

# **MEDICAMENTOS BIOSIMILARES**

## **Evidencias de Eficacia y Seguridad**

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# Disclosure

- Consultancy and academic fees from: Almirall, Amgen, Astellas, Astra-Zeneca, Bayer, Celltrion, Hospira, Lilly, Merck-Serono, Pfizer, Takeda.
- Member of the EMA-CHMP 2002-2011. Involvement in the development of the EMA policy on biosimilars and evaluation of the MAA of biosimilar medicinal products

# Biosimilarity is an innovative regulatory and development concept



The aim is to create highly similar products with no clinically meaningful differences from their reference biologics in terms of safety, purity, and efficacy.



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## SAME

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Active substance

Pharmaceutical form

Indications

Route of administration

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- A biosimilar is a biological medicinal product that contains a **version of the active substance** of an already authorized original biological medicinal product (reference medicinal product)
- A biosimilar demonstrates **similarity** to the reference medicinal product in **terms of quality characteristics, biological activity, safety, and efficacy** based on a comprehensive comparability exercise



**15/02/2015**

| <b>Medicine Name</b> | <b>Common name</b> | <b>Marketing Authorisation Holder</b>    | <b>Authorisation date</b> |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Omnitrope            | somatropin         | Sandoz GmbH                              | 12/04/2006                |
| Abseamed             | epoetin alfa       | Medice Arzneimittel Pütter GmbH & Co. KG | 28/08/2007                |
| Binocrit             | epoetin alfa       | Sandoz GmbH                              | 28/08/2007                |
| Epoetin Alfa Hexal   | epoetin alfa       | Hexal AG                                 | 28/08/2007                |
| Retacrit             | epoetin zeta       | Hospira UK Limited                       | 18/12/2007                |
| Silapo               | epoetin zeta       | Stada Arzneimittel AG                    | 18/12/2007                |
| Biograstim           | filgrastim         | AbZ-Pharma GmbH                          | 15/09/2008                |
| Ratiograstim         | filgrastim         | Ratiopharm GmbH                          | 15/09/2008                |
| Tevagrastim          | filgrastim         | Teva GmbH                                | 15/09/2008                |
| Filgrastim Hexal     | filgrastim         | Hexal AG                                 | 06/02/2009                |
| Zarzio               | filgrastim         | Sandoz GmbH                              | 06/02/2009                |
| Nivestim             | filgrastim         | Hospira UK Ltd.                          | 08/06/2010                |
| Inflectra            | infliximab         | Hospira UK Limited                       | 10/09/2013                |
| Remsima              | infliximab         | Celltrion Healthcare Hungary Kft.        | 10/09/2013                |
| Ovaleap              | follitropin alfa   | Teva Pharma B.V.                         | 27/09/2013                |
| Grastofil            | filgrastim         | Apotex Europe BV                         | 18/10/2013                |
| Bemfola              | follitropin alfa   | Finox Biotech AG                         | 27/03/2014                |
| Abasaglar            | insulin glargine   | Eli Lilly Regional Operations GmbH       | 09/09/2014                |
| Accofil              | filgrastim         | Accord Healthcare Ltd                    | 18/09/2014                |



