PID Forum: Exploring The Impact of Medicine
Shortages on PID Patients

5 November 2024







13:30 *Welcome address*

13:40 *Setting the scene*

13:50 How to overcome medicine shortages in the EU

14:00 Panel: the impact of medicine shortages on rare disease

patients

14:40 Open floor discussion

14:55 *Closing statements*



WiFi: (to be inserted)

Social media: @ipopi_info

Hashtag:

• #PIDForum



MEP Vytenis Andriukaitis

(S&D, Lithuania)

Welcome Address



MEP Tomislav Sokol

(EPP, Croatia)

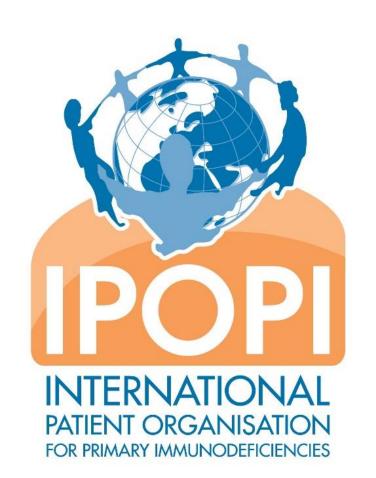
Welcome Address



Setting the Scene

Leire Solis, Health Policy and Advocacy Senior Manager IPOPI

Setting the scene Impact of medicine shortages on PID patients



Leire Solis

Health policy and advocacy senior manager, IPOPI

IPOPI PID Forum

Exploring the impact of medicine shortages on PID patients 5 November 2024, European Parliament, Brussels

Introduction to IPOPI

The association of national patient organisations dedicated to improving:

- Awareness
- Access to early diagnosis
- Access to care

For patients living with primary immunodeficiencies (PIDs) worldwide







What are Primary Immunodeficiencies (PIDs)?

485+ different genetic rare and chronic diseases

The immune system does not work properly or at

all

Affect children and adults

Clinical presentations are variable

Patients with PIDs can have:

Increased susceptibility to infections

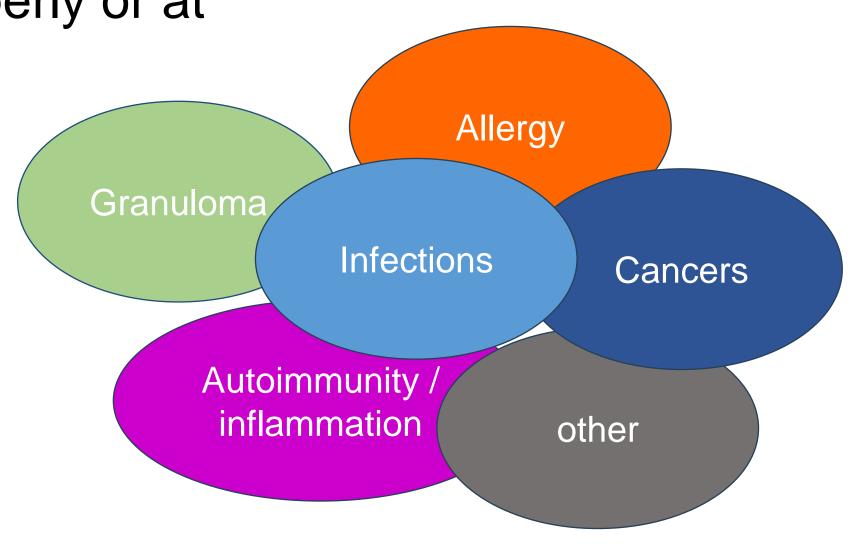
Autoimmunity

Inflammation

Lymphoproliferation

Malignancy

Allergy



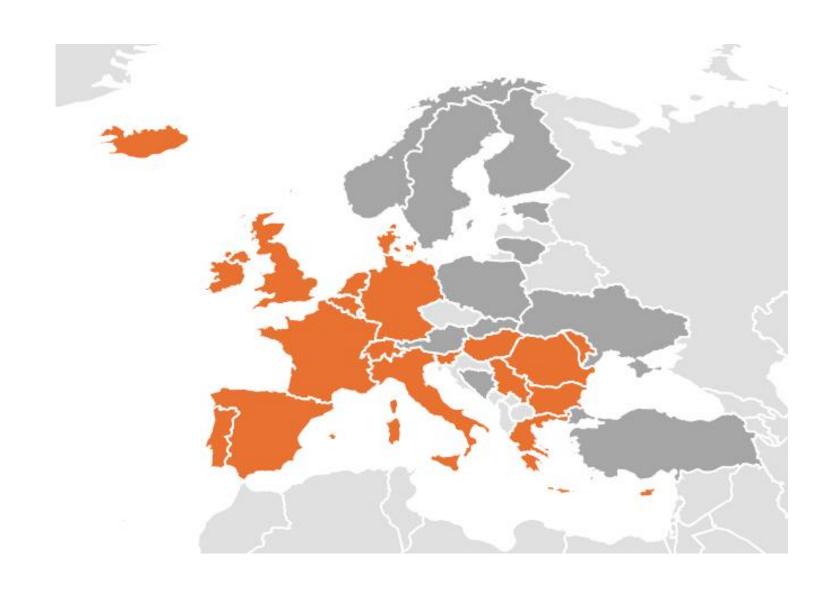
What are the treatment options for patients with PIDs?

- Anti-infectious therapies
- Vaccines
- Immunoglobulin replacement therapies
- Biological and targeted therapies
- Curative therapies
 - Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation / bone marrow transplantation
 - Gene therapy
 - thymic transplant / cultured thymic tissues



IPOPI survey on Ig shortages in the EU

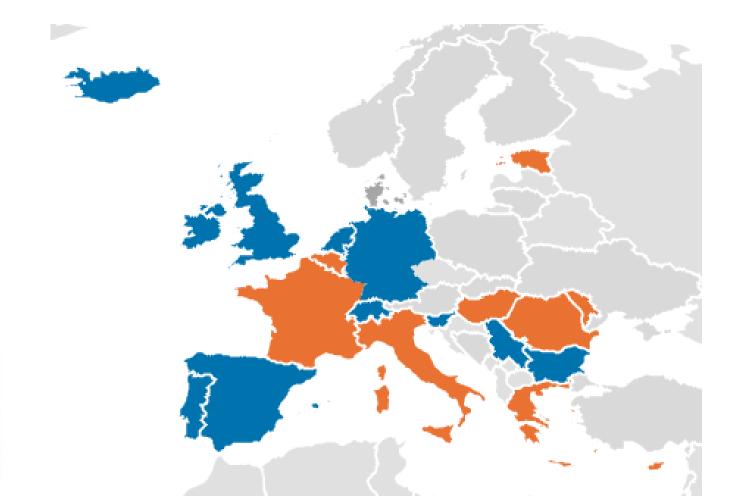
- From 15 July to 6
 September 2024
- 31 European national patient organisations invited
- 21 European national patient organisations replied



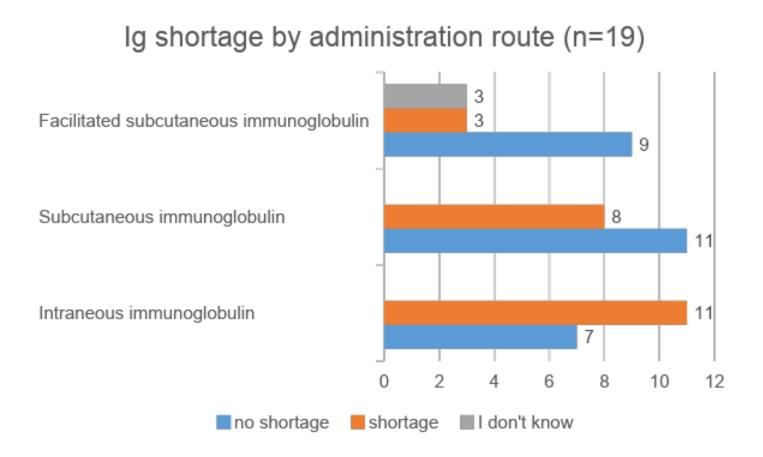


National organisations reporting an Ig shortage & route affected

- Out of 21 national organisations:
 - 12 organisations reported not experiencing an Ig shortage (blue)
 - 9 reported experiencing an Ig shortage (orange)



