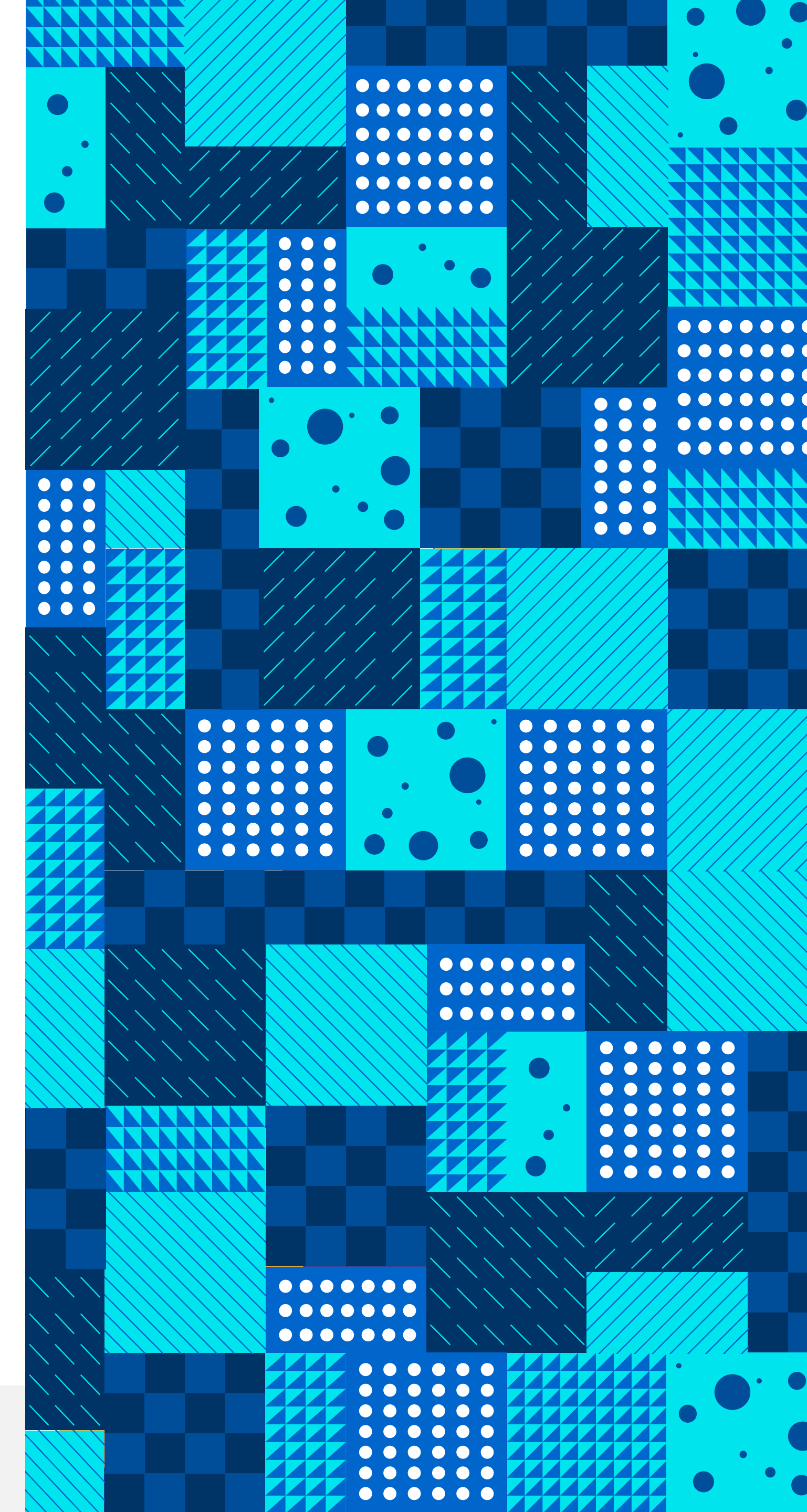


Procedura e Dossier di Prezzo e Rimborso dei medicinali

RELATORE:

