

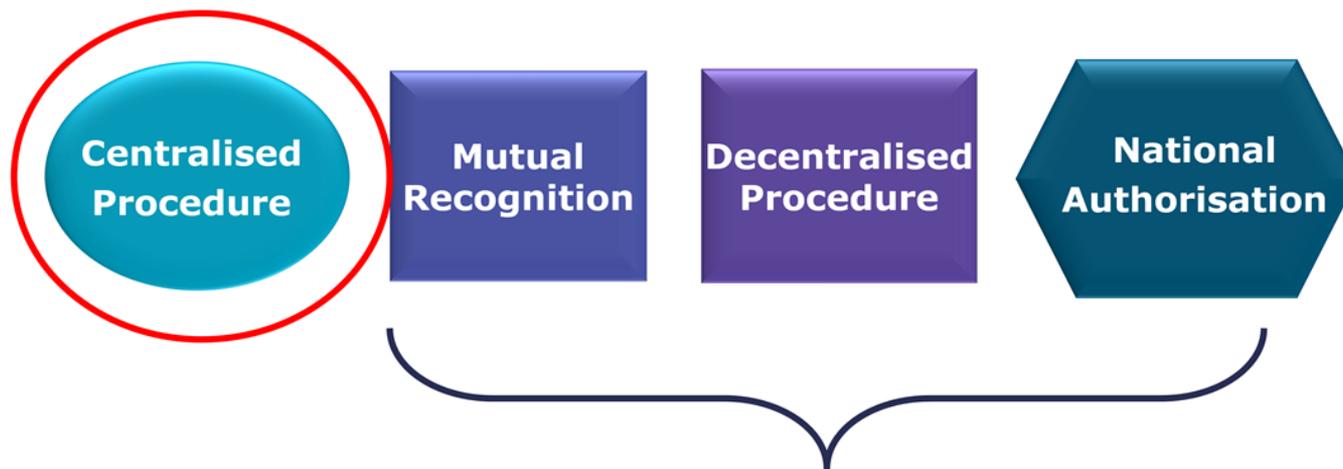
Singhrix™ as a case study to illustrate marketing authorisation procedure



The European System

Marketing authorisation: allows a medicine to be placed on the market for sale and supply

Two ways of obtaining a marketing authorisation: Centralised procedure and National Authorisation procedures



National Authorisation Procedures



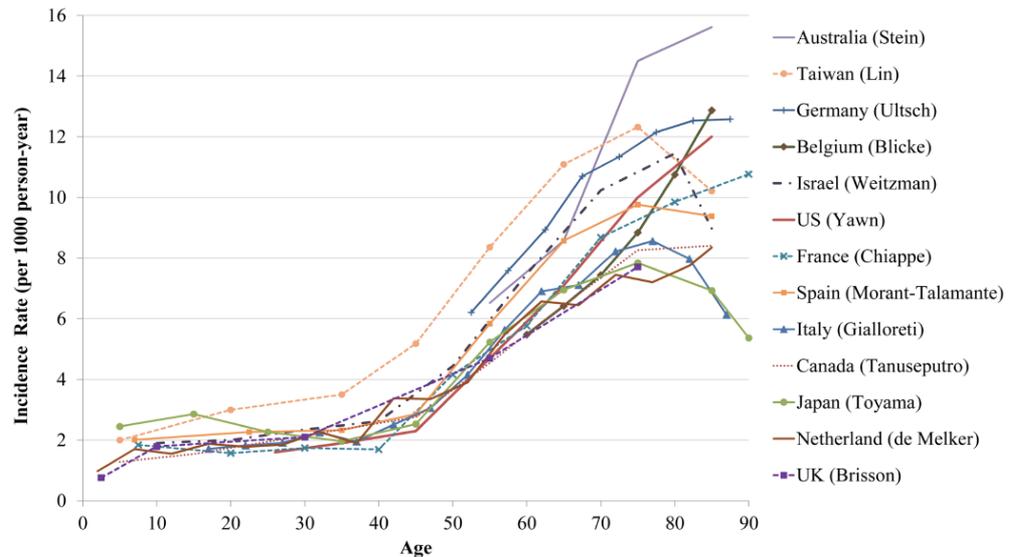
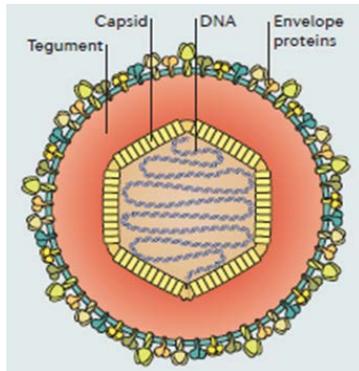
1 The Centralised Procedure



