

Fag og anbud



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Main inflammatory joint diseases (IJD)

- Rheumatoid arthritis (RA)
- Spondyloarthritis (SpA)
- Psoriatic arthritis (PsA)

2019 RA treatment strategy

- early diagnosis
- early use of synthetic disease modifying therapies (Methotrexate)
- identify a treatment target (remission)
- monitor (tight control) and adjust disease-modifying therapy according to the target
- add biological DMARD if target is not achieved
- continue to monitor and adjust therapy as long as the target is not achieved

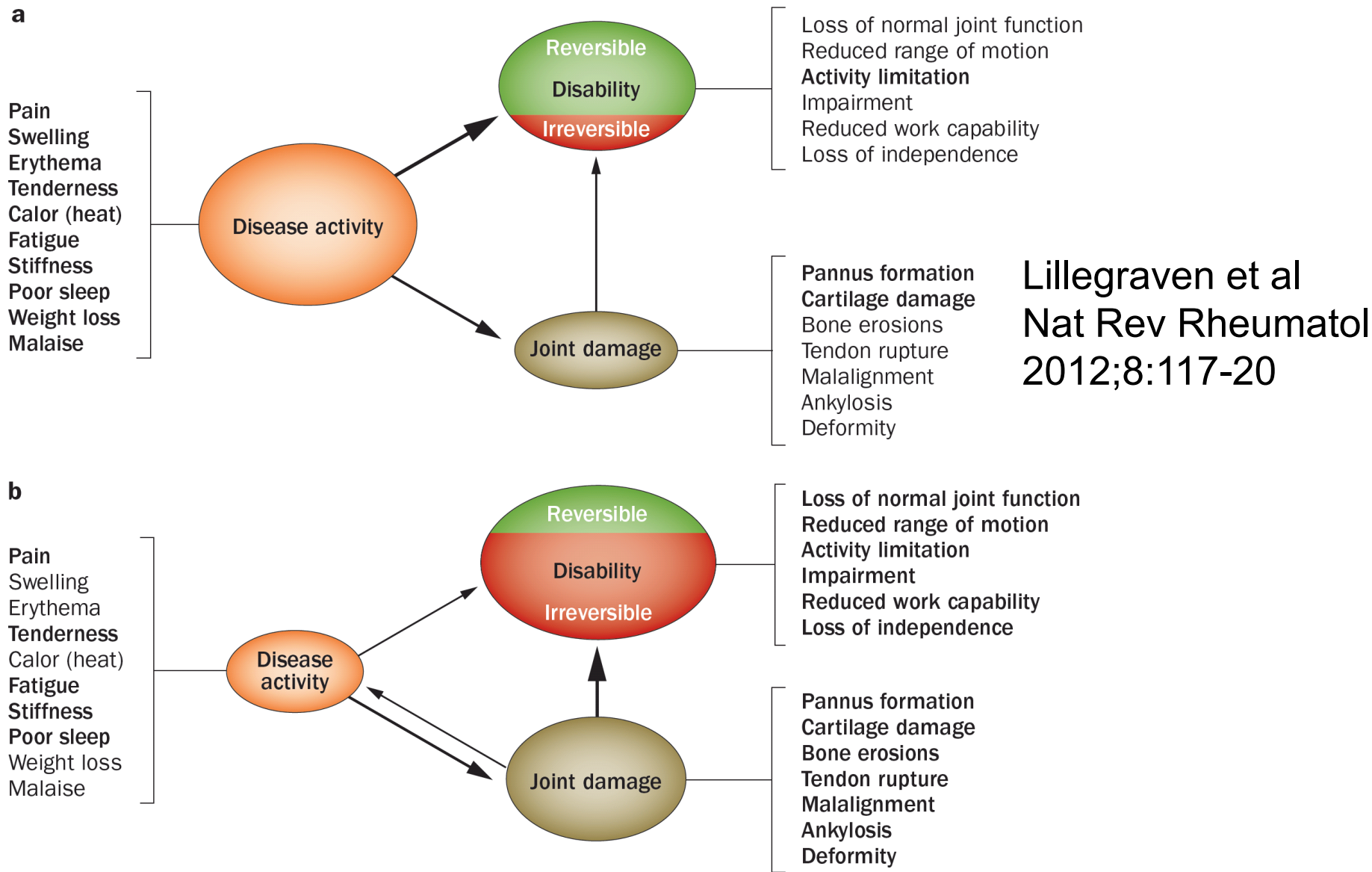
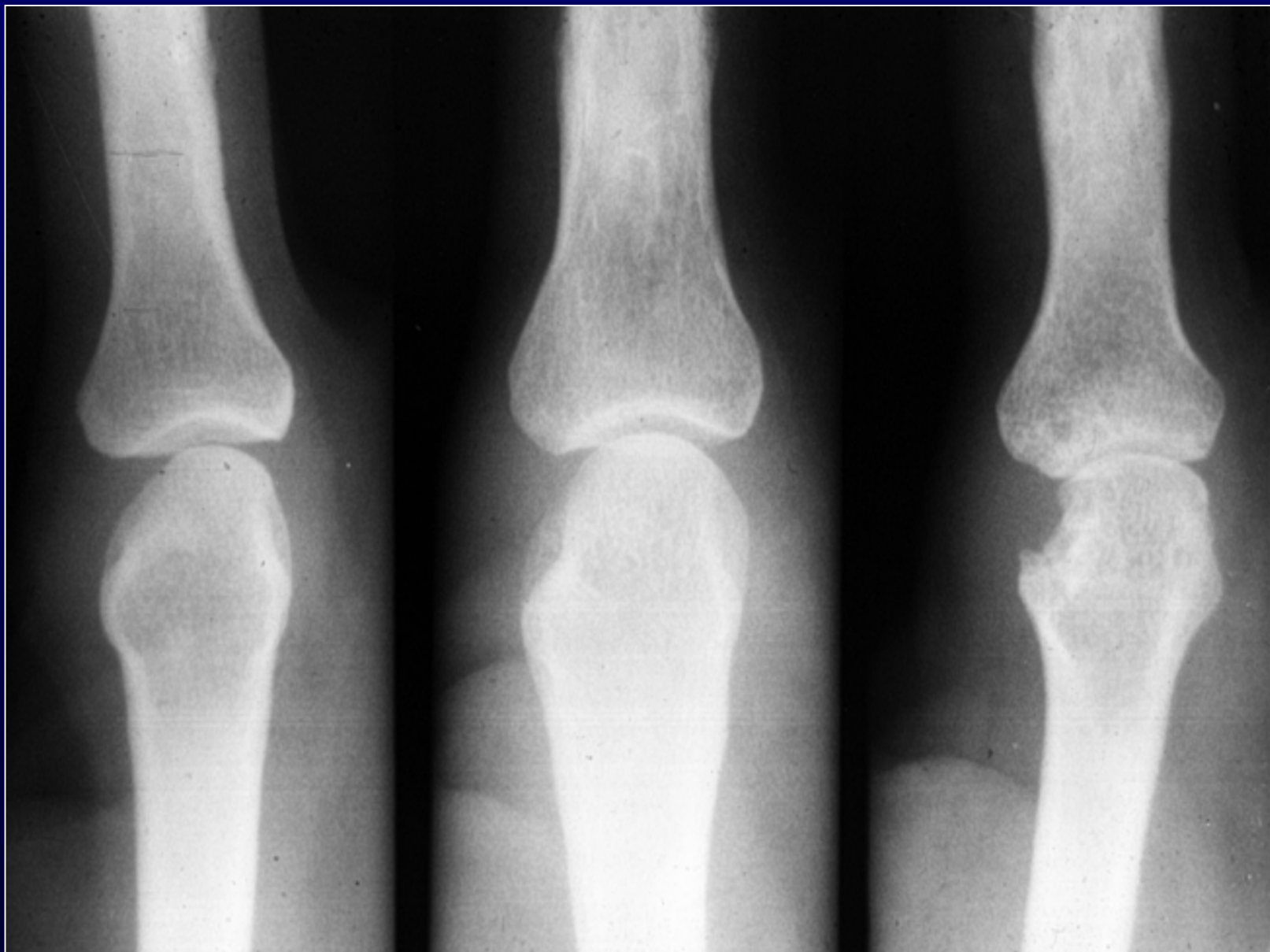


