

The quantity and quality of evidence supporting European marketing authorisation of orphan drugs: Comparison of rare oncology versus rare disease

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Background

The quality and quantity of evidence for orphan drugs is often variable for rare disease and rare oncology and poses challenges for rigorous assessment.

Objective

To evaluate evidence for orphan drugs supporting European marketing authorisation (EMA) for rare disease and rare oncology.

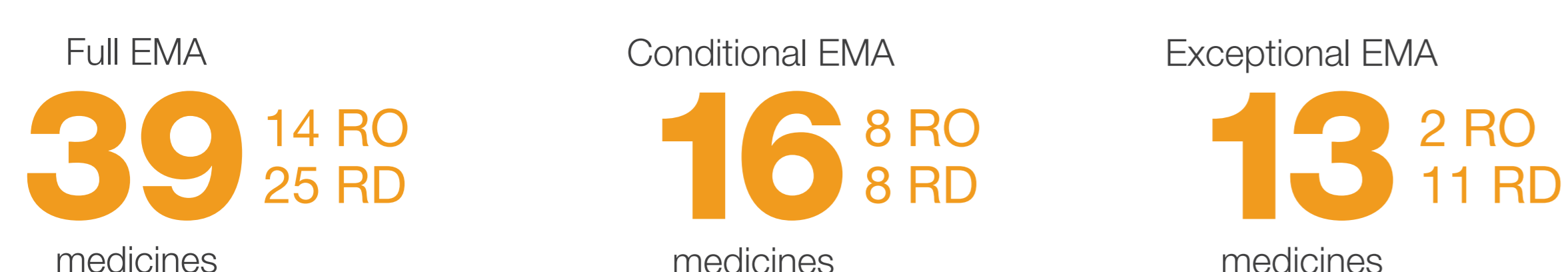
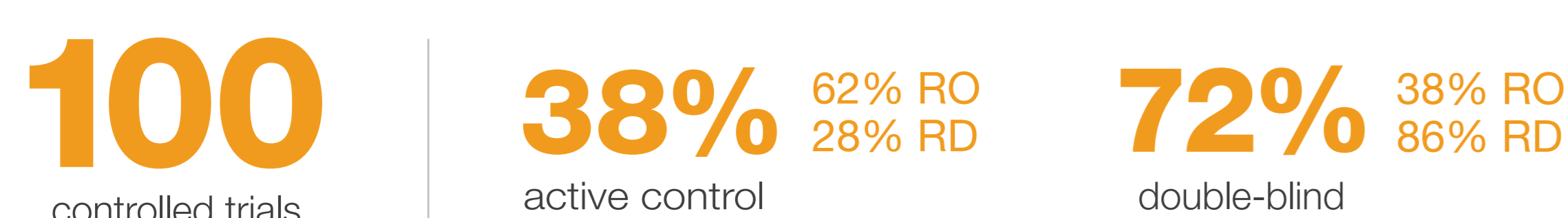
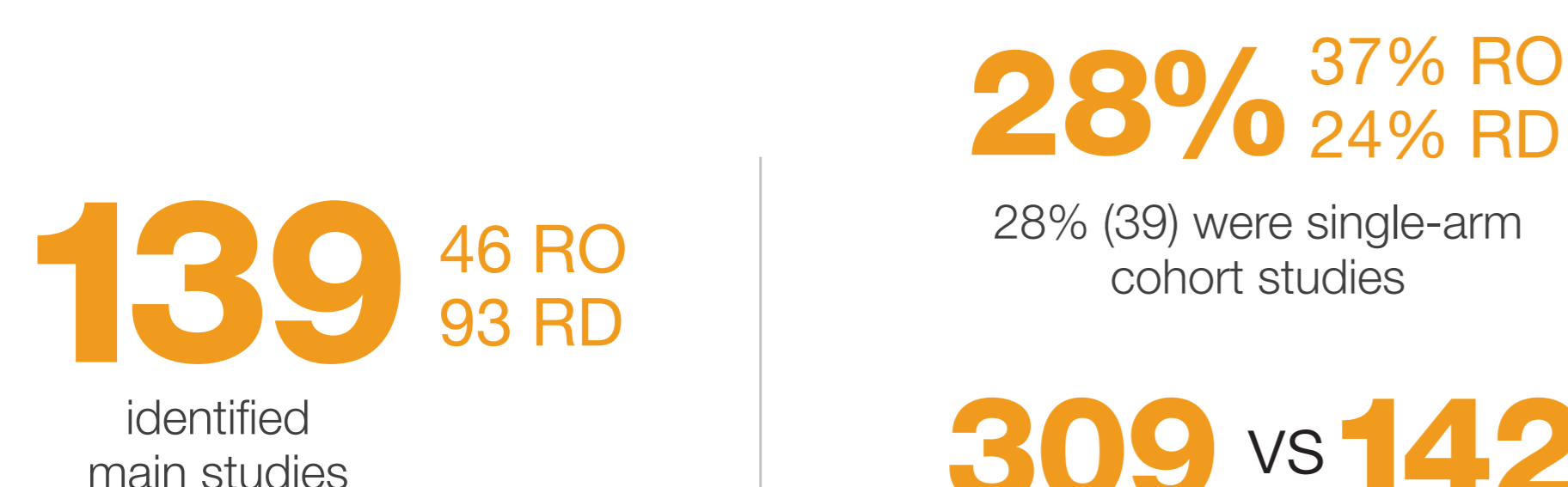
Methods