15/02/2015

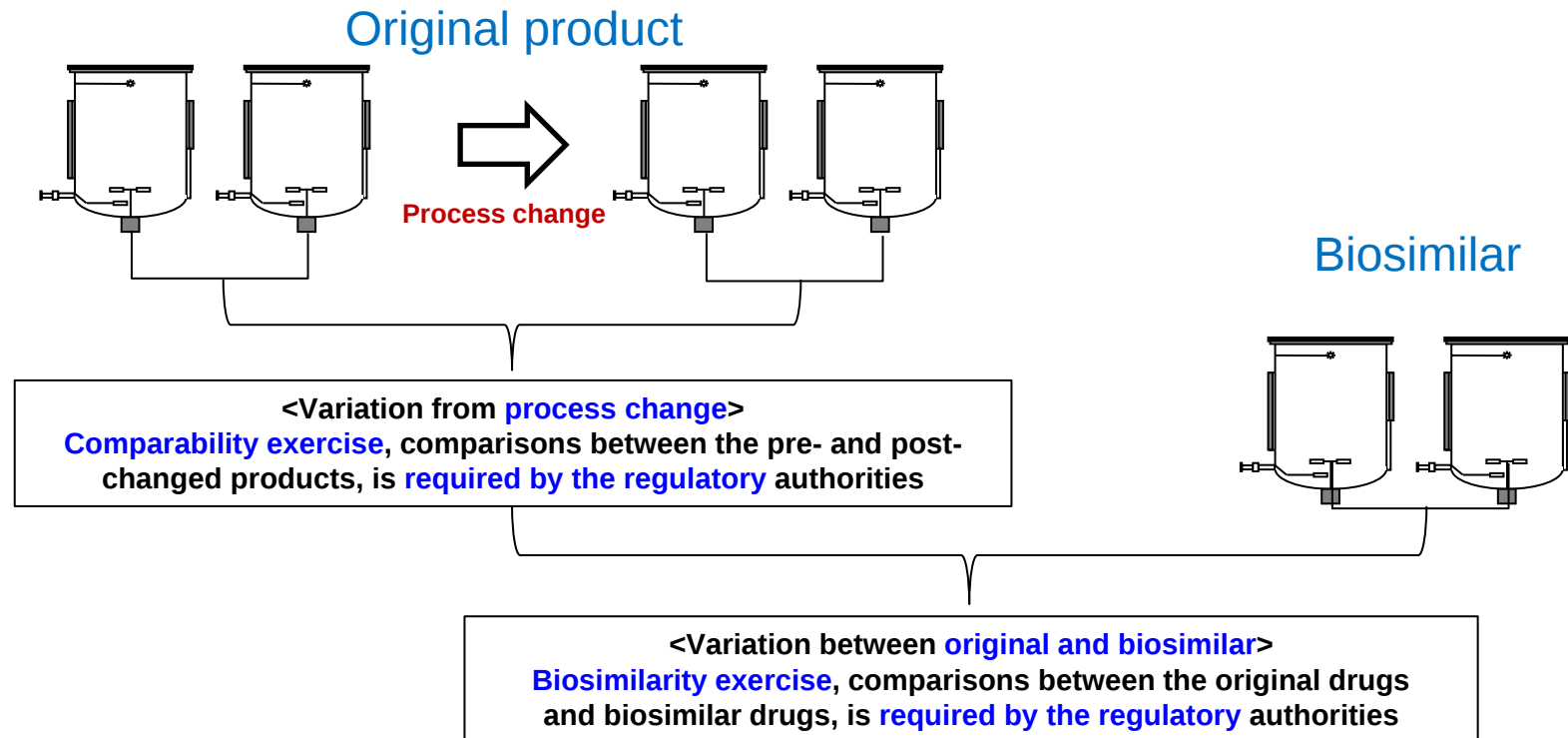
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# Por qué nos vuelve a preocupar algo que ya lleva usándose casi 10 años?

- Espectro terapéutico más amplio  
(mABs)
- Uso y dispensación no-hospitalarios  
(Insulina garglina)
- Biosimilares no recombinantes  
(LMWH)

# The Similar-But-Not-Identical Paradigm

Biologics should not be identical between A and B batches due to its inherent variability, and process change is not unusual after approval.