4.1 Therapeutic indications

Shingrix is indicated for prevention of herpes zoster (HZ) and post-herpetic neuralgia (PHN), in adults 50 years of age or older (see section 5.1).

The use of Shingrix should be in accordance with official recommendations.



Age-specific incidence rate of herpes zoster in North America, Europe and Asia-Pacific.

Herpes Zoster (Shingles)



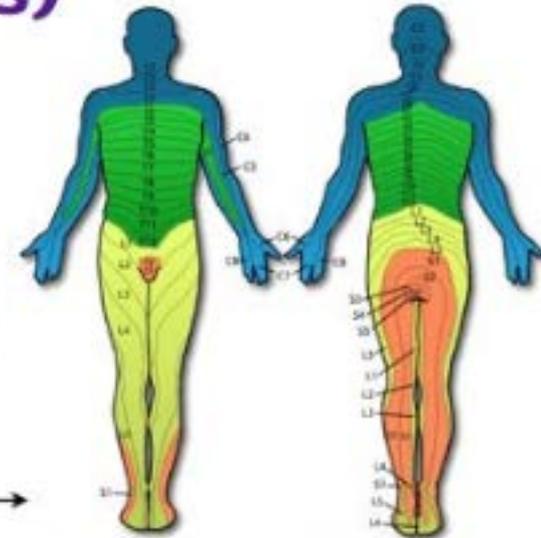
Varicella-zoster virus



1
Erythematous papules

3
Pustular/
Hemorrhagic

6
Crusted/No
longer infectious



Dermatomal distribution
(Thoracic/Lumbar most common)

Clinical

- Rash
- Acute neuritis (pain)

Complications

- Postherpetic neuralgia (8%)
- Bacterial skin infection (2%)
- Uveitis/Keratitis (1.5%)
- Motor neuropathy (1%)
- Meningitis (0.5%)
- Zoster oticus (0.2%)



Centralised procedure

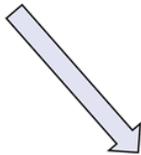
Data on the new vaccine are submitted to the European Regulatory Authority



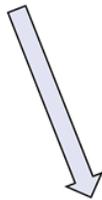
ONE



Marketing Authorisation application



Evaluation



- Authorisation in all EU MS
- Invented name
- Product information
 - Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC)
 - Labelling
 - Package Leaflet (PL)



ALL

EU languages



2 The Centralised Procedure



Marketing authorisation → positive risk-benefit balance



-> 7 Scientific Committees

CHMP, PRAC

CHMP (Committee for Human Medicinal Products) : provides a **comprehensive scientific evaluation** of data; determines whether a medicine meets the necessary **quality, safety and efficacy** requirements and that it has a positive **risk-benefit balance**

BE : 1 member + 1 alternate + 1 co-opted member for pharmacoepidemiology, team of assessors

