



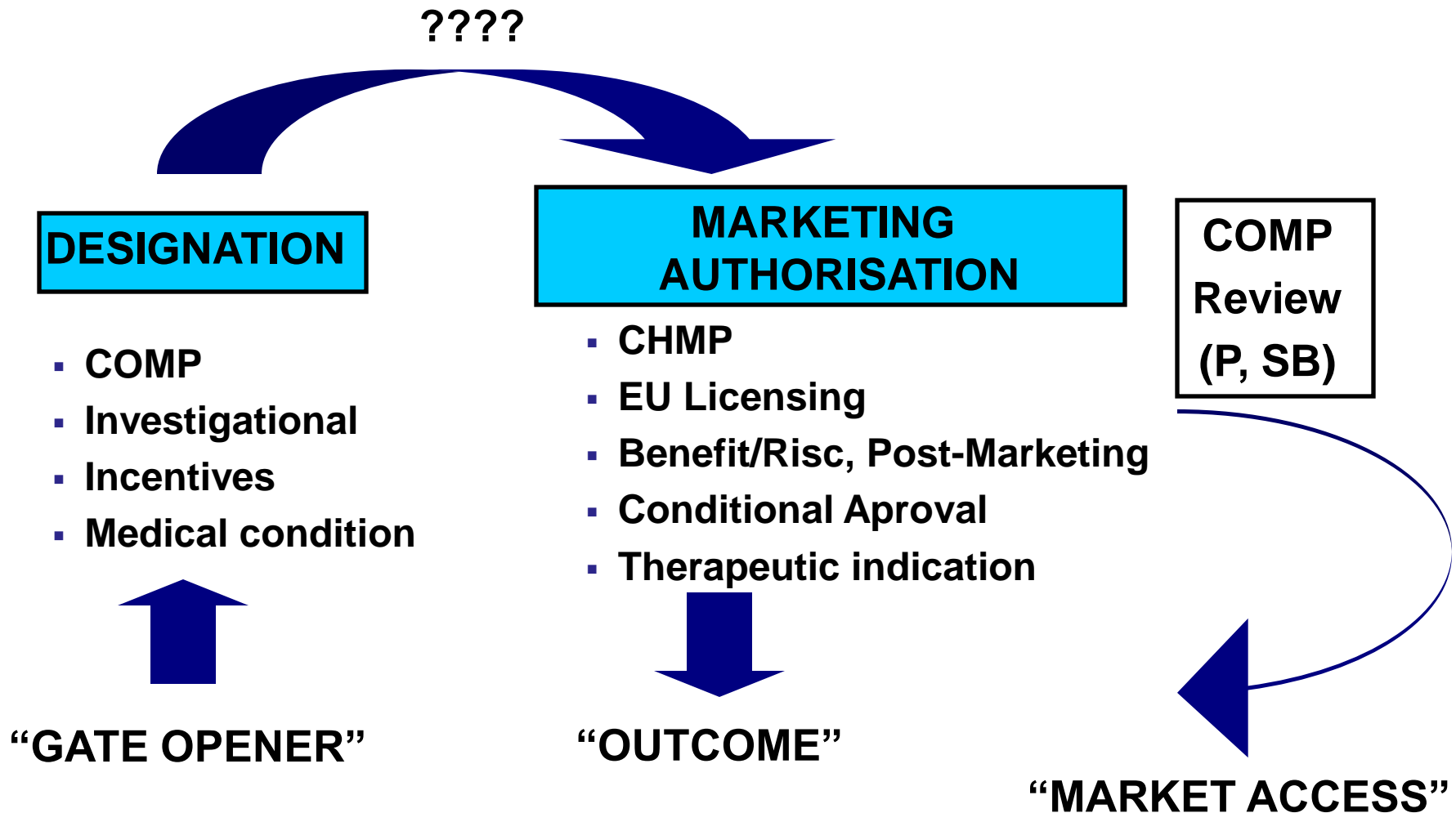
# REGULATORY BENEFITS OF EARLY DIALOGUE WITH PATIENTS – PROTOCOL ASSISTANCE

 Fundació **Doctor Robert**  
UAB

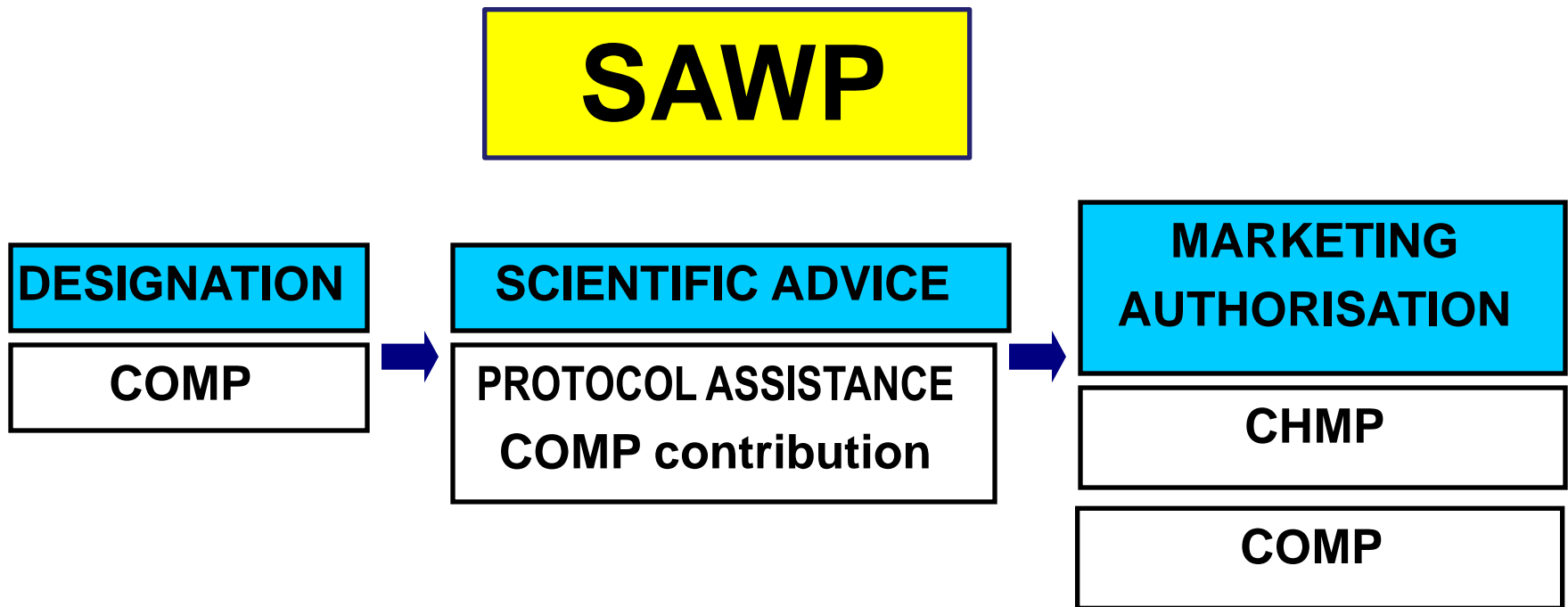
**JOSEP TORRENT-FARNELL**  
COMP and SAWP, EMA; London  
Management Board, Spanish Medicines Agency, Madrid  
Chair Catalan Commission for Access to Advance Therapies  
Autonomous University of Barcelona



