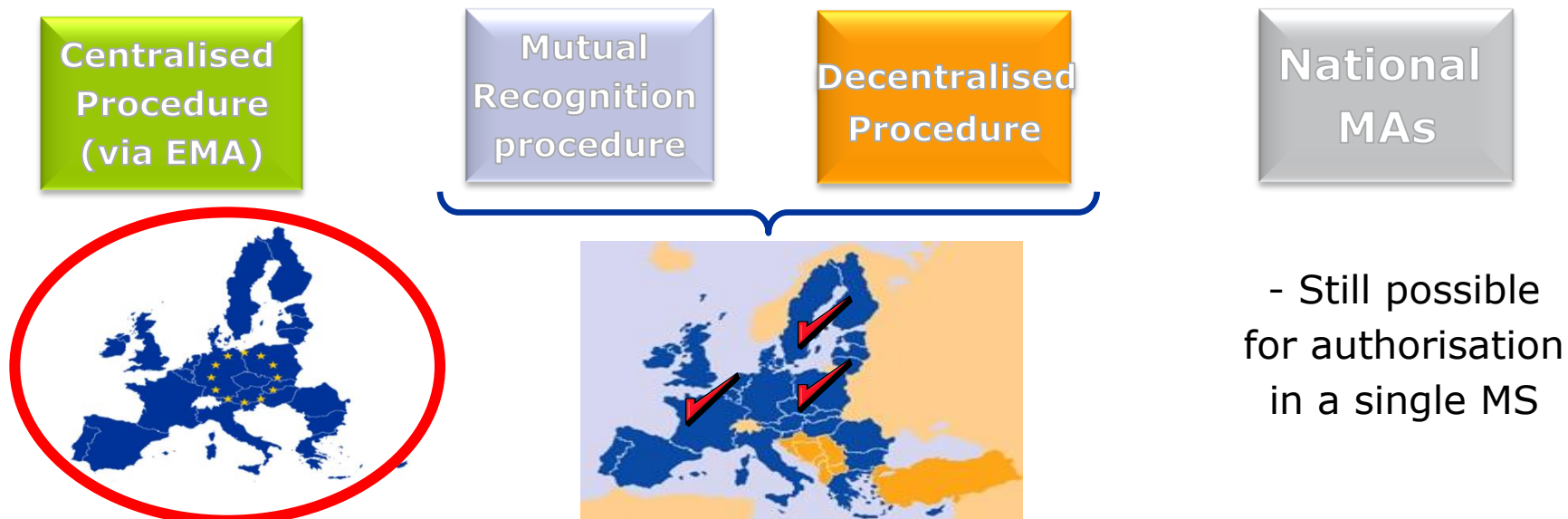


Looking back to the way(s) taken by EU....