Figure 1 | Hypothesized link between disease activity, functional disability and structural joint damage in RA. **a** | Early disease. **b** | Advanced disease. The magnitude and direction of associations are depicted by the size of arrows and circles. The signs and symptoms associated with each main feature are listed, with the more prominent features in early or late disease shown in bold.



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Phase I

Clinical diagnosis of rheumatoid Arthritis¹

No contraindication for methotrexate

Contraindication for methotrexate

Start methotrexate³

Combine with short-term glucocorticoids

Start leflunomide or sulfasalazine

Failure phase I: go to phase II

No

Achieve improvement at 3 months and target at 6 months²

Yes

Continue

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Phase II

Prognostically unfavourable factors present

such as RF/ACPA, esp. at high levels; high disease activity; early joint damage; failure of ≥ 2 csDMARDs

Failure for lack of efficacy and/or toxicity in phase I

Prognostically unfavourable factors absent

**Add a bDMARD⁴
(current practice)
or
a Jak-inhibitor⁵**

No

**Achieve improvement
at 3 months and
target at 6 months²**

**Change to or add a
second conventional
synthetic DMARD**
Leflunomide, sulfasalazine,
methotrexate alone or in
combination⁶
(ideally with addition of
glucocorticoids as
above)

**Failure phase II:
go to phase III**

No

**Achieve improvement
at 3 months and
target at 6 months²**

Yes

Continue

**Dose reduction/
interval increase in
sustained remission⁷**

Types of Treatments for RA: Nomenclature

Disease Modifying Antirheumatic Drugs (DMARDs)			
Synthetic DMARDs (sDMARDs)		Biological DMARDs (bDMARDs)	
Conventional synthetic (csDMARDs)	Targeted synthetic (tsDMARDs)	Biological originator (boDMARDs)	Biosimilar (bsDMARDs)
<i>MTX, SSZ, LEF</i>	<i>Tofacitinib</i> <i>Baricitinib</i>		

bDMARDs - targets

- TNF-alpha (5 different (etanercept, adalimumab, infliximab, golimumab, certolizumab + biosimilar infliximab and etancercept)
- IL-6 (tocilizumab)
- B-cells (rituximab)
- T-cells (abatacept)
- IL-1(anakinra, canakinumab)

....and more to come

Targeted synthetic DMARDs (tsDMARDs)

- Janus kinases (JAK) inhibitors
(«Jak inhibitors»)
 - Tofacitinib
 - Baricitinib

Time trends 2000–2010

Baseline characteristics TNFi+MTX

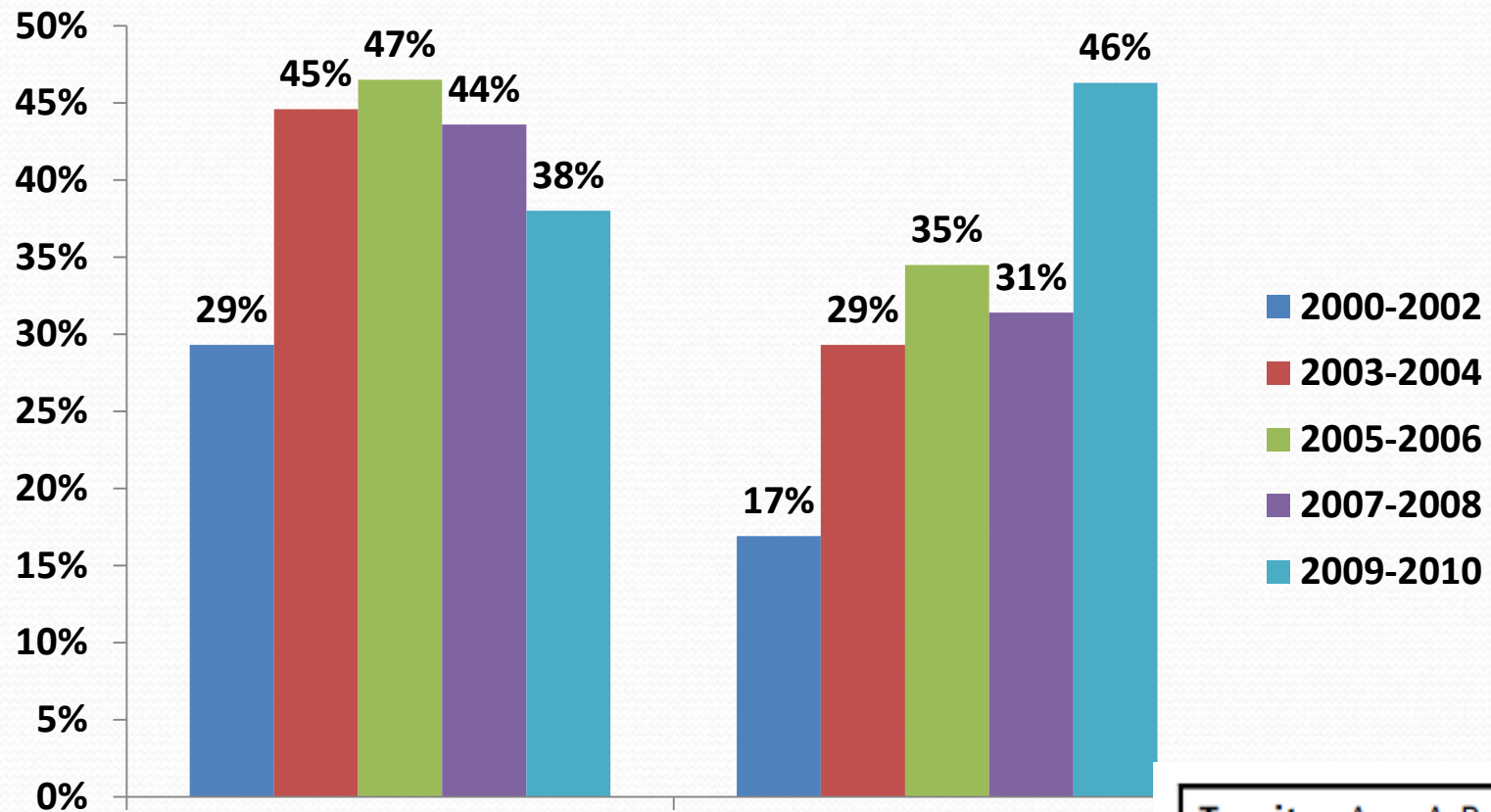
To cite: Aga A-B, Lie E, Uhlig T, et al. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2015;74:381–388.