# DESIGNATION – MARKETING AUTHORISATION



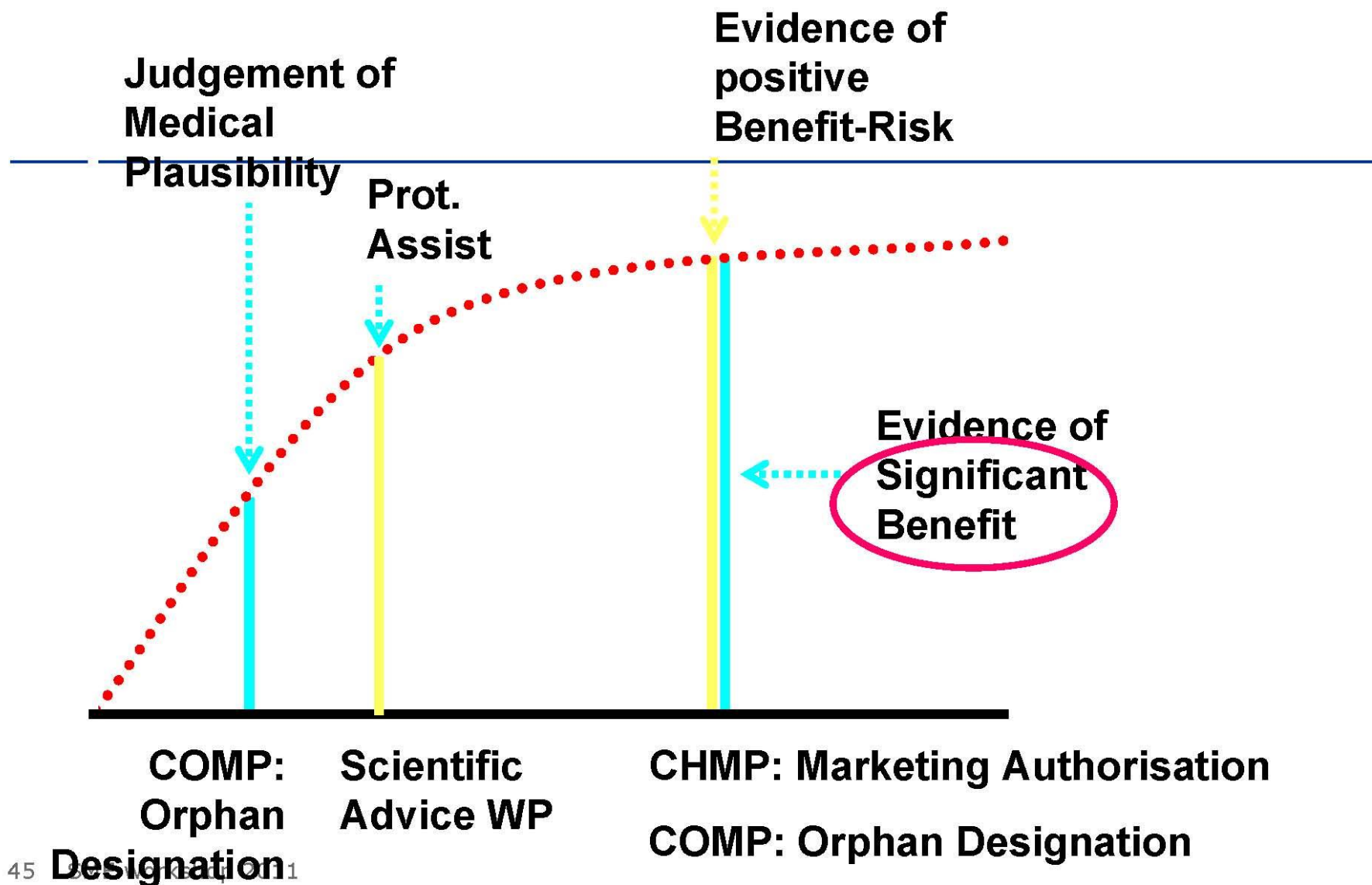
# BRIDGING DESIGNATION AND M.A.



# COMP and CHMP roles



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY



# SCIENTIFIC ADVICE / PROTOCOL ASSISTANCE

- Based on current Pharmaceutical Legislation
- EMA gives a Pan – European advice for centralised applications and orphan medicines
- National competent authorisation (Networking with EMA)

Is a “tool” that brings together assessors, experts including voiced-patients to give the best recommendations to sponsors in optimizing drug development to meet the standards for marketing authorization

**SAWP/EMA multidisciplinary , 90-day procedure  
(2 coordinators appointed, Oral Hearing)**

# WHY SCIENTIFIC ADVICE / P.A. IS NEEDED IN R.D.?

- Limited public awareness (“Invisible diseases”)
- Scarcity of Clinical Experts and Reference Centres
- Delays on Diagnosis (Genetic Testing)
- Small sized population
- Geographic dispersion
- Life-threatening /chronic debilitating conditions
- Heterogeneous conditions
- Difficult to stratify by stage/severity
- Limited available treatments

## Understanding the rarity paradigm

# WHY SCIENTIFIC ADVICE / P.A. IS NEEDED IN R.D.?

- Limited validated biomarkers and surrogate endpoints
- Limited predictive/validated preclinical models
- Ethical concerns on the use of placebo and vulnerable population (e.g. emerging therapies)
- Off-label use (mostly medicines for children)
- More support to health professionals/investigators
- Limited information to “care-givers”/ relatives
- Excessive bureaucratic/administrative barriers