Tomas Salmonson, PhD

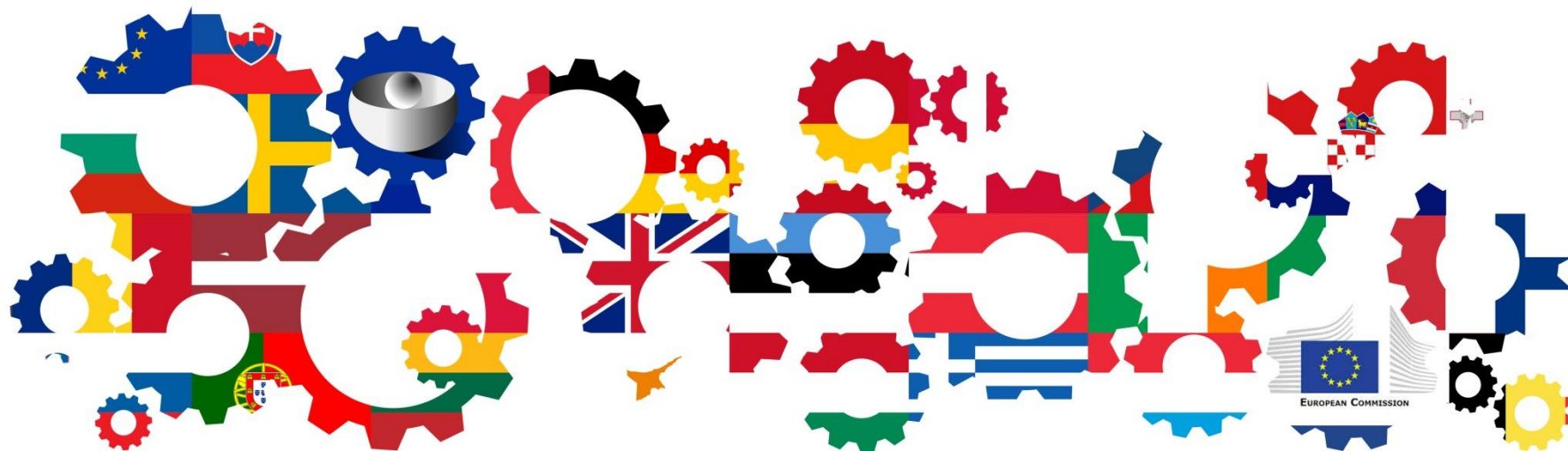
Former chair, CHMP, EMA

Post Nov 2005 Three European Systems





The European medicines regulatory network