	2000-2002	2003-2004	2005-2006	2007-2008	2009-2010	P-value
	n=85	n=184	n=143	n=160	n=134	
Duration, yrs*	8.0	6.5	6.3	4.2	3.8	<0.001
DAS28†	5.88	5.25	5.21	4.87	4.64	<0.001
MHAQ†	1.00	0.75	0.71	0.625	0.625	<0.001
28-SJC*	10	8	7	5	5	<0.001
28-TJC*	10	7	8	7	6	<0.001
ESR*	34	24	20	19	20	<0.001
CRP*	27	19	12	9	7	<0.001
SF-6D†	0.54	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.195

Values are expressed as means (†) or medians (*).

Time trends 2000–2010

Response and remission rates TNFi+MTX



EULAR good response

DAS28 remission

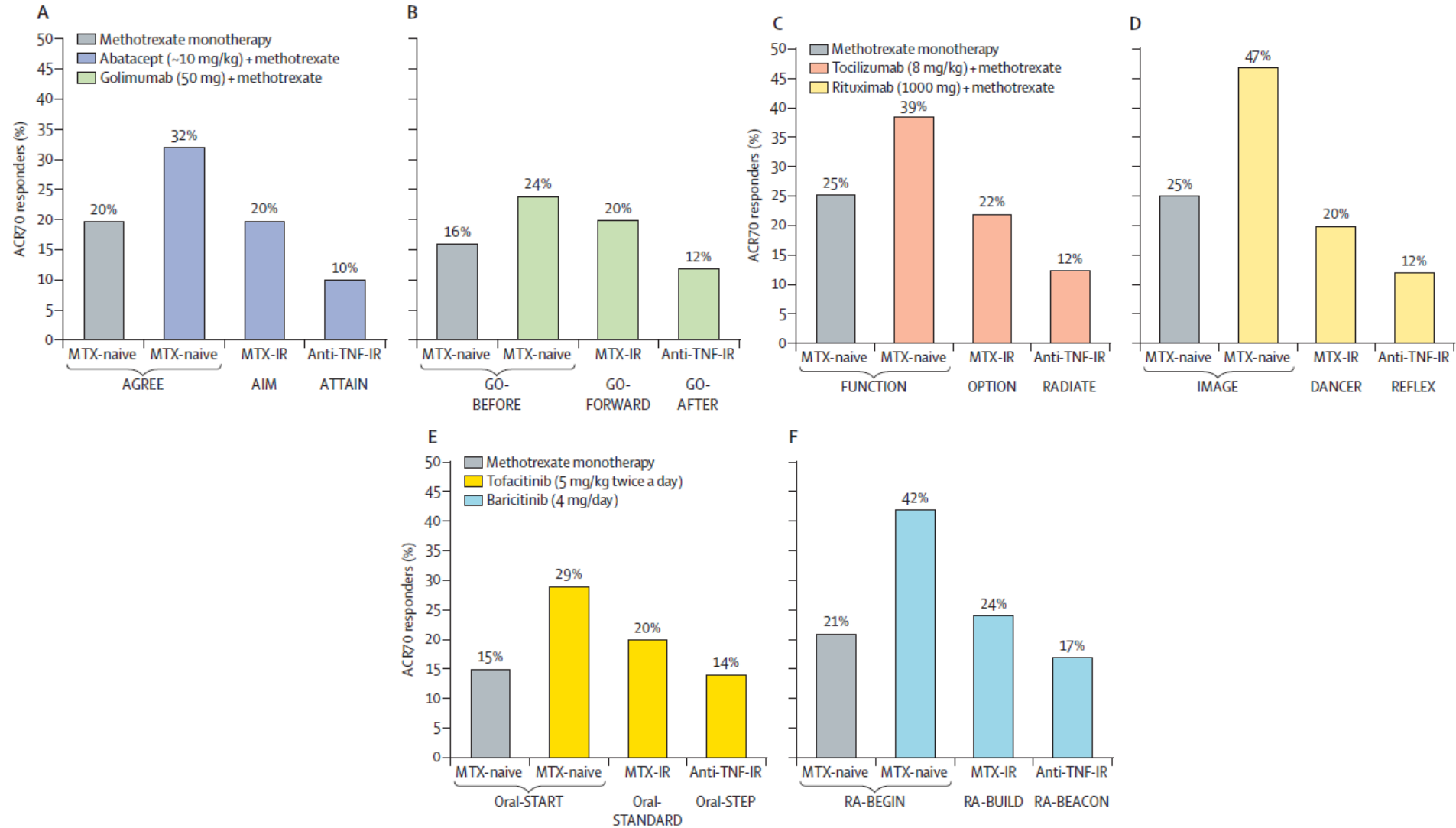
Time trend: NA
First vs. last period: p=0.34