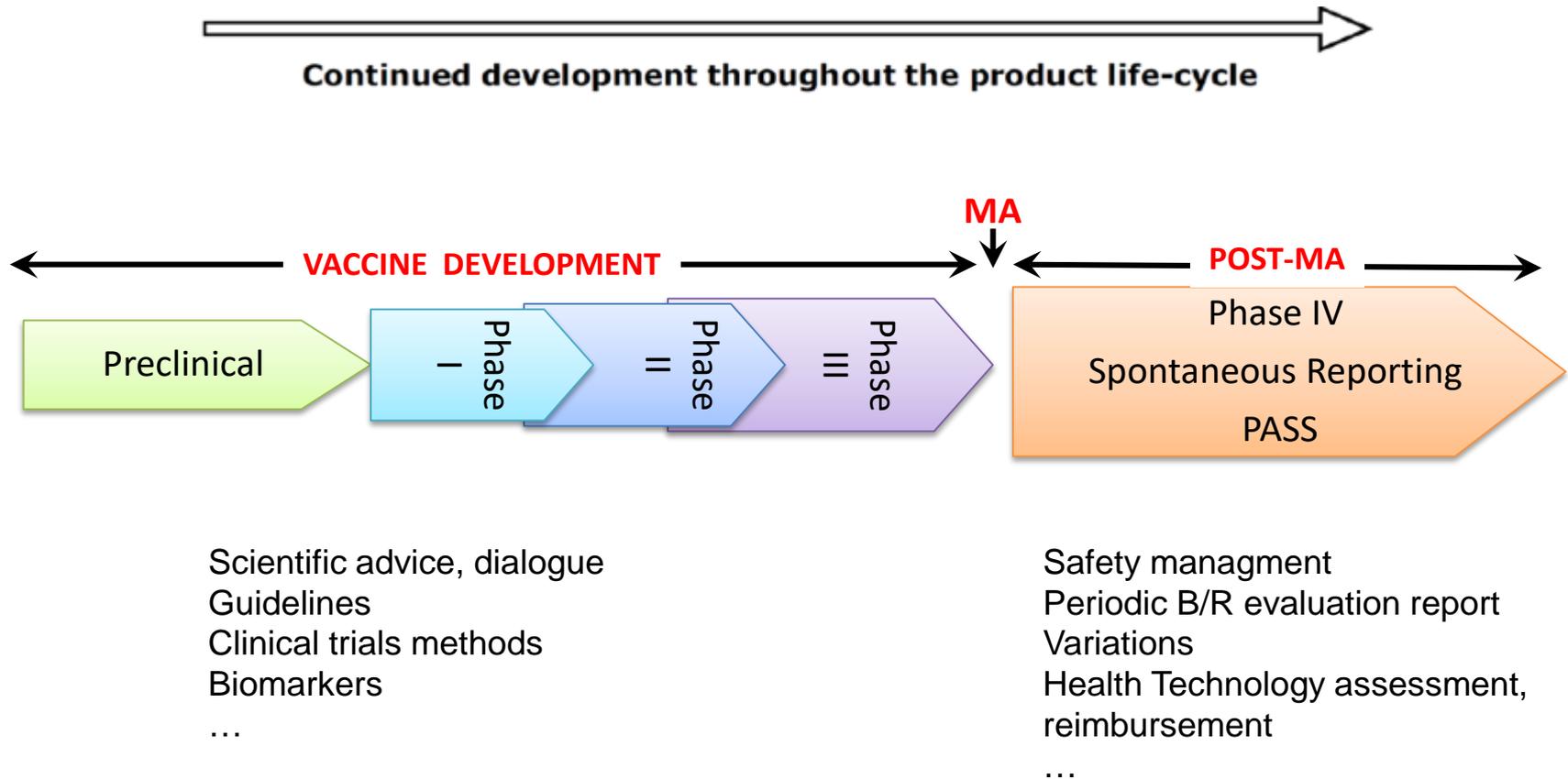
-> Working Parties : Biologics Working Party, Vaccine Working Party, Scientific Advice Working Party

PRAC (Pharmacovigilance Risk Assessment Committee): is responsible for assessing all aspects of the **risk management** of medicines for human use (signal detection, risk minimisation, risk communication, PASS, PhV audit); provides **recommendations** on questions on pharmacovigilance and risk management systems, to, among others, the CHMP and European Commission

