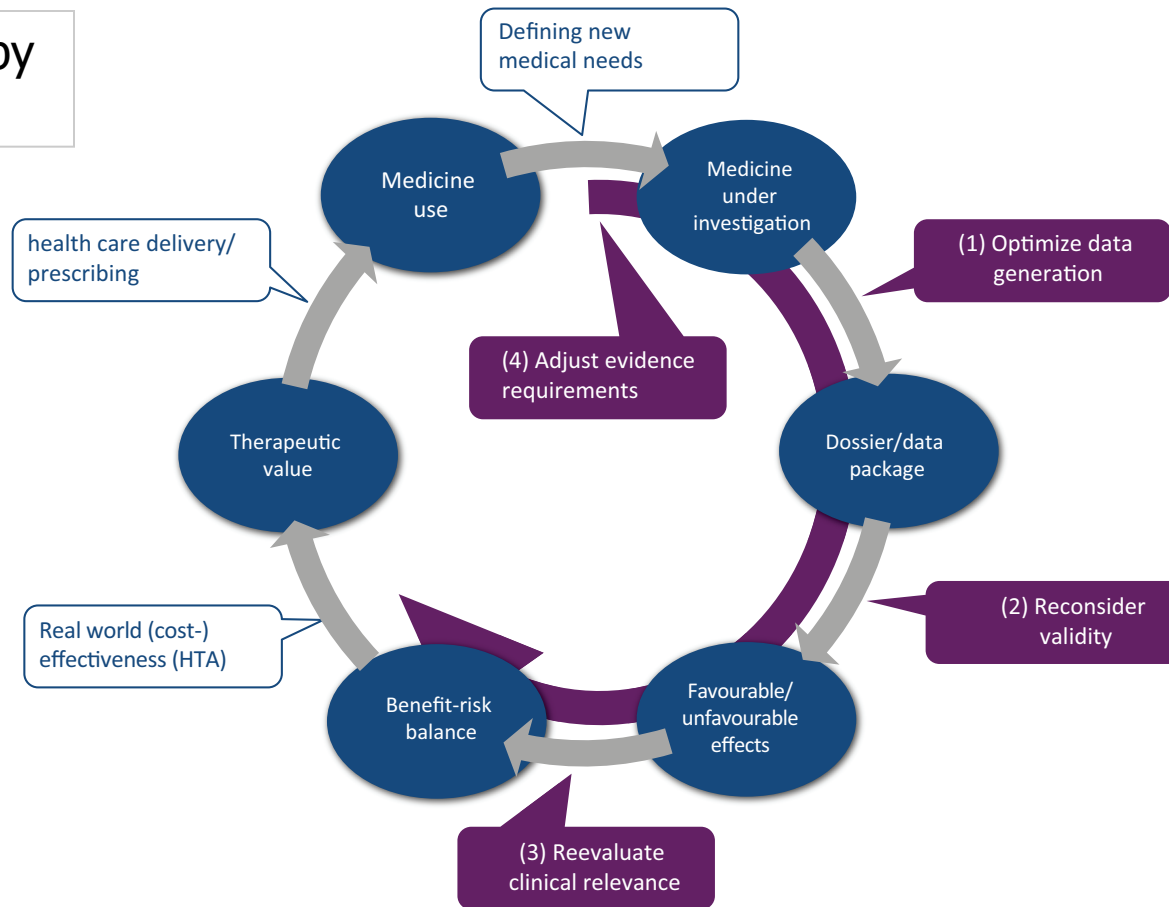


"Pathfinder" for medicines with high potential for public health



Evidence generation, step by step

Discussion paper by
the Escher Project



This model is based on the model developed by Ashcroft, which consists of the following steps: from the 'world' (medicine use/drug under investigation) to data (dossier); from data to information (effects); from information to knowledge (benefit-risk balance); and from knowledge to wisdom (therapeutic value). Ackoff, R. L., "From Data to Wisdom", Journal of Applied Systems Analysis, Volume 16, 1989 p 3-9.

How to systematize benefit-risk decision making?

Towards appropriate levels of evidence - A regulatory science perspective on adaptive approaches to marketing authorization. Discussion paper by the Escher Project

Strategy based on simple principles

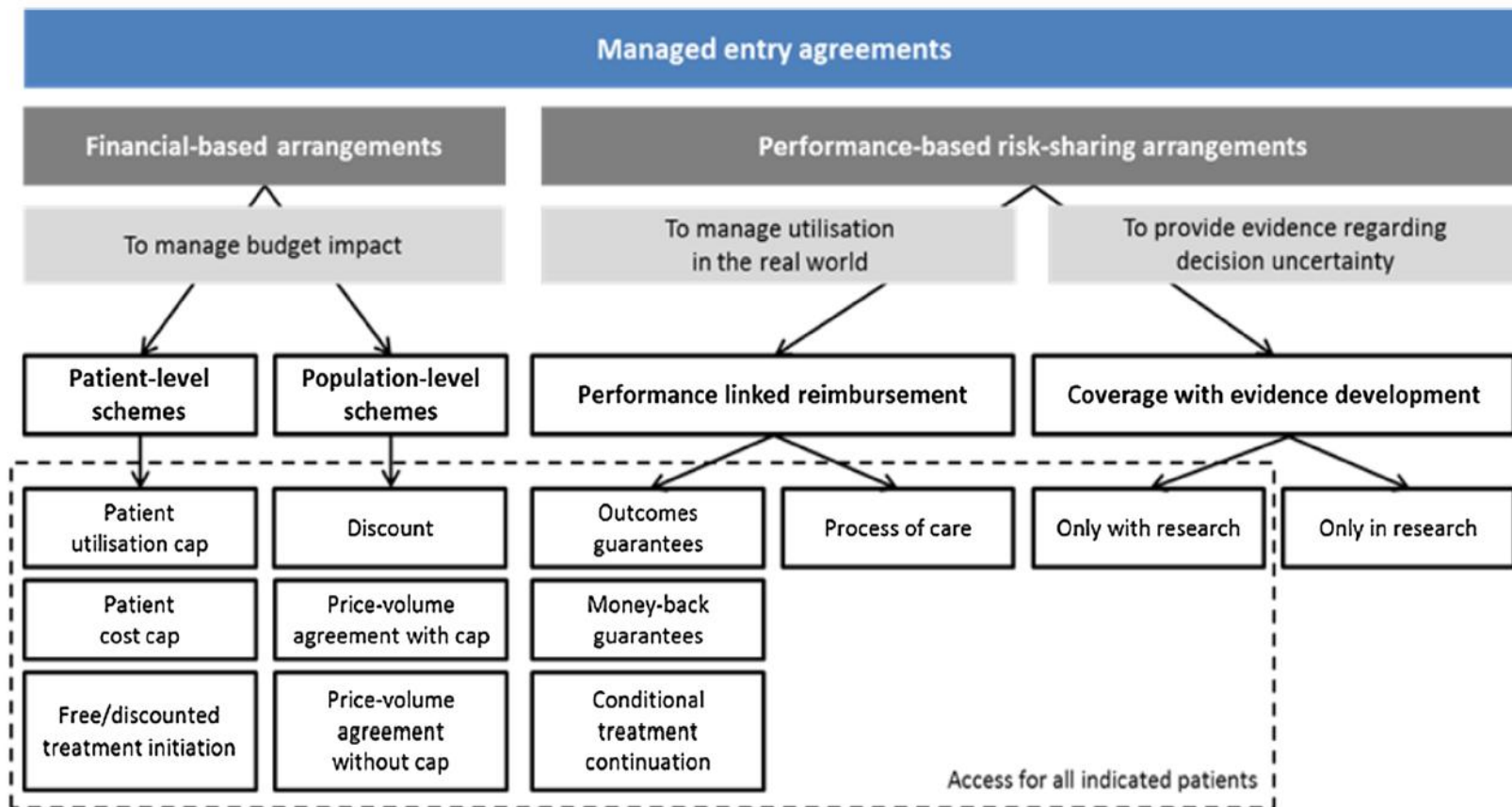
How to achieve better outcomes and control the cost curves?

