IMS Health & Quintiles are now



Why are Value Added Medicines so Important?

November 2018 Medicines for Europe, Brussels

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Strong forces driving changes in Healthcare



Rising prevalence of **chronic diseases**

Adherence/Compliance



Rising cost of care and increasing scrutiny around value



Increasing connectivity and Healthcare Consumerism



Patient Centricity



Significant unmet needs still exist in primary care

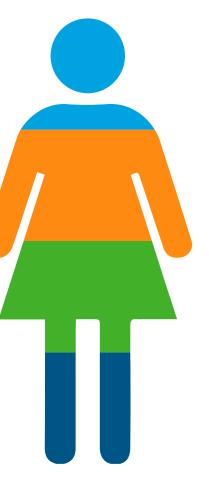
Ultimately, all chronic conditions are waiting for a curative or prophylactic treatment option

Efficacy

- Lack of effective treatment options, eg NASH, AD, migraine, obesity
- Uncontrolled patient sub-segments, eg high-risk dyslipidemia, severe asthma, T-R depression

Tolerability

- GI side effects
- Drug-drug interactions, especially in co-morbid patients



Safety

- Long-term safety, eg renal, liver, CV, CNS risks
- Narrow therapeutic windows; ongoing monitoring requirements

Convenience

- Complex regimens, high pill burden, food requirements
- Formulation: injectables, eg GLP-1, insulins; pill size; dosing frequency



The opportunity for primary care innovators presents itself in three segments

Existing treatment landscape

	Broadly satisfactory Available options, generally effective across patient population	Unsatisfactory Available options, but limited overall effectiveness or high treatment burden	None No disease-specific/-modifying treatment options available
Unmet need	Generally well-served population; unmet need in specific sub-segments (eg severe, high risk, non-responders)	The Area Area Area Area Area Area Area Are	Broad, underserved patient population across a TA
Examples	Dyslipidaemia, asthma, depression, diabetes, osteoporosis, pain	Alzheimer's, obesity, migraine, anti- coagulants	NASH, NAFLD
Opportunity for innovators	Highly targeted 1st line treatment Revive a 'stalled market' Create a new market		
innovators • Entering market in later line Value Added Medicines Value Added Medicines Source: IQVIA European Thought Leadership			

However, primary care innovators face a number of barriers





Regulators

- Evidence requirements don't recognize the nature of primary care innovation
- Adaptive pathways typically focussed on specialty care

- Payers
- 'Good enough' mindset
- **Price expectations** anchored on mature, often generic, comparators
- Push for **narrow target** patient **populations**
- Pricing & access approaches don't consider adequate ROI



Providers

- Care settings not joined up
- Challenge to **identify** eligible
 patients in clinical practice
- Unfamiliar with novel mode of administration (eg biologics)
- **Capacity constraints**, eg administration (if IV, inject.)
- Dis-incentives, eg procedures not covered in office setting

 Lack of disease awareness, esp. if it previously lacked treatment options

Patients

- Lack of awareness of novel treatment options
- Struggle to navigate fragmented patient journey
- **Resistance** to non-oral route of administration