**Participative role of patients to be increased**

# SCIENTIFIC ADVICE AND PROTOCOL ASSISTANCE

**SAWP  
PA**

**QUALITY QUESTIONS ON PRODUCT  
MANUFACTURING**

**PRE-CLINICAL QUESTIONS**

**CLINICAL QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE  
EFFICACY AND SAFETY**

**SIGNIFICANT BENEFIT  
(Therapeutic Added Valued)**

**HTA COLLABORATION  
(Health Technology Assessment)**

**STUDY  
PROTOCOLS**



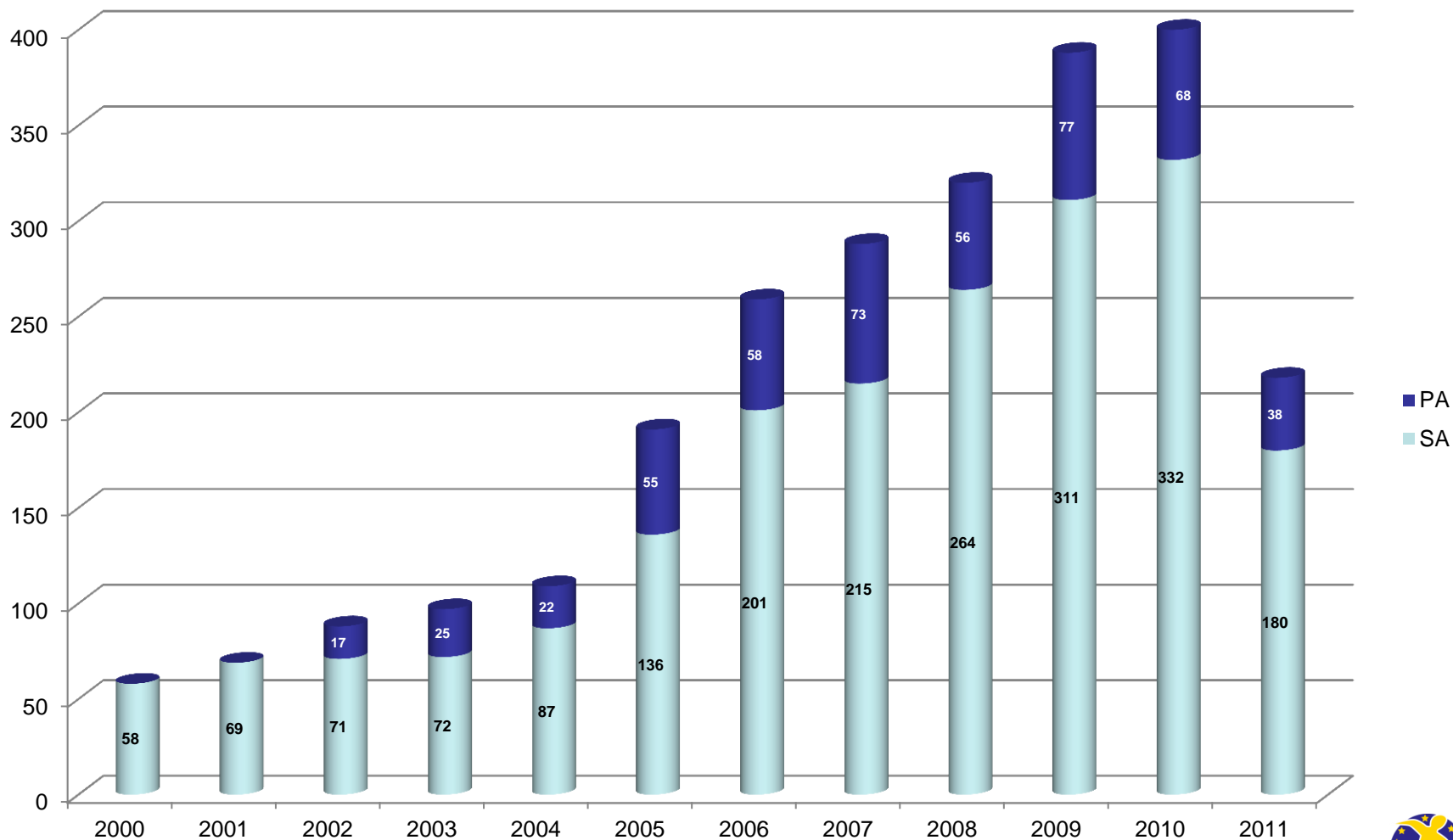
# CLINICAL QUESTIONS

- Methodological and study-design
- Selecting the appropriate end-points:
  - Hard /Soft end-points
  - Intermediate variables (subrogates)
  - Biomarkers for diagnostic, disease progression and therapeutic response
- Defining the target population: inclusion/ exclusion criteria
- Choosing the right comparator: placebo, standard of care and active treatment when available