What is the cut-off to be considered between therapeutic utility of a new medicine and its costs?

- An innovative drug should be reimbursed only if effective.
- The welfare systems cannot take anymore responsibility for the failures in front of such high costs
- Identification of responders in order to ensure an effective therapy against the poor prediction of clinical response at the time of recruitment



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Adapted from Garrison et al. (2013) – ISPOR taxonomy

Figure 1 A taxonomy of managed entry agreements (MEAs).

Healthcare payers are adopting a range of innovative reimbursement approaches called MEAs

Definition: Managed Entry Agreements (MEAs)

A MEA is an arrangement between a manufacturer and payer/provider that enables access to (coverage/ reimbursement of) a HT subject to specified conditions.

These arrangements can use a variety of mechanisms to address uncertainty about the performance of technologies or to manage the adoption of technologies in order to maximize effective their use, or limit their budget impact

Klemp, *et al.*, 2011

Performance - based risk-sharing arrangements

PBRsAs are payment schemes – they involve a plan by which the performance of the product is tracked in a defined patient population over a specified period of time and the level of reimbursement is based on the health and costs outcomes achieved.

ISPOR performance based Risk sharing arrangements TF Report

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The Italian Managing

1- Refusal

2- Reimbursement
(without conditions)

3- Managing
budget impact

Non Outcome based MEAs

- Cost sharing
- Capping
- Volume Agreements
- Budget cap

4- Managing
uncertainty relating to
clinical benefit & cost-
effectiveness

Outcome based MEAs

- Payment by result
- Risk sharing
- Success fee

5- Managing
utilization to
optimize

Performance based

- Appropriateness
verification (SMR)
- Prescription plans
- AIFA Notes





Unique web
platform of
AIFA Registries

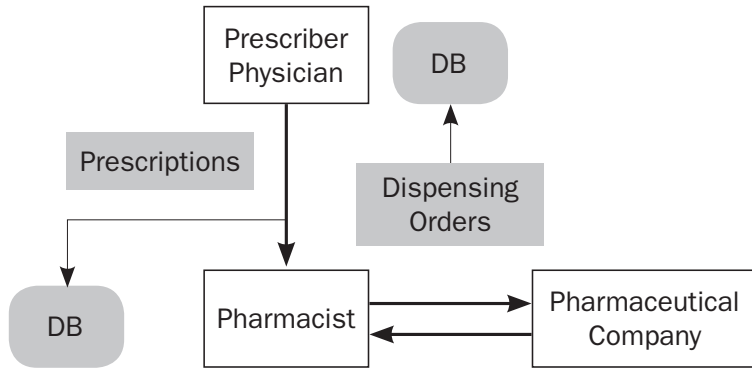
Data collected
through Registries
is owned by AIFA

Maintenance costs are
charged by industry



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What the AIFA Registries are?



Are telematic & dynamic tools
at **national** level

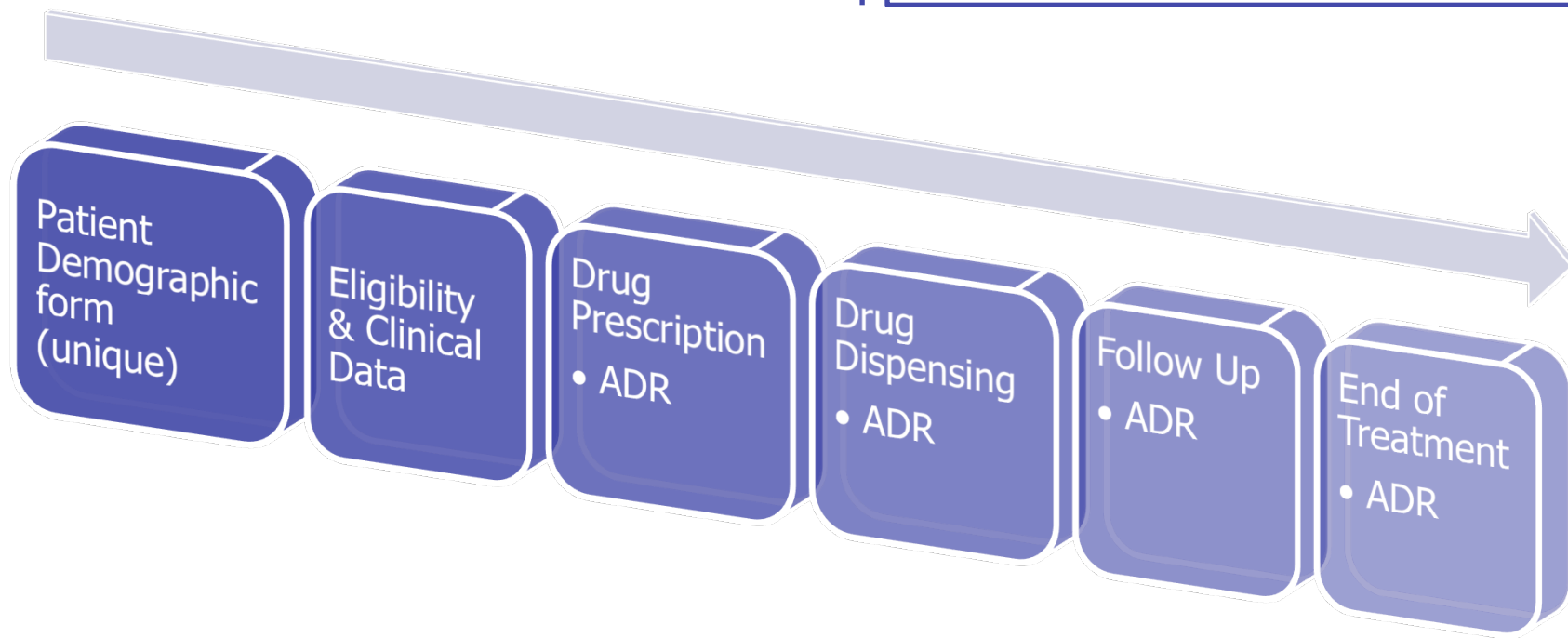
placed in the early phases after MA of new drugs,
in some cases for the 'authorized' off label use

with a clear purpose and typically short defined lifespan

designed to

measure **real world safety** and **effectiveness**
and apply the **MEAs'** procedures

