



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

Adaptive Pathways: concept and critical issues

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Hans-Georg Eichler





Agenda

1

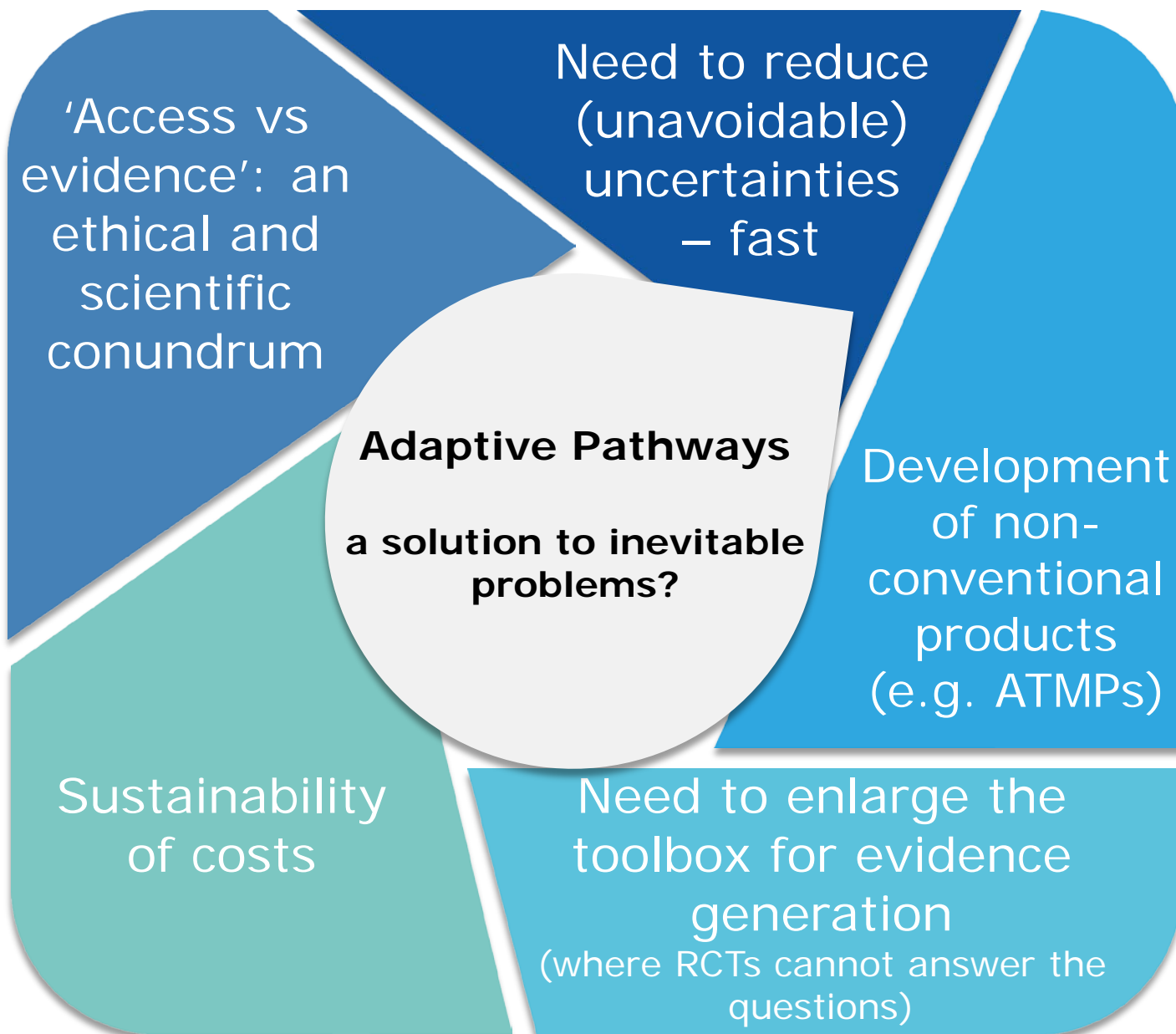
**Adaptive
Pathways:
the concept**

2

**Critical
issues**

3

Conclusion





Adaptive Pathways

- component parts



Focus on high unmet need (sub-)population first, and on products likely to have major impact for patients

Reduce uncertainty as fast as possible; react to incoming data (iterative development; rapid cycle analysis)

Pre-plan, across entire life span (incl. post-marketing)

Use entire tool box for knowledge generation

Leverage multi-stakeholder collaboration

Manage on-market utilisation





Adaptive Pathways – harnessing existing tools



Conditional marketing authorisation (in EU legislation)