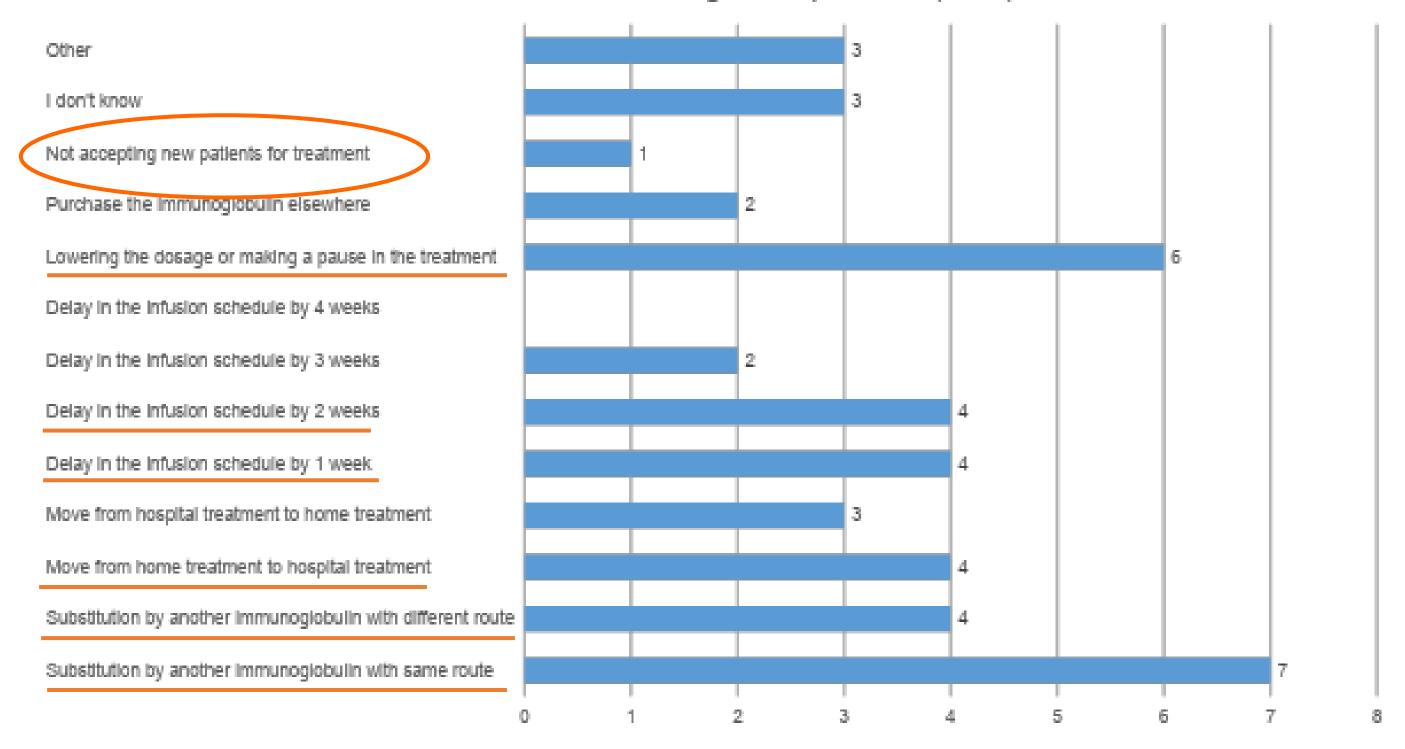
- Out of 19 national organisations:
 - IVIg most affected (11 countries)
 - SCIg 2nd most (8 countries)
 - fSClg (3 countries)