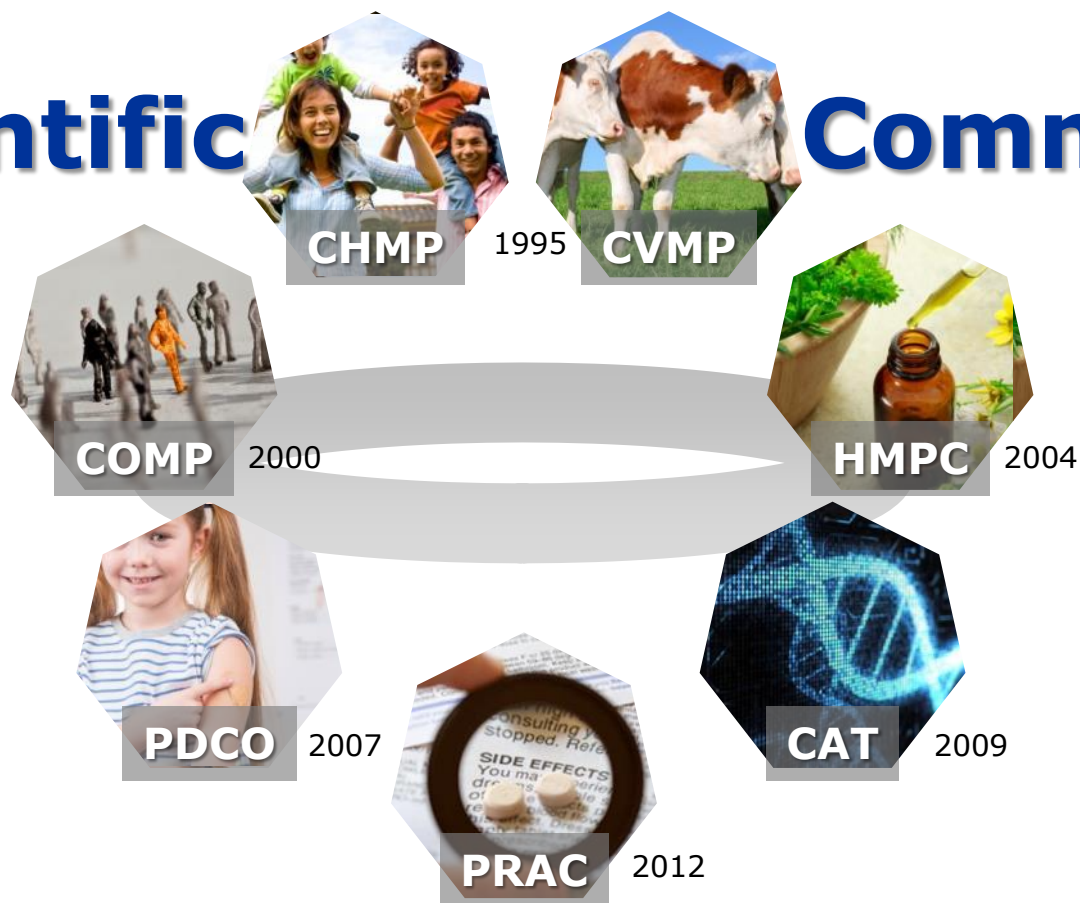
~ 50 national regulatory authorities

European Commission

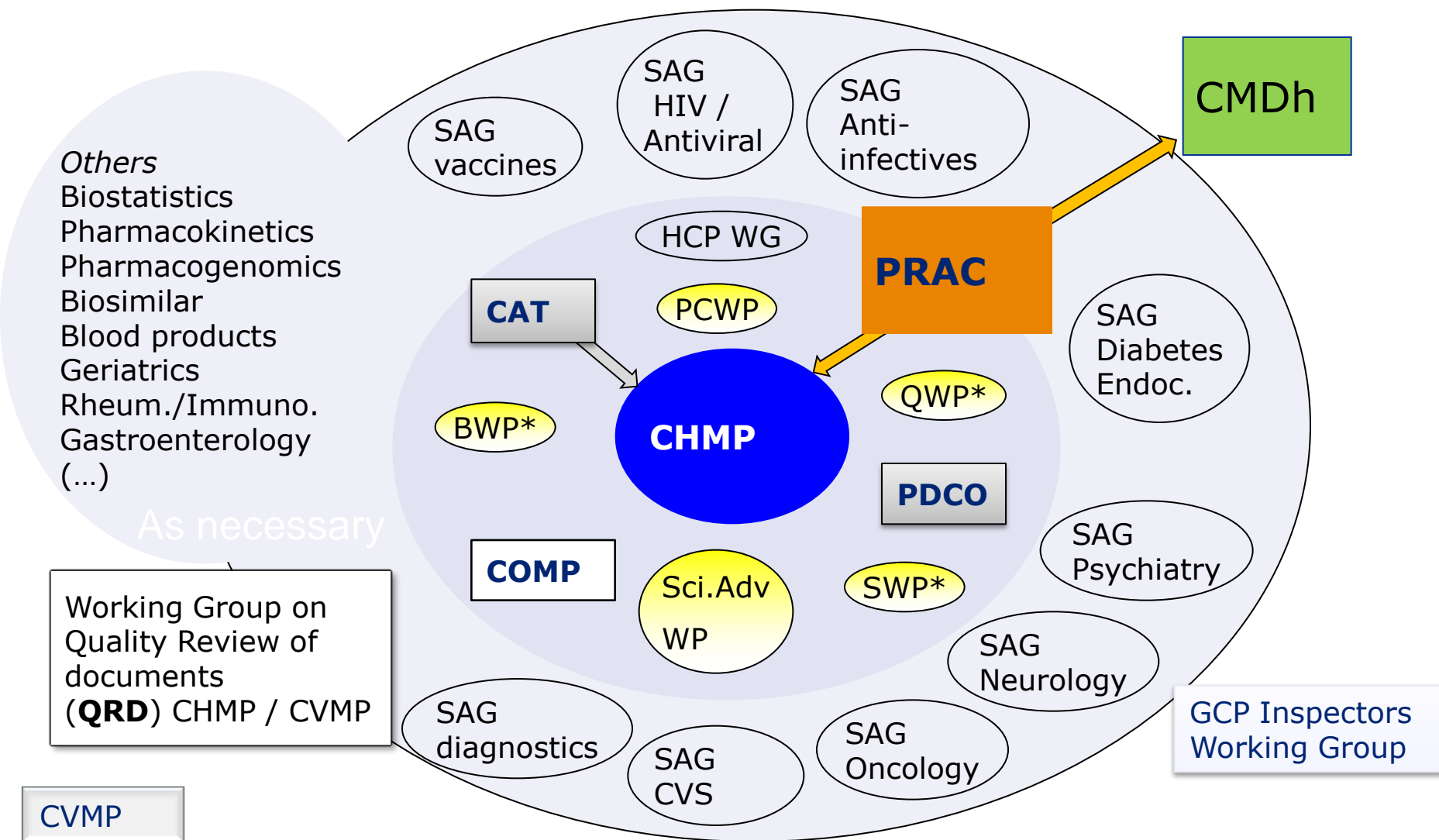
European Medicines Agency



