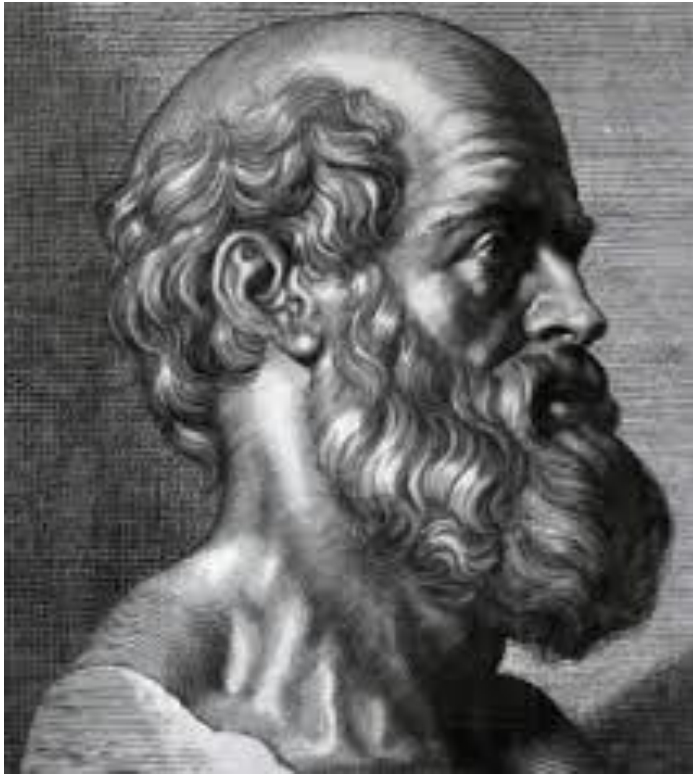


BIOSIMILARS IN PAEDIATRIC INDICATIONS: CHALLENGING ISSUES IN EXTRAPOLATION OF TOTALITY OF EVIDENCE

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**„SALUS
AEGROTI
SUPREMA LEX
ESTO“**

DISCLAIMER

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No financial relationships to disclose.

European Medicines Agency (EMA) Marketing Authorizations

47 BS for 14 INN-s

- Somatropin (1)
- Epoetin (5)
- Filgrastim (7)
- Infliximab (4)
- Follitropin alfa (2)
- Etanercept (2)
- Bevacizumab (1)
- Insulin glargine (3)
- Enoxaparin (2)
- Teriparatide (2)
- Rituximab (6)
- Adalimumab (7)
- Insulin lispro (1)
- Trastuzumab (4)

EMA Paediatric Committee (PDCO)

- Paediatric Investigation Plans (PIP) for
 - originator molecules
 - biological and chemical molecules as well
 - not evaluated: generics, biosimilars, WEU
- therapeutic areas biologics mostly used:
 - oncology
 - diabetes – insulins, GLP-1R agonists
 - immunology
 - inflammatory bowel diseases
 - rheumatoid arthritis ... pJIA, sJIA
 - psoriasis, ps. arthritis
 - generally some extrapolation from adult data (Reg 1901/2006 EC)
 - paediatric only:
 - sJIA



Specific paediatric aspects

- different stages in development – physiology / disease pathology
- small patient number – feasibility of CT-s ?
- similarity of the disease to adults
 - diabetes: up to 25 y to include?
 - IBD
 - extrapolation from adults possible?
- dose determination:
 - extrapolation; Modeling&Simulation
 - e.g. BW-dependent exposure → Efficacy if influenced?
 - e.g.: clinical effects depend on obesity - but body weight is not good obesity indicator
 - → No dose adjustment needed
 - route of administration – same exposure to reach
 - if dose influenced by additional therapy
 - Safety: lower age cutoff if needed
- formulation, presentation! biologicals: devices / PreFilledSyringes
 - if available to deliver paediatric doses?
 - formulation Working Group of PDCO
- immunogenicity



extrapolation

to minimize involvement of children in clinical studies

to consider:

- **what is the target exposure**
 - what could be **set** as the **limits of similarity** for the target exposure based on adult data
 - was a **dose/exposure - response** relationship observed in **adults** (sufficient large range of doses/exposures investigated)?
- **is the target exposure reached**
 - for **all subgroups** in the paediatric population – if not,
 - should the **dose be altered to reach sufficient exposure** in all or some paediatric **subpopulations**?
 - are there **indications** that the **adult target exposure is not appropriate for all subgroups in the paediatric population** (need for higher/lower exposure due to efficacy/safety issues, or indications of negative benefit risk?)



Extrapolation in guidelines

- **EMA JIA guideline (2016): PK and PD data are essential**, if clear PK-PD relationship and therapeutic window has been established in adult arthritis models, a **single arm study** could be sufficient
- **EMA UC and CD guidelines (2016/2017?)**: at least paediatric **PK and PD data are needed**. Depending on the quality and extent of available adult data - a **reduced** paediatric programme or no need for efficacy studies
- **EMA psoriasis guideline (2004)**: Studies in children with plaque psoriasis can be waived if no safety concerns exist

IN SUMMARY

- **biosimilars less used in paediatrics but**
 - more and more in IBD e.g.
- **development of paediatric use: data needed**
- **extrapolation**
- **Modeling and Simulation**
- **age specific characteristics might pop-up in**
 - dosing / exposure e.g.
- **growing confidence in health care providers and in patients**
- **but: formulation, presentation :**
 - if availability of the right one?
- **paediatric: rare diseases, small available sample size**
- **EU: ~90 000 new JIA cases/year – studies might be feasible**
- Arch Dis Child 2017; 102:952-957; J Dig Dis 2014; 32: 345-350