Alternatives offered to patients during the lg shortage

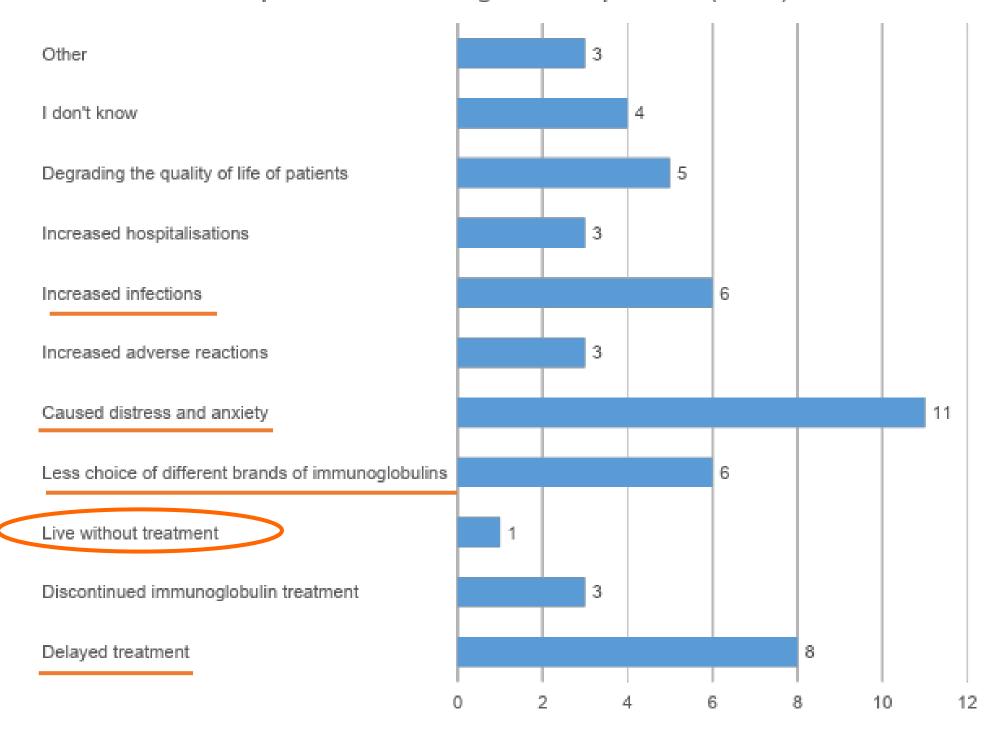
What alternatives were given to patients? (n=21)





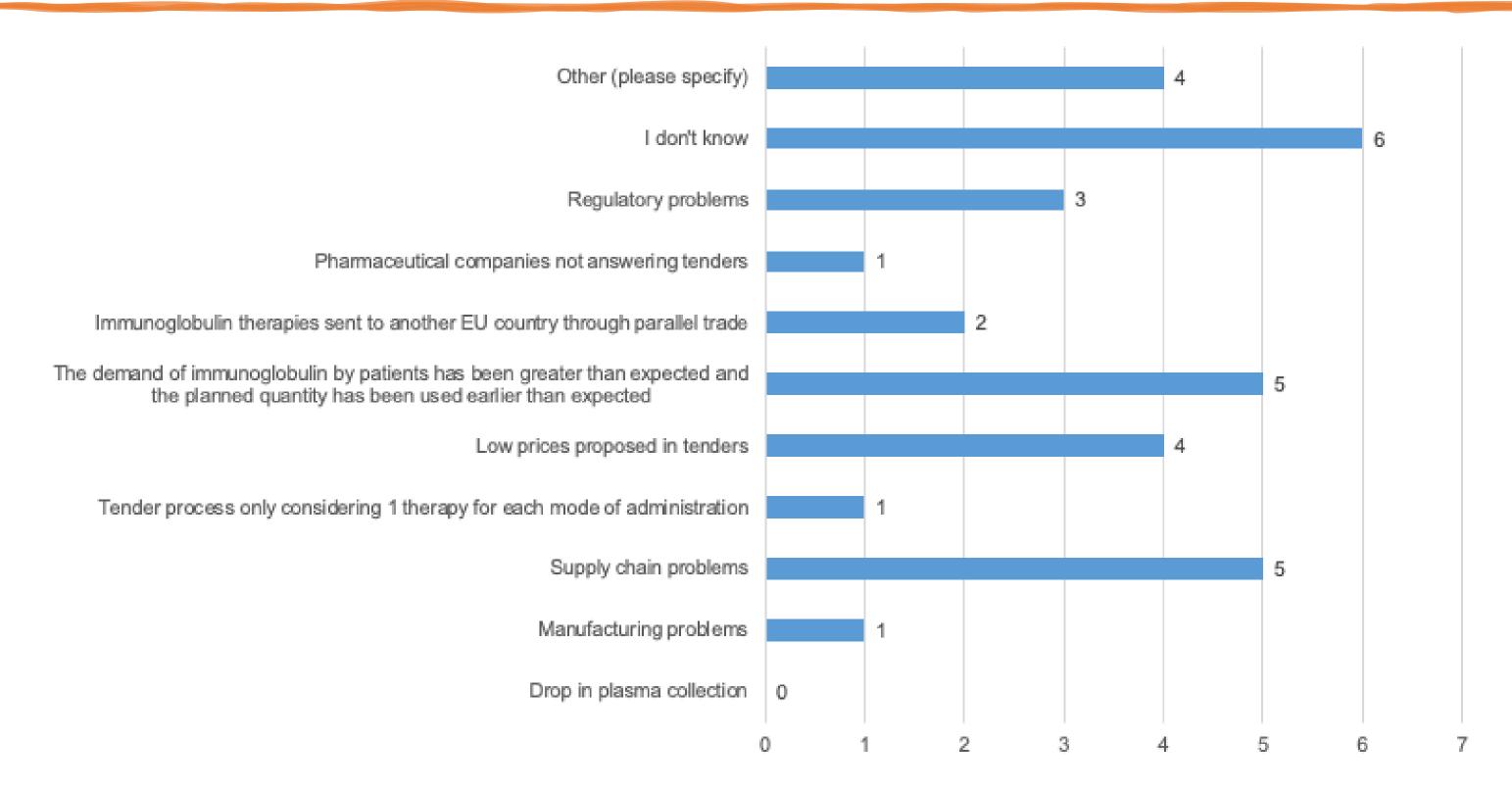
Impact of the shortage on patients with PIDs

