

# PRICE DIFFERENCES FOR ONCOLOGY DRUGS ACROSS THE EU-5 COUNTRIES: A COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT

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## INTRODUCTION

- Pricing and reimbursement decisions after the European marketing authorization are the responsibility of each country, which can lead to inequalities and differences in access and prices for drugs<sup>1</sup>.
- The aim of this study was to assess market access and price differences in the five European Union countries (EU5) for oncology drugs approved by the European Commission (EC).

## METHODS

- Countries included in the analysis were: **France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom (UK)**.
- Oncology drugs for which a marketing authorization was granted by the EC centralized procedure between January 2015 and December 2016** were extracted for the analysis from the European Medicines Agency (EMA) website<sup>2</sup>.
  - Only initial authorizations were considered.
- Commercialization status** was confirmed via country-specific health authorities' official websites (Table 1).
  - Oncology drugs that followed an early access pathway (commercialized before receiving the marketing authorization) in France and those that were approved with C-nn class (commercialized even if not yet reimbursed) in Italy were also considered as commercialized.
- The **official ex-factory list prices** were extracted through country-specific official sources (Table 1).
  - National statutory discounts to drug prices were considered in Spain (*Royal Decree-Law 8/2010*<sup>3</sup>) and Italy (*Determinations of July 2006 and September 2006*).
  - In Germany, prices after the early benefit assessment were included.
- Market access** was analyzed considering the percentage of drugs commercialized at a national level with respect to all oncology drugs approved at EU level.
- In order to have an **anchor price for the comparison**, the country with the lowest expected price, i.e. UK, was chosen to be compared with.

Table 1. Market access and price data sources in each country

Country	Market Access*	Price*
<b>Germany</b>	G-BA <sup>4</sup>	LauerTaxe <sup>5</sup>
<b>France</b>	French Official Journal <sup>6</sup> ANSM <sup>7</sup>	French Official Journal <sup>6</sup>
<b>Italy</b>	Italian Official Journal GURI <sup>8</sup>	AIFA <sup>9</sup>
<b>UK</b>	NICE <sup>10</sup>	MIMS <sup>11</sup>
<b>Spain</b>	BotPlus <sup>12</sup>	BotPlus <sup>12</sup>

\*Accessed June 2018.

ANSM: Agence Nationale de Sécurité du Médicament et des Produits de Santé; G-BA: Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss; AIFA: Agenzia Italiana del Farmaco; UK: United Kingdom; NICE: National Institute for Health and Care Excellence; MIMS: Monthly Index of Medical Specialities

## RESULTS

- 26 oncology drugs** were authorized by the EC between January 2015 and December 2016 (Table 2).

Table 2. Oncology drugs approved by the EC between January 2015 and December 2016

Brand name	Active substance	European Marketing Authorization date
Zykadia®	Ceritinib	06/05/15
Lenvima®	Lenvatinib	28/05/15
Opdivo®	Nivolumab	19/06/15
Keytruda®	Pembrolizumab	17/07/15
Unituxin®	Dinutuximab	14/08/15
Odomzo®	Sonidegib	14/08/15
Farydak®	Panobinostat	28/08/15
Kyprolis®	Carfilzomib	19/11/15
Cotellic®	Cobimetinib	20/11/15
Blinicyto®	Blinatumomab	23/11/15
Imlygic®	Talimogene	16/12/15
Oncaspar®	Pegarspargase	14/01/16
Spectrila®	Asparaginase	14/01/16
Tagrisso®	Osimertinib	02/02/16
Portrazza®	Necitumumab	15/02/16
Neofordex®	Desametasone	16/03/16
Lonsurf®	Trifluridine tipiracil	25/04/16
Empliciti®	Elotuzumab	11/05/16
Darzalex®	Daratumumab	20/05/16
Kispplx®	Lenvatinib	25/08/16
Cabometyx®	Cabozantinib s-malato	09/09/16
Onivyde®	Nanoliposomal irinotecan	14/10/16
Lartruvo®	Olaratumab	09/11/16
Ibrance®	Palbociclib	09/11/16
Ninlaro®	Ixazomib	21/11/16
Venclyxto®	Venetoclax	05/12/16