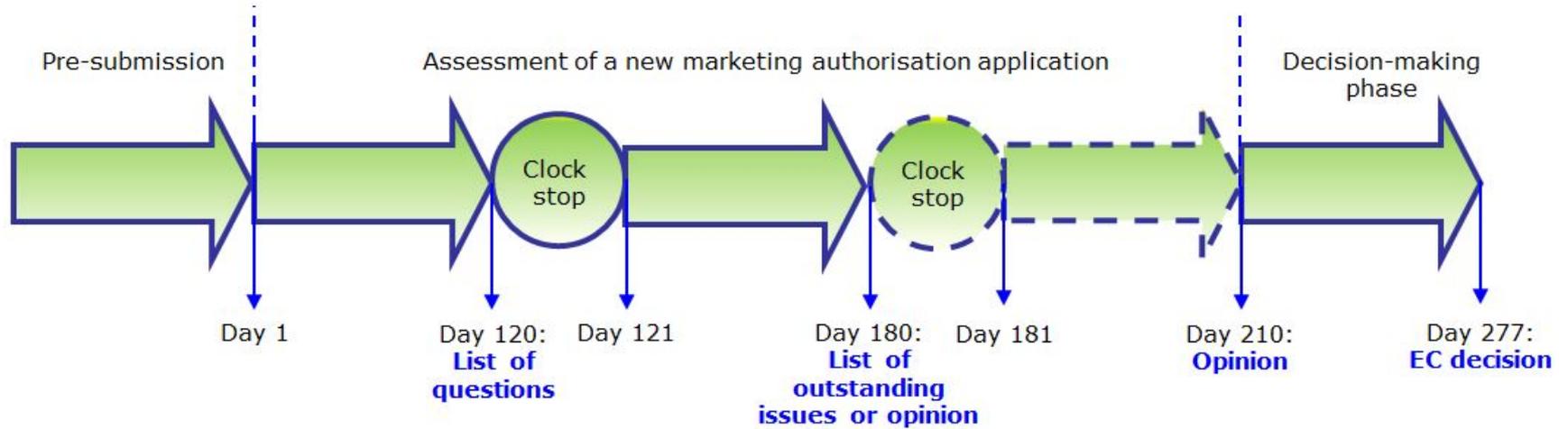
BE: 1 member + 1 alternate, team of assessors



Marketing authorisation → positive risk-benefit balance (2)



Marketing authorisation application: steps



August 2016

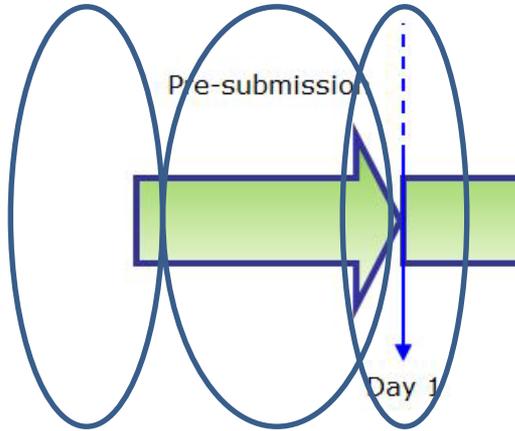
January 2018



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

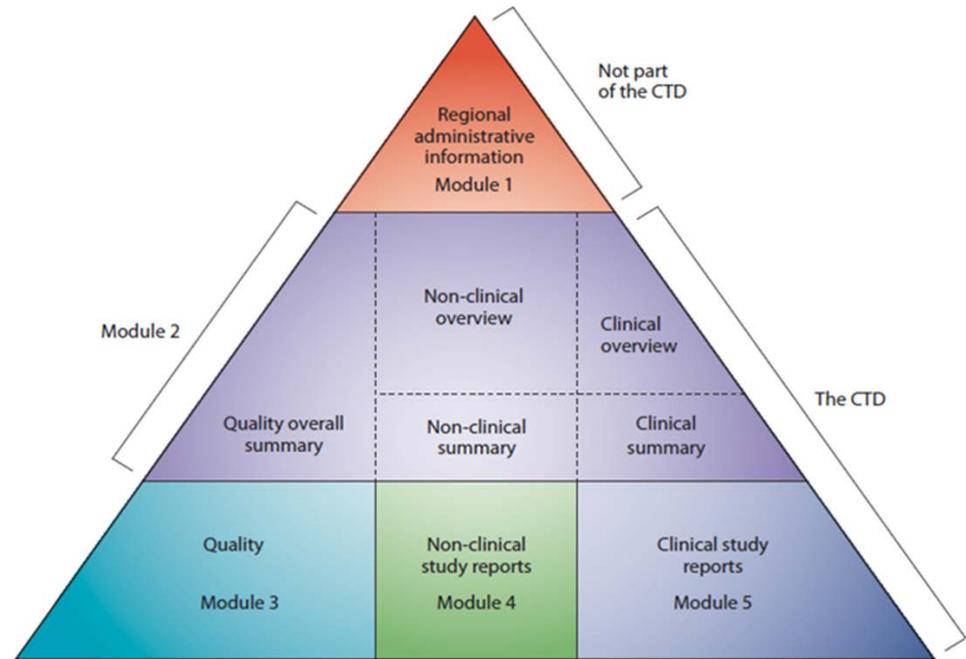


Marketing authorisation application: steps (2)