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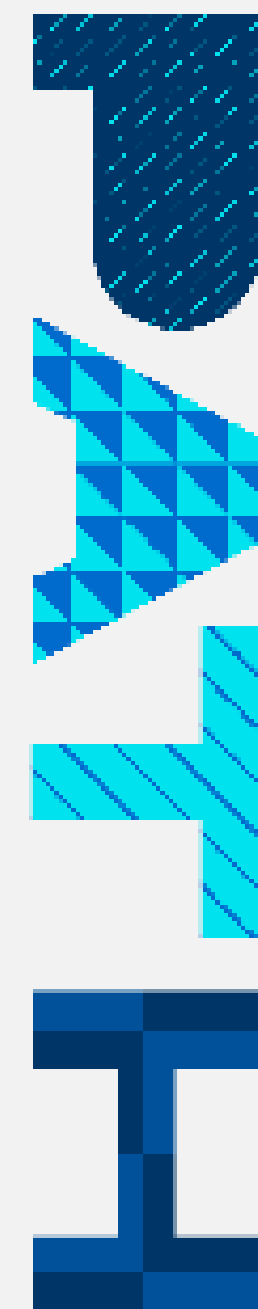
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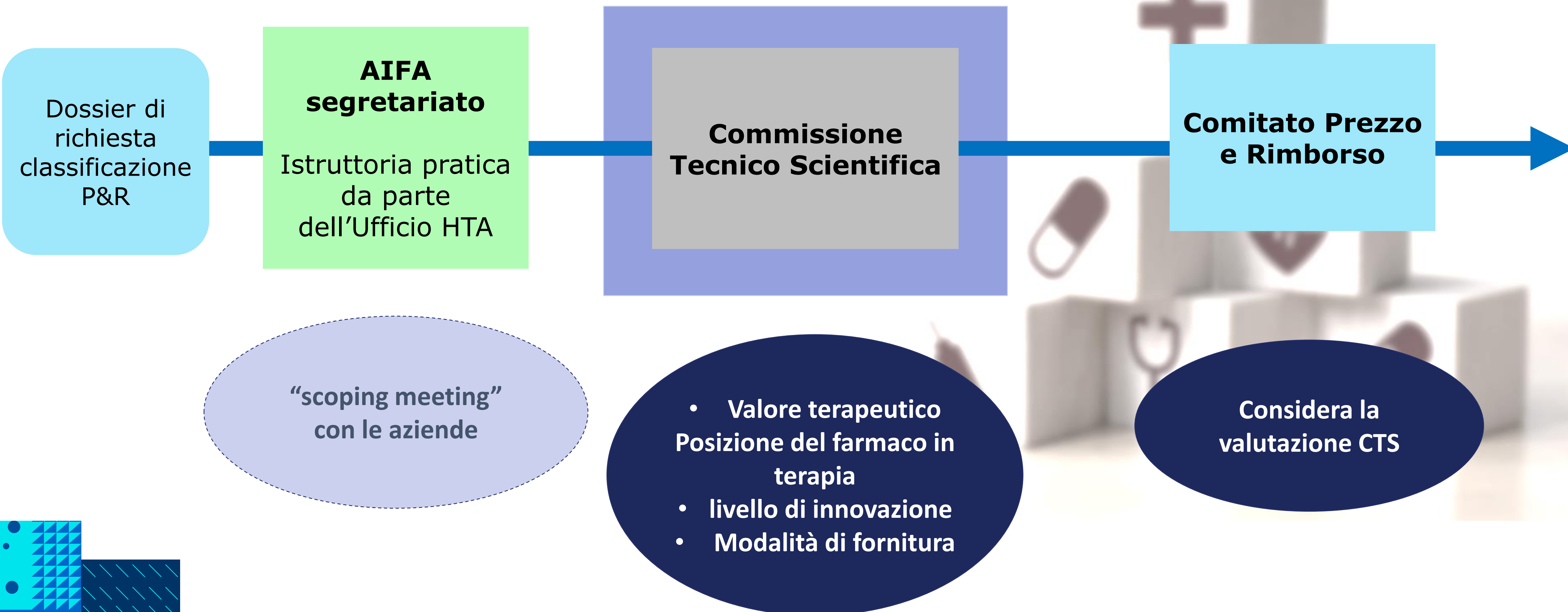
Q&A