Comprehensive review of orphan drugs with EMA on the community register of orphan medicinal products up to June 1, 2018.

Results



Only nine indications achieved paediatric extension of market exclusivity.



Commitment to a registry specified



Conclusions

Although orphan drug (OD) development is challenging, incentives have enabled a diversity to achieve EMA, typically from manufacturers of a single OD with a single indication. Rare oncology (RO) approval is frequently supported by a single, large, pivotal RCT often open-labelled with active control. In contrast, rare disease (RD) have multiple, smaller studies often double-blinded with placebo. Conditional EMA is more common for RO whereas exceptional EMA is more common for RD. Conditional EMA often occurred for RO with ongoing phase-three pivotal studies. In the absence of ongoing studies for RD, exceptional EMA was often granted with the requirement to establish a registry. This review demonstrates a flexible, diverse approach to the evidence and regulatory approval of ODs, with stark differences between RO and RD. Subsequent assessment of the evidence for access should adopt a bespoke approach with a framework beyond standard quality criteria.

Table 1: Data extraction for orphan drugs on the community register

up to June 1, 2018

| | All | | | Rare Oncology | | | Rare Disease | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------|---------|---------------|------|---------|--------------|------|---------|
| | n | N | % | n | N | % | n | N | % |
| Orphan Indications | 121 | | | 44 | 121 | 36.4% | 77 | 121 | 63.6% |
| Paediatric Extension | 9 | 121 | 7.4% | 1 | 44 | 2.3% | 8 | 77 | 10.4% |
| Orphan Medicines | 102 | 121 | 1.19% | 36 | 44 | 1.22% | 66 | 77 | 1.17% |
| Manufacturers | 59 | 102 | 1.73% | 21 | 36 | 1.71% | 48 | 66 | 1.38% |
| PASS Requirement | 36 | 102 | 35.3% | 13 | 36 | 36.1% | 23 | 66 | 34.8% |
| Conditional MA | 16 | 102 | 15.7% | 8 | 36 | 22.2% | 8 | 66 | 12.1% |
| Exceptional MA | 13 | 102 | 12.7% | 2 | 36 | 5.6% | 11 | 66 | 16.7% |
| Conditions for Safe and Effective Use | 11 | 102 | 10.8% | 4 | 36 | 11.1% | 7 | 66 | 10.6% |
| Registry Commitment | 23 | 102 | 22.5% | 2 | 36 | 5.6% | 21 | 66 | 31.8% |
| Trials | 139 | 121 | 115% | 46 | 44 | 105% | 93 | 77 | 121% |
| Randomised Controlled | 100 | 139 | 71.9% | 29 | 46 | 63.0% | 71 | 93 | 76.3% |
| Double Blind | 72 | 100 | 72.0% | 11 | 29 | 37.9% | 61 | 71 | 85.9% |
| Placebo Controlled | 66 | 100 | 66.0% | 13 | 29 | 44.8% | 53 | 71 | 74.6% |
| Active Controlled | 38 | 100 | 38.0% | 18 | 29 | 62.1% | 20 | 71 | 28.2% |
| Cohort | 39 | 139 | 28.1% | 17 | 46 | 37.0% | 22 | 93 | 23.7% |
| Dose Comparison | 7 | 139 | 5.0% | 1 | 46 | 2.2% | 6 | 93 | 6.5% |
| Crossover | 3 | 139 | 2.2% | 0 | 46 | 0.0% | 3 | 93 | 3.2% |
| Parallel RCT | 90 | 139 | 64.7% | 28 | 46 | 60.9% | 62 | 93 | 66.7% |
| Open Label RCT | 22 | 90 | 24.4% | 17 | 28 | 60.7% | 5 | 62 | 8.1% |
| Parallel DB RCT | 68 | 90 | 75.6% | 11 | 28 | 39.3% | 57 | 62 | 91.9% |
| Parallel DB PC RCT | 60 | 68 | 88.2% | 10 | 11 | 90.9% | 50 | 57 | 87.7% |
| Parallel DB AC RCT | 6 | 68 | 8.8% | 1 | 11 | 9.1% | 5 | 57 | 8.8% |
| Parallel DB PC + AC RCT | 2 | 68 | 2.9% | 0 | 11 | 0.0% | 2 | 57 | 3.5% |
| Sample Size | | | | | | | | | |
| | Low | High | Average | Low | High | Average | Low | High | Average |
| | 9 | 792 | 197 | 32 | 792 | 309 | 9 | 742 | 142 |