Criteria E&O: all mandatory
Fup controls: temporally range



2013: (R)evolution

New platform

Towards the '*Disease centered approach*'

Accreditation system

Region

Identification of hospital & local prescriber centers

Health Managers

Users accreditation
(physicians & pharmacist)



Accreditation

Region

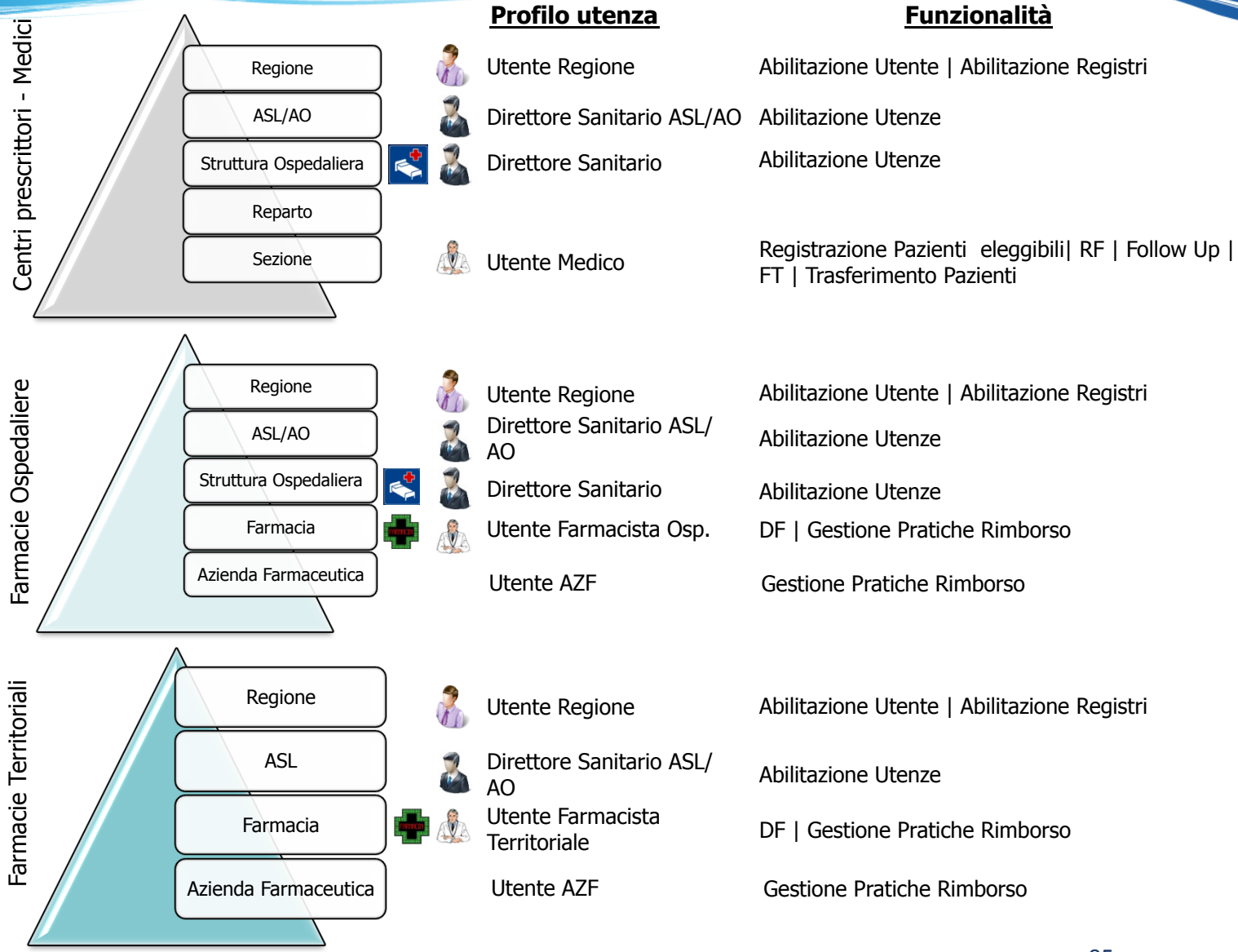
Prescriber center (local or hospital)
AND Reparto