Procedura prezzo e rimborso

I principali attori coinvolti

Tempi medi di accesso nazionale: 16 mesi



“scoping meeting”
con le aziende

- Valore terapeutico
- Posizione del farmaco in terapia
- livello di innovazione
- Modalità di fornitura

Considera la
valutazione CTS

3 – PROCEDURA NEGOZIALE (Nuovo Decreto): *Attivazione e tempi*

L'istanza può **essere attivata anche da AIFA** se il farmaco:

- ha impatto su spesa SSN o su inappropriata prescrizione
- mai oggetto di contrattazione
- Collocato in fascia C con precedente negoziazione

L'iter negoziale deve concludersi entro **180 giorni**. Può essere interrotto:

- da **AIFA**, 1 sola volta, per integrazione documentale o richiesta nuovi elementi valutativi
- dall'**azienda**, 1 sola volta, al fine di fornire elementi utili alla negoziazione

La sospensione ha durata massima di **90 giorni** -> scaduto il termine, il farmaco è classificato in fascia C per mancato accordo



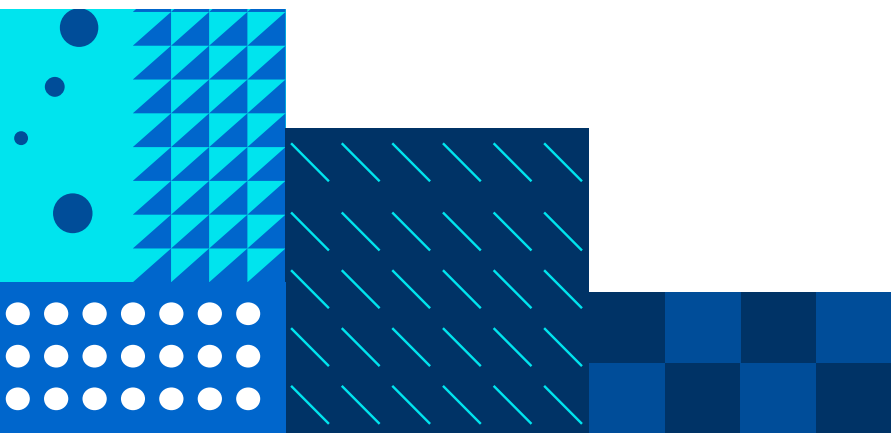
3 – PROCEDURA NEGOZIALE (Nuovo Decreto): *Ruolo degli organismi collegiali*

CTS

Dopo istruttoria AIFA, tenendo conto di valutazione EMA (se disponibile) e di eventuale «**scoping meeting**» con azienda seguente a sottomissione dossier P&R:

- Si esprime su **valore clinico e valore terapeutico aggiunto** rispetto ai comparatori – ivi inclusi farmaci in 648 (farmaci off label di uso consolidato) - alle strategie terapeutiche consolidate.

Per garantire appropriatezza, può limitare la rimborsabilità. In tal caso l'azienda deve aggiornare la documentazione



3 – PROCEDURA NEGOZIALE (Nuovo Decreto): *Ruolo degli organismi collegiali*

CPR

Esamina proposte di prezzo tenendo conto di:

- valutazione CTS su valore terapeutico aggiunto e posizionamento in terapia
 - costi delle alternative terapeutiche, **compresi i prezzi locali di gara**
 - N° di trattamenti attesi
 - vincoli finanziari previsti sulla spesa farmaceutica
-
- Per i **farmaci in 648** è possibile negoziazione prezzo con procedura avviata da parere CTS: l'azienda presenta un **dossier semplificato**

3 – PROCEDURA NEGOZIALE (Nuovo Decreto): *Parametri per la valutazione del grado di innovatività*