Impact of the shortage on the patients (n=21)



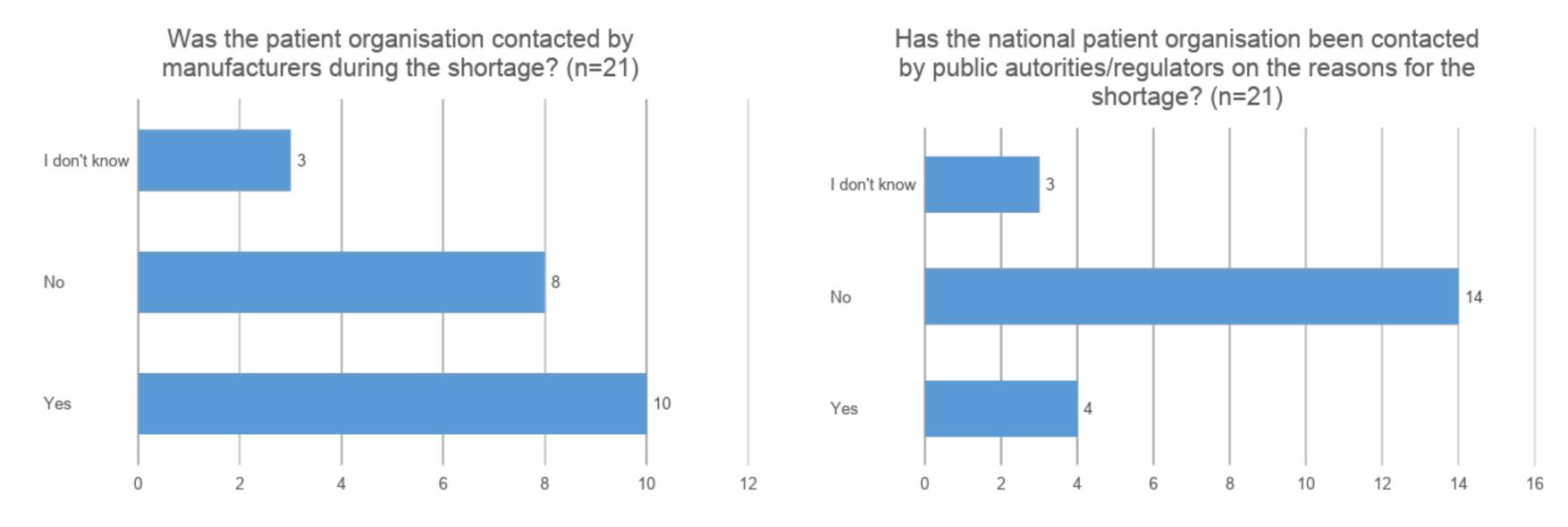


Reasons given to patient organisations for the Ig shortage





Dialogue with patient organisations





Key take aways

- Shortages of immunoglobulin therapies are a challenge for patients with PIDs in many countries.
- Ig shortages have direct consequences in the well-being of the patients and in their QoL.
- Reasons for the Ig shortage are multifaceted and sometimes not disclosed.
- Different levels of engagement with patient organisations from the manufacturers and from the national / regional governments – improvement needed



