

TEDDY Network General Assembly March 29th, 2019 Ministry of Health, Madrid - Spain

Working Group on Off Label Use in Paediatrics

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European Network of Excellence for Paediatric Clinical Research

Why this Working Group?

Born in mid-2016 to address the specificities of off-label medicines use in paediatrics

"Paediatric off-label use" specifically includes: 'all paediatric uses of a marketed drug not detailed in the SPC with particular reference

- therapeutic indication
- therapeutic indication for use in subsets
- appropriate strength (dosage by age)
- pharmaceutical form
- route of administration'

"Unlicensed use" means 'all uses of a drug which has never received a European Marketing Authorisation as medicinal for human use in either adults or children'.

(Neubert et al, 2008)

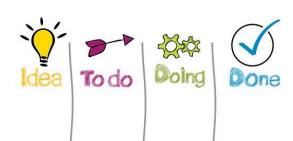
The entity of the paediatric off-label use in the EU and worldwide is still high

Despite the **Paediatric Regulation** has achieved significant results. the lack of medicines labeled for the use in paediatrics is still relevant

In several therapeutic subsets, there is no alternative in paediatrics than offlabel treatments

The topic is of particular interest for a network dealing with paediatric clinical research





What is ongoing?

Draft of a policy statement on paediatric off-label use





- Topics to be primarily addressed in the TEDDY have been identified through WG members consultation
- A non-systematic literature search has been performed to describe the topics



To develop suggestions for further actions to be undertaken to correctly address the issue of off-label medicines use in paediatrics



Draft process

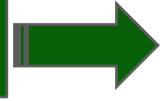
LITERATURE/DOCUMENT
SEARCH AND ANALYSIS



AGREEMENT ON

TOPICS

COMMENTS AND REVISIONS



FINALISATION

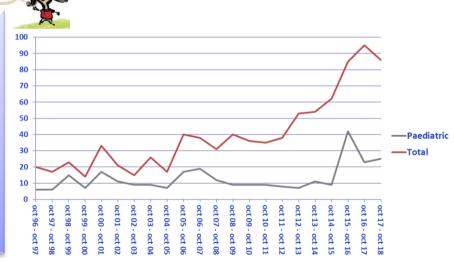


In 2019

When and how off-label use could be permitted

Availability of paediatric medicines:

- The number of new medicines for children and the new paediatric indications for already authorised products increased in EU (European Commission, 10-year report, 2017) after the entry into force of the Paediatric Regulation
- Relevant achievements in some therapeutic areas: e.g. rheumatology (Ruperto et al, 2013).
- Among the centrally-authorised active substances in EU, 32% are approved for paediatrics (TEDDY EPMD, 2018)
- In some subsets (e.g. rare diseases) and for some patients group (neonates) the lack of paediatric medicines is very high (Giannuzzi et al, 2017)
- Also in US paediatric labelling is still unsatisfactory (Sachs et al, 2012)





When and how off-label use could be permitted

Off-label ≠ off-evidence!

(Bonati M, Jacqz-Aigrain E, Choonara I., 2016)

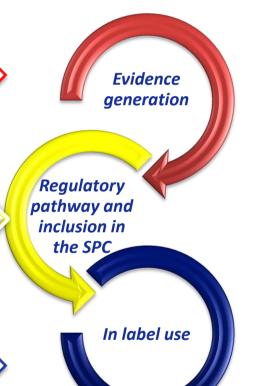


Not all type of off-label use carry the same level of risk (...)

Quality/quantity of available evidence and need to generate new data

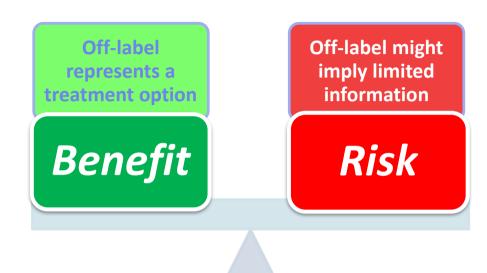
Type of information required and accepted by regulatory agencies

Promptly availability of medicines for children





Qualitative and quantitative **evaluation** of benefits and their uncertainties towards the risks and their limitations







Safety profile and pharmacotherapeutic follow-up



October 2004 EMEA/126327/2004

Evidence of harm from off-label or unlicensed medicines in children EMEA

Uncertainties about the relation between off label and adverse drug reactions

- Underreporting of the cases in paediatric population
- Scarce information of the physicians
- Lack in paediatric labelling
- Undervaluation of the crucial differences in PK/PD
- Dosing adjustment errors



Need for further research on this field, in particular with large cohort of patients in order to have statistically significant analyses

Lack of age-appropriate formulations

Lack of age-appropriate formulations is a for off-label medicines use and route of administration is a very common relevant off-label category

Development of ageappropriate formulations



Need for safe medicines manipulation

EMA-PDCO Therapeutic Needs lists included the need for a new pediatric formulation for more than 200 Active Substances

(D'Andria et al, 2016)

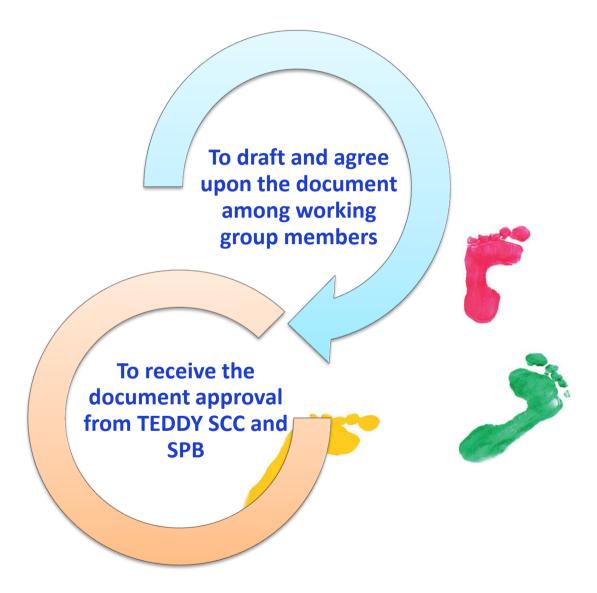


FIP-WHO technical guidelines: Points to consider in the provision by health-care professionals of children-specific preparations that are not available as authorized products 1. Introduction and scope 1.1 Background 1.2 Purpose 1.3 Target audience and health-care settings 2. Glossary 90 3. Alternatives to compounding 3.1 Sourcing of a commercially-available (marketed) or manufactured product if available 92

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NEXT STEPS





PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

> Development of collaborative project proposals

> Collaboration with other TEDDY Working Groups





COLLABORATION

Collaborations with other TEDDY WGs

PAEDIATRIC CLINICAL STUDIES METHODOLOGIES AND PROCEDURES



To integrate the European Paediatric Medicines Database with information about off-label status.

To discuss:

- methodology for data collection
- source(s) of information
- data validation
- possible selection of therapeutic areas for a pilot phase

ACTIVE ENGAGEMENT OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

- Information to patients and families (which type of information and in which format?)
- Awareness and feelings about the off-label medicines use (are they aware? What they know?)

OTHER POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES





- Consultations issued by EMA, European Commission and other relevant stakeholders
 - > Scientific events at national/international levels
- Creation and periodic update of an internal common literature database on the matter



Who we are?



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