Post-marketing commitments; Risk Management Plans (in Pharmacovigilance Regulation)



Multi-stakeholder scientific advice

Registries, other data sources



Adaptive pricing/reimbursement (managed entry agreements)



Agenda

2

**Critical
issues**

- Need and unmet need?
- Lowering the standards
- RCT and RWD
- Promises, compliance, exits
- On-market utilisation



Need and unmet need

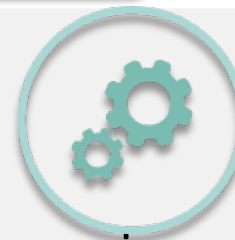


Early access
– *is it worth it?*

**Addressing 'unmet need';
focus on:**



Conditions with major
impact on quality of life /
life-shortening /
debilitating



Credible promise of relevant
improvements in patient-
relevant outcome(s) → an
acceptably high probability of a
relevant effect size



Lowering the standards?

Benefit-Risk must be positive for treatment-eligible population

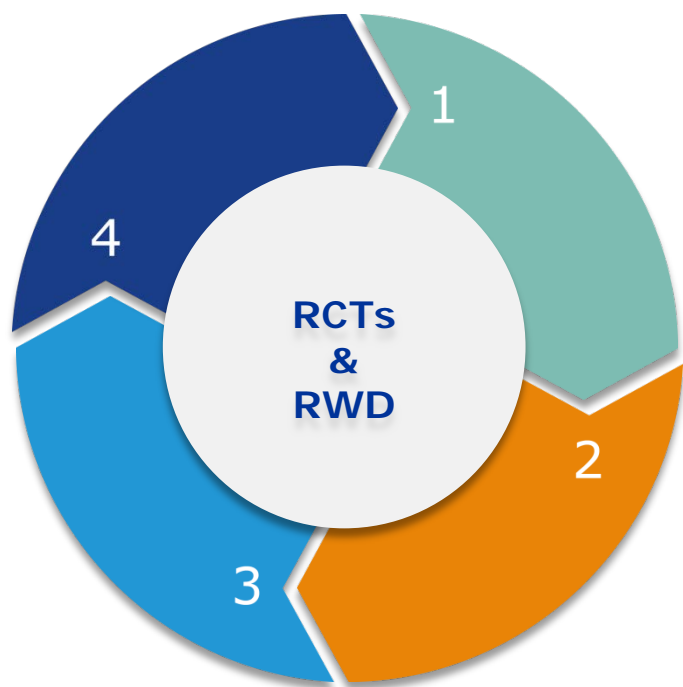


Access versus evidence conundrum has always been acknowledged:

... where, “the **benefit** to public health **of the immediate availability** on the market [...] **outweighs the risk** inherent in the fact **that additional data are still required**”



Randomised Controlled Trials (RCTs) and Real World Data (RWD)



1

RCTs are the methodology with the highest internal validity (\neq 'gold standard', not black & white)

2

For efficient increase of knowledge of benefits and risks: embrace the full evidence spectrum (RCTs, pragmatic trials, observational studies)

3

RWD complements rather than replaces RCTs. The right study type for the right question – where feasible

4

Pre and post-licensing evidence generation are not two different lives, it's one continuous life



Promises, compliance, exits

Promised data may not be forthcoming, “post marketing commitments might not be honoured”

Compliance with legally binding post marketing studies generally good (but start of studies slow).
Regulatory system is robust*; supported by recent experience (post 2012)



Promises, compliance, exits

Subsequent data
may not confirm
initial promise of
high effect size

For
regulators,
not a new
scenario

For payers,
plan 'exit'
(or 'adaptive
disengagement')
scenarios
upfront

Payers can get
incentives right:
limited initial label
with prospect of
widening, flexible
conditions of
reimbursement



On-market utilisation

Regulators can provide some (!) steer on appropriate prescribing (Risk Management Plans)

Payer action will be helpful but heterogeneity across EU member states is acknowledged

Right incentives (for companies) will help



Access to local healthcare data / drug utilisation review will facilitate appropriate utilisation – where feasible



Conclusion

Adaptive Pathways is an attempt to solve inevitable problems and conundrums in an imperfect world

We believe that these can be successfully addressed by way of adequate pre-planning, and collaboration of stakeholders



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Thank you

European Medicines Agency
30 Churchill Place
London E14 5EU

www.ema.europa.eu
info@ema.europa.eu

#AdaptivePathways