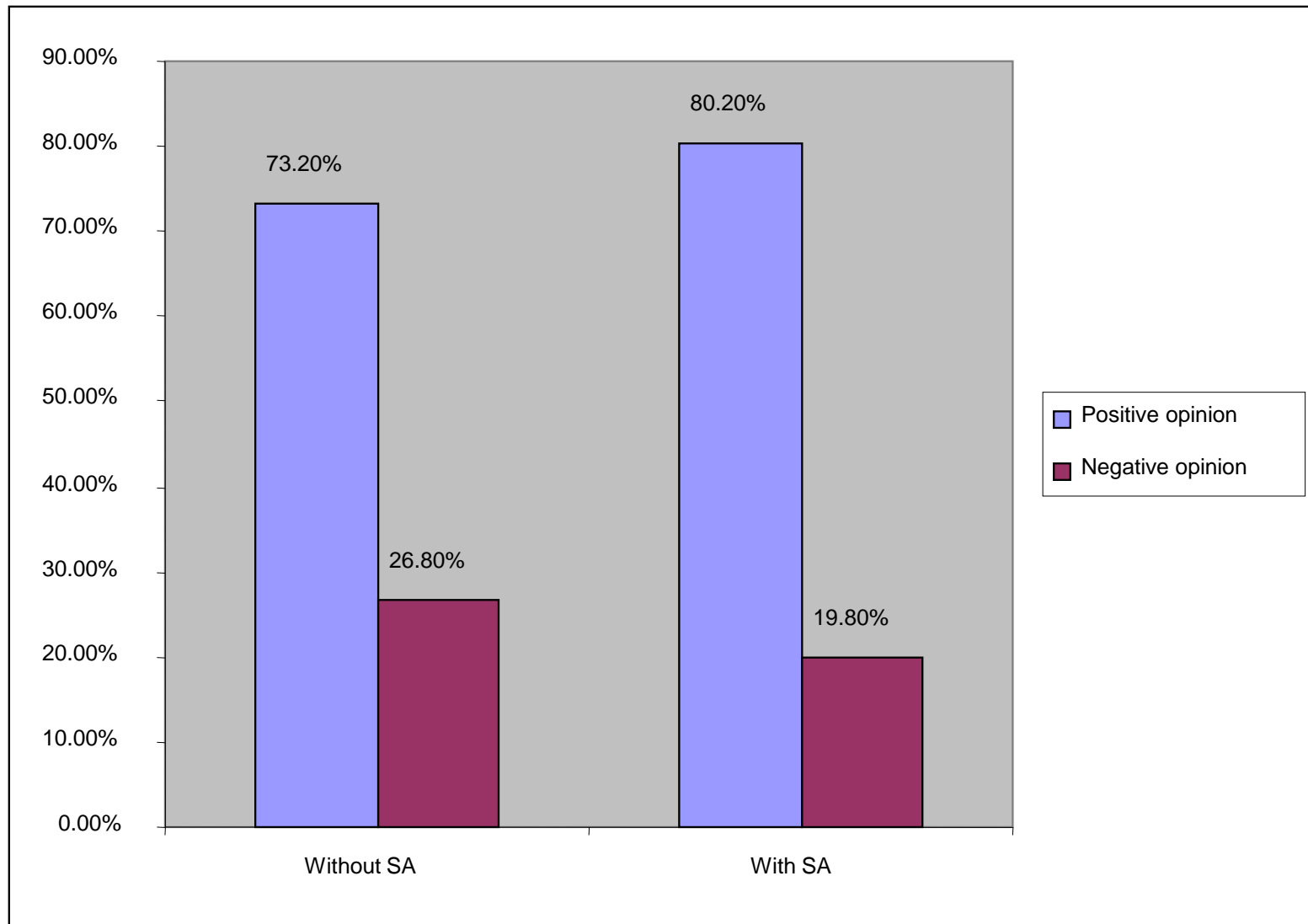
# CLINICAL QUESTIONS II

- Study duration, treatment modalities and possology
- Clinical relevance versus statistical significance
- Identifying, collecting and assessing risk potential
- Significant benefit (added-value) over existing therapies
- Logistics and managerial aspects of the trial
- Role of voiced-patients in following-up the study
- Ethical aspects: Informed consent, GCP compliance
- Study feasibility....

