



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

EMA & Biosimilar update: Trends from marketing authorisation applications, scientific advice procedures and policies



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Specialised Scientific Disciplines Department, EMA



An agency of the European Union



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- ▶ **EMA - 20th Anniversary**
- ▶ **Agency Reorganisation**
 - Review & Reconnect
 - Implementation
- ▶ **New Building: 30 Churchill Place**



Triggers for re-organisation:

External pressures

- Economic pressure
- Political pressure
- New (upcoming) legislation

Internal pressures

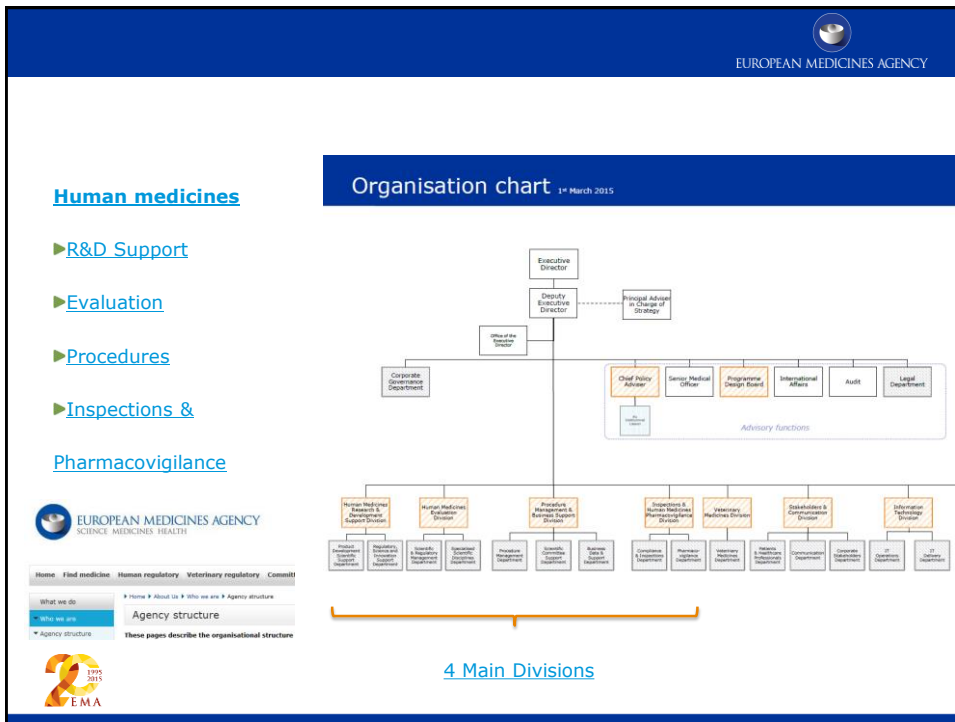
- Need for co-ordination and consistency across all seven committees
- Diverse stakeholder engagement
- Need for horizontal alignment and coordination
- Complexity with layers of different legislation
- Process ownership clarity

Agency objectives

- Focus on core business
- Scientific consistency
- Existing and new (upcoming) legislation
- Network: engaging with our partners (creating a win-win solution)
- Regulation management
- Transparency







Evaluation Div.
Two Departments
6 / 3 Offices

► Therapeutic Area Offices: (EPL) + Labelling Stds.

► Quality Office, Biostatistics, Non-clinical and clinical p'ology

Head of Human Medicines Evaluation

- Expand all items in this list
- Head of Human Medicines Evaluation

Scientific and Regulatory Management

- Expand all items in this list
- Head of Anti-infectives and Vaccines
- Head of Central Nervous System and Ophthalmology
- Head of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Cardiovascular
- Head of Oncology, Haematology and Diagnostics
- Head of Rheumatology, Respiratory, Gastroenterology and Immunology
- Head of Labelling Review and Standards Office

Specialised Scientific Disciplines

- Expand all items in this list
- Head of Quality
- Head of Biostatistics and Methodology Support
- Head of Clinical Pharmacology and Non-clinical Support

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Primary EMA staff in the context of handling evaluation procedures


Procedure Manager (PM)

⇒ **Applicant's primary contact during the course of all evaluation procedures**

- Provision of regulatory procedural guidance
- Ensures adherence to procedural guidelines and timelines
- Regulatory scientific support in simpler procedures
- Maintains process performance metrics