p=0.003
p=0.001

To cite: Aga A-B, Lie E, Uhlig T, et al. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2015;**74**:381–388.

Which bDMARD?

Efficacy of Various Agents



Why Biosimilars?

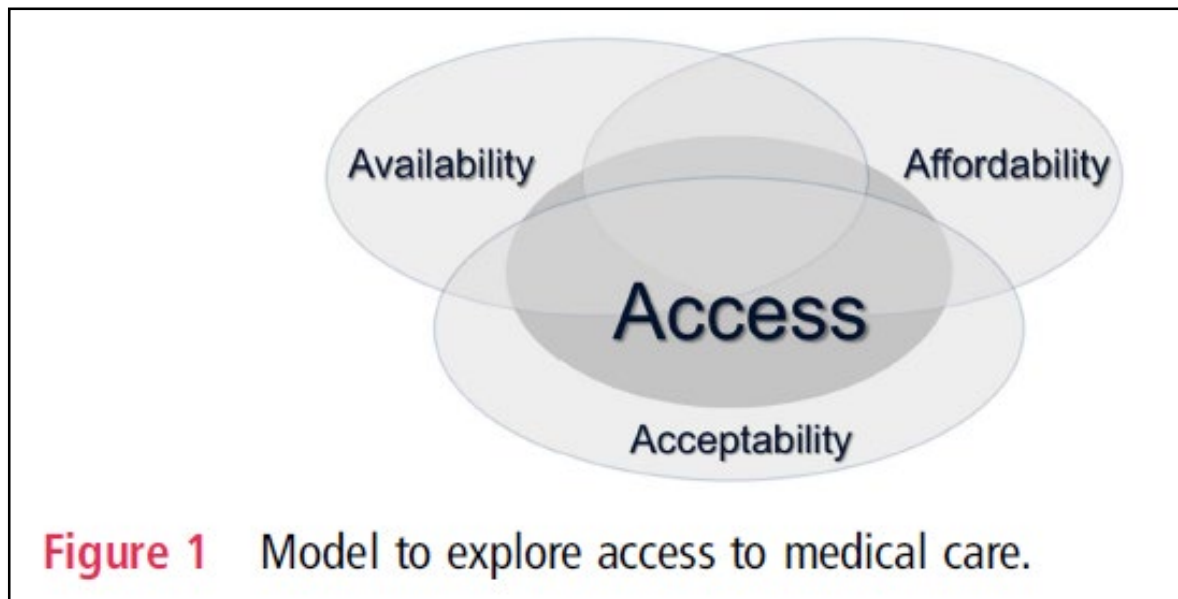
- Similar to the originator product
 - Not better
 - Not worse
 - But less expensive!

Could improve accessibility to good therapies for more people with RMDs

EXTENDED REPORT

Inequities in access to biologic and synthetic DMARDs across 46 European countries

Polina Putrik,¹ Sofia Ramiro,² Tore K Kvien,³ Tuulikki Sokka,⁴ Milena Pavlova,⁵ Till Uhlig,⁶ Annelies Boonen,⁷ Working Group 'Equity in access to treatment of rheumatoid arthritis in Europe'



Inequities in Access to Biologic and Synthetic DMARDs Across 46 European Countries