Lol
Rapporteur and Co-Rapporteur
Peer-reviewer

CTD

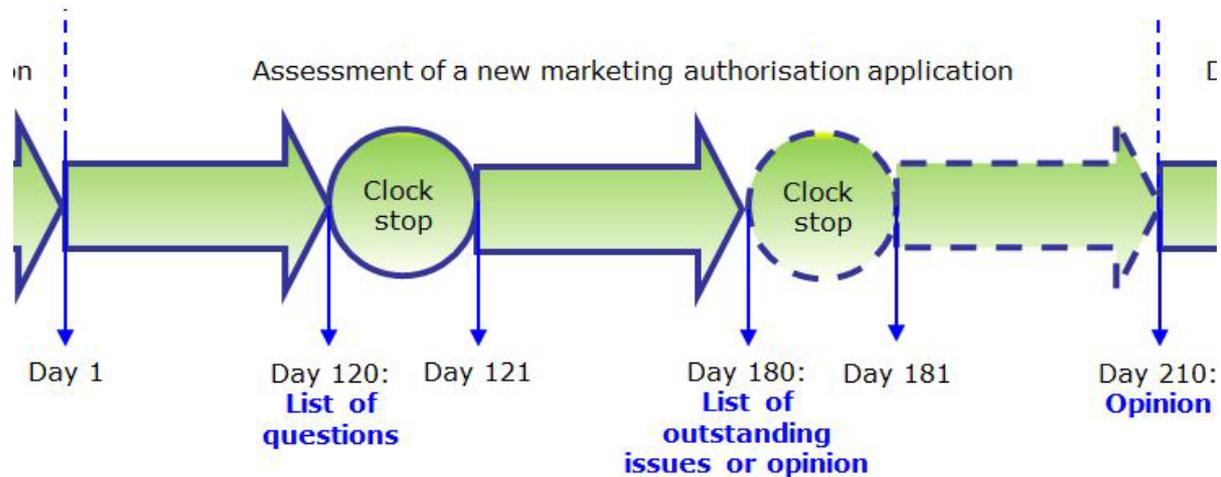


xx documents >40 studies >20 studies

-> Thousands of pages



Marketing authorisation application: steps (3)

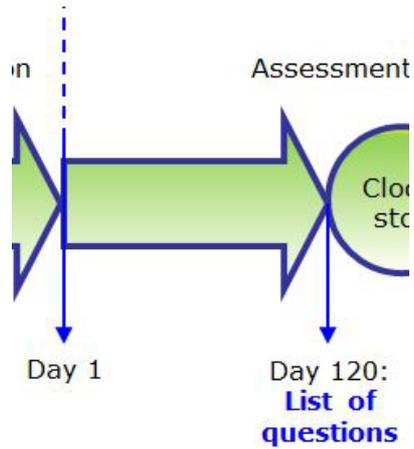


EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

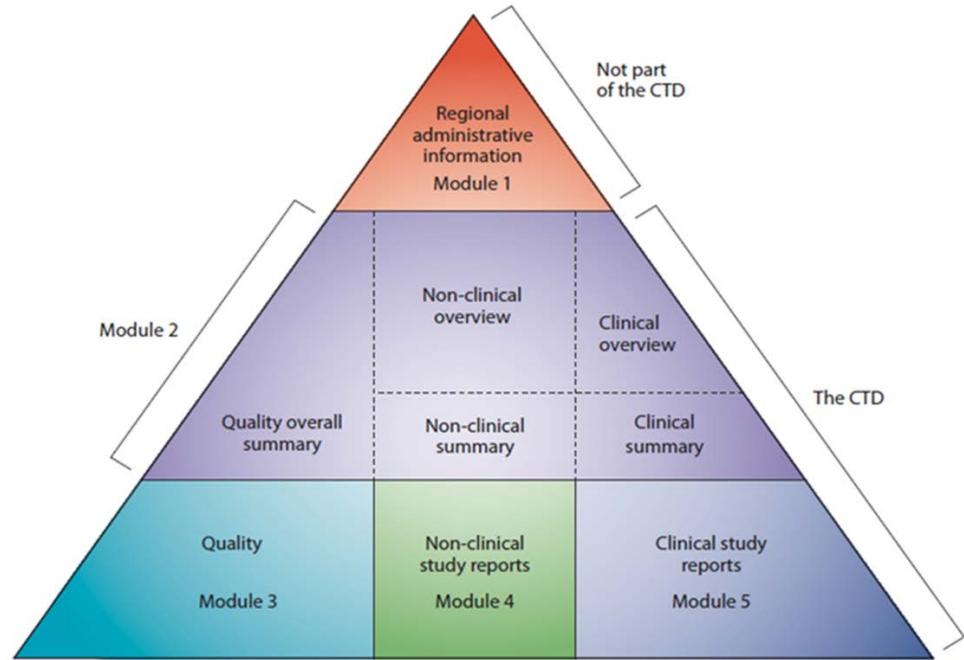
Guidance document for the content of the <Co->
Rapporteur day <60*><80> critical assessment report