NUOVI CRITERI AIFA PER LA VALUTAZIONE DI INNOVATIVITA'

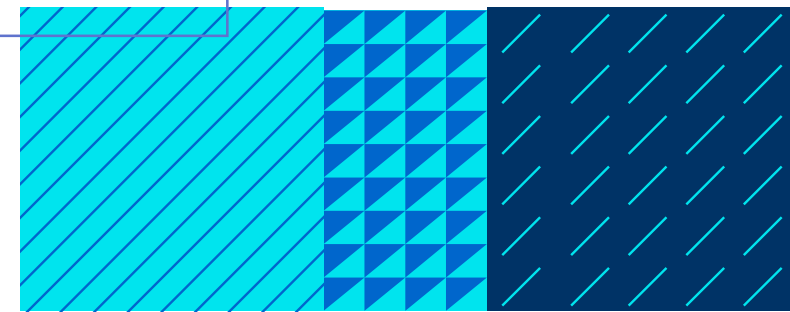
Da marzo 2017 AIFA ha stabilito i nuovi criteri per definire l'innovatività

1. **Il bisogno terapeutico:** valutato in base alla disponibilità di alternative terapeutiche per la specifica indicazione e al profilo di efficacia/sicurezza delle stesse (gradi: massimo, importante, moderato, scarso, assente).
2. **Il valore terapeutico aggiunto:** entità del beneficio clinico apportato dal nuovo farmaco rispetto alle alternative, su esiti clinicamente rilevanti. E' valutata inoltre la capacità del nuovo farmaco di modificare la storia naturale della malattia o apportare altro vantaggio clinicamente rilevante (gradi: massimo, importante, moderato, scarso, assente).
3. **La qualità delle prove:** robustezza degli studi clinici, valutata con il metodo GRADE (Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation) (gradi: massimo, importante, moderato, scarso, assente).



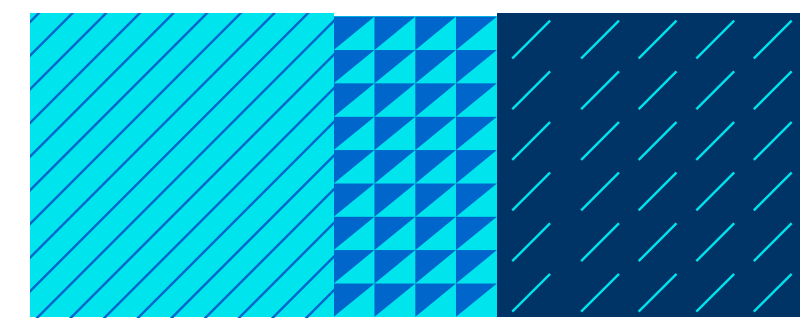
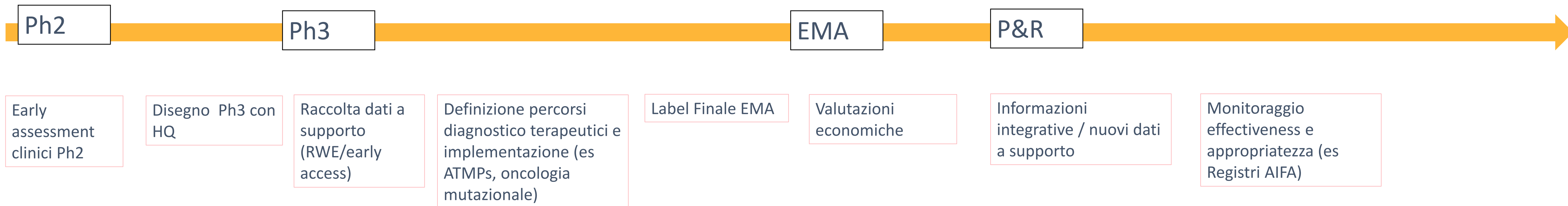
I POSSIBILI ESITI DI VALUTAZIONE