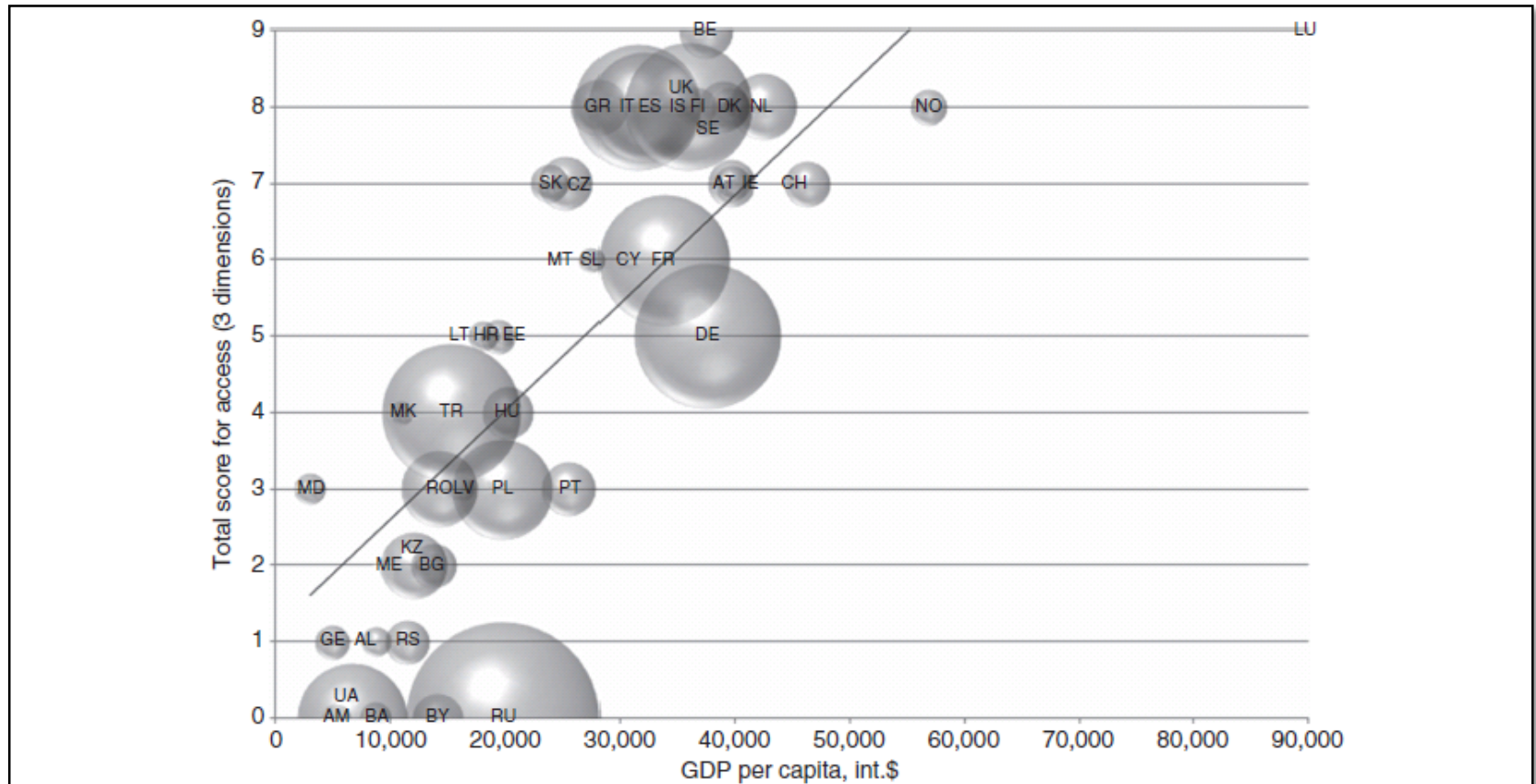


Figure 3 Access to biologic disease modifying antirheumatic drugs and gross domestic product per capita, international dollars (n=44). Size of the bubbles is proportional to the population size of the country. AL, Albania; AM, Armenia; AT, Austria; BA, Bosnia and Herzegovina; BE, Belgium; BG, Bulgaria; BY, Belarus; CH, Switzerland; CY, Cyprus; CZ, Czech Republic; DE, Germany; DK, Denmark; EE, Estonia; ES, Spain; FI, Finland; FR, France; GE, Georgia; GR, Greece; HR, Croatia; HU, Hungary; IE, Ireland; IS, Iceland; IT, Italy; KZ, Kazakhstan; LT, Lithuania; LU, Luxembourg; LV, Latvia; MD, Moldova; ME, Montenegro; MK, Macedonia; MT, Malta; NL, Netherlands; NO, Norway; PL, Poland; PT, Portugal; RO, Romania; RS, Serbia; RU, Russia; SE, Sweden; SK, Slovakia; SL, Slovenia; TR, Turkey; UA, Ukraine; UK, United Kingdom.

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“NOR-SWITCH is, to our knowledge, the first randomised study to show that switching from an originator to a biosimilar TNF inhibitor is not inferior to continued treatment with the originator drug, according to a prespecified non-inferiority margin of 15%.”