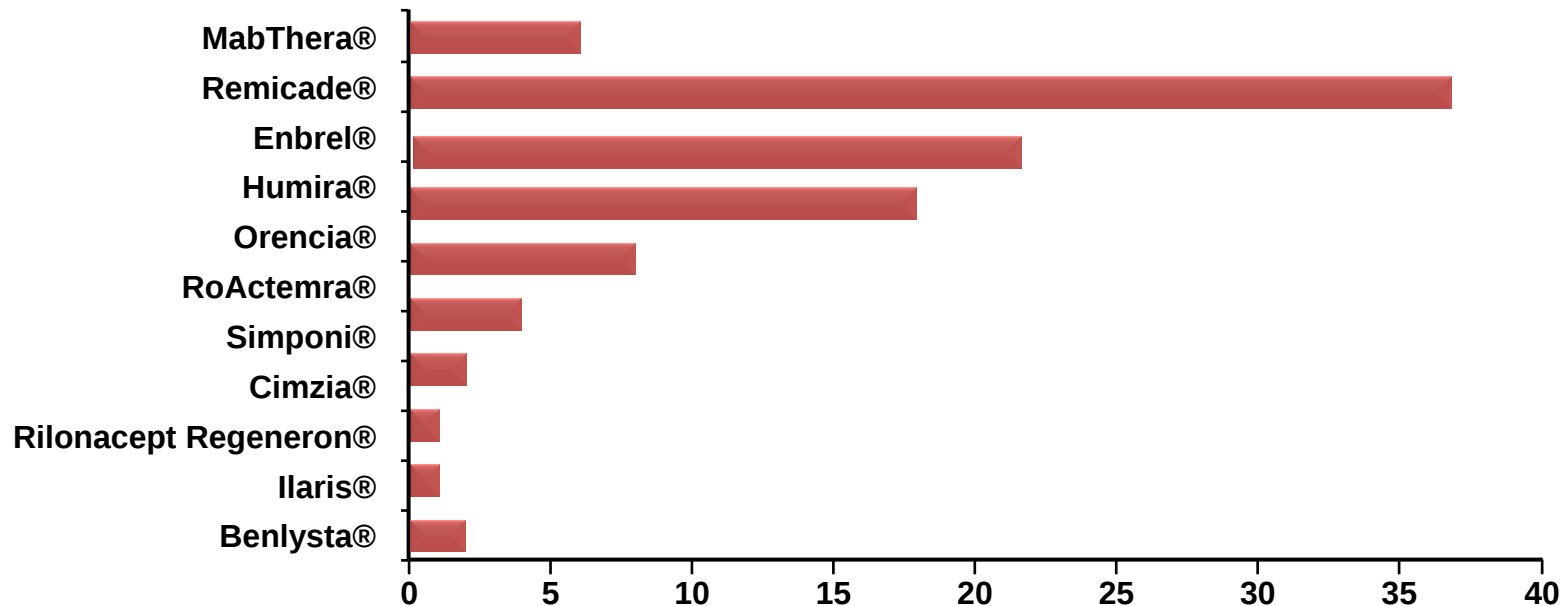


“From a scientific and regulatory point of view, the active substance of the biosimilar is just another version of the active substance of the originator product”

# Change in manufacturing process is common'

- Once biological products are approved, their product quality attributes may shift as the originator makes manufacturing process changes
- A comparability exercise is required for originator biological medicinal products when changes to the manufacturing process are made<sup>1</sup>

## Changes in the manufacturing processes for biologics used in rheumatologic indications from time of first approval in Europe<sup>2</sup>



1. Weise et al. *Blood* 2014; 124: 3191-3196

2. Schneider *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013; 13: 315-318

No se espera de un BS que deba establecer  
el B/R en todas las indicaciones del  
innovador

How much information do we need?