Health Manager

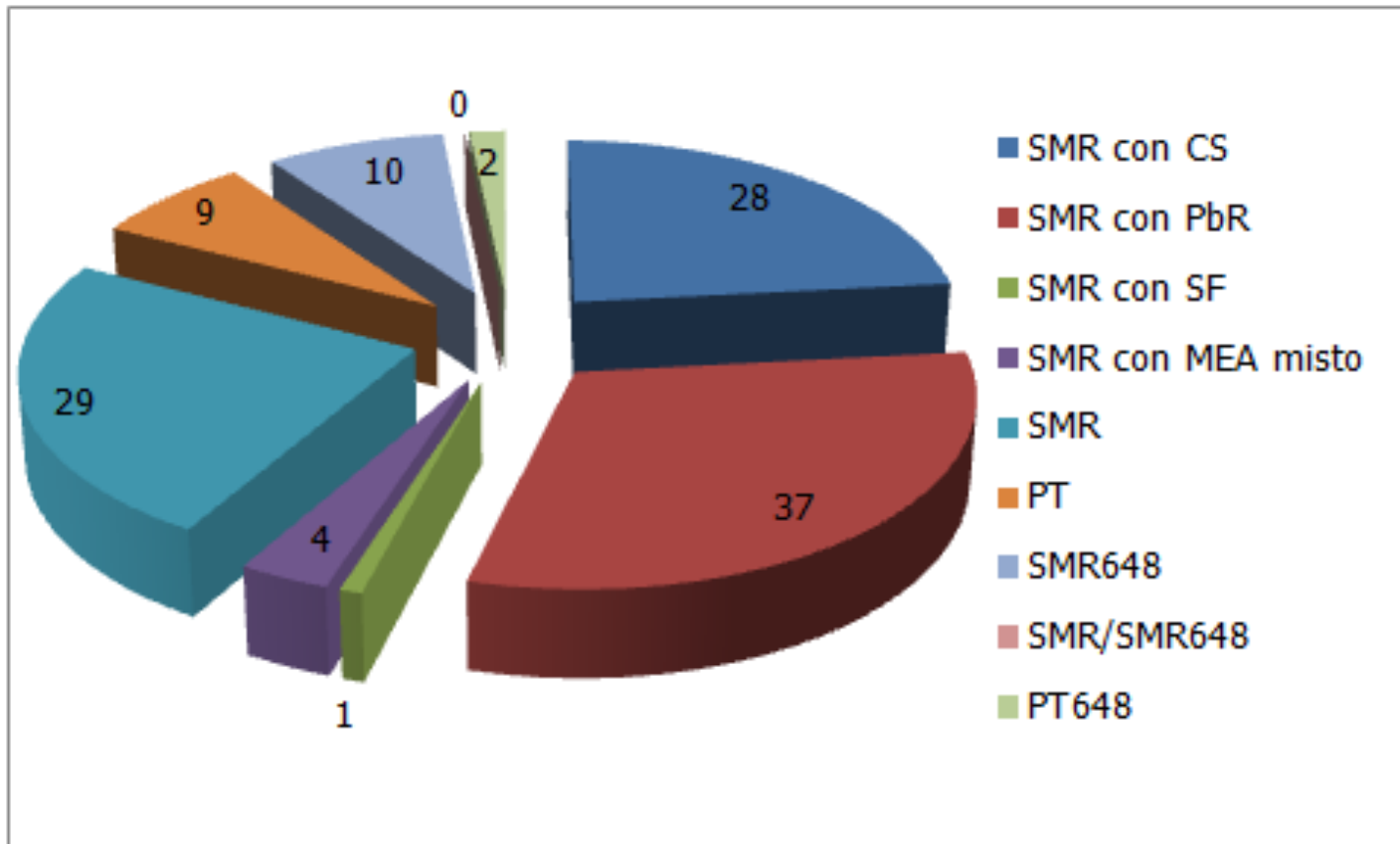
Physicians & Pharmacists



Users

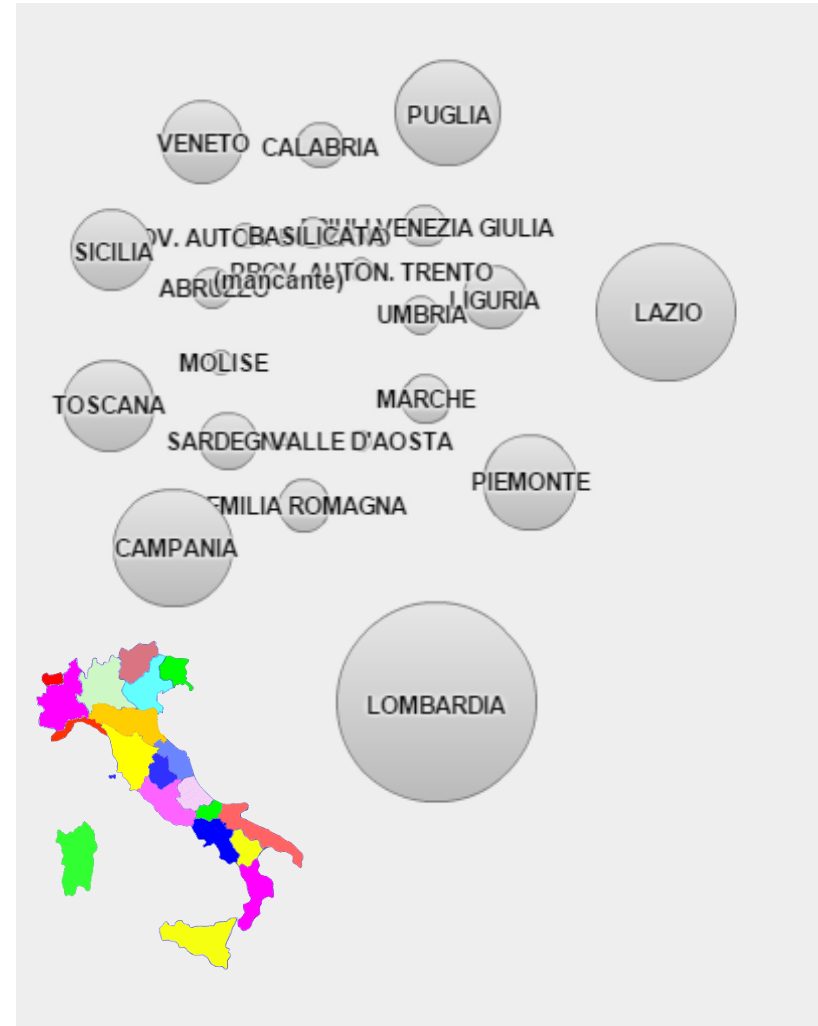


Totale Registri web



Network diagram

Regional distribution



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74680
3 **b**

Drug Product Registries – Work in progress

① Historical - Task

- Monitoring appropriate use (i.e. as reimbursed by NHS)
- Application of Managed Entry Agreements (PbR, CS, etc.)
- Exception: Monitoring implementation of Pregnancy Prevention Program for thalidomide and lenalidomide