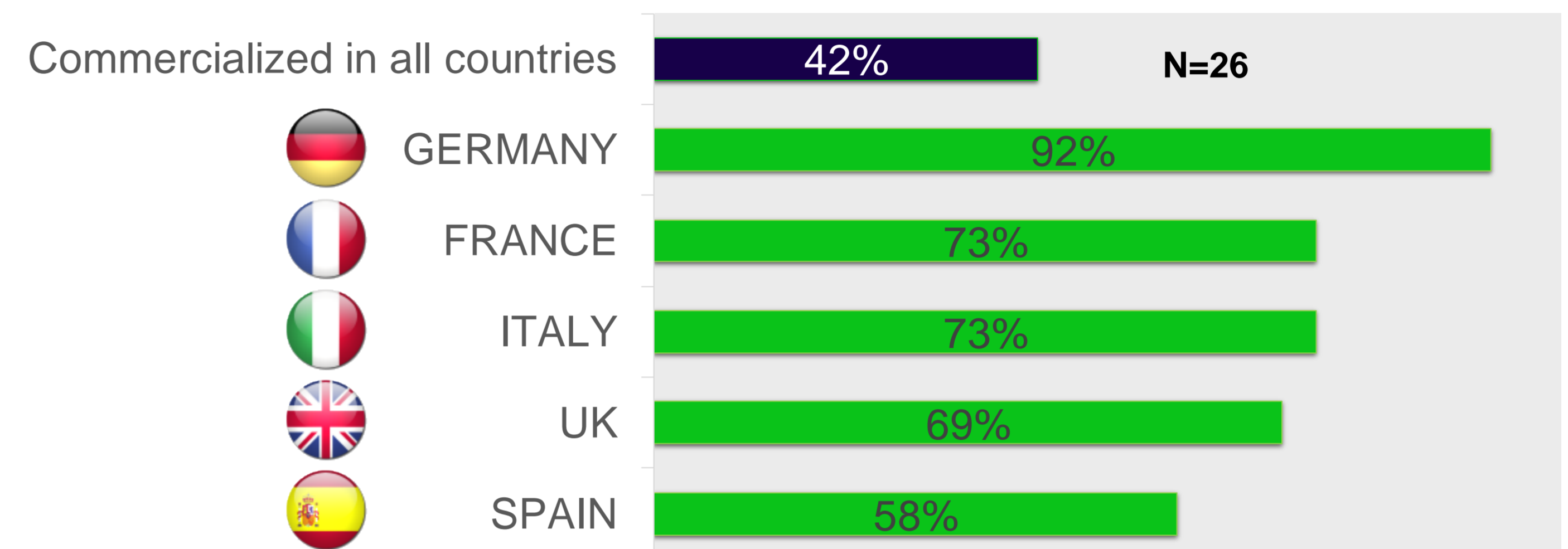
<sup>1</sup>Ades F, Senterre C, Zardavas D, et al. An exploratory analysis of the factors leading to delays in cancer drug reimbursement in the European Union: the trastuzumab case. *Eur J Cancer*. 2014 Dec;50(18):3089-97. <sup>2</sup>European Medicines Agency [Online]. Available at: <http://www.ema.europa.eu/> [Accessed 1<sup>st</sup> June 2018]. <sup>3</sup>Ministerio de Sanidad, Consumo y Bienestar Social [Online]. Available at: <https://www.mscbs.gob.es/profesionales/farmacia/pdf/DeduccionesOctubre2018.pdf> [Accessed October 2018]. <sup>4</sup>Federal Joint-Committee – Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss (G-BA) [Online]. Available at: <https://www.g-ba.de/informationen/nutzenbewertung/> [Accessed 1<sup>st</sup> June 2018]. <sup>5</sup>Lauer-Fischer GmbH. Lauer-Taxe® [Online]. Available at: <https://www.cgm.com/lauer-fischer/index.de.jsp> [Accessed 1<sup>st</sup> June 2018]. <sup>6</sup>Legifrance website. French Official Journal [Online]. Available at: <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/> [Accessed 1<sup>st</sup> June 2018]. <sup>7</sup>ANSM. Liste des ATU de cohort [Online]. Available at: <https://www.ansm.sante.fr/Activites/Autorisations-temporaires-d-utilisation-ATU/ATU-de-cohorte-en-cours/offset/2> [Accessed 1<sup>st</sup> June 2018]. <sup>8</sup>Gazzetta Ufficiale Repubblica Italiana [Online]. Available at: <http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it> [Accessed 1<sup>st</sup> June 2018]. <sup>9</sup>AIFA official website. Tabelle Farmaci Classe A e H [Online]. Available at: <http://www.aifa.gov.it/content/tabelle-farmaci-di-classe-a-h-al-15052018> [Accessed 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2018]. <sup>10</sup>NICE [Online]. Available at: <https://www.nice.org.uk> [Accessed 1<sup>st</sup> June 2018]. <sup>11</sup>MIMS [Online]. Available at: <https://www.mims.co.uk/drugs> [Accessed 1<sup>st</sup> June 2018]. <sup>12</sup>Consejo General de Colegios Oficiales de Farmacéuticos. Bot-PLUS Portal Farma [Online]. Available at: <https://botplusweb.portalfarma.com/> [Accessed 1<sup>st</sup> June 2018]. <sup>13</sup>Morgan SG, Vogler S, Wagner AK. Payers' experiences with confidential pharmaceutical price discounts: A survey of public and statutory health systems in North America, Europe, and Australasia. *Health Policy*. 2017 Apr;121(4):354-362.