See **Articles** page 2304

Comment

Renewed push to strengthen vector control globally
See page 2270

Articles

Long-term management of moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis with dupilumab and concomitant topical corticosteroids
See page 2287

Articles

Switching from originator infliximab to biosimilar CT-P13 compared with maintained treatment with originator infliximab
See page 2304

Articles

Ixekizumab for the treatment of patients with active psoriatic arthritis and an inadequate response to tumour necrosis factor inhibitors
See page 2317

Series

Targeted treatments for rheumatoid arthritis
See pages 2328 and 2338

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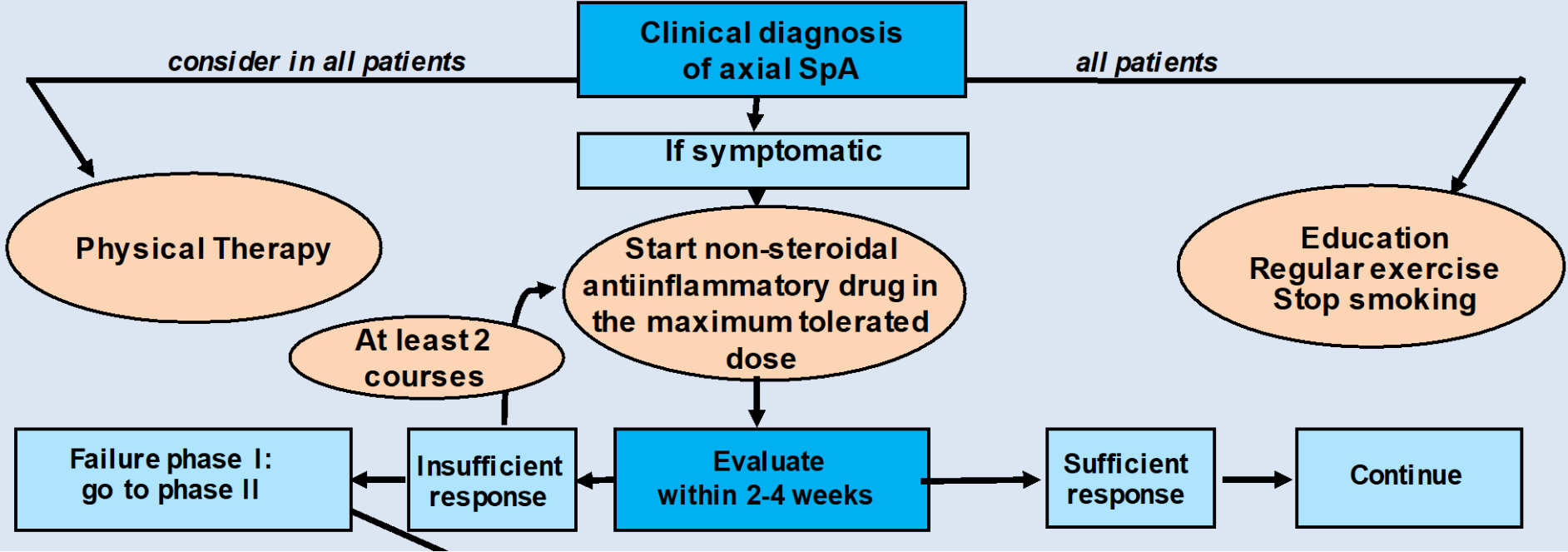
Spondyloarthritis