Idea: C. Nick



www.lucky-lions.com

To reasonably rule-out clinically  
relevant dissimilarity



# Biosimilar references in Europe

**Define  
principles**

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

**General  
recommendations**

Quality

Non clinical

Clinical

**Drug-specific  
recommendations**

Insulin

rGH

G-CSF

Epoetin

FSH

IFN

LMWH

mAbs

**RMP**



**GENERIC**



**BIOSIMILAR**

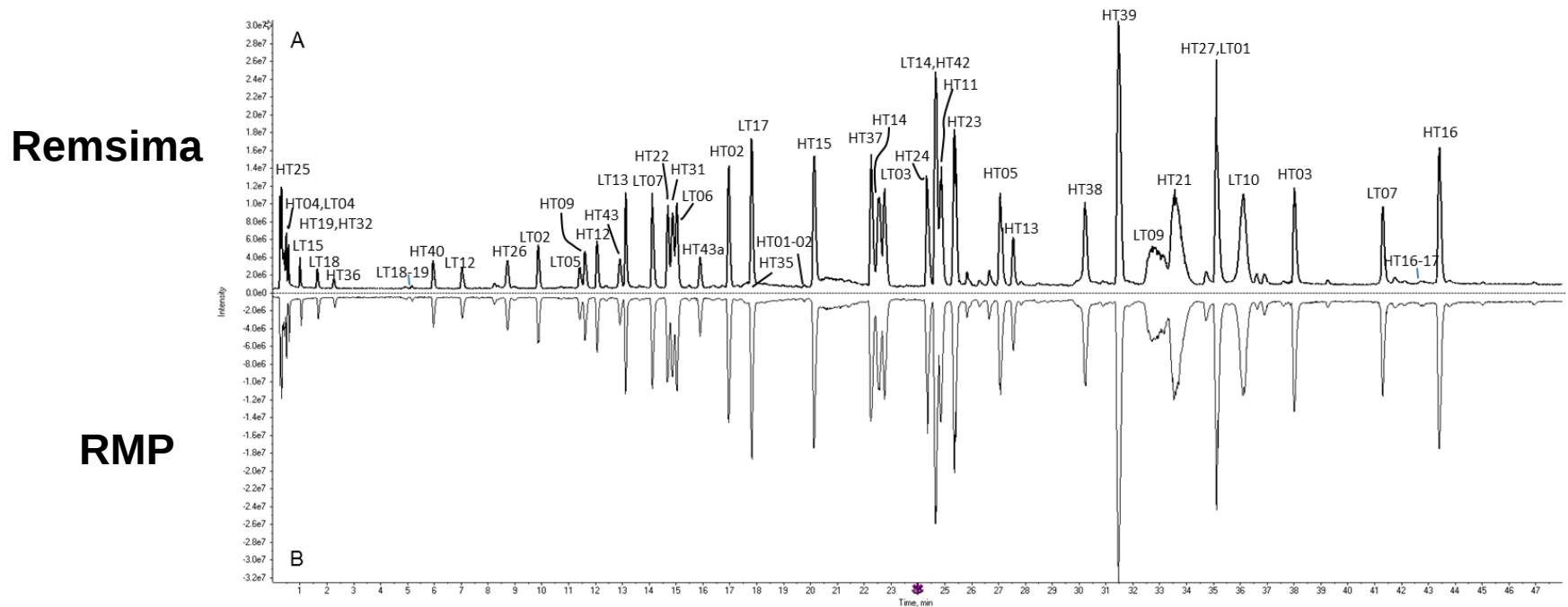


# Paso 1: Comparabilidad cualitativa

| Characteristic Analyzed           | Analytical Method              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Primary structure                 | Peptide mapping                |
| Higher order                      | Disulphide bond analysis       |
| Content                           | Protein concentration          |
| Purity (aggregates and fragments) | Analytical ultracentrifugation |
| Isoforms (charge variants)        | Ion-exchange chromatography    |
| Glycosylation                     | Oligosaccharide profile        |

# Physicochemical and biological studies for comparability of infliximab: Primary Structure

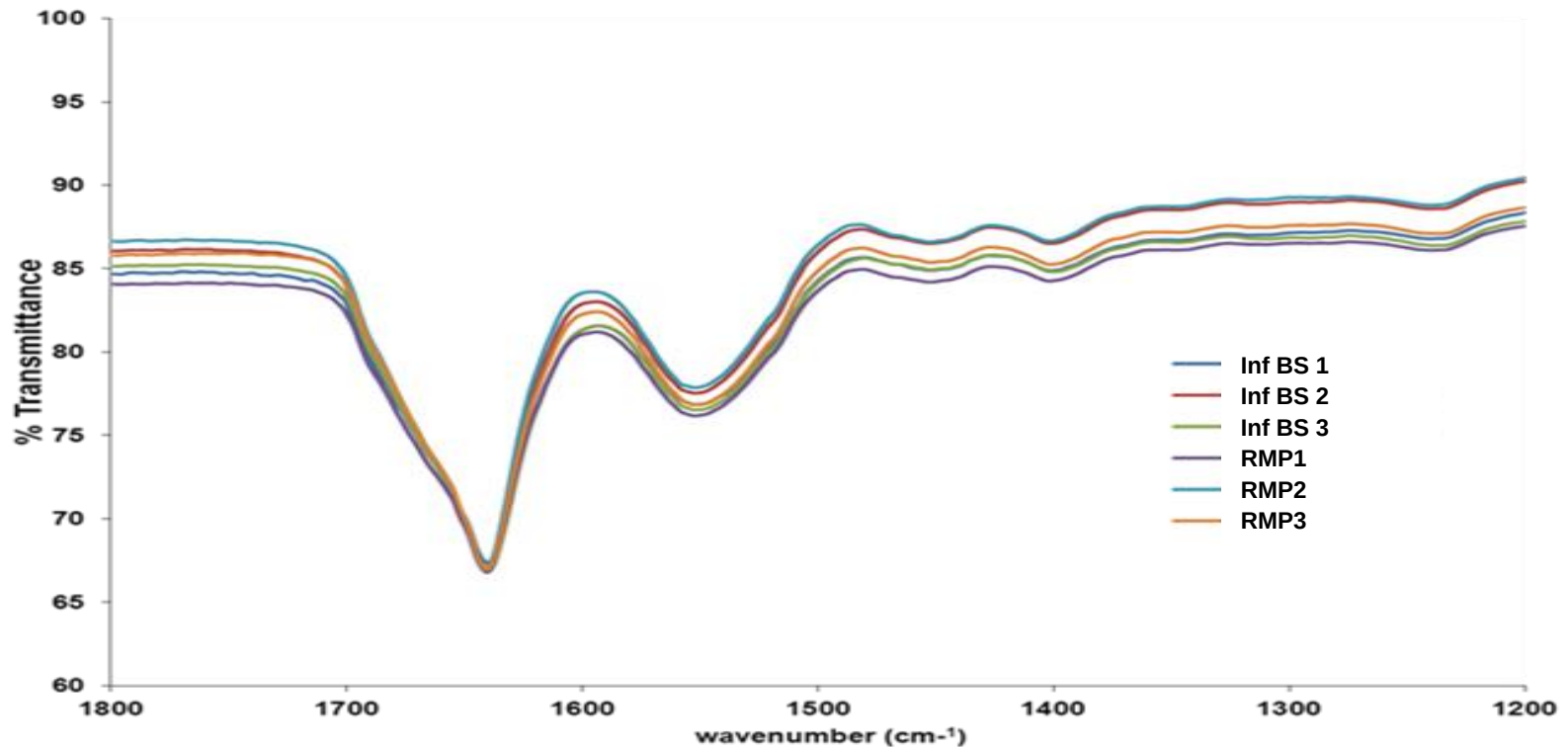
- **Peptide mapping / MS/MS analysis**  
Determine primary structure