- Innovatività → inserimento nel Fondo dei Farmaci Innovativi, oppure nel Fondo dei Farmaci Innovativi oncologici, e inserimento automatico nei Prontuari Terapeutici Regionali (validità 36 mesi)
- Innovatività potenziale → solo inserimento automatico nei Prontuari Terapeutici Regionali (rivalutazione a 18 mesi)
- Mancata innovatività



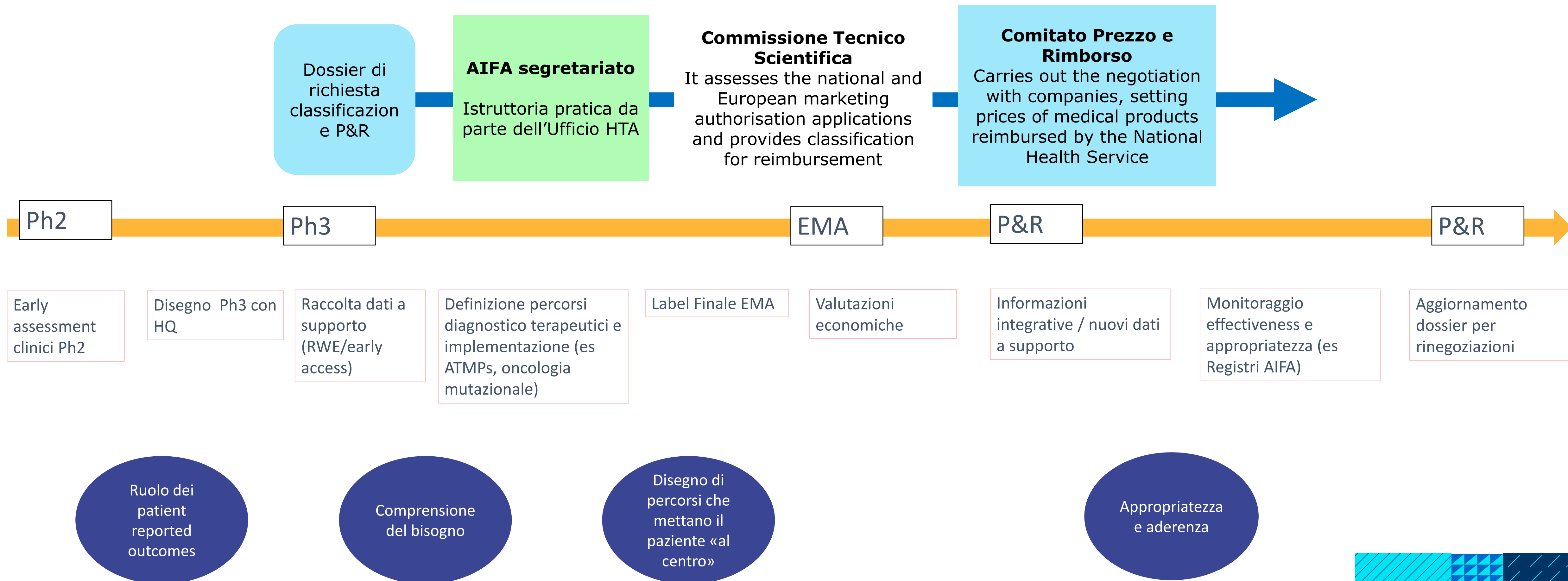
La procedura negoziale è il risultato di competenze eterogenee

