



EUROPEAN GENERIC AND BIOSIMILAR MEDICINES ASSOCIATION

European Biosimilars Group  
EGA sector group

# EGA-EBG Considerations on WHO's BQ Proposal

Suzette Kox, Senior Director International, European Biosimilars Group

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## PATIENTS

Increasing patient access



## QUALITY

Quality, safety and efficacy



## VALUE

Investors in innovation



## SUSTAINABILITY

160.000 jobs across Europe



## PARTNERSHIP

Key partners for public health



# To provide sustainable access to high quality medicines for all European patients

## EGA VISION



**PATIENTS**



**QUALITY**



**VALUE**



**SUSTAINABILITY**



**PARTNERSHIP**



**EGA continues to appreciate the WHO INN's  
Office's efforts to counteract the proliferation  
of divergent schemes for biologics  
around the world**



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# Outline



- **Introduction**
  - science supporting same INN
  - Intent of the INN
  - Existing identifiers
- **EGA-EBG position on WHO BQ proposal**  
*(June 2015 version)*
- **Summary recommendations**



## Regulatory science supports “comparable” / “highly similar” biologics share INNs

- If products pre- and post-manufacturing change are **comparable**, they retain the **same INN**
- Biosimilars are systematically developed to be **highly similar** to their reference products (EMA states similarity = **comparability**)
- State-of-the art analytical technologies in both comparability and similarity exercises allow **detailed characterization** and a **sound regulatory science judgment**
- Regulatory Authorities in “highly regulated markets” determine if sufficient **comparability/similarity** has been demonstrated
- If comparability/similarity is demonstrated no new INN is required
- This consistent scientific principle should continue to **apply to all biologics** including biosimilars
- Drug substances from different manufacturers should therefore be entitled to get the **same INN** if the substances are found to be **comparable/highly similar**



# The INN applies to the active substance; was never intended to identify products on its own

## The intent of the INN

is ...

- The identification of drug substance, not of the drug product
- To have a common nomenclature, ie, a means of classifying and cataloguing pharmacological classes

is Not ...

- The sole means of identification of a medicinal product or its impurities
- A statement of therapeutic equivalence of a medicinal product
- A tracking and tracing tool for the use of a medicine

# Clarity is needed on which issues the BQ can address and who will use it

- The following arguments were brought in support of the BQ:
  - traceability, adverse reaction reporting, prescribing
- All of these needs are better fulfilled either with a trade name or by the combination of the INN + company name
- Unless the following points are clear, no change should be introduced
  - what the need is, and,
  - whether or not the proposed change effectively and safely addresses this need

So what need is being addressed with the BQ?

Which countries will use it?



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# Many identifiers are already available today

- Trade name ----->
- INN + company name ----->
- 2D bar code (e.g. EU FMD unique identifier) -->
- ISO IDMP (identification of medicinal product) standards
- National drug code (NDC) ----->
- Lot number ...



Do we really have a lack of identifiers?

Does another identifier really add value?

Or would it just increase complexity and confusion?

# Example of a powerful unique identifier: EU Falsified Medicines Directive (FMD)

- Data-Matrix code, developed to ISO-standards
- Key data elements:
  - Product code (GTIN/NTIN or PPN)
  - Randomized unique serial number
  - Expiry date
  - Lot number
  - National health number (where necessary)

Making each product unique

Facilitating Pharmacovigilance



Product #:	09876543210982	
Lot:	A1C2E3G4I5	
Expiry:	140531	
S/N:	12345AZRQF1234567890	

# ISO standards established for identification, under active implementation in the EU

- **Worldwide system** for internationally harmonized data definitions to **establish unique identifiers** for medicinal products to be used during their entire life-cycle for
  - approved medicinal products and
  - investigational medicinal products
- Driven by regulatory and pharmacovigilance requirements originally developed by ICH
- Fundamental research to establish a lasting framework of internationally accepted and relevant standards
- Allows exchange of medicinal product information in a **robust and reliable manner**
  - Why are these ISO standards not rolled out internationally?

ISO FDIS 11615 Health Informatics



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# ISO standards established for identification

## ISO IDMP 11238 - Defining Substances

- Unique ID for each substance, non-sequential, robust, non-semantic
- Substances are defined based on what they are
  - Not on how they are made or used
- Materials that are defined as the same substance are not necessarily bioequivalent or pharmaceutical equivalents

# The WHO BQ Proposal is not supported in its current form

- The BQ should NOT be implemented in countries where identification can be facilitated by other means (e.g. brand name, INN + company name)
- BQ should be **connected to company**
  - The company should define which of its units will be in charge of representing its “Global Group of Affiliated Companies” towards the WHO regarding the BQ globally **to maintain one global BQ per product**



# A random identifier is especially challenging

- Any identifier which has a somewhat ambiguous meaning can cause confusion
- A random identifier of consonants is much harder to remember:
  - yzxw, dpqb ...
- The likelihood is high a random identifier will be
  - Misspelled or, even more likely,
  - Not recorded at all.

# Any new identifier system must be tested systematically to ensure it does not do more harm than good

- Consequently, any new identifier system must be tested:
  - By an independent, renowned institution
  - In comparison to the system today (trade name or INN + company)
  - To demonstrate it actually does improve identification and reduce safety risks
  - With all key stakeholders (physicians, pharmacists, patients, drug safety officers, etc.)

**In the interest of patient safety,  
no decision can be made on implementation  
prior to systematic testing and  
discussion with all stakeholders**

# Call for a moratorium and increased international dialogue

- WHO BQ proposal should not be implemented before a vast majority of regulators agrees
  - It is needed on their territory and,
  - It will be used;
- Given the recently published FDA draft guidance on nonproprietary naming of biological products which mimics to some extent the WHO BQ,



NEW

We call for a moratorium regarding the WHO BQ proposal and for further international exchange and dialogue



- EGA-EBG does not support the WHO Proposal in its current form
- Clarification is needed on which issue(s) the BQ could actually address
- Traceability requires strong systems, training and consequent follow-up rather than additional identifiers
- Any new identifier bears safety risks and must be tested with all stakeholders
- We call for a moratorium regarding the WHO proposal and for further international exchange and dialogue
- EGA remains supportive of the use of trade names or INN + company name

**EGA appreciates the efforts of the WHO INN office to maintain a globally unified naming system and is looking forward to contributing to further discussions!**



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

**QUESTIONS?**



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# Acronyms

- BQ Biological Qualifier
- EBG European Biosimilars Group
- EGA European Generic and Biosimilar medicines Association
- EU European Union
- INN International Nonproprietary Name
- PV Pharmacovigilance
- WHO World Health Organization