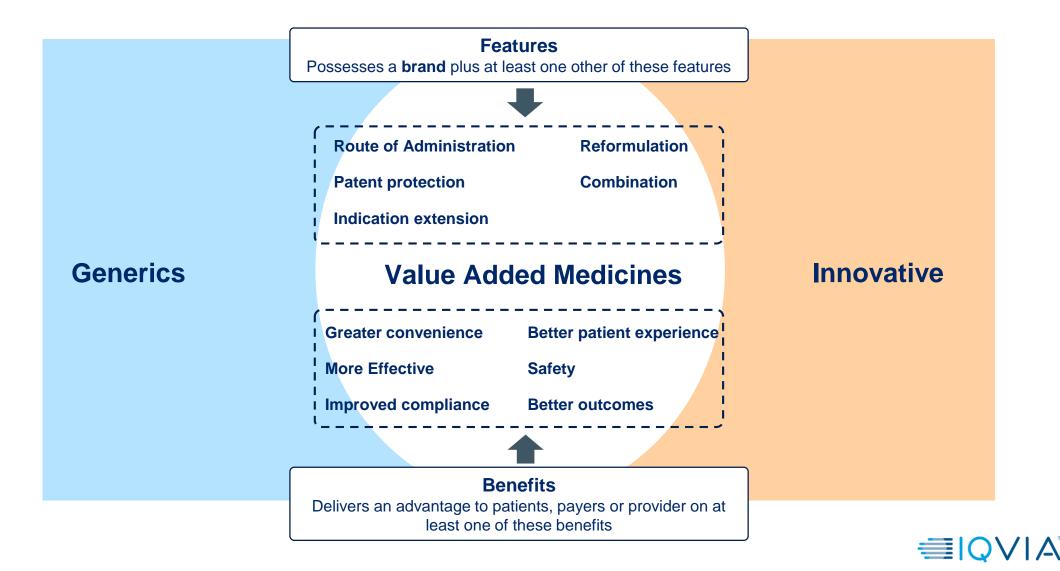


Compliance is undoubtedly the biggest source of inefficiency

Volume driven by primary care products Non-adherence 57% 269 **Delayed** evidence-based 13% 62 Efficacy is satisfied but Compliance remains a problem treatment practise Antibiotic misuse 11% 54 • Generic products also do not appeal to patients in the way that 9% 42 Medication errors branded products do 6% 30 Suboptimal generic use Increasing benefits such as convenience and ease, combined Mismanaged polypharmacy 4% 18 in the elderly with brand attractiveness can increase patient compliance Total avoidable costs 100% 475

USA Estimated avoidable costs (2012) bn USD

IQVIA qualitative definition





IQVIA methodology to market sizing using **MIDAS**

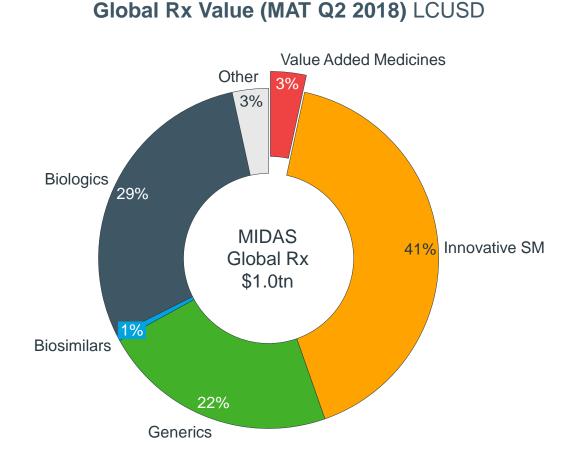
IQVIA MIDAS Filters applied	Reason	
Licensing Status = Other Brands	Not an originator and not licensed	
Protection = Protected, No Longer Protected, Unknown	Product (not the molecule) has been or is currently protected	
Name Type = Branded	Product is Branded	
Excluding Biologic molecules	Non-original biologics and biosimilars are not Value Added Medicines	
Patent expiry = Expired, Unknown	Molecules are not patent protected	
Added Epipen	Epipen is a V. Methodology updated	