Le fasi che impattano sulla procedura



La procedura negoziale è il risultato di competenze eterogenee

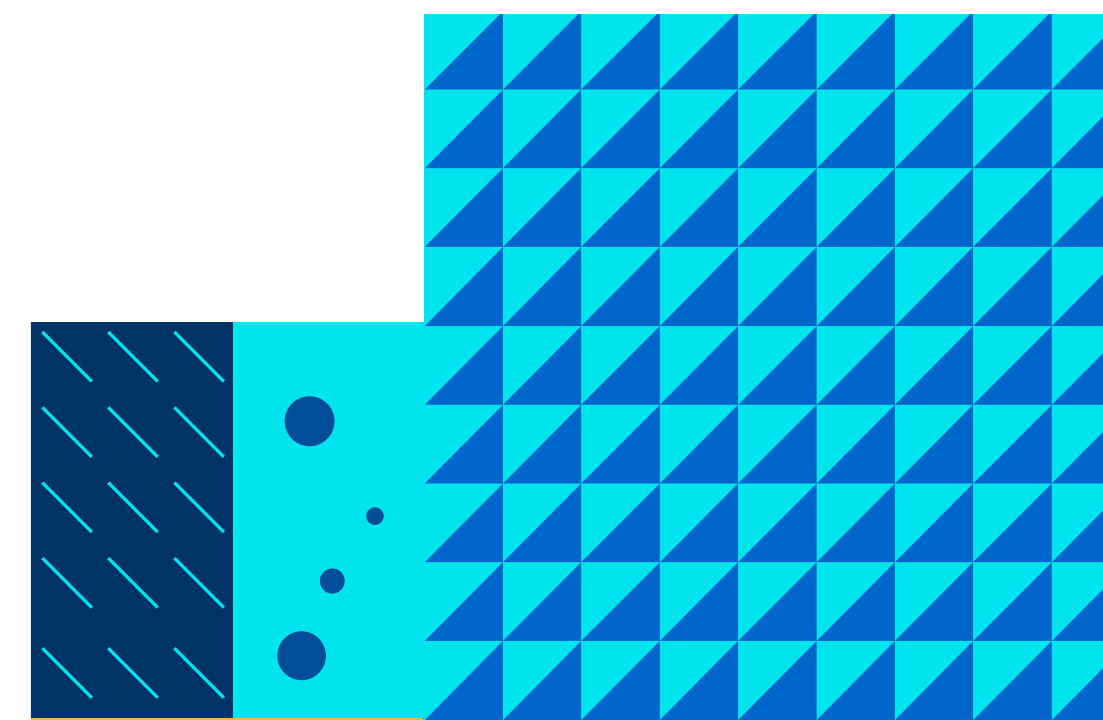
Quanto è importante ascoltare i pazienti



Quale ruolo della RWE nei nuovi dossier

Fase pre-lancio

- Epidemiologia (prevalenza, incidenza)
- Caratteristiche della patologia (fattori predittivi, test diagnostici e loro diffusione, ecc)
- Caratteristiche della popolazione target (eg età media, comorbidità, ecc)
- Livelli di diagnosi
- Standard di cura e mix terapeutici
- Bisogno clinico insoddisfatto
- Quality of Life (QoL), preferenze dei pazienti
- Percorsi Diagnostico Terapeutici Assistenziali
- Costi di terapia e costi sostenuti dai pazienti, costi della società



Quale ruolo della RWE nei nuovi dossier *Fase post-lancio*

- Efficacia e sicurezza del farmaco nella pratica clinica
- Traferibilità dei risultati degli studi clinici nella pratica
- Efficacia comparativa
- Popolazione realmente trattata
- Compliance e farmacoutilizzazione
- Aderenza alle linee guida
- Interazione con altri farmaci
- Riduzione dei costi e del consumo di risorse
- Percorsi Diagnostico Terapeutici Assistenziali

Conditional agreements for innovative therapies in Italy: the case of Pirfenidone

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Background

- In 2005, AIFA (Italian Drug Agency) implemented drug registries to ensure appropriate use of the treatment and enabling conditional agreements (i.e., risk-sharing) until the risk/benefit ratio of the drug is confirmed in clinical practice.
- Strong collaboration between AIFA, Clinicians, Hospital Pharmacists, Pharmacologists, Payers (Regional and Local) and pharmaceutical companies is needed through the Registries management (i.e., prescription, purchasing process, effectiveness evaluation).
- Registries permit to collect real-world data to re-assess the clinical value in clinical practice (i.e., effectiveness) enabling a value-based pricing approach.
- For all stakeholders, registries represent an opportunity to work together in the light of partnership and sustainability.
- As an example of implementation of conditional agreement based on AIFA registries, we report the re-regulation process of pirfenidone in the treatment of mild to moderate idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF).
- Pirfenidone had its first reimbursement authorization in 2013 with a risk-sharing agreement (Success Fee) and drug inclusion in the AIFA Registry.