Marketing authorisation application: steps (4)



CTD



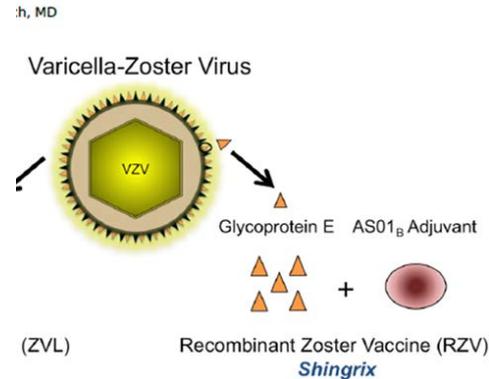
xx documents

>40 studies

>20 studies



Drug substance, Drug product
GMP



2-vial presentation : lyophilised antigen reconstituted with liquid adjuvant

Vaccine antigen: Recombinant VZV glycoprotein E (gE) produced in CHO cells

Vaccine adjuvant: AS01_B

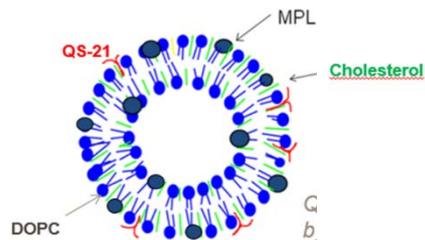
Conclusion:

No major objections were raised for quality, there were several questions (other concerns) regarding the manufacturing process validation.

Pharmacodynamics and toxicity
GLP

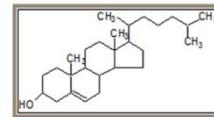
Vaccine :VZV gE + AS01_B

AS01_B : Liposomes, QS-21, MLP

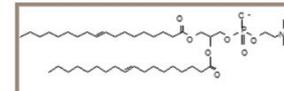


Vehicle

Cholesterol

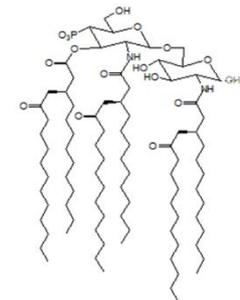


DOPC

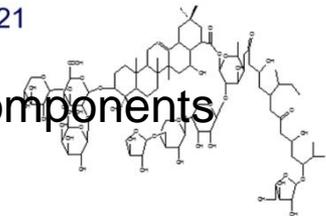


Immuno-Enhancers

MPL



QS-21



17 studies in mice, rats and rabbits

49 studies on AS01_B or its components

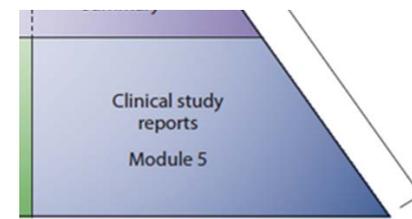
Conclusion:

No major objections

Other concern related to reproductive toxicity, considered necessary despite initial indication ≥ 50 yoa (extended indication to IC subjects ≥ 18 yoa)



Shingrix - clinical



Pharmacodynamics

Clinical efficacy

Clinical safety

GCP

22 studies submitted, 14 studies completed at the time of MAA

Overall:

Efficacy trials included 30,000 subjects

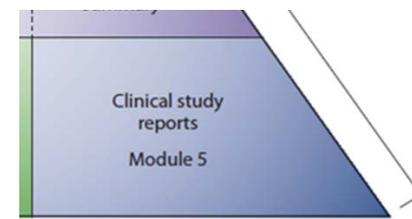
Safety database included ~17,000 subjects (exposed to at least one dose of the vaccine)

High VE demonstrated

Reactogenicity

No major safety concern





GCP inspection requested

No major objections.