7 Scientific Committees



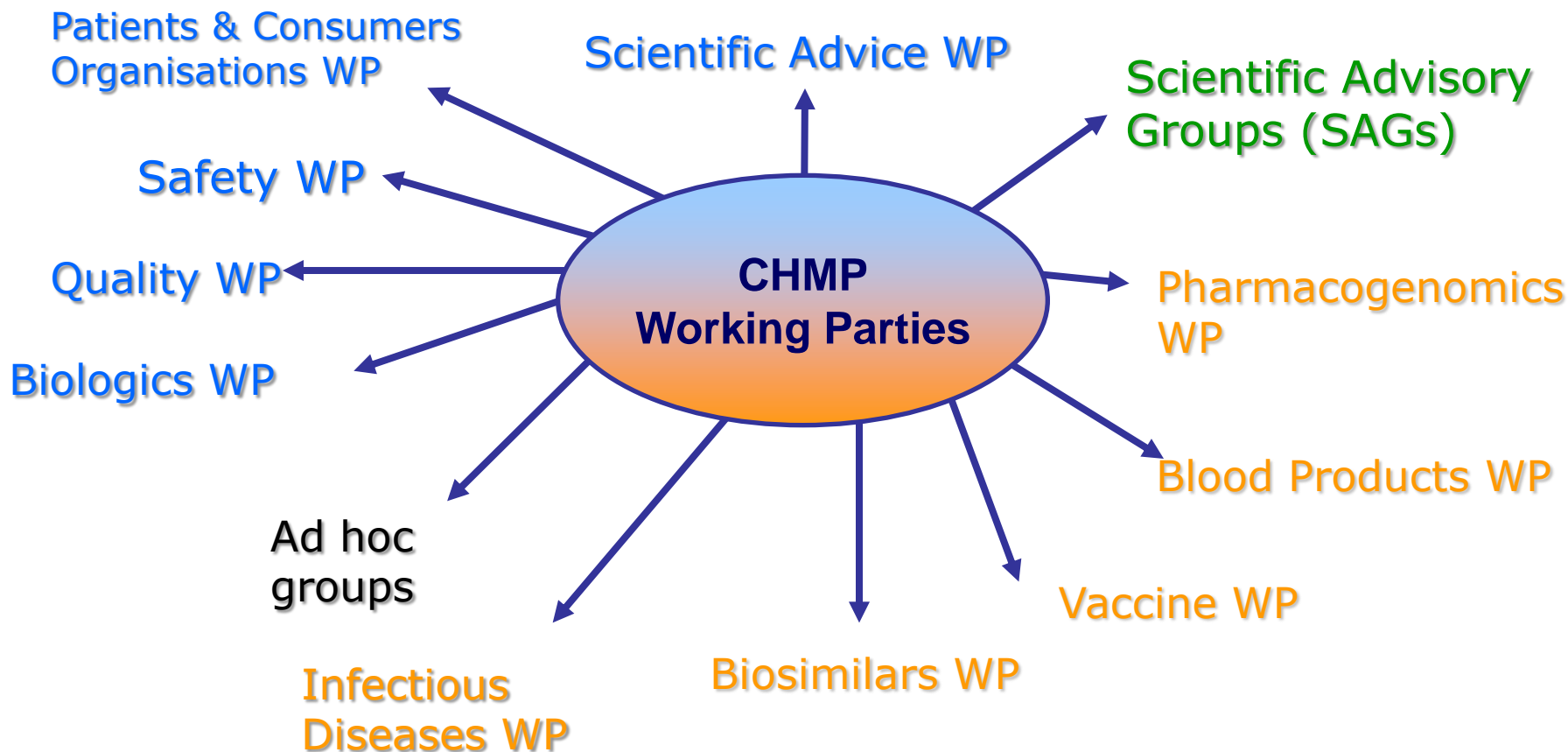
Working Parties and other Groups



* 1 / MS representation

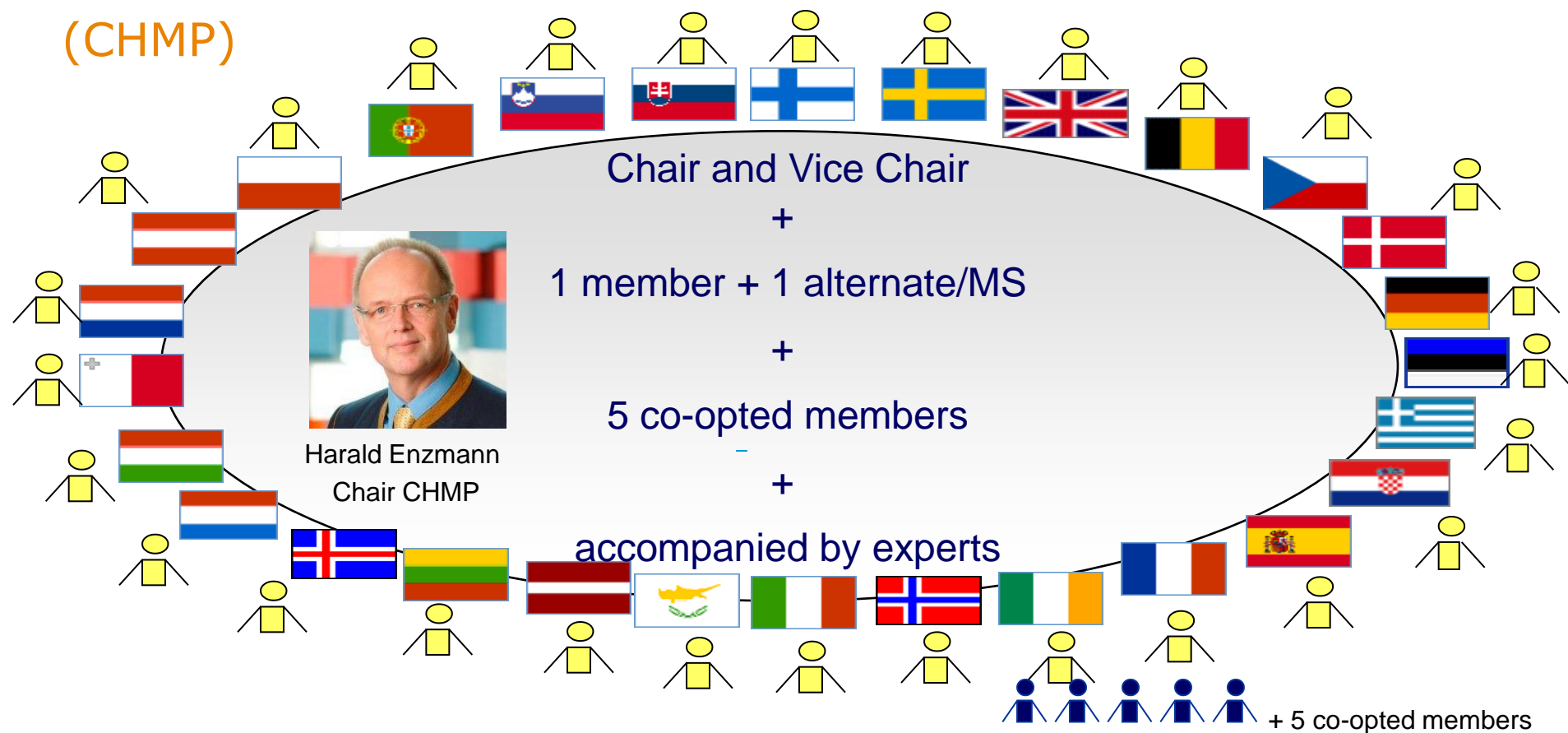