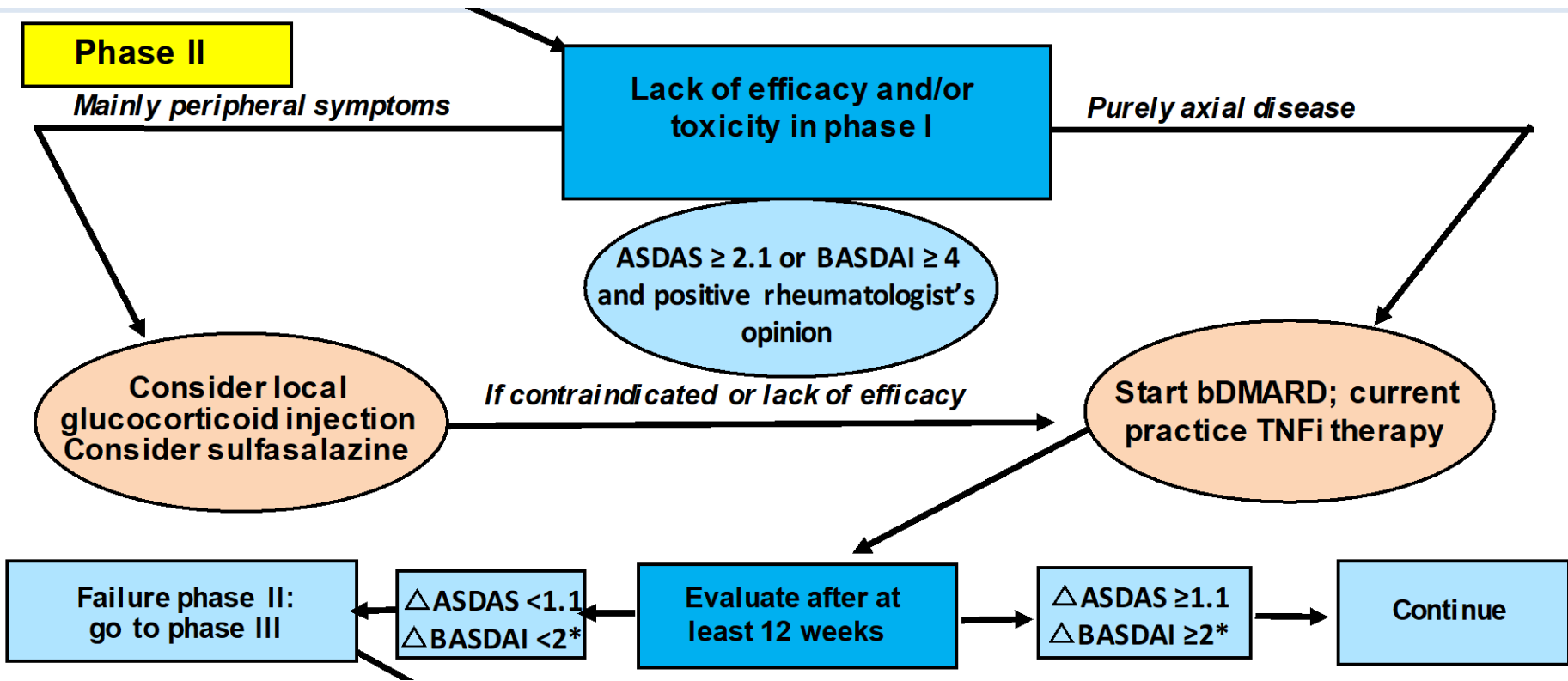


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ASAS-EULAR 2016 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF AXIAL SPONDYLOARTHRITIS

Phase I





EXTENDED REPORT

European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) recommendations for the management of psoriatic arthritis with pharmacological therapies: 2015 update

L Gossec,^{1,2} J S Smolen,^{3,4} S Ramiro,⁵ M de Wit,⁶ M Cutolo,⁷ M Dougados,^{8,9}
P Emery,^{10,11} R Landewé,^{12,13} S Oliver,¹⁴ D Aletaha,³ N Betteridge,⁶ J Braun,¹⁵
G Burmester,¹⁶ J D Cañete,¹⁷ N Damjanov,¹⁸ O FitzGerald,¹⁹ E Haglund,^{20,21}
P Helliwell,²² T K Kvien,²³ R Lories,^{24,25} T Luger,²⁶ M Maccarone,²⁷
H Marzo-Ortega,^{10,11} D McGonagle,^{10,11} I B McInnes,²⁸ I Olivieri,²⁹ K Pavelka,³⁰
G Schett,³¹ J Sieper,³² F van den Bosch,³³ D J Veale,³⁴ J Wollenhaupt,³⁵ A Zink,³⁶
D van der Heijde⁵

To cite: Gossec L,
Smolen JS, Ramiro S, *et al.*
Ann Rheum Dis
2016;**75**:499–510.

Kontakt med industri – fordeler og ulemper

Tore K. Kvien – disclosures

	Honorarium		Institutional support NOR-DMARD	
	Presentation	Advice	Previous	Current
AbbVie	X	X	X	
BMS	X	X	X	X
MSD	X	X	X	
Pfizer/Wyeth	X	X	X	
Roche	X	X	X	
UCB	X	X	X	
Hospira/Pfizer	X	X		
Mylan		X		
Orion	X	X		
Merck Serono		X		
Mundipharma	X			
Celltrion/Egis/Hikma	X	X		
Sandoz	X			
Samsung	X			
Biogen	X	X		
Amgen	X			

Conclusions

- Faglig innsikt viktig for konkurransegrunnlaget
- LIS anbefalingene må harmonisere med internasjonale (og nasjonale) anbefalinger for farmakoterapi
- Faglig kompetanse og internasjonal «standing» har vært ansett som viktig for å øke forståelsen for det norske anbudssystemet
- Målet for rabatter er i mange land 20-30% for biotilsvarende legemidler
- Vi har større ambisjoner og har lyktes! (Look to Norway!)