Limited number of other concerns related to real-life settings (population, reactogenicity and safety)

At licensure, VE was demonstrated over 4 years

Ongoing studies:

FU immunogenicity

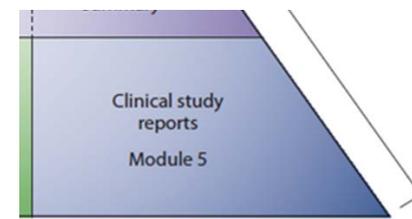
FU of the trials for long term protection (10 years)

Co-administration studies

Additional studies were requested (→ Pharmacovigilance plan)



Shingrix – clinical (PRAC)

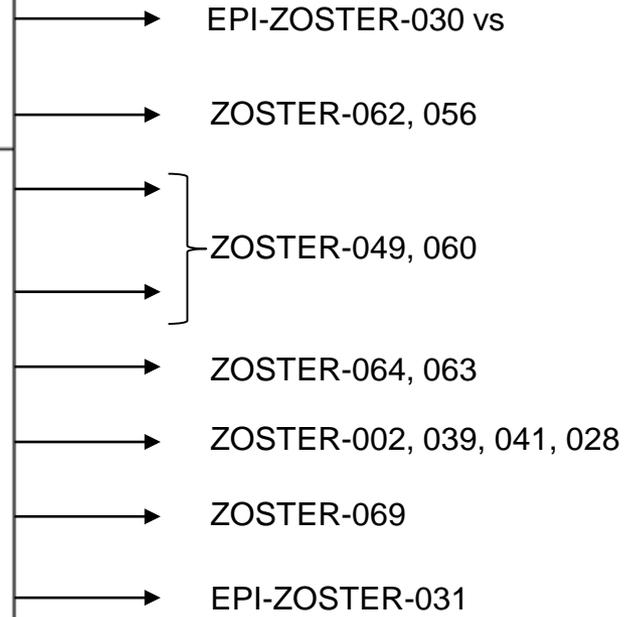


RMP

Summary of safety concerns	
Important identified risks	None
Important potential risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of potential Immune Mediated Disorders (pIMDs) following <i>Shingrix</i> vaccination • Virus reactivation in immunocompetent individuals with a history of Herpes Zoster
Missing information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term efficacy and assessment of the need for additional doses in adults 50 years of age and older. • Long-term immunogenicity in adults 50 years of age and older. • Use of <i>Shingrix</i> in frail adults 50 years of age or older • Use of <i>Shingrix</i> in immunocompromised adults • Use of <i>Shingrix</i> in adults with pre-existing pIMD • Effectiveness of <i>Shingrix</i> in preventing HZ, PHN and HZ-related complications

Pharmacovigilance Plan

Phase III and non-interventional studies



SPC and Patient Information Leaflet

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Shingrix powder and suspension for suspension for injection
Herpes zoster vaccine (recombinant, adjuvanted)

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

2. QUAL

After reconsti
Varicella Zos

¹ Varicella Zc
² adjuvanted v
plant e;
3-O-de

³ glycoprotein
technology

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Shingrix is indicated for prevention of herpes
50 years of age or older (see section 5.1).

The use of Shingrix should be in accordance v

4.2 Posology and method of administrati

Posology

The primary vaccination schedule consists of
second dose 2 months later.

If flexibility in the vaccination schedule is necessary, the second dose can be administered between 2
and 6 months after the first dose (see section 5.1).

The need for booster doses following the primary vaccination schedule has not been established (see
section 5.1).

Shingrix can be given with the same schedule in individuals previously vaccinated with live attenuated
HZ vaccine (see section 5.1).