CHMP Working Parties and Expert Groups



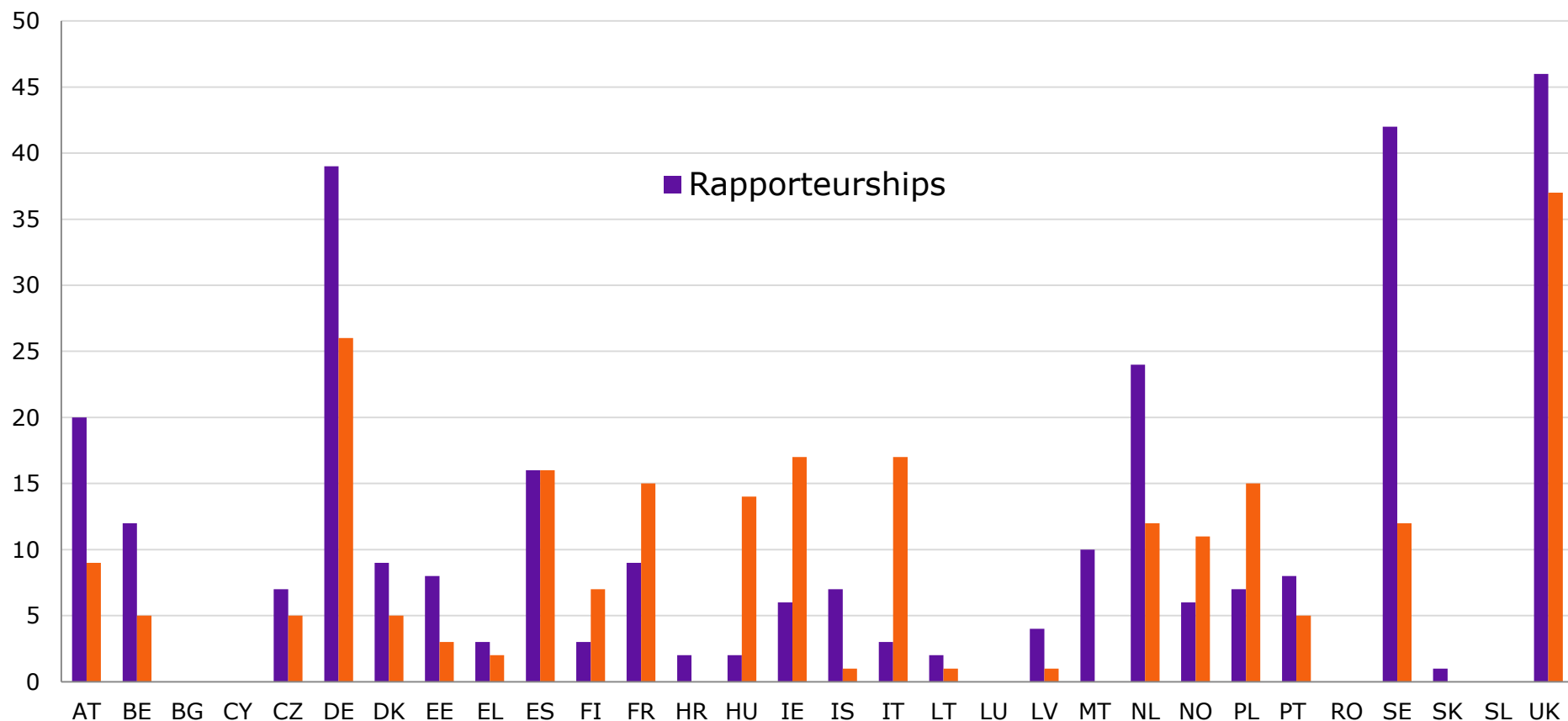


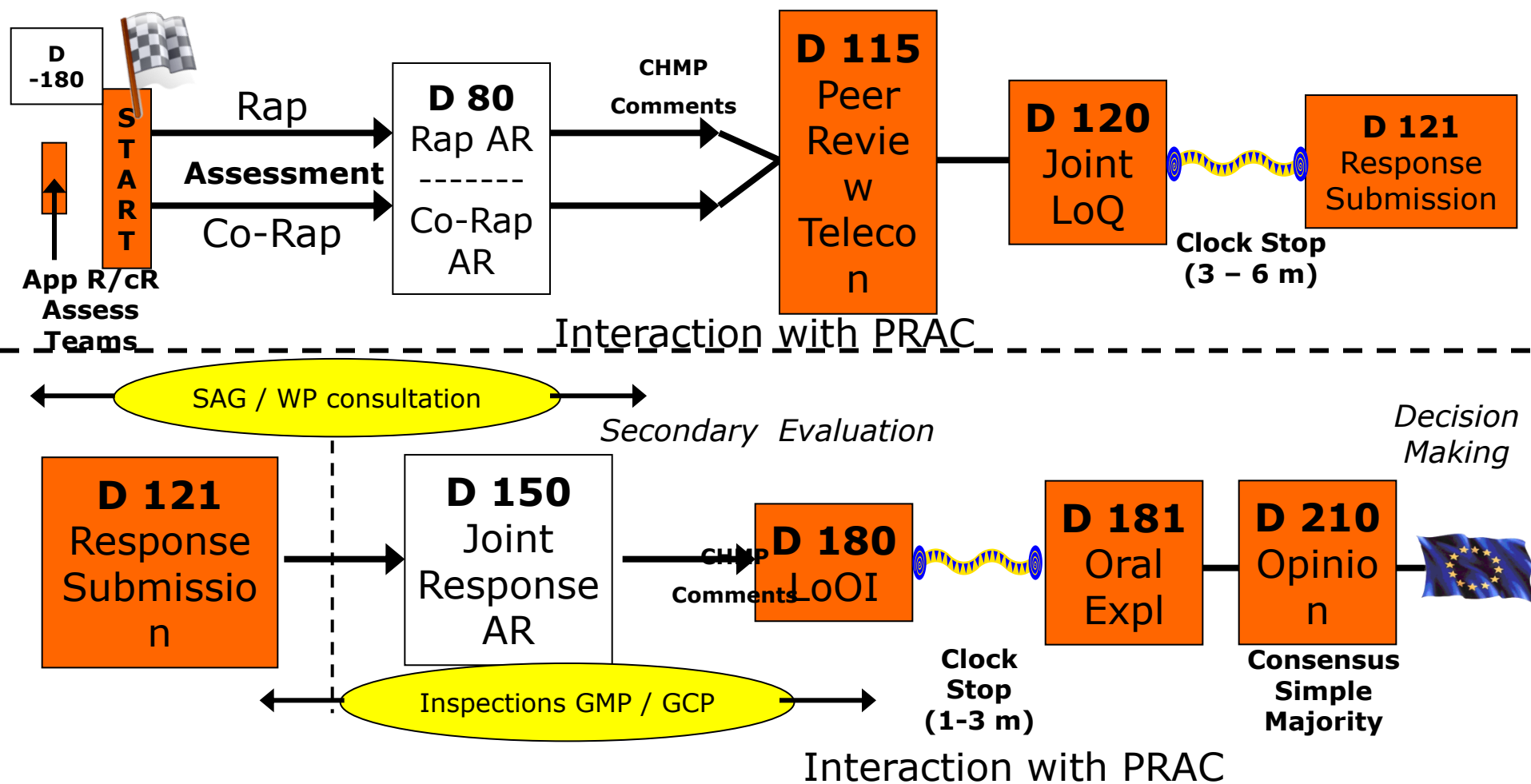
Committee for Human Medicinal Products (CHMP)





Rapporteurships 01/2015 – 02/2017







CHMP Voting Rules

33 members eligible
to vote
(28 MS/NCAs +
5 co-opted)



Norway and Iceland
recorded separately

Quorum = **21**



Abstention!