Thank you for your attention









How to overcome medicine shortages in the EU

Klaus Kruttwig, European Medicines Agency (EMA),

Medicines and Medical Devices Shortages Specialist



How to overcome medicine shortages in the EU

Exploring the impact of medicines shortages on PID patients

5 November 2024

Klaus Kruttwig, European Medicines Agency (EMA), Medicines and Medical Devices Shortages Specialist



Disclaimer



The owner of copyright and other intellectual property rights for this presentation is EMA. The information made available in this presentation may be reproduced in accordance with the <u>EMA Legal Notice</u> provided that the source and the author is acknowledged.

Shortages management in the EU





Improving the availability of medicines authorised in the EU is a key priority for the **European Medicines Regulatory Network** (EMRN)



Regulatory authorities - within and outside Europe - are increasingly working together to prevent shortages and to limit their impact whenever they occur



The joint **HMA/EMA Task Force on the Availability of Authorised Medicines** for Human and Veterinary Use (TF-AAM) provides **strategic support** to tackle disruptions in medicine supply and ensure availability



EMA extended mandate: Monitoring and mitigating shortages of critical medicines



The EMA's role in **crisis preparedness and management** in reference to availability of medicinal products has increased significantly following the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. **Regulation 2022/123** formalises the structures and processes established during the pandemic.



Provides a framework for activities established by the European Medicines Agency to monitor and **mitigate** potential and actual shortages of medicines



Sets **processes/tools for shortages reporting** and coordinates **responses** of EU countries to shortages of critical medicines during crisis and for monitoring of events which might lead to a crisis situation



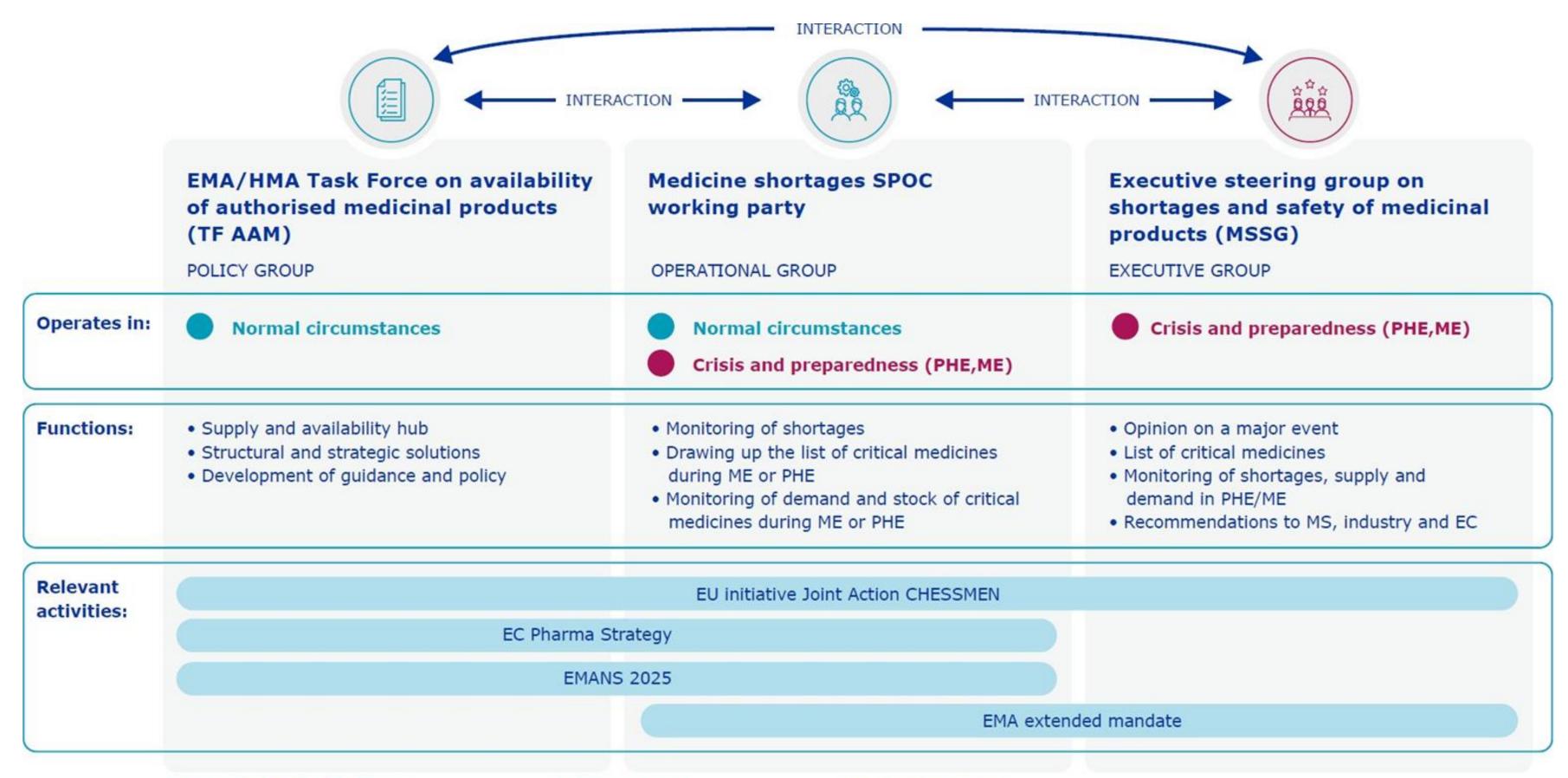
Established the "Medicines Shortages Steering Group" (MSSG) supported by the SPOC Working Party and a Network of contact points from pharmaceutical companies (MAH i-SPOCs)