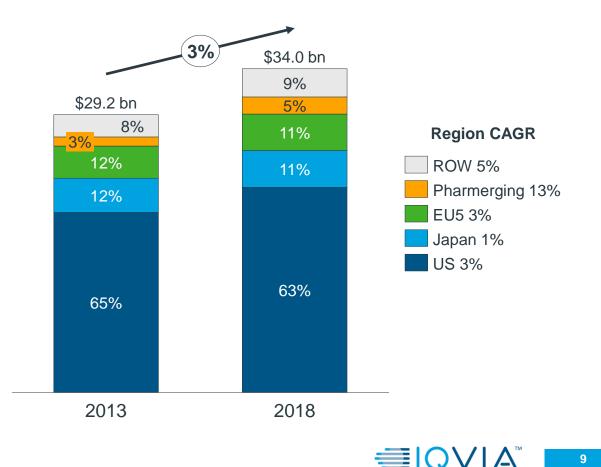


Pricing pressure in the US continues to stall growth in 2018

Pharmerging grows by 13% in 2018 driven by anti-HIV and Contraceptives

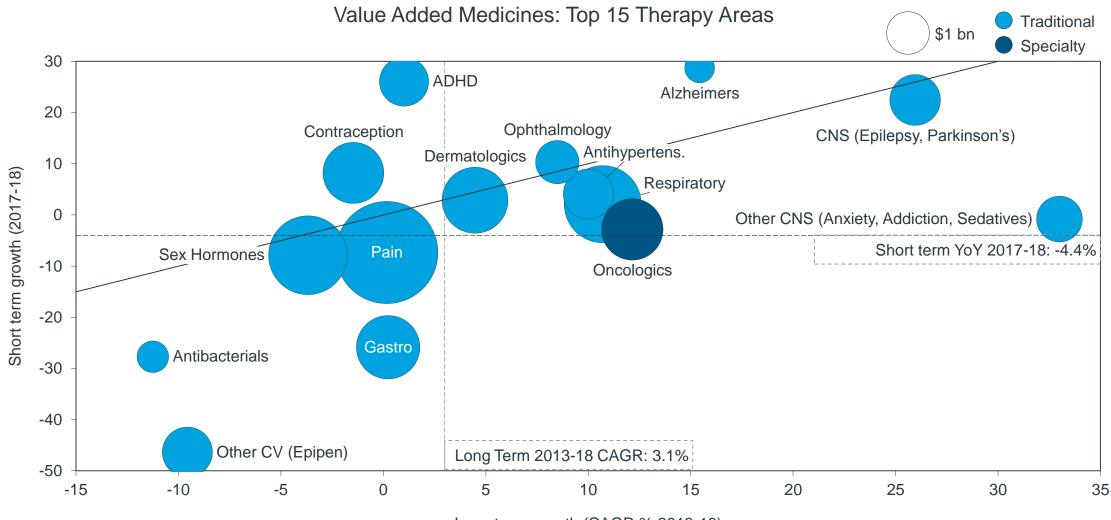


Value Added Medicines (MAT Q2 2018) LCUSD





CNS products have shown historical success



Long term growth (CAGR % 2013-18)



Value Added Medicines are truly global

Top Products (2018) Mn USD

	USA	
Salamol	1481	Respiratory
Duexis	1230	Pain
Androgel	1060	Sex Hormones
Premarin	880	Sex Hormones
Beclazone	765	Respiratory

IICA

· · · ·	EU5	
Versatis	230	Pain
Targin	209	Pain
Ozurdex	183	Ophthalmology
Ambisome	175	Antifungals
Duodopa	140	CNS

China		
Wei Kang Da	201	Oncologics
Shi Hui Da	168	Antihypertens.
Yi Li An	65	Anti-Ulcerants
Ou Sai	61	Adjuvants
Li Bi Fu	58	Adjuvants

Top products vary by		
country as Value Added		
Medicines fulfil		
individual country needs		