EMA Product Lead (EPL)

- Leads the EMA product team
- Accountable for overall product knowledge
- Provides clinical and regulatory science input
- Supports consolidation of a committee position
- Facilitates cross-committee discussions
- Reference for the defined products/ disease area



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Evolution of Biosimilars in the EU

Legislation

Directive 2001/83/EC

Directive 2004/27/EC*

Overarching guideline

Quality guideline
Non-clinical/Clinical guideline

Product-class specific guidelines


Guidance

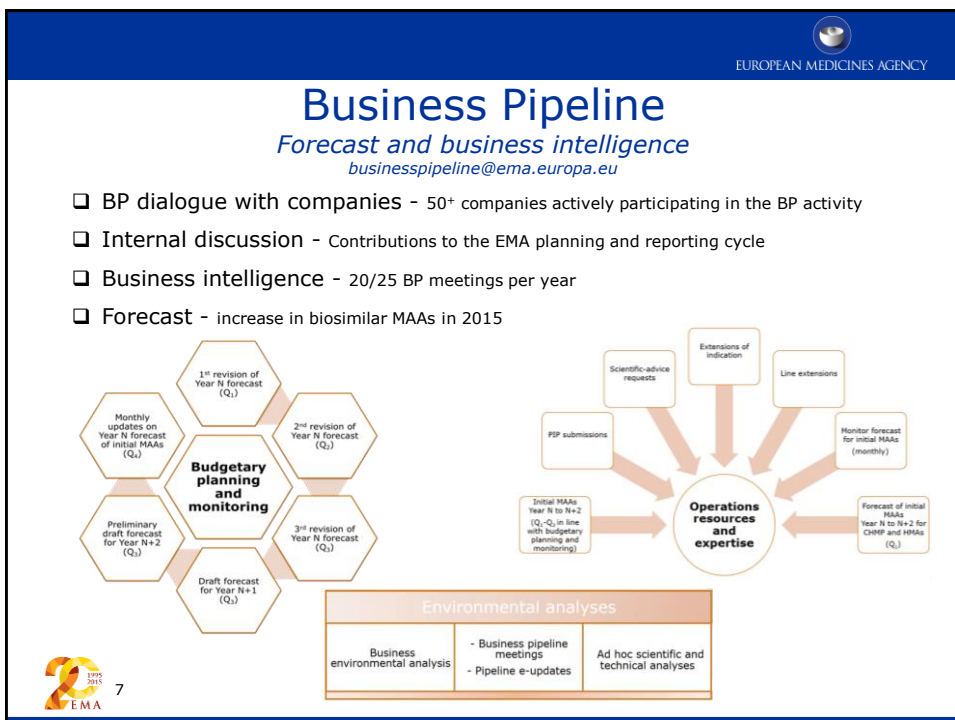
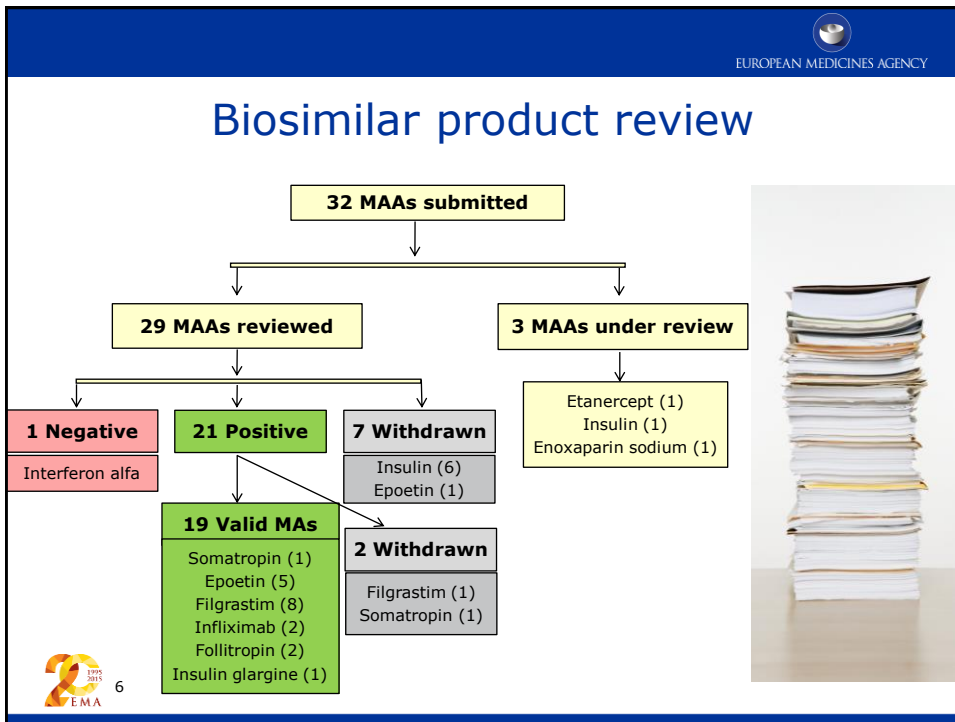
Revision