## RESULTS

### MARKET ACCESS OF ONCOLOGY DRUGS IN THE EU5

- Figure 1 shows the percentage of oncology drugs commercialized at the national level.
  - Germany was the country with the highest number of oncology drugs commercialized, while the least access was in Spain.**
  - 11 approved oncology drugs have been commercialized in all EU5 countries.
  - 6 out of 18 (32%) commercialized drugs were approved with C-nn class in Italy and 10 out of 19 (53%) drugs were introduced through early access to medicines scheme in France.

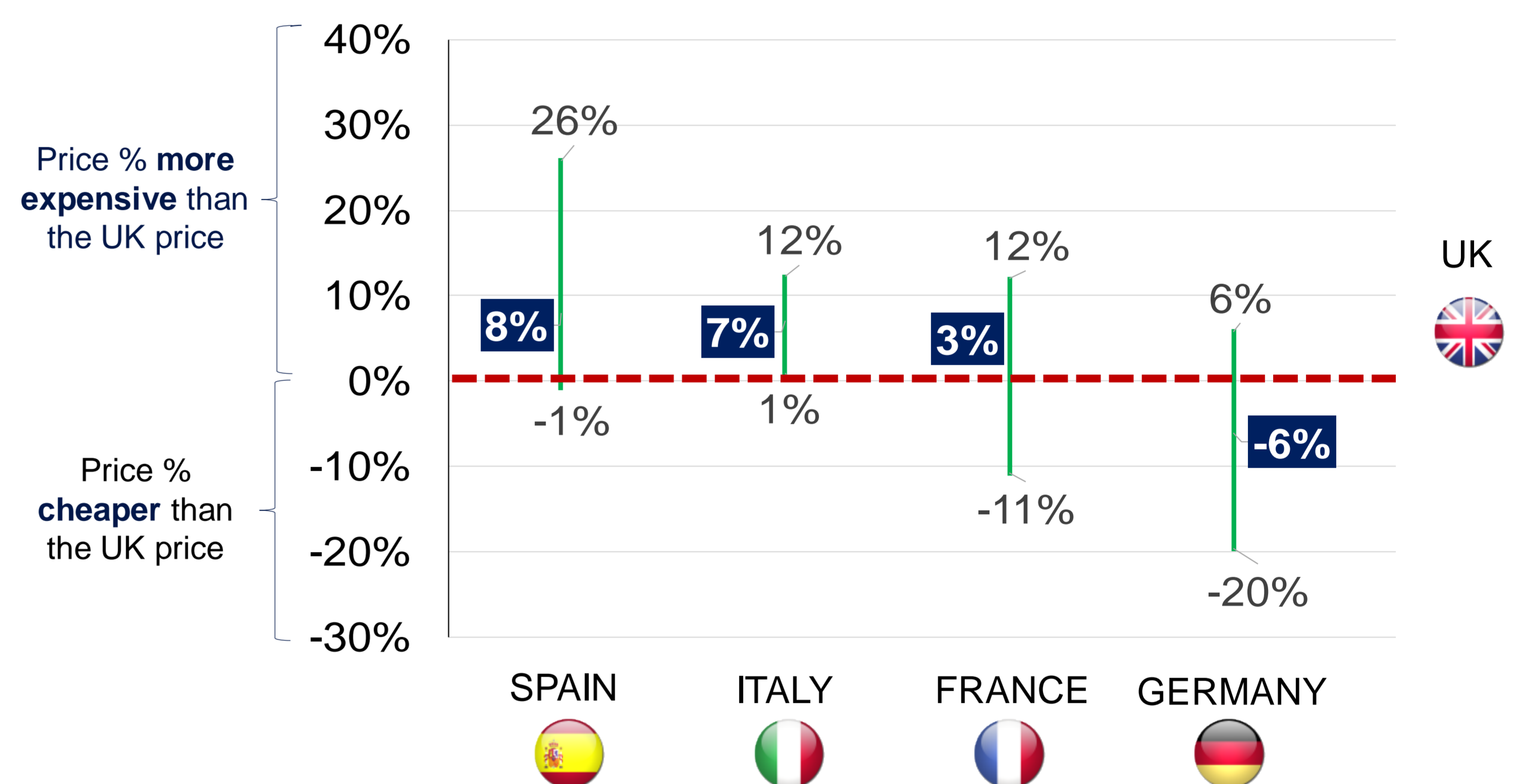
Figure 1. Oncology drugs commercialized in the EU5



### PRICE DIFFERENCES OF ONCOLOGY DRUGS IN THE EU5

- Germany, Spain and the UK have publicly-available list prices for all commercialized drugs, while Italy and France have 89% and 74% of drugs with a list price, respectively.
- Compared with the UK, the prices of oncology drugs are higher in Spain, Italy and France. However, the prices after the early benefit assessment are lower in Germany (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Price differences across the EU5 (median [IQR])



UK: United Kingdom; IQR: Interquartile Range.

## DISCUSSION

- Hidden discounts, performance agreement and budget cap** that are increasingly common in Europe are unrevealed<sup>13</sup>.
  - The frequency and complexity of confidential negotiations suggests that the **official list prices may not represent the reimbursed price** paid by many institutional payers<sup>13</sup>.
- The **joint analysis of EU5 countries** is important in order to understand differences in market access and pricing processes across countries and to implement strategies accordingly.
  - The **transparency** of negotiated prices would allow to perform **better and more realistic price comparisons** across these countries.
- National/regional budgets and negotiations** in other countries play an important role in **achieving price agreements** at a national level, which delays the availability of new drugs to patients.
- A potential reason for **unknown list prices** of commercialized medicines might be that some drugs were introduced with an **early access to medicines scheme**, in which price and reimbursement are still not negotiated.

## CONCLUSIONS

- Wide disparity exists in the number of approved drugs available** in each of the European countries since the proportion of oncology drugs commercialized varies from 54% to 92%.
- More than half of the oncology drugs are still not commercialized** in all the countries.
- The price analysis performed shows that **substantial differences exist across countries**.