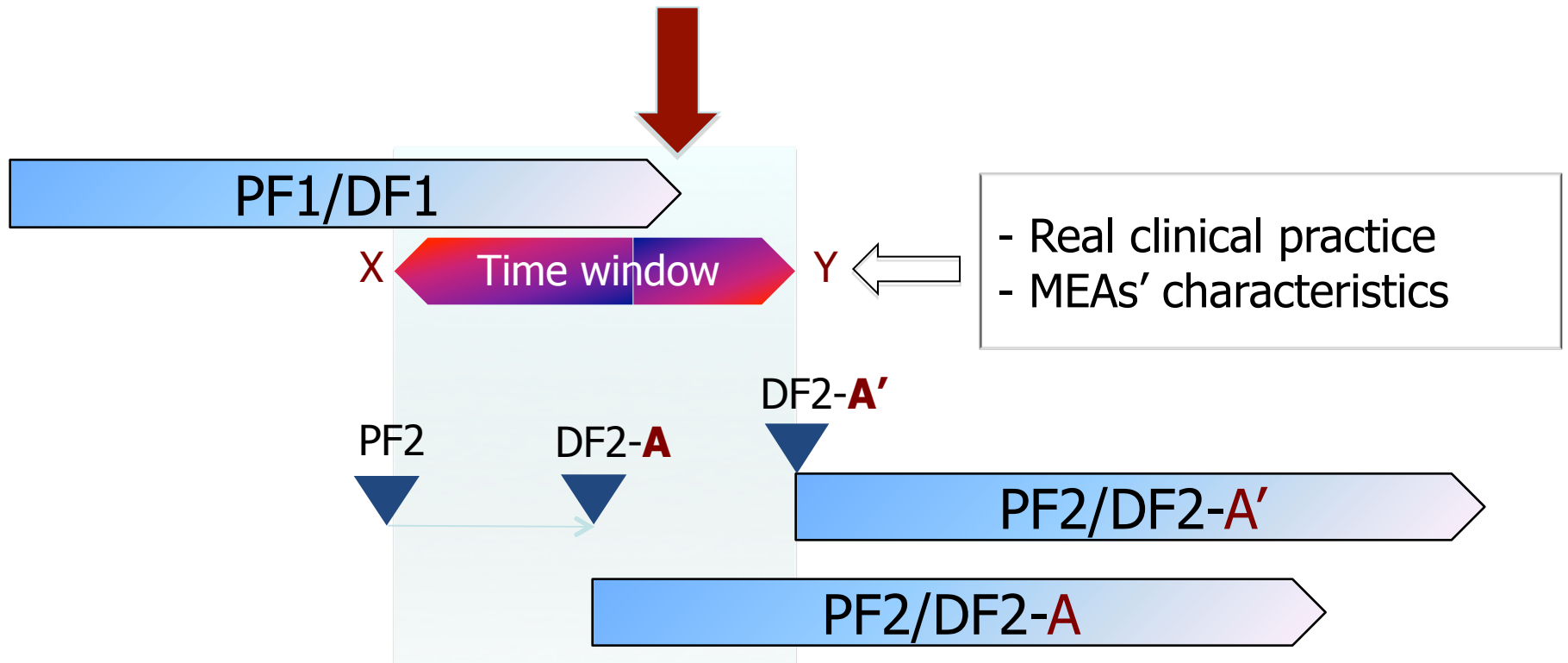
② Ongoing (R)evolution - Additional tasks

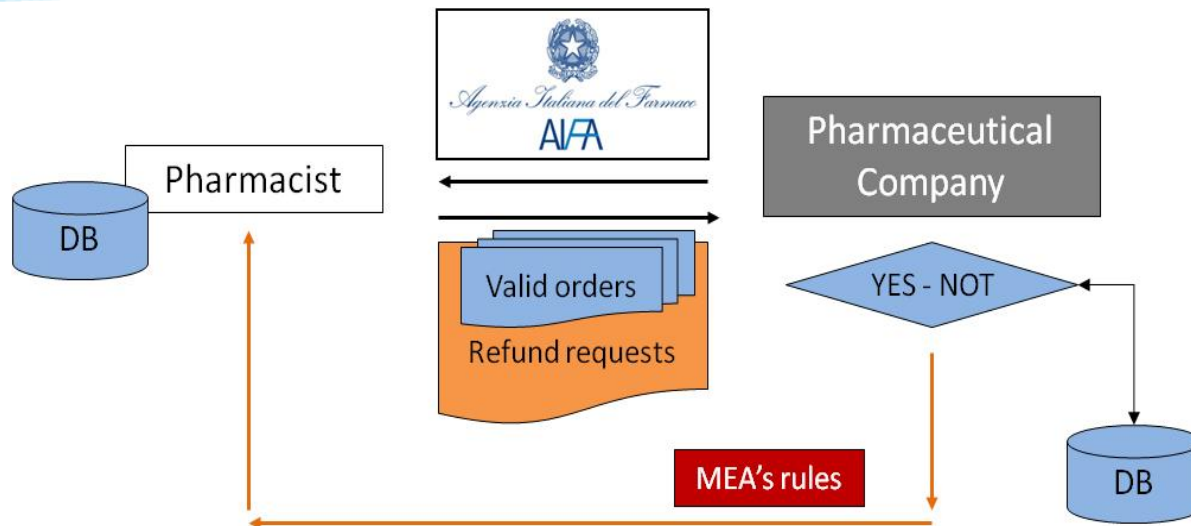
- Assess effectiveness
- Monitoring safety
- Education



Controls

A is the last day of cycle PF1/DF1

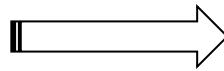




- ① Payment by results (PbR)
- ② Risk sharing (RS)
- ③ Cost Sharing (CS)
- ④ Capping (Capp)

ePayment by Result

Start of the new treatment in all eligibles
Evaluation after xx days/cycles

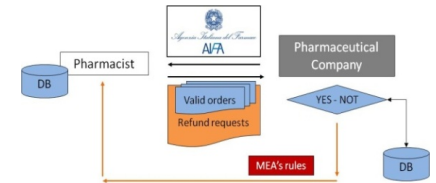


Non Responders

Treatment is stopped: eEoTF

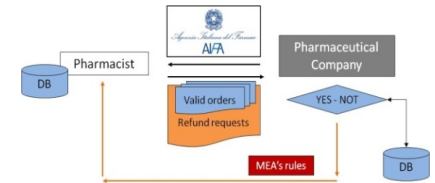
Fixed discount rate applied to patient's cost treatment*

Pay back by MAH to public pharmacy (PbR & RS)

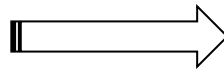


* Predefined n. of initial packages (RS)
100% refund of initial cycles (PbR)