**Equivalent: Sequence Coverage: 100 %**

# Physicochemical and biological studies for comparability of Remsima: Higher Order Structure

- **Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR)**  
Determine secondary in terms of amide bond and hydrogen bond



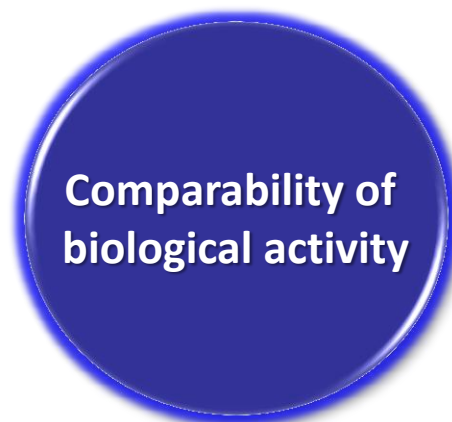
**RMP**



**GENERIC**



**BIOSIMILAR**



# Paso 2: Comparabilidad no clínica

- Al igual que con cualquier biológico, con el biosimilar se llevan a cabo **estudios preclínicos** previos a los ensayos clínicos en humanos.
- Los datos son generados a través de un programa de estudios realizados en modelos animales o humanos adecuados:
  - *Estudios In vitro*
    - Unión a la diana ( ej: receptores , antígenos, enzimas )
    - Transducción de señal y actividad funcional / viabilidad de células relevantes.
    - Se toma la decisión si se requiere alguna evaluación in vivo
  - Si se considera necesaria una evaluación *in vivo*, el enfoque de los estudios será farmacocinético y/o farmacodinámico y/o de seguridad)
    - Depende de la necesidad de información adicional

# Biological activity of insulins

- Binding to IR-A and IR-B
  - Either cells artificially expressing IR-A and IR-B
  - Or cell lines with endogenous expression of IR-A or IR-B are employed, it has to be demonstrated that indeed only one receptor subtype is present.
- Comparative IGF-1 receptor binding
- Functional assays
  - glycogen formation
  - lipogenesis
  - inhibition of stimulated lipolysis
  - glucose transport