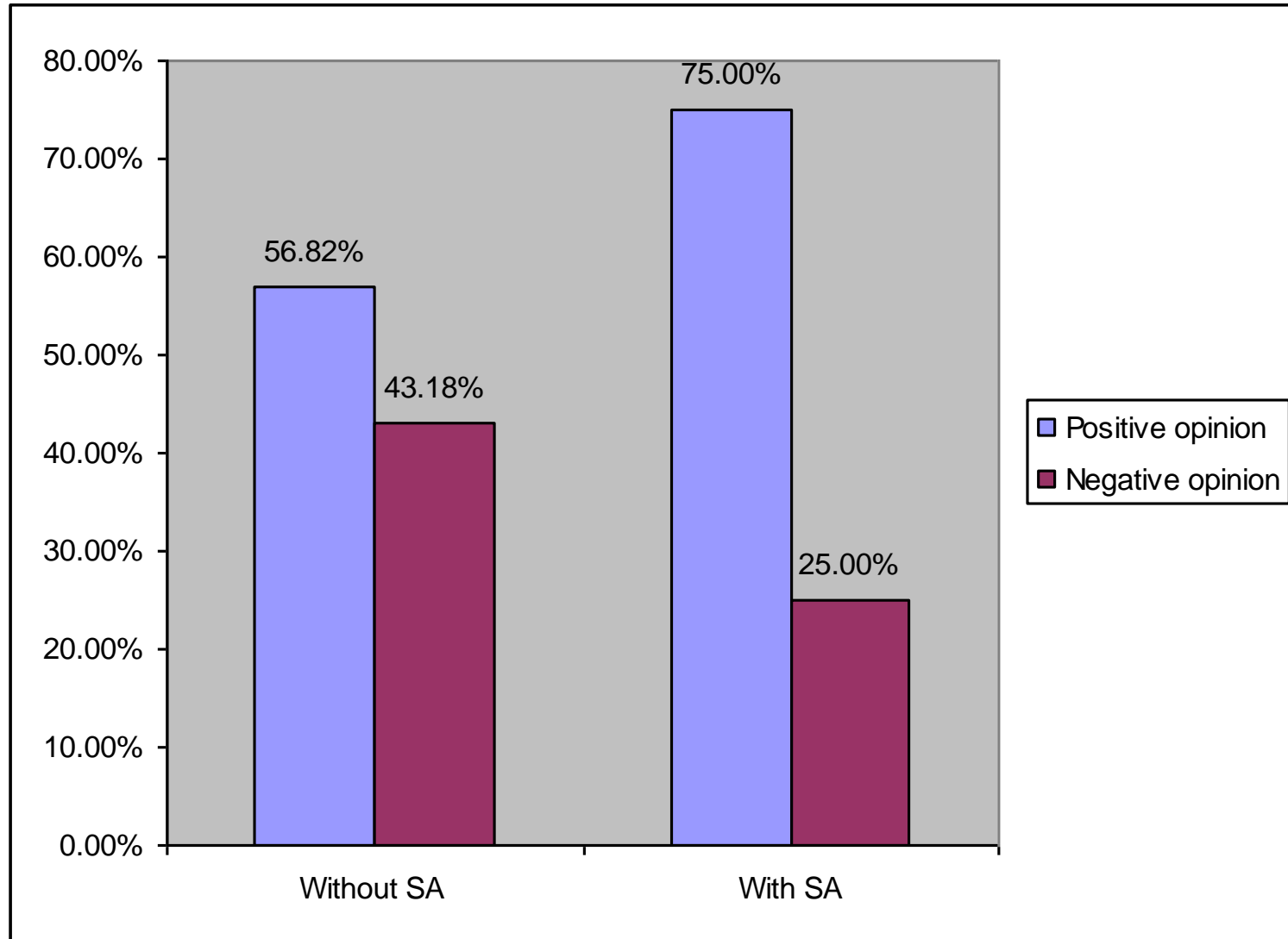
# NEW FRAMEWORK FOR SA& PA: the weight of success