eCost sharing



Start of the
new treatment
in all eligibles

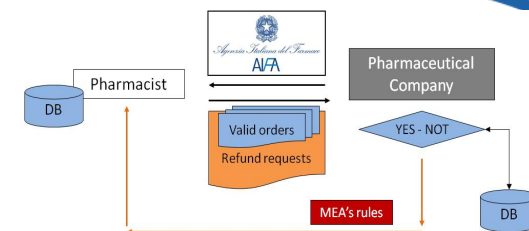


Discount applied to
the initial cycles of
therapy for all
eligibles



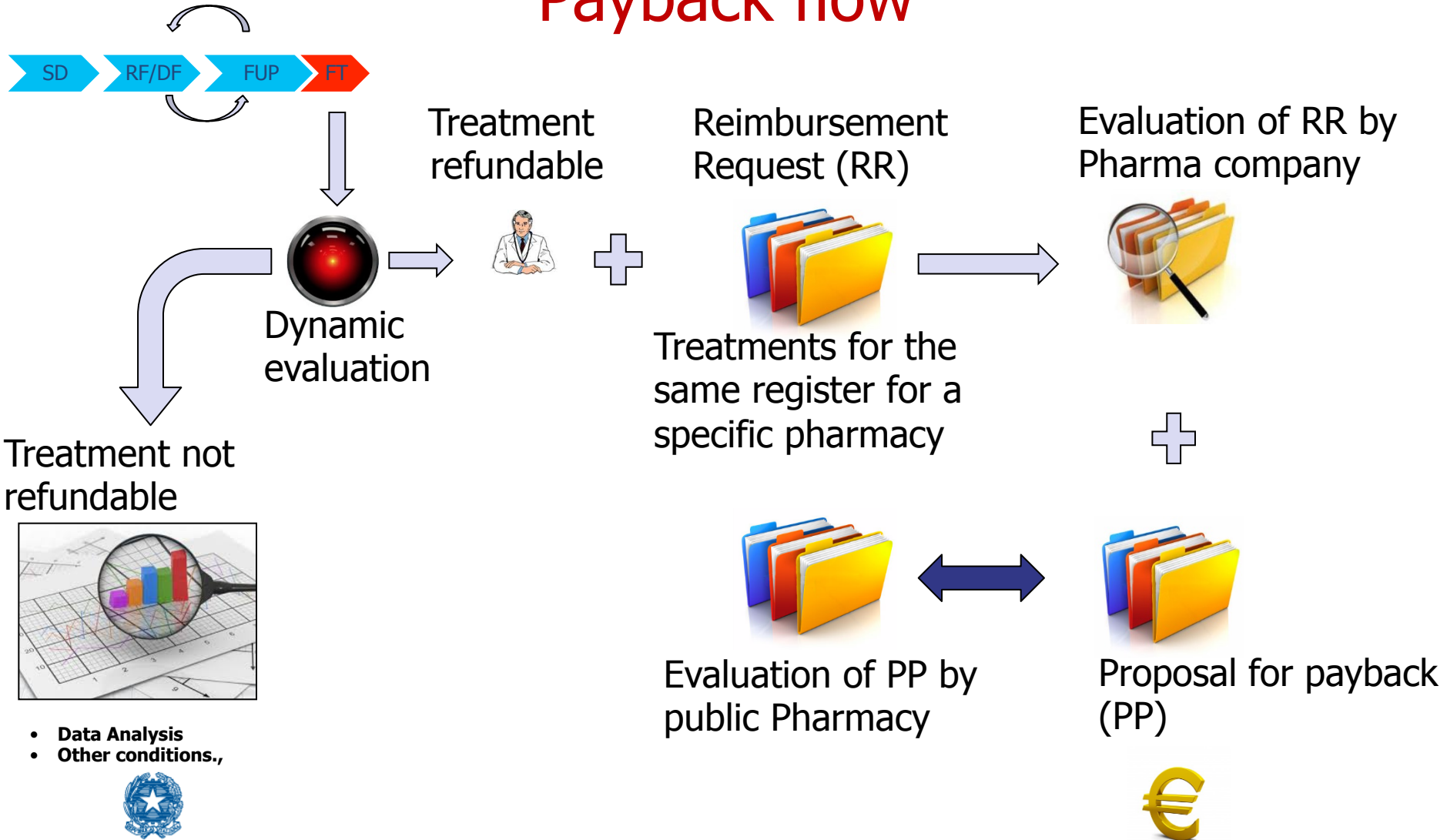
Pay back by MAH to
public pharmacy

MEAs Algorithm



PbR RS SF	Maximum n° of Prescription & Dispensing forms	Maximum time elapsed between the last Dispensing form and the End of treatment form (days or weeks)	Maximum duration of monitoring (days or weeks)
The End of treatment must confirm the treatment failure: mandatory			
CS	Maximum n° of Prescription & Dispensing forms	-	Maximum time (days or weeks)