Material and methods

- Web-based AIFA Registry is a Web-based tool, created by AIFA on a drug specific basis, allowing:
 - Clinicians to register patients ensuring the eligibility of the patient and his monitoring;
 - Hospital pharmacist to dispense the drug within NHS funds;
 - AIFA to collect data to evaluate drug effectiveness in real practice
 - Companies to manage innovative pricing schemes (i.e. cost-sharing, payment by results)
- Risk sharing agreement based upon CAPACITY trial study results was the result of the first negotiation in 2013.
 - Based on the agreement, patients presenting a FVC<10% decline at 6 month follow up (i.e., decline of 10 percentage calculated as delta from day 0 of therapy) were not allowed to continue the treatment with pirfenidone and initial 6 months were paid by the company.

Results

- Registry warranted pirfenidone the appropriate use in line with the eligibility criteria of clinical trials allowing higher adherence and persistence rates than EU values (80%/TA vs. 72%/EU and 79%/TA vs. 50%/EU, respectively).
- New Phase III RCT data^{1,2} and clinical practice³ data strengthening pirfenidone value were submitted for the re-regulation to reassess the cost-benefit profile:
 1. Data from ASCEND study shows:
 - Treatment with pirfenidone significantly reduced disease progression, as measured by changes in % predicted FVC (p<0.00001) (Fig. 1)
 - Changes in 6-minute walk distance (p=0.036)
 - Treatment with pirfenidone reduced all-cause mortality in a pre-specified pooled analyses at week 52 (p=0.011)
 2. Pre-specified pooled analysis of data from CAPACITY and ASCEND studies demonstrate that even patients experiencing ≥10% FVC decline in the first 6 months benefit from treatment continuation (Fig. 2)
 3. Data from a RWE⁴ cohort of patients confirmed effectiveness of pirfenidone:
 - Largest real life data cohort (n=197) of pirfenidone in IPF,
 - Includes 113 patients from Turin University Clinic
 - Endpoints: Analysis of change of FVC before and after start of treatment with pirfenidone (Fig. 3)
 - FVC decline before treatment: $-7.0 \pm 1.8\%$ ($-248,1 \pm 196,3$ ml per year)
 - FVC decline with Pirfenidone therapy: $+2,7 \pm 3,6\%$ ($+51,4 \pm 351,4$ ml per year) (p<0,0001)
 4. Data from AIFA registry effectiveness and tolerability were positively perceived during the re-regulation
 - Thanks to these evidences, the uncertainty around the benefit in clinical practice was overcome; AIFA agreed to withdraw the risk-sharing; the drug is still available in AIFA Registry to monitor the appropriateness of use. As a result:
 - Stopping rules were removed from the registry (Fig. 4)
 - Drug effectiveness continue to be collected through registry to consolidate information to define product value

Conclusions

When the risk/benefit ratio is not yet been sufficiently defined, this approach allows to reduce uncertainties and to re-assess health technologies in line with health policies. At present AIFA negotiated with Pharmaceutical companies more than 120 registries. It is expected that in the future there will be an increased use of data collected through AIFA Registries for reassessment of innovative therapies.