*amending Directive 2001/83/EC

Product Authorisations

somatropin epoetin filgrastim infliximab & follitropin insulin glargine





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Guidelines for biosimilars

General Guidelines:

Overarching Guideline (CHMP/437/04 Rev. 1)
 "Guideline on Similar Biological Medicinal Products"

**Non-clinical/clinical
Guideline**

Quality Guideline

Class-specific Guidelines: non-clinical/clinical aspects:

Insulin	Somatropin	G-CSF	Epoetin	IFN- α	LMWH	mAbs	IFN- β	Follitropin
2006 Rev. 2015	2006	2006	2006 Rev. 2010	2009	2009	2012	2013	2013
		To be revised			To be revised	Revision ongoing		

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Quality – the foundation of biosimilars:

highly structured development

Lower


Higher

Sensitivity to differences

Quality

- Define Target Profile
- State of art analytical tools
- Structured development: QbD
- Critical Quality Attributes – systematically Controlled
- Non-critical attributes – greater tolerance

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mAb case study – Quality Profile


Quality attribute	Product	Min/max ranges	Bar diagram
G0F-GlcNac	Reference	0.05 – 0.3 %	
	Biosim candidate	0.00 – 0.2 %	
G0	Reference	1.2 – 2.1 %	
	Biosim candidate	1.5 – 2.0 %	
G0F	Reference	20.3 – 32.1 %	
	Biosim candidate	28.3 – 33.0 %	
Man5	Reference	0.0 – 0.9 %	
	Biosim candidate	0.2 – 0.5 %	
(1.6)G1F	Reference	2.5 – 4.1 %	
	Biosim candidate	3.0 – 3.9 %	
(1.3)G1F	Reference	1.6 – 2.3 %	
	Biosim candidate	1.7 – 2.2 %	
G2F	Reference	10.5 – 25.7 %	
	Biosim candidate	11.0 – 24.4 %	
G2FS1	Reference	35.3 – 39.1 %	
	Biosim candidate	36.2 – 38.5 %	
G2FS2	Reference	11.4 – 13.2 %	
	Biosim candidate	11.4 – 13.0 %	
NGNA	Reference	3.3 – 5.5 %	
	Biosim candidate	1.1 – 2.0 %	
Deamidation	Reference	0.9 – 2.4 %	
	Biosim candidate	0.3 – 1.5 %	
Oxidation	Reference	1.2 – 4.3 %	
	Biosim candidate	1.0 – 4.1 %	
Dimer	Reference	0.0 – 2.1 %	
	Biosim candidate	0.0 – 0.8 %	
Higher aggregates	Reference	0.0 – 0.8 %	
	Biosim candidate	0.0 – 0.2 %	
Binding assay	Reference	91 – 108 %	
	Biosim candidate	93 – 105 %	
CDA activity	Reference	84 – 110 %	
	Biosim candidate	90 – 111 %	
ADCC activity	Reference	75 – 132 %	
	Biosim candidate	82 – 115 %	

Quality


- QbD – Risk Analysis
- Determine CQAs
- Control Operating Ranges for CQAs
- Non-Critical attributes – less stringent control

Outcome

- Biosimilar: high level of control and similarity to originator product



10 Ref: Schiestl, et al., Biologicals 42 (2014) 128-132




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Insulin guideline

Revision finalised in March 2015

- Intermediate-, long-acting insulin preparations and insulin analogues now included
- Risk-based approach for non-clinical *in vivo* studies
- More detailed guidance on the design of the insulin clamp study
- Expectations regarding the safety study & prerequisites for waiving the safety study
 - Biosimilarity convincingly concluded from physico-chemical & functional characterisation and from PK and PD profiles
 - Impurity profile and nature of excipients of low risk / concern
 - Scientific justification always required