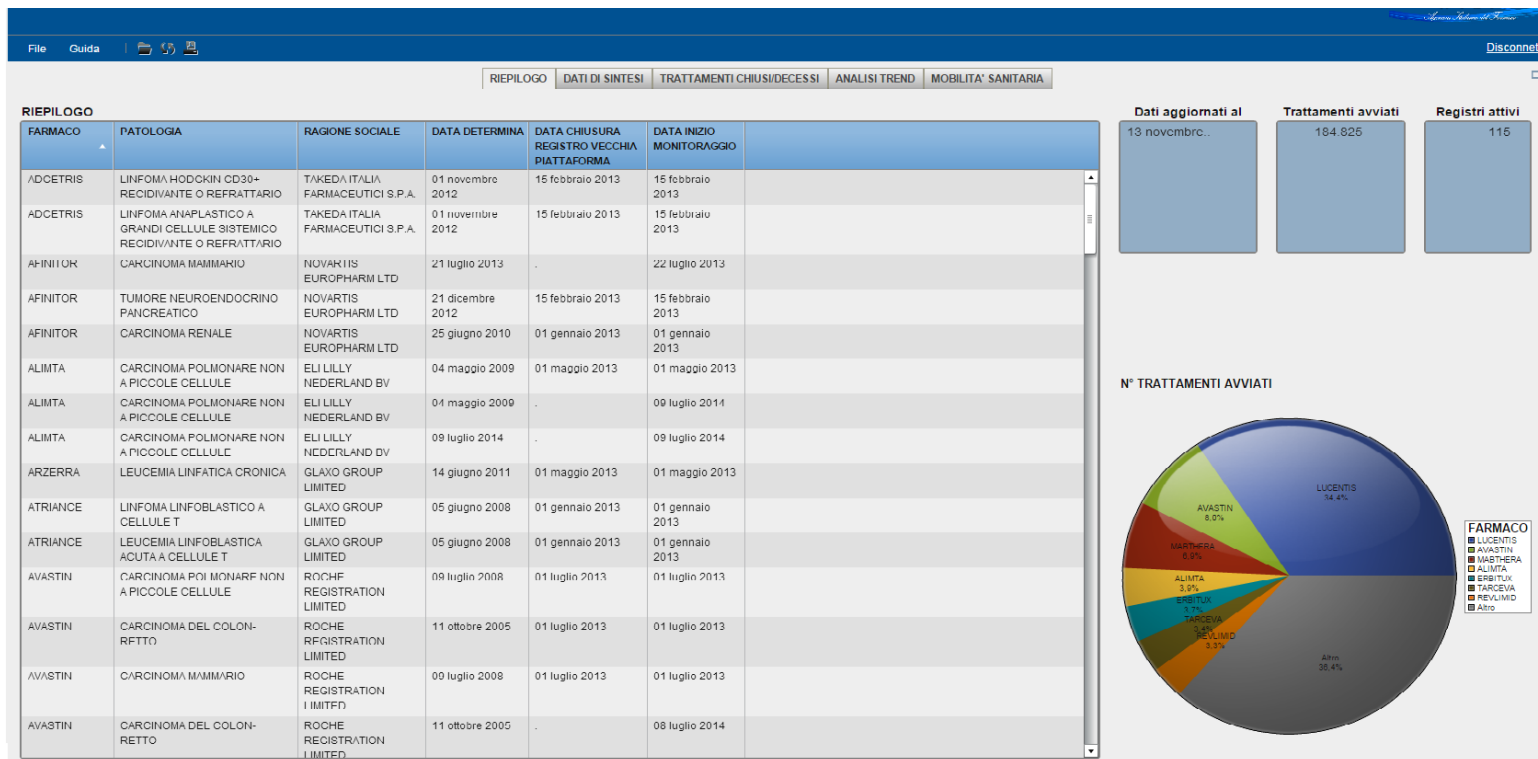
Payback flow



- Data Analysis
- Other conditions.,

Reporting

SAS® VISUAL ANALYTICS



(R)evolution just started (since january 2013)

- ① Monitoring appropriate use and application of MEAs still the main tasks
- ② 'New' AND 'Old' approach still co-exist
- ③ Challenges faced: innovate while ensuring continuity
- ④ **Cultural shift**, from a pure administrative to an evidence-generating tool, **needs time**