Voting

Simple Majority: 17 to sustain a positive or negative opinion



No pre-determined MS position CHMP capacity scientific member,
hence vote personal / individual

CHALLENGES FACING REGULATORS TODAY....

- New drugs are often considered expensive
 - Hep C – scientific success, public health...
 - Expensive drug development. Why? GCP?
 - Combinations
 - Due to cost, drugs are often used in a more restricted population than the entire indication
- Involvement of “health care providers”
- Who provides information to patients and prescriber today? Dr GOOGLE? YouTube?
- Involvement of patients

INVOLVEMENT OF PATIENTS...

(NOT AN EASY STORY...)

- Why?
 - Transparency?
 - PROs (Patient reported outcomes)
 - Input in decision making?
 - Quality Assurance of information?
- How?
 - Members of Committees?
- Conflict of Interests?

TODAY....

- Regulators are part of a health care system
 - Different regulatory agencies have different tasks.
 - Links to HTA/Payers and other stakeholders
- Drug development is global, information is available to everyone.
- Regulatory output: an approval with a SmPC (including an indication) is not enough. The package leaflet is....EPARs!!!
- Structured B/R section in the CHMP Assessment report.
- Uncertainties are more clearly identified and recognizes today.

Benefit-Risk structure – a part of transparency

5.1 Therapeutic context

5.1.1 Disease or condition

5.1.2 Available therapies and unmet medical need

5.1.3 Main clinical studies

5.2 Favourable effects

5.3 Uncertainties/limitations of favourable effects

5.4 Unfavourable effects

5.5 Uncertainties/limitations of unfavourable effects

5.6 Effects Table

5.7 Benefit-risk assessment and discussion

5.7.1 Importance of favourable and unfavourable effects

5.7.2 Balance of benefits and risk

5.7.3 Additional considerations

ALL THIS IS GOOD BUT.....

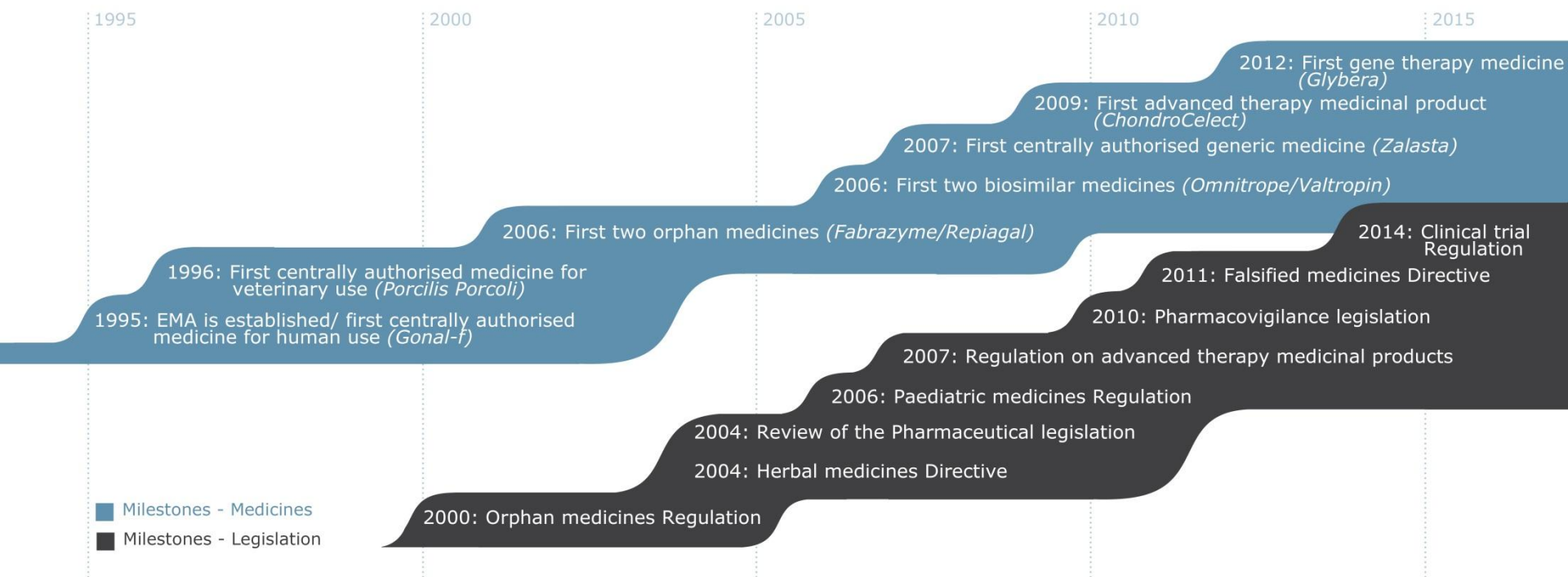
THE SITUATION TODAY.....