# Biological activity of anti-TNF

| F(ab') <sub>2</sub> -related                                                | Fc-F(ab') <sub>2</sub> -related                                                                                                      | Fc-related                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| In Vitro TNF $\alpha$ Neutralization                                        | Suppression of T Cell Proliferation by Induced Regulatory Macrophages in MLR Assay                                                   | C1q Binding Affinity                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| TNF $\alpha$ Binding Affinity (ELISA)                                       | Quantitation of Induced Regulatory Macrophages by FACS Analysis                                                                      | Binding to Fc Receptors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fc<math>\gamma</math>RIIIa (V Type) / Fc<math>\gamma</math>RIIIa (F Type), Fc<math>\gamma</math>RIIIb,</li> <li>• Fc<math>\gamma</math>RIIa, Fc<math>\gamma</math>RIIb</li> <li>• Fc<math>\gamma</math>RI</li> <li>• FcRn</li> </ul> |
| Cell Based Binding Affinity                                                 | Induced Regulatory Macrophage-mediated Wound Healing                                                                                 | Ex Vivo Binding to NK Cells <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1% BSA</li> <li>• 50% Serum</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Apoptosis (FACS) by Reverse Signaling                                       | CDC                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Inhibition of Cytokine Release by Reverse Signaling                         | ADCC in NK, PBMCs & WB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NK Cells</li> <li>• PBMCs</li> <li>• Whole Blood</li> </ul>          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Suppression of Cytokine Secretion in Caco-2 Cells by Blocking sTNF $\alpha$ | ADCC using LPS-stimulated Monocytes as Target Cells.<br>Expression Level of tmTNF $\alpha$ on Monocyte/Macrophages from IBD Patients |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

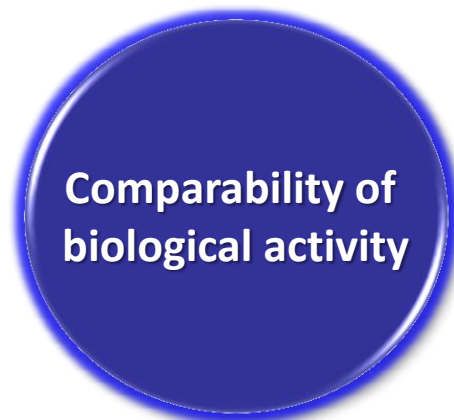
**RMP**



**GENERIC**



**BIOSIMILAR**



# Paso 3 : Comparabilidad clínica

- Un biosimilar tiene que demostrar que es clínicamente equivalente al biológico de referencia en términos de eficacia y seguridad.
- **La información clínica necesaria** incluye:
  - Estudios comparativos farmacocinéticos (FC)
    - Se debe utilizar el modelo/población más sensible, ej: aquella con menos factores que puedan causar más variabilidad interindividual.
  - Si son factibles, estudios farmacodinámicos (FD).
  - Ensayos clínicos comparativos de eficacia y seguridad del biosimilar con el biológico de referencia.



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY  
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

23 October 2014  
CHMP/437/04 Rev 1  
Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)

## Guideline on similar biological medicinal products

Draft agreed by Biosimilar  
Biologics Working Party

Adopted by CHMP for release

Start of public consultation

End of consultation (deadline)

Revised draft agreed by Bio  
Biologics Working Party

Adoption by CHMP

Date for coming into effect

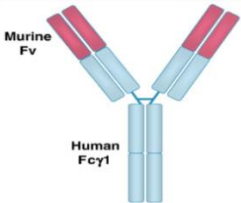
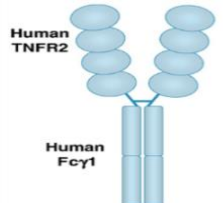
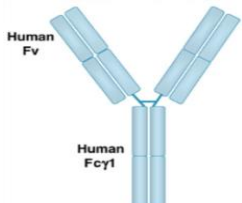
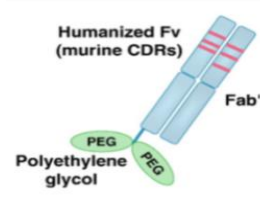
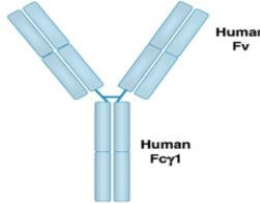
If biosimilarity has been demonstrated in one indication, extrapolation to other indications of the reference product could be acceptable with appropriate scientific justification

\* After adoption by CHMP applicants may apply some or all provisions of this guideline in advance of this date.

This guideline replaces the Guideline on similar biological medicinal products (CHMP/437/04).