4.8 Undesirable effects

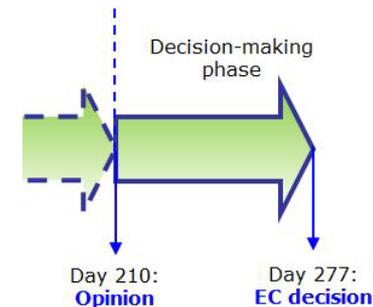
Summary of the safety profile gia (PHN), in adults

The most frequently reported adverse reactions were pain at the injection site (68.1% overall/dose;
3.8% severe/dose), myalgia (32.9% overall/dose; 2.9% severe/dose), fatigue (32.2% overall/dose;
3.0% severe/dose) and headache (26.3% overall/dose; 1.9% severe/dose). Most of these reactions were
not long-lasting (median duration of 2 to 3 days). Reactions reported as severe lasted 1 to 2 days.

The incidence of adverse reactions was higher in subjects aged 50-69 years compared to those aged
≥70 years, especially for general adverse reactions such as myalgia, fatigue, headache, shivering, fever
and gastrointestinal symptoms.



Final opinion



Risk-Benefit balance

	certainties	uncertainties
Efficacy	high efficacy >> HZ and PHN in ≥50 yoa	duration of protection
		need of a boost
		effectiveness
	can be used in IC subjects	efficacy and safety in IC subjects
reactogenicity/safety	severe reactogenicity not uncommon (but temporary and manageable)	theoretical risk of acquiring vaccine induced pIMD or of exacerbation of pre-existing pIMD
	no major safety concern	potential risk of HZ recurrence in subjects with previous history of HZ

3.8. Conclusions

The overall B/R of Shingrix is positive.

The divergent positions are appended to the opinion.



European Public Assessment Report – EPAR

https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/medicines/field_ema_web_categories%253Aname_field/Human/ema_group_types/ema_medicine



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

25 January 2018
EMA/88588/2018
Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)

Assessment report

Shingrix

International non-proprietary name: herpes zoster vaccine (recombinant, adjuvanted)

Procedure No. EMEA/H/C/004336/0000

Shingrix received a marketing authorisation valid throughout the EU on 21 March 2018.



Adults ≥ 50 YOA, Healthy (initial proposed indication)

	Study	Scope	Remark
Phase I	ExploCRD004 ZOSTER-018;019 ZOSTER-023	Exploratory safety and CMI FU ExploCRD004 Adults of Japanese ethnic origin	
Phase II	ZOSTER-003 ZOSTER011;12;13 ZOSTER-024 ZOSTR-060 ZOSTER-010	Antigen and adjuvant dose selection FU ZOSTER-003; Y1,2,3 FU ZOSTER-003; Y6 FU ZOSTER-003 Adjuvant dose selection	<i>ongoing</i>
Phase III	ZOSTER-006 ZOSTER-022 ZOSTER-049 ZOSTER-004 ZOSTER-035 ZOSTER-042 ZOSTER-007 ZOSTER-048 ZOSTER-033 ZOSTER-026 ZOSTER-032 ZOSTER-056	Pivotal + pooled Pivotal + pooled FU 006/022; 6 years FU Coadmin Flu-D-QIV Coadmin Pneumovax23 Coadmin Boostrix Lot to Lot consistency Previous Zostavax administration Adults with previous episode of HZ Schedule comparison SC vs IM Safety in 006/022 placebo recipients	<i>ongoing</i> <i>ongoing</i> ² <i>ongoing</i> ² <i>ongoing</i> <i>ongoing</i>

Adults ≥ 18 YOA, Immunocompromised (proposed extension of indication)

Phase I/IIa	ZOSTER-001 ZOSTER-015	Autologous HCT recipients HIV-infected adults	
Phase II/III	ZOSTER-028	Solid Malignant Tumours chemotherapy	<i>ongoing</i> ²
Phase III	ZOSTER-002 ZOSTER-039 ZOSTER-041	Autologous HCT recipients Hematologic malignancy patients renal transplant	<i>ongoing</i> <i>ongoing</i> <i>ongoing</i>



Contact

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A large, stylized graphic of a human eye, rendered in light blue and grey tones, serves as the background for the central text. The eye is composed of a large outer arc, a smaller inner arc, and a central circular pupil area.

Your medicines and health products,
our concern

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