Foresees the development of the European Shortages Monitoring Platform (ESMP) by February 2025

Availability of medicines: EU level coordination



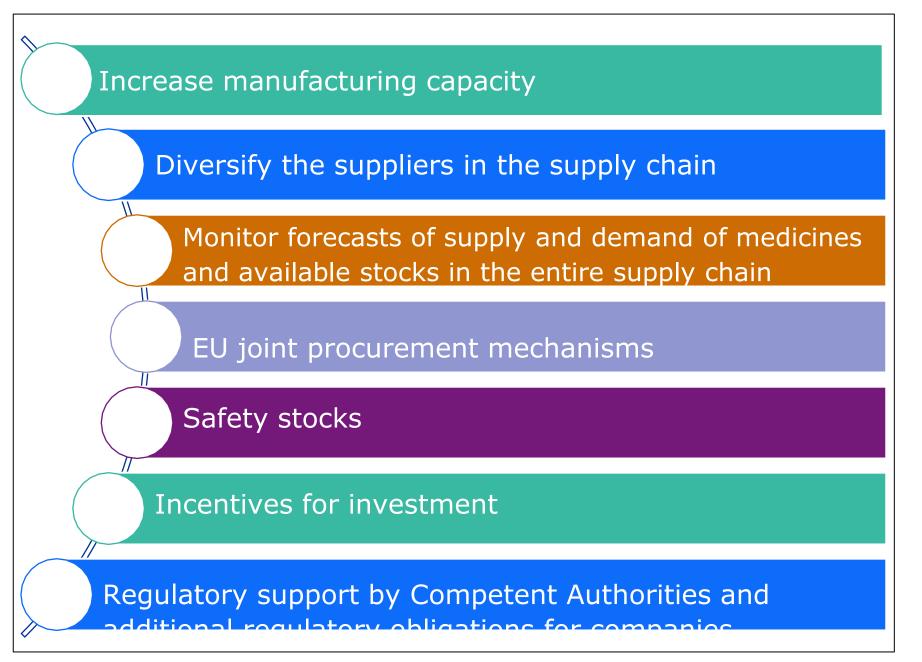


PHE: Public health Emergency ME: Major event MS: Member states

Prevention of medicines shortages



Recommendations to strengthen supply chains of critical medicinal products



MSSG recommendations to strengthen supply chains of critical medicinal products

Union List of critical medicines

- 1. Ensuring medicines considered to be most critical for health systems are available at all times.
- 2. Critical medicines may be subject to coordinated Union level actions to improve security of supply.
- 3. Provide
 industrial
 capacity/ support
 where medicines' supply
 chain vulnerabilities and
 dependencies are
 identified.
- 4. Recommendations to Industry on "diversification of suppliers and inventory management"