- Drug development – a recognized joint venture ("private-public partnership")!
- Science continues to deliver new drugs
 - ATMPs, biologics, small molecules
 - Combinations of drugs
 - Disease modifying/cure rather than symptomatic relief
- Many (!) new drugs fall within the scope of the Orphan legislation
- Some drugs are (initially) approved with narrow indications ...
- The post-approval development is more and more important
 - Conditional, "Annex II" conditions
 - How well is the PIP working?



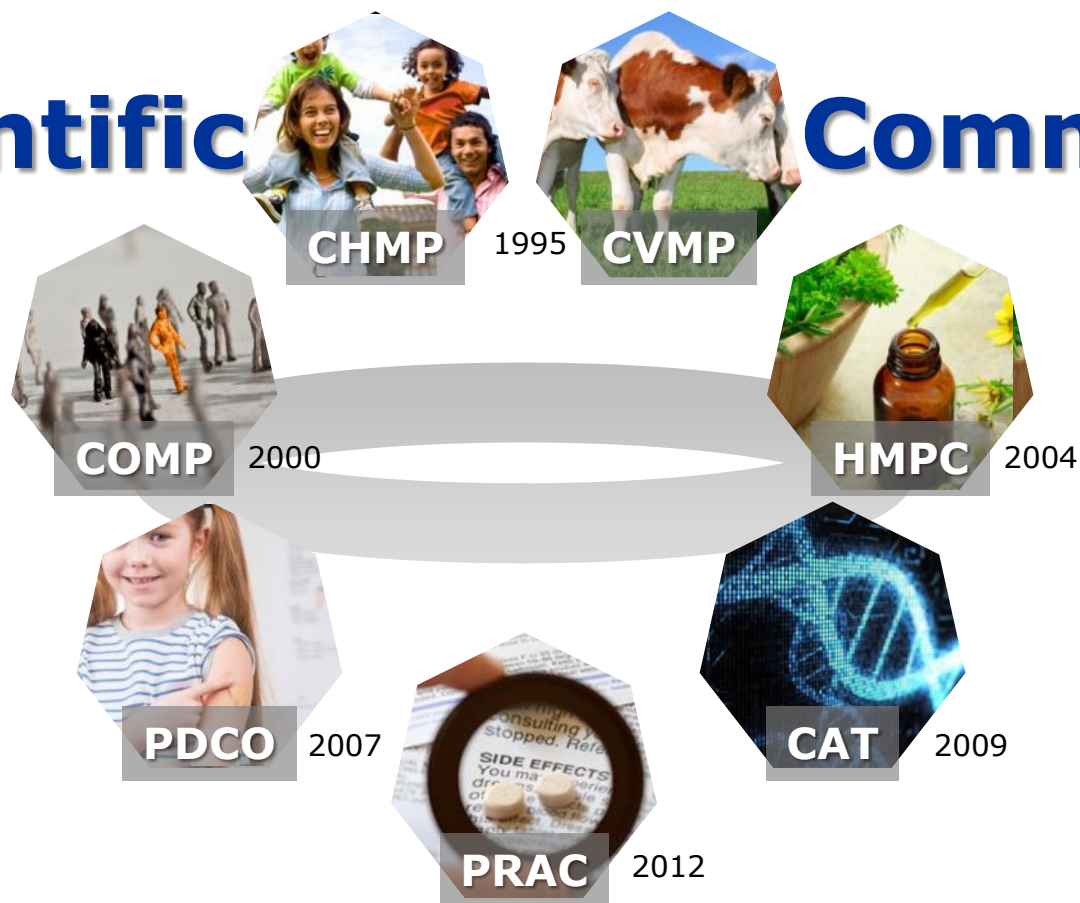
20 years of EMA

20 years of EMA





7 Scientific Committees



CONCLUSIONS.....(FROM THE EU EXPERIENCE)

- MS responsible for scientific assessments
 - Joint scientific standards (Scientific advice, guidelines (EU and ICH)
 - Topic specific "Working parties"
 - Benefit-Risk structure – transparency
 - Two assessment reports
- All MS taking part in the decision-making process
- Patchwork of legislations.....need to update:
 - Orphan including COMP?
 - Pediatrics including PDCO?
 - Conditional Marketing Approvals?
 - Advance therapies?
- Challenge the value of other regulatory tools such as:
 - Accelerated timetable
 - "PRIME"
 - Content of PIP:s
 - etc

?Questions?