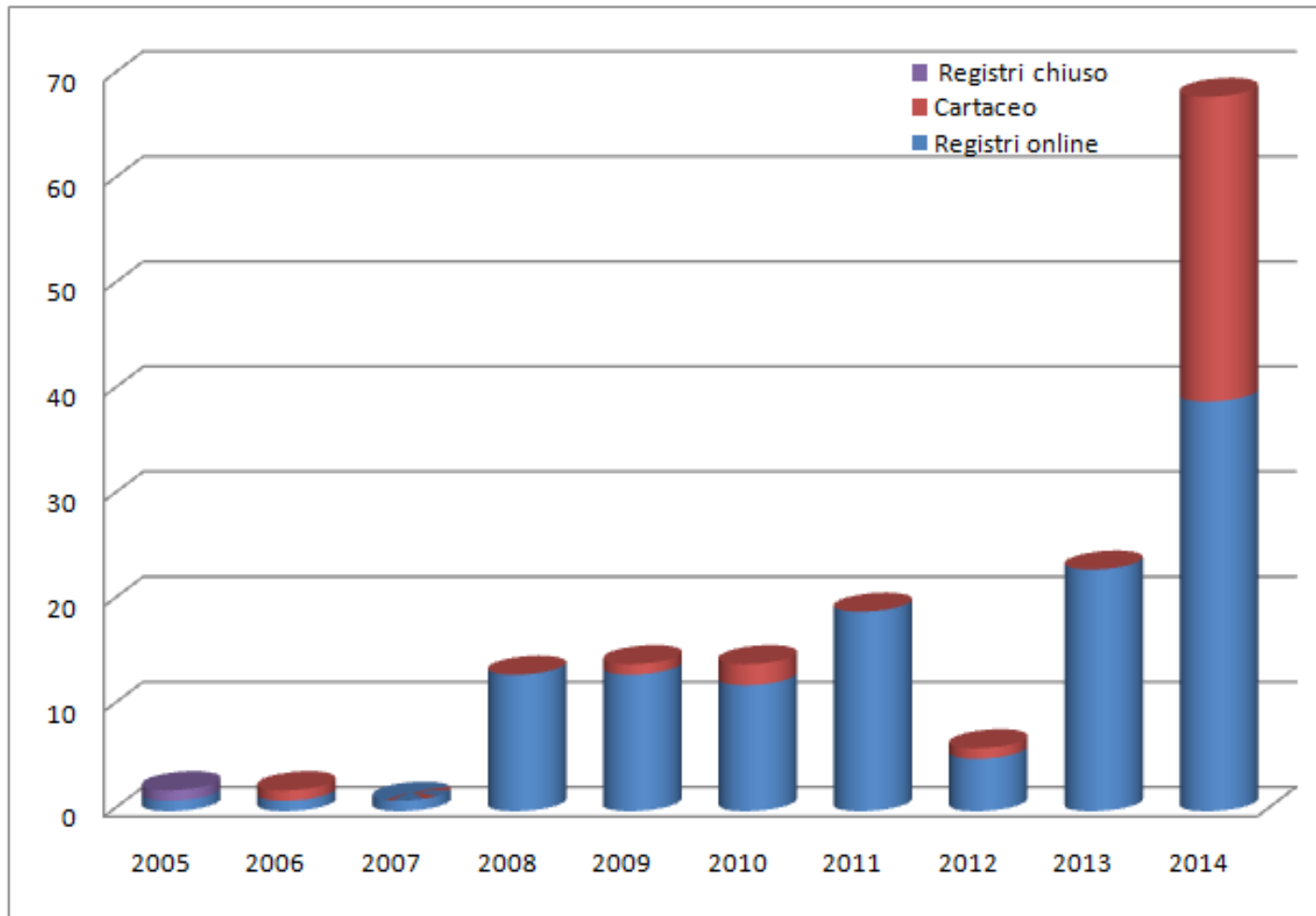


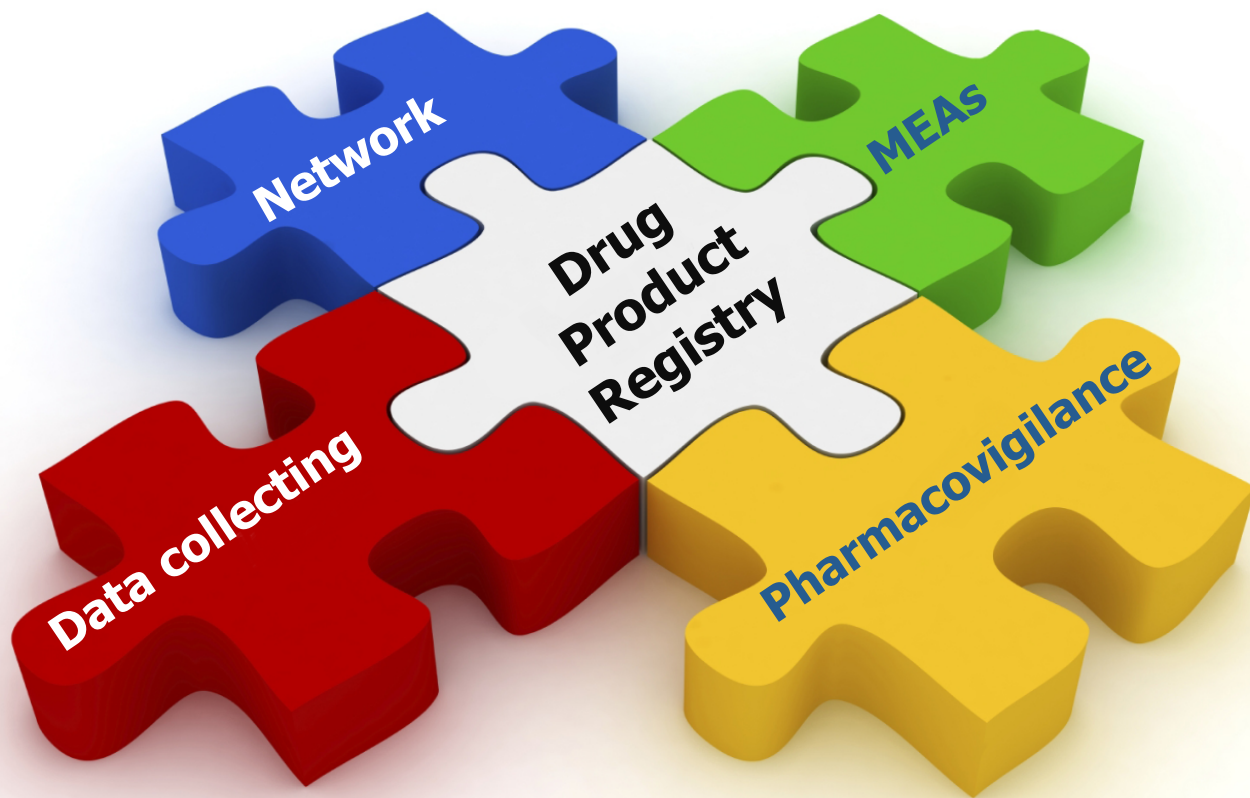
Figures

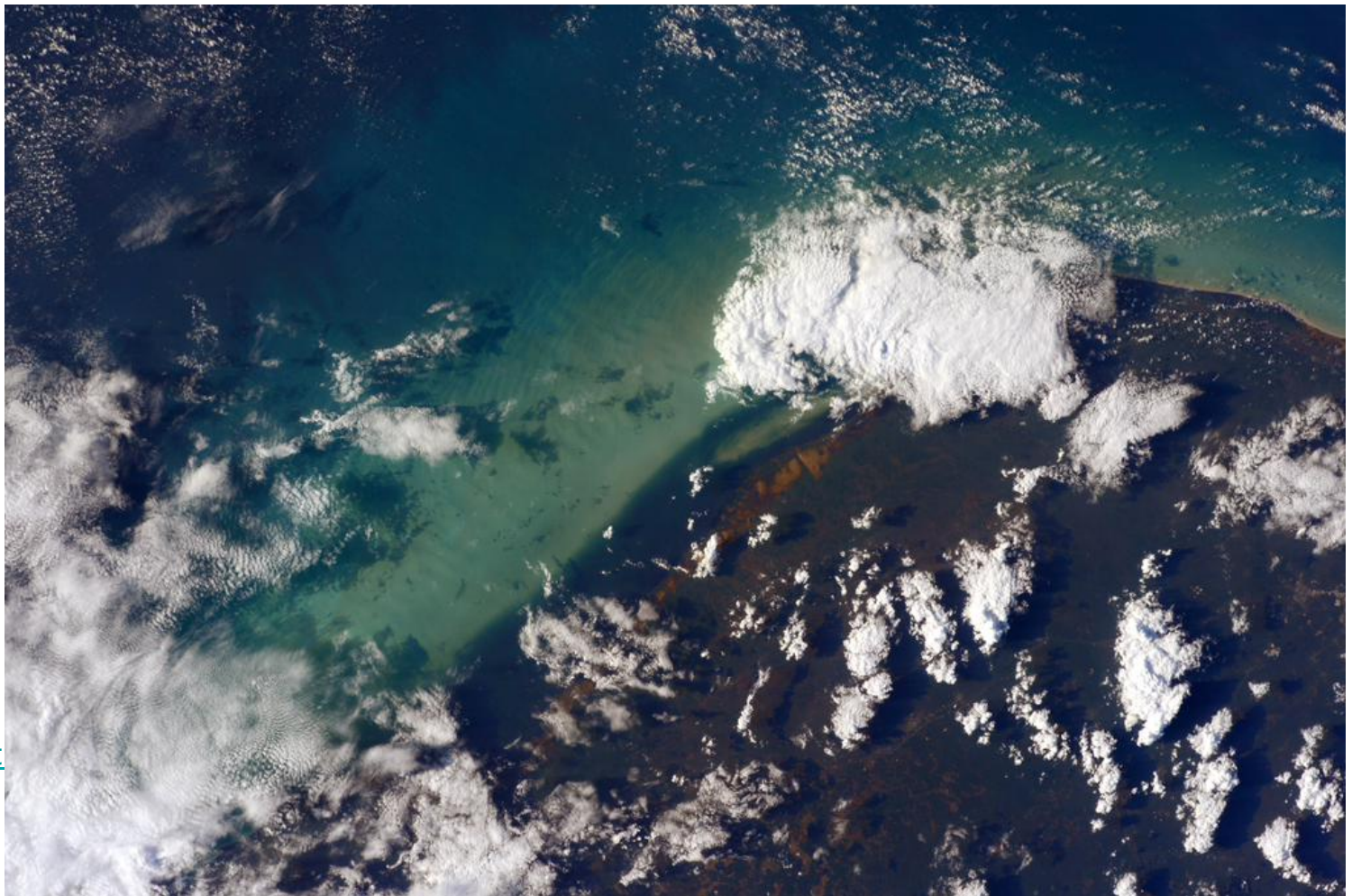
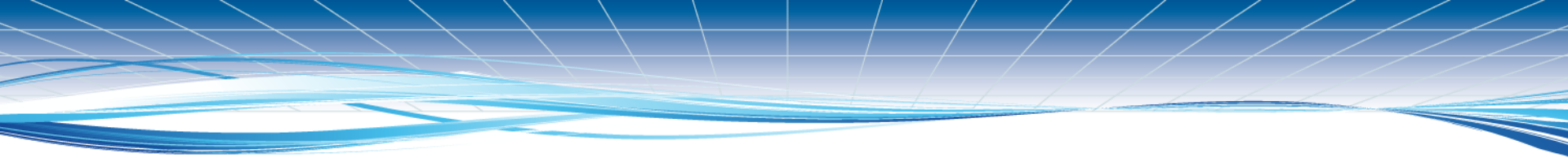
Pharma companies	32
Medicines	75
Therapeutic indications	~58
Web Registries & Prescription plans	120
Registries & Prescription plans (total, paper included)	156

Update 06/02/2015

Trend Registri







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