First version of the Union list of critical medicines agreed to help avoid potential shortages in the EU | European Medicines Agency (EMA)



Mitigating the impact of medicines shortages



International cooperation

Global Regulatory Working Group on Drug Shortages

- Meets every quarter and share information about relevant drug supply issues (exchange of information and support each other)
- International cooperation on Drug Shortage Reporting, Signal Detection and Signal Assessment
- International cooperation and alignment on shortage mitigation and prevention strategies

Bilateral exchanges with e.g. FDA, HC, TGA, etc

- Shortages of concern to both regions
- Exchanges of best practices to mitigate and prevent shortages

MSSG Solidarity Mechanism

The VSM is used as a **last resort** to **temporarily alleviate** critical shortages in a Member State.



Allows a MS to **request assistance** from other Member States in obtaining stocks of a medicine **during critical shortages**

4 VSM procedures concluded, all successfully

Conditions:



1. EMA already notified of the shortage (SPOC WP)



2. No or insufficient therapeutic alternatives available



3. Insufficient quantifies to treat critical indications



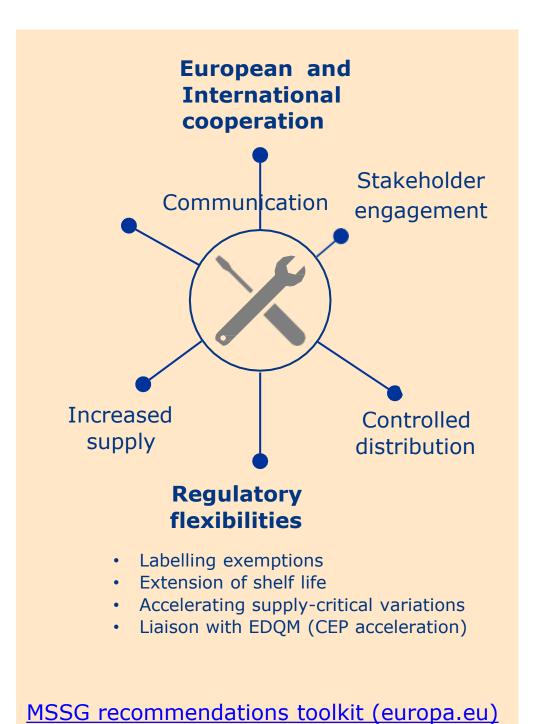
4. No or insufficient relief from short-term measures



5. Urgency (e.g., < 1 month supply)

MSSG Solidarity mechanism process (europa.eu)

MSSG Toolkit





Conclusion and next steps



- The MSSG, supported by the SPOC WP, continues to ensure a robust response
 to medicine supply issues under preparedness activities or during a major
 events/public-health emergencies. It coordinates urgent actions within the
 European Union (EU) to manage medicine supply issues.
- Shift from a reactive (management) approach to a proactive (prevention) approach to ensure supply of medicines.
- New EU pharmaceutical legislation proposal currently under negotiation, together with the initiatives foreseen in the European Commission Communication on tackling medicine shortages in the EU, including the CMA will further reinforce security of supply for critical medicines and prevention of shortages.
- EMA continues to monitor shortages of immunoglobulins through the SPOC WP and the MSSG is currently developing a set of recommendations for Rho(D) immune globulins/ Anti-D immunoglobulins.



Any questions?

Further information

Klaus.Kruttwig@ema.europa.eu

Official address Domenico Scarlattilaan 6 • 1083 HS Amsterdam Telephone +31 (0)88 781 6000
Send us a question Go to www.ema.europa.eu/contact

The Netherlands









- Karlien Claes, International Nursing Group for Immunodeficiencies (INGID), Director of Education
- Klaus Kruttwig, European Medicines Agency (EMA), Medicines and Medical Devices Shortages Specialist
- Dr. Nizar Mahlaoui, Necker-Enfants Malades University Hospital
- Otilia Stanga, Romanian Association for Patients with Primary Immunodeficiencies (ARPID), President & IPOPI, Treasurer



Open Floor Discussion



Closing Statement

MEP Vytenis Andriukaitis

(S&D, Lithuania)



Closing Statement

MEP Tomislav Sokol

(EPP, Croatia)

THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING

THE PID FORUM!

Stay tuned for more...