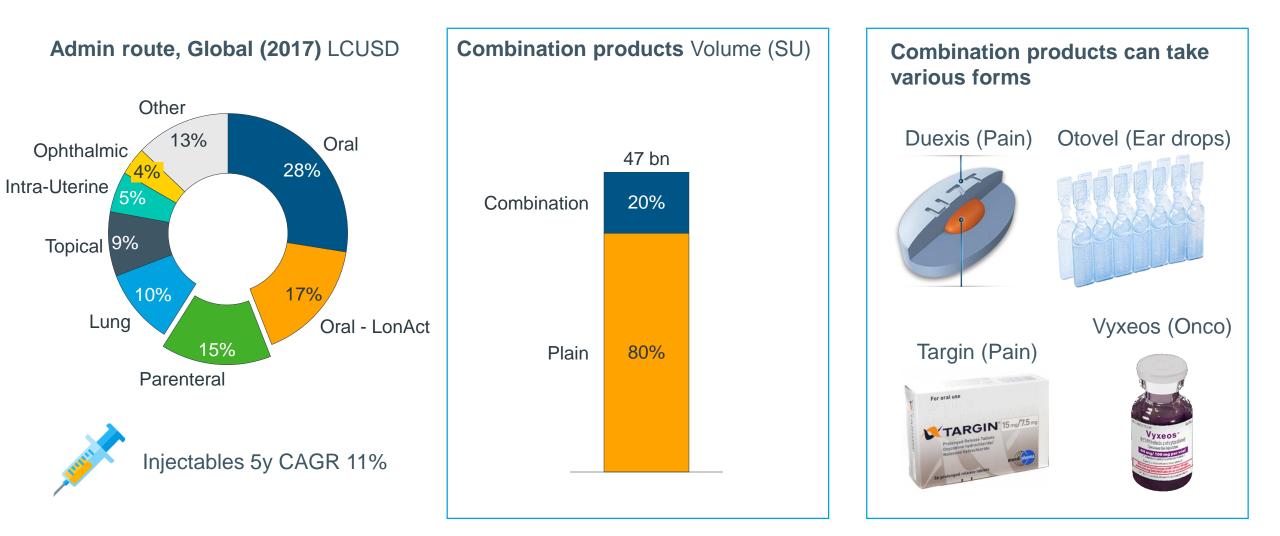
	DIAZII	
Mirena	52	Contraception
Annita	49	Parasitic
Exodus Ache	28	Mental Health
Elani	18	Contraception
Elani 28	16	Contraception

Dronil

Stellan	Japan	
Sector	448	Pain
Lotriga	276	Other Cv
Artz	219	Pain
Reminyl	213	Alzheimers
Zacras Combo	144	Antihypertens.



Oral solids make up over half the market



Value Added Medicines products fall on a spectrum of innovation

Incremental innovation

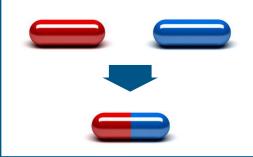
- Lower price premium
- Lower barrier to entry
- Lower R&D cost

High innovation

- Higher price premium
- Higher barrier to entry
- Higher R&D cost

Lower level innovation

- Combination
- Formulation
- Dermal patches



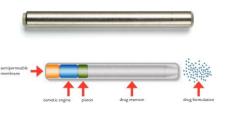
Incremental innovation

- Inhalers
- Auto-injectors



Novel delivery technologies

- Nanoparticles
- Microchips
- Minipumps



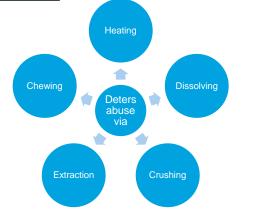


Thinking ahead: Innovative Solutions from MedTech companies

Lucideon's iCRT ceramic pills

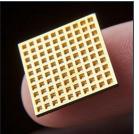


Problem: Opioid abuse epidemicDrug: Opioid painkillersInnovation: Ceramic pillsOutcome: Abuse deterrent



The ceramic technology allows restricted access to the opioids and can be tailored for slow release if needed. As the ceramic is extremely hard, it is resistant to crushing, heating, and chewing. Extraction using alcohol is also hindered.

Microchips Biotech's microchip



Problem: Daily injectionsDrug: Parathyroid hormoneInnovation: Microchip implantOutcome: Precise automated dosing

Intarcia's Medici mini-pump



Problem: Daily injectionsDrug: Exenatide (GLP-1)Innovation: Mini-pump implantOutcome: Convenient dosing

The microchip is a drug delivery device that can store hundreds of doses over years and release the drug at a precise time and dosage.

The device can be controlled by the patient or clinician via a wireless remote or loaded with a predetermined program.

There is a significant benefit to the patient in not having to inject on a daily basis and the clinician in preserving full control of the regimen. Intarcia's micropump needs re-implanting only once or twice a year and can deliver sustained daily dosing of exenatide, removing the need for daily injections.

Interestingly, Intarcia is trialling the technology for a exenatide, a drug that is currently under protection, showing a forward-looking approach to bringing the device to market.

Key takeaways

Fundamentals remain strong: Adherence is a real unmet need Value Added Medicines span a range of innovation which determines risk and reward

Medtech is booming and will introduce novel technologies into this sector

RWE: Communicate benefits effectively