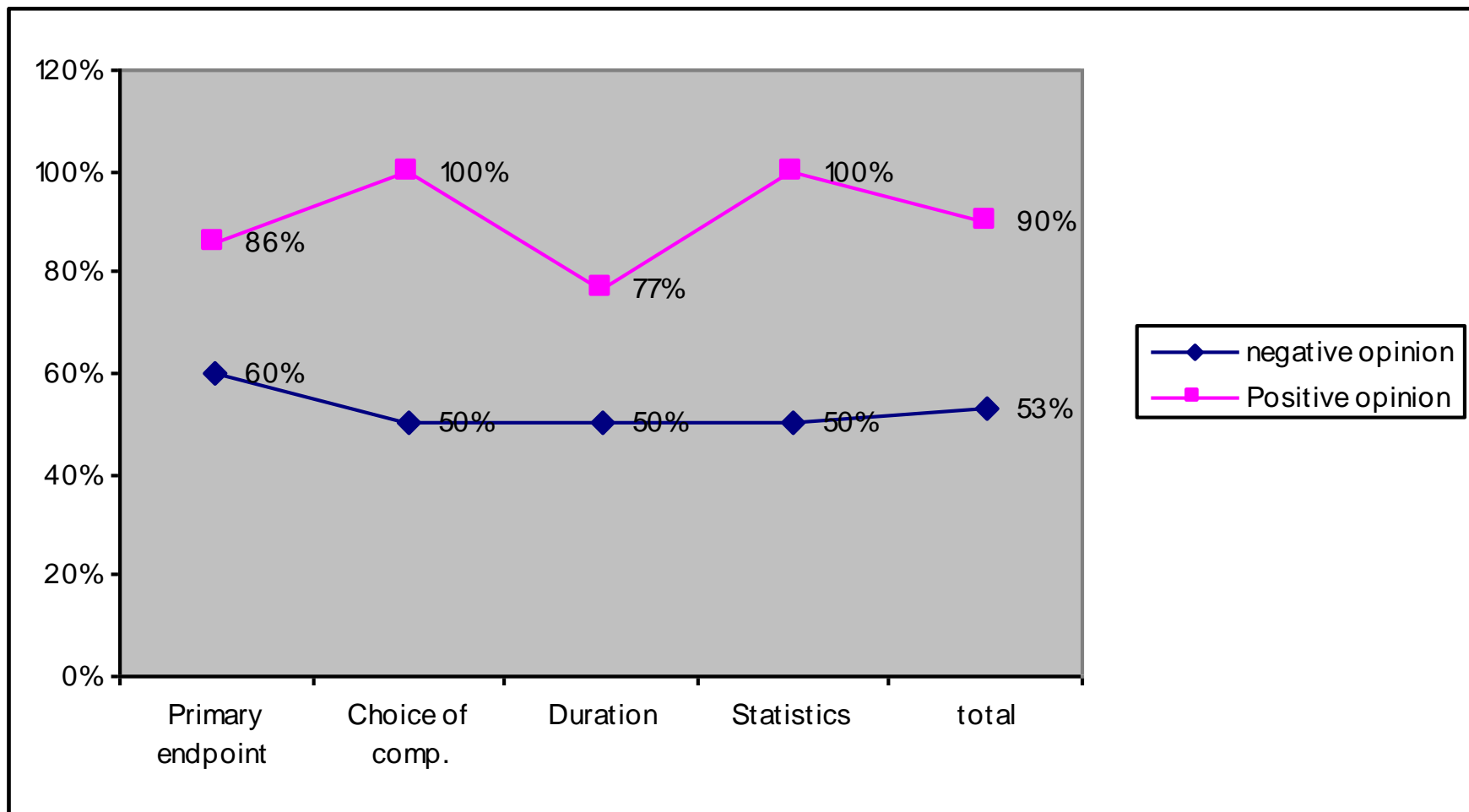
# IMPACT OF PRIOR SCIENTIFIC ADVICE IN ALL MAA WITH AN OUTCOME



# IMPACT OF PRIOR SCIENTIFIC ADVICE ON ORPHAN MAA



# ADHERENCE TO SCIENTIFIC ADVICE IN MAA WITH POSITIVE / NEGATIVE OUTCOME



# Patients' Organisations involvement

- **According to EMA:**

- 2008: patient representatives in 8/56 PA procedures (14%)
- 2009: 13/77 (17%)
- 2010: 18/62 (29%)
- 2011: 5/33 (15%) (to date)

**Patient representative expert feedback highly regarded  
Eurordis support and contribution to finding patient  
representatives commendable!**

# A PATIENT-CENTERED DIALOGUE – COMMUNICATION AMONG RELEVANT PARTNERS



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY  
SCIENCE · MEDICINES · HEALTH



**Patient**