PASS = Post authorisation surveillance study; MA = Marketing authorisation; DB = Double blind; PC = Placebo controlled; AC = Active controlled

Figure 1: Proportion of cohort versus randomised trials

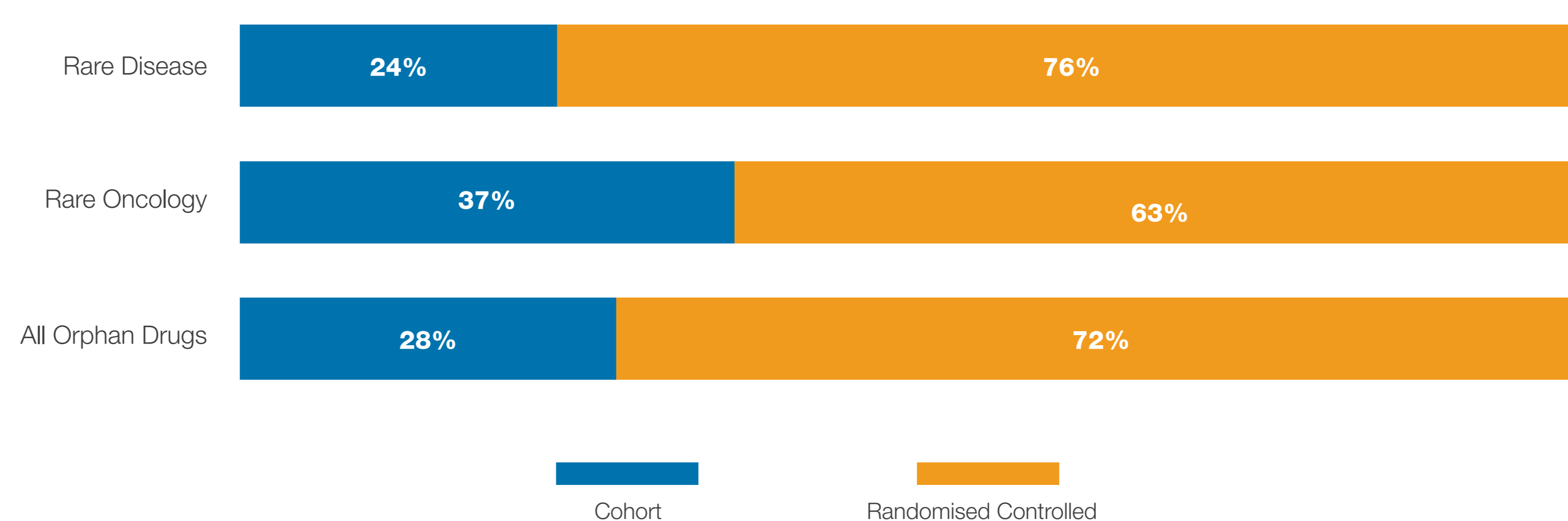
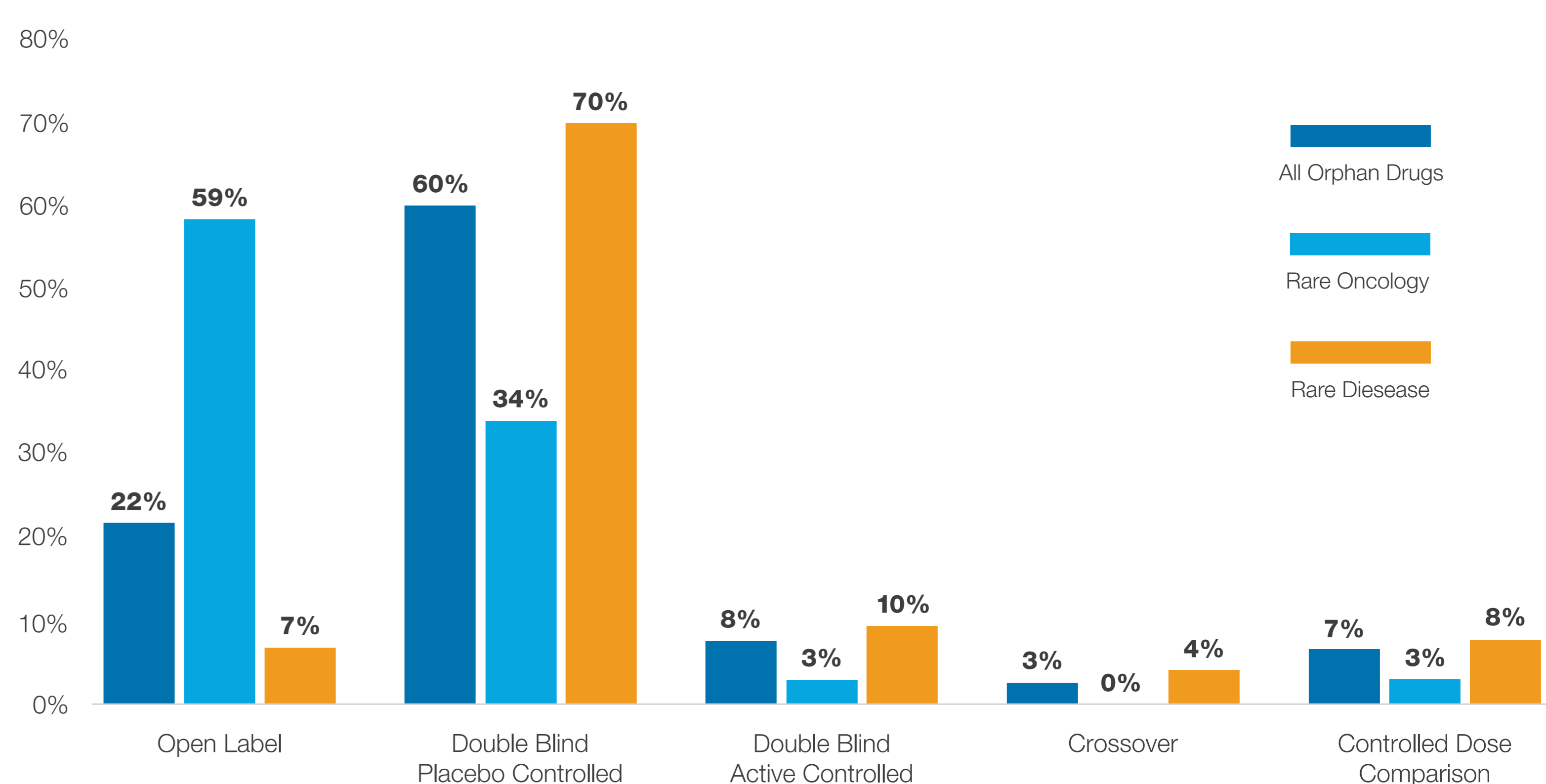


Figure 2: Types of RCT



Abbreviations

ODs = orphan drugs; RD = rare disease; RO = rare oncology; EMA = European marketing authorisation