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First biosimilar insulin approved

- Robust quality and non-clinical
- PK/PD clamp studies provided pivotal evidence of similar efficacy
- Two clinical studies (HBA1c) in patients with type 1 and 2 diabetes
 - Provided supportive evidence in relation to efficacy
 - Provided the required safety and immunogenicity data

Home > Find medicine > Human medicines

Abasaglar (previously Abasria)
insulin glargine

Email Print Help Share

AUTHORISED
This medicine is approved for use in the European Union

This is a summary of the European public assessment report (EPAR) for Abasaglar. It explains how the Agency assessed the medicine to recommend its authorisation in the EU and its conditions of use. It is not intended to provide practical advice on how to use Abasaglar.

For practical information about using Abasaglar, patients should read the package leaflet or contact their doctor or pharmacist.


* Several of items in this list:


- What is Abasaglar and what is it used for?
- How is Abasaglar used?
- How does Abasaglar work?
- What benefits of Abasaglar have been shown in studies?
- What are the risks associated with Abasaglar?
- Why is Abasaglar approved?
- What measures are being taken to ensure the safe and effective use of

Abasaglar (previously Abasria) RSS feed

News
 * Heading highlights from the Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP), 23-25 June 2014 (Z20062014).

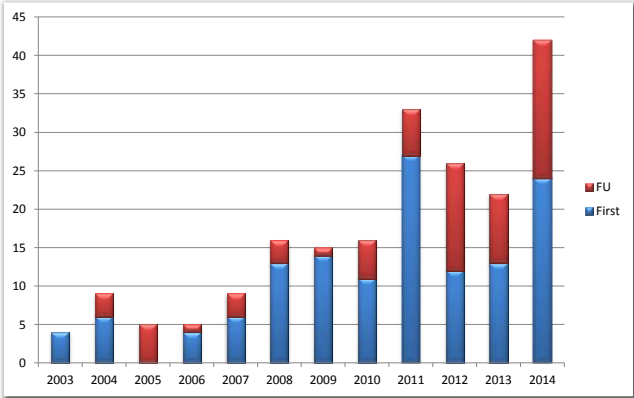
More information on Abasria
 * Questions and answers on biosimilar medicines (similar biological medicinal products) (28/09/2012)


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Scientific advice for biosimilars



Year	First	FU	Total
2003	4	0	4
2004	6	3	9
2005	0	5	5
2006	4	1	5
2007	6	3	9
2008	13	3	16
2009	14	1	15
2010	11	5	16
2011	27	6	33
2012	12	14	26
2013	13	9	22
2014	24	18	42

Around 75% of scientific advice requests are for monoclonal antibodies


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Trends from scientific advice procedures

- ✓ Explore use of statistical methodology for comparative assessment of quality attributes
- ✓ Global development – increasing use of non-EU comparator
- ✓ Variety of clinical approaches proposed to demonstrate biosimilarity



Statistical methodology for quality comparability

30 May 2013
EMA/CHMP/297149/2013 Rev. 1
Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)

Concept paper on the need for a reflection paper on statistical methodology for the comparative assessment of quality attributes in drug development

Agreed by Biostatistics Working Party	March 2013
Adoption by CHMP for release for consultation	30 May 2013
Start of public consultation	28 June 2013
End of consultation (deadline for comments)	30 September 2013

Comments should be provided using this [template](#). The completed comments form should be sent to Biostatistics@ema.europa.eu.

Keywords	<i>statistical methodology, quality attributes, equivalence testing, biosimilar, biological product</i>
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Statistical methodology for quality comparability

- Triggered by increasing number of scientific advice requests
- 25% of SA requests in 2014 for biosimilars include discussion on statistical methodology for quality aspects
- Reflection paper to cover both biosimilar developments and comparability evaluation as per ICH Q5E
 - Challenges: Limited number of batches + Diversity of critical quality attributes
 - Discuss limitations of existing methodologies and suggest alternative approaches