Keywords

*similar biological medicinal product, biosimilar, biosimilarity exercise, comparability, reference medicinal product*

|                         | Infliximab                                                                        | Etanercept                                                                        | Adalimumab                                                                         | Certolizumab                                                                        | Golimumab                                                                           |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Brand name              | REMICADE                                                                          | ENBREL                                                                            | HUMIRA                                                                             | <b>CIMZIA</b>                                                                       | SIMPONI                                                                             |
| Structure               |  |  |  |  |  |
| US-licensed indications | RA, AS, PsA, Ps, CD, UC                                                           | RA, AS, JIA, PsA, Ps                                                              | RA, AS, JIA, PsA, Ps, CD, UC                                                       | RA, AS, PsA, CD                                                                     | RA, PsA, AS, UC                                                                     |
| EU-approved indications | RA, AS, PsA, Ps, CD, UC                                                           | RA, AS, JIA, PsA, Ps                                                              | RA, AS, JIA, PsA, Ps, CD, UC                                                       | RA, AS, PsA                                                                         | RA, PsA, AS, UC                                                                     |

- RA, rheumatoid arthritis; AS, ankylosing spondylitis; PsA, psoriatic arthritis; Ps, psoriasis; CD, Crohn's disease; UC, ulcerative colitis; JIA, juvenile idiopathic arthritis

## **3. General principles**

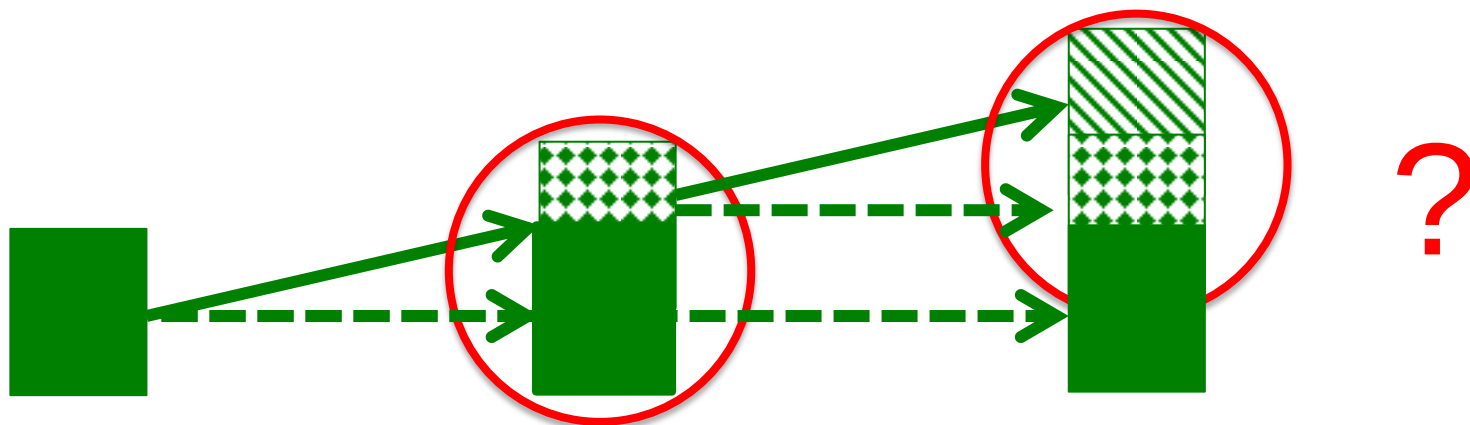
### ***3.1. Application of the biosimilar approach***