Fig. 1: Treatment with pirfenidone significantly reduced disease progression, as measured by changes FVC (p<0.00001)

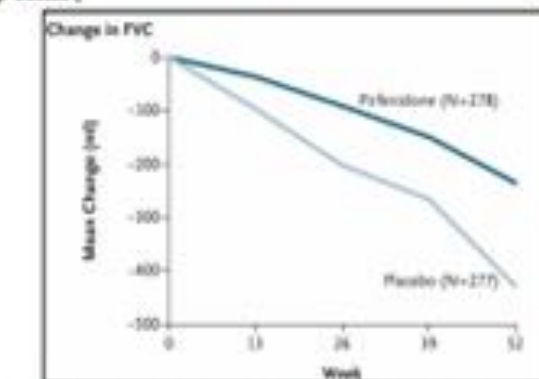


Fig. 2: Pooled Analysis shows Pirfenidone efficacy also in patients with a FVC<10% decline within 6 months

Analysis	Pirfenidone (N=423)	Placebo (N=424)	Difference
Proportion experiencing a ≥10% decline in months 1-6	4.9%	9.5%	P<0.001
Of those who experienced a ≥10% decline in months 1-6, proportion who died up to month 12	6.7%	28.9%	P=0.016

Fig. 3: Endpoints: Analysis of change of FVC before and after start of treatment with pirfenidone

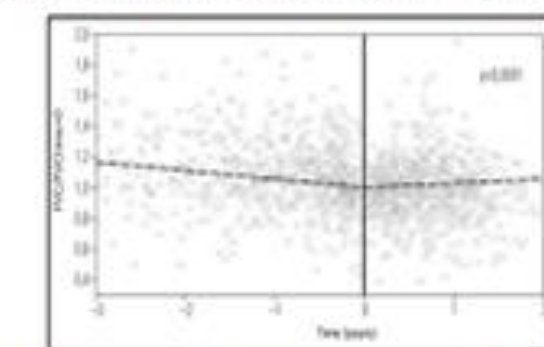


Fig. 4: Pirfenidone register was officially updated with stopping rules removal after Official Gazette publication (GU Serie Generale n.178 del 24-7-2015)

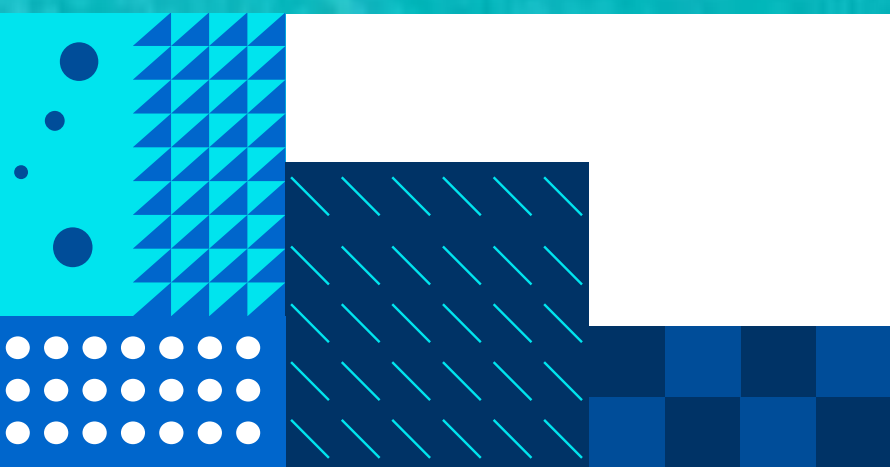
Until 14/08/2015	From 15/08/2015
age between 45 and 80 years	age between 45 and 80 years
FVC<50%*	FVC<50%*
DLco<20%*	DLco<20%*
SAAT > 1000*	SAAT > 1000*
Patient Follow Up at 6 months	
FVC Decline < 10%*	FVC Decline < 10%*
Patient can continue treatment	Patient can continue treatment
Drug is reimbursed at national level	Drug is reimbursed at national level
FVC Decline > 10%*	FVC Decline > 10%*
Patient cannot continue treatment	Patient can continue treatment
Drug is not reimbursed at national level	Drug is reimbursed at national level

Discussion

Data collected through AIFA registries supplemented with ASCEND data and RWE data allow both Agency and Company to re-assess pirfenidone value. Pre specified ASCEND pooled Analysis and Pooled data from registry allow to understand that FVC<10% decline within 6 months is not a direct proxy of drug effectiveness.



Avete delle domande o volete approfondire qualche argomento?



Grazie.