Overarching Guideline

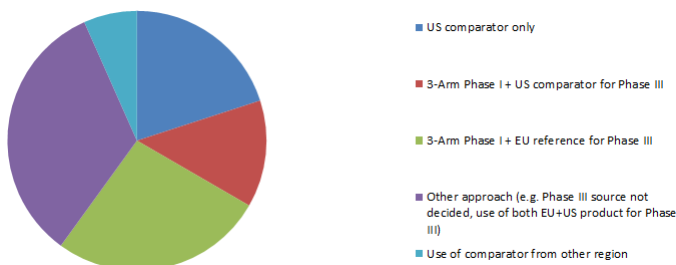
“Global Development” option:
(i.e. Reference Product from non-EU area)



- Aim: Facilitate global development
- Reference product must be authorised in the EEA
- Comparability exercise: Non-EEA authorised comparator can be acceptable for certain clinical studies and *in-vivo* non-clinical studies, provided it is:
 - Authorised by regulatory authority with similar scientific/regulatory standards
 - Representative of the reference medicinal product (to be demonstrated by the applicant – bridging data required)

Scientific Advice on global development

- Global development approach proposed in 75% of the scientific advice requests for biosimilars in 2014



Experience from Scientific Advice requests

- Extrapolation
 - Frequently raised topic
 - More difficult with complex substances (e.g. mAb)
 - Generally: single study acceptable
 - May need additional PK/PD bridging
- Clinical Indication
 - Flexibility in clinical model can be discussed
 - Increased proposals to use oncological indications



Regulatory Convergence

- EU guidelines and experience continue to be important reference for other Competent Authorities
- EU supports further development / implementation of WHO SBP guidelines
- Liaison with international partners (e.g. via International Pharmaceutical Regulators Forum – IPRF BWG, also Biosimilar Cluster EMA/FDA/HC/PMDA)
- Parallel scientific advice/ad hoc discussions with FDA

Biosimilar identification & INN



- EMA uses INNs according to the WHO policy
- Acceptable for biosimilar to use same INN as its reference product (subject to successful demonstration of comparability)
- EMA follows closely the discussions on a WHO Biological Qualifier: uncertain value for EU

http://www.who.int/medicines/services/inn/inn_bio_bq/en/

Pharmacovigilance/prescribing

For all biologicals:

- Brand name and batch number should be included in adverse reaction reporting (Directive 2010/84/EU)
- Brand name prescribing desirable - should be included in cross border medical prescriptions (Directive 2012/52/EU)
- Study showed good product identification for biosimilars (*Vermeer et al, Drug Saf 2013;36(8):617-25*)
- July 2016 → Implementation of ISO standards: Identification of Medicinal Products (IDMP)



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Biosimilars – product information

Information available to the healthcare professional:

- Name and INN included in the labelling
- Biosimilar: Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC) closely follows the SmPC of the reference product
- Product identified as a biosimilar in the SmPC
- Details regarding the basis for approval (e.g. comparability studies performed) are outlined in the European Public Assessment Report (EPAR), available on the EMA website



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Guideline on immunogenicity assessment of biotechnology-derived therapeutic proteins

Revision started in March 2014

- Points under discussion
 - More specific guidance for the presentation of immunogenicity data
 - Requirements of data on antibody assays
 - Role of *in-vitro* and *in-vivo* non-clinical studies
 - Risk-based approach to immunogenicity
 - Clinical data to study potential consequences of unwanted immune responses
 - Comparative immunogenicity studies
 - Post-licensing immunological studies
- Workshop planned: 4Q 2015



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BMWP info session on Biosimilars

EMA Human Scientific Committees' Working Parties with **Patients' and Consumers' Organisations (PCWP)** and **Healthcare Professionals' Organisations (HCPWP)** joint meeting

Conclusions from meeting:

- There is a clear need for education in this area: to resolve misconceptions and increase knowledge / awareness
- Emphasise: All biologicals are subject to thorough evaluation and surveillance
- Further discussion on substitution and interchangeability need to take place at member state level



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EMA Website - Biosimilar landing page

http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/index.jsp?curl=pages/special_topics/document_listing/document_listing_000318.jsp&mid=WC0b01ac0580281bf0



Links to:

- ✓Q and A for biosimilars
- ✓Biosimilar guidelines
- ✓BMWP mandate & work plan
- ✓Procedural guidance for biosimilars
- ✓Public assessment reports (EPARs) for biosimilars



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Thank you for your attention

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Special Thanks to:

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(Quality Office)

Prof. Andrea Laslop, Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety (AGES)

(CHMP & SAWP member)



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