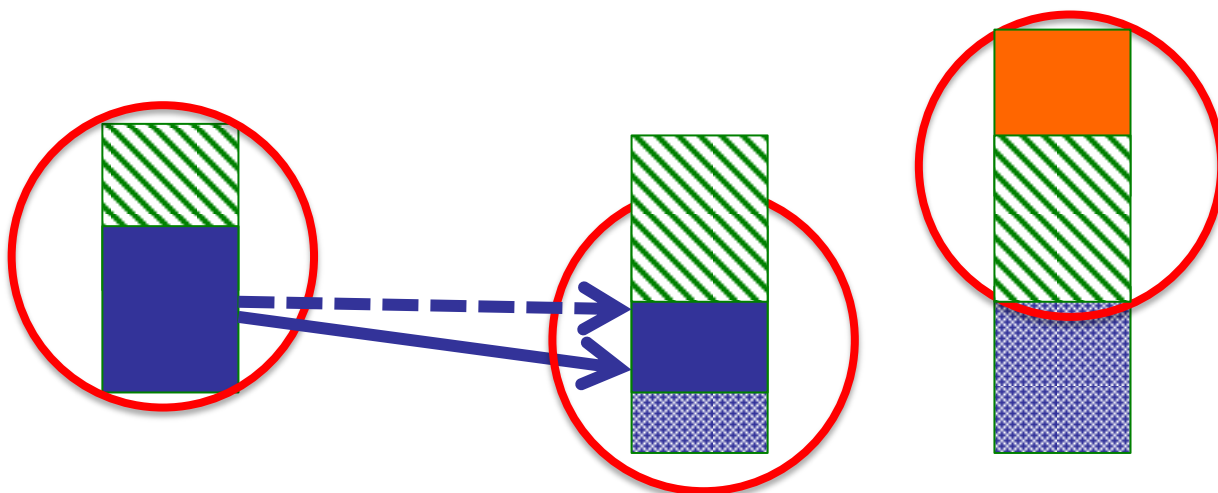
- There is no regulatory requirement to repeat the demonstration of biosimilarity against the reference product, e.g. in the context of a change in the manufacturing process, once the Marketing Authorisation has been granted.

↓  
**DOWN**

**UP**  
↑







# Algunas consideraciones

El cambio es posible (siempre deseable?)

- ✓ ¿Puede garantizarse siempre un cambio seguro?
- ✓ Si el paciente está bien controlado con un medicamento (INNOVADOR o BIOSIMILAR), ¿qué razón para cambiarlo más allá de la puramente económica?
- ✓ ¿Justifica cualquier ahorro monetario cualquier riesgo?

# Niveles de decisión

- ✓ Política hospitalaria – Gerencia/Dirección
- ✓ Decisiones colegiadas –CFTs o Comisiones interdisciplinarias
- ✓ Decisiones individuales paciente/prescriptor

# Pensando en voz alta...

Las toma de decisiones individuales no debe dejar al margen a quienes han de asumir las consecuencias de tales decisiones

En el caso de las decisiones terapéuticas:

**El paciente y su médico**

No sería sensato asumir las consecuencias de decisiones que otros toman por nosotros

# Qué opciones existen?

CONFRONTACIÓN-IMPOSICIÓN vs.  
COLABORACIÓN

Legalidad?

Bases científicas sólidas para garantizar un  
cambio seguro?

Inteligencia emocional?

Es una buena opción para los biosimilares?

Merece la pena teniendo en cuenta el margen  
de eficiencia conseguido?





## **POSICIONAMIENTO SOBRE IDENTIFICACIÓN, INTERCAMBIABILIDAD Y SUSTITUCIÓN DE MEDICAMENTOS BIOSIMILARES**

<http://www.se-fc.org/gestor/images/documentos/intercambiabilidad%20biosimilares.pdf>

**La introducción de biosimilares en el Sistema Nacional de Salud (SNS) es positiva**

Un medicamento biosimilar autorizado en la UE es “**prescribable**” con garantías de eficacia y seguridad en todas las indicaciones autorizadas en su ficha técnica

Los medicamentos biológicos, incluidos los biosimilares, deben **prescribirse por marca comercial**

**Debe garantizarse un circuito de prescripción, dispensación, administración y registro** utilizando la marca comercial.

**Responsabilidad del médico en la sostenibilidad del SNS**

La **sustitución** de una marca por otra en el momento de la dispensación a un paciente está **prohibida**. Ni el ámbito hospitalario ni el amparo de comisiones colegiadas en las que haya médicos (por ejemplo la Comisión de Farmacia) pueden suplantar la responsabilidad del médico prescriptor ante un paciente.

La **no sustitución** y la recomendación de no cambiar de marca a un paciente, en ausencia de motivos médicos para ello, se justifica por varias razones:

- la ausencia de demostración de intercambiabilidad
- la necesidad de atribuir las reacciones adversas que ocurran a cada marca concreta
- la repercusión que el cambio puede tener en la adherencia del paciente o en el entrenamiento en el uso de un dispositivo concreto.
- la posible generación de dudas y desconfianza en médicos y pacientes

**Los concursos y acuerdos para la adquisición de biosimilares deben respetar los principios mencionados**

**GRACIAS**