

Innovation in Personalized Medicine: Is Our Healthcare System Ready?



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1. Implementing personalized medicine innovations that are "ready for use".

2. Sustaining long-term improvement and transformation of healthcare

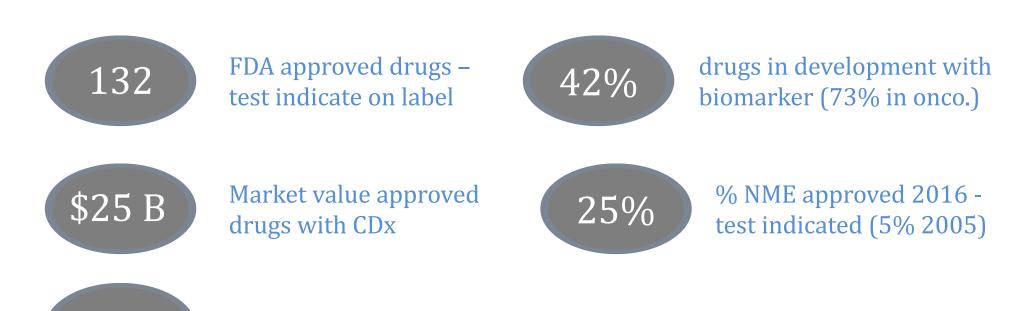
The Promise: Potential for Transformation

- Direct targeted therapy, reduce trial-and-error prescribing
- Reduce adverse drug reactions
- Reveal new uses for medicines and drug candidates
- Shift emphasis in medicine from reaction to prevention
- Inform health care spending



 $2017 \cdot \textsc{Opportunity}, \textsc{Challenges}, \textsc{and} \textsc{the} \textsc{Future}$

PM Innovation - Status Quo



genetic tests, single or multiple BM, available in US

6,5000

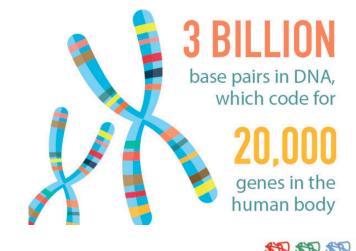
Personalized Medicine

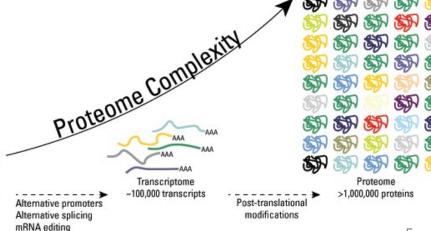
Pharmacogenomics

genomic medicine

Stratified Medicine

PRECISION MEDICINE



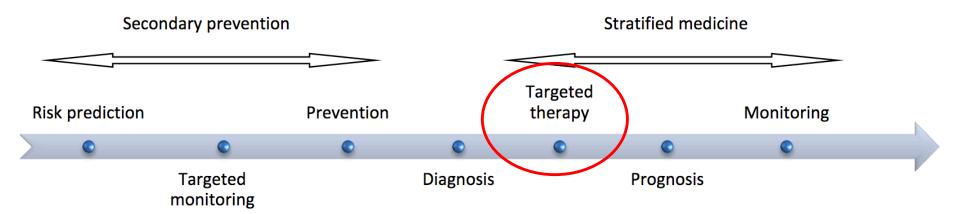


Genome

~20-25,000 genes

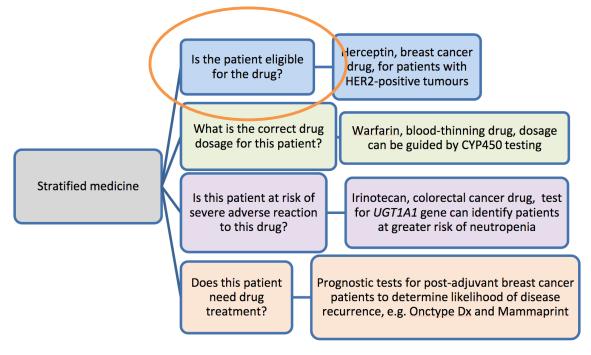
Clinical Application of MDx

Figure 1: Expanding the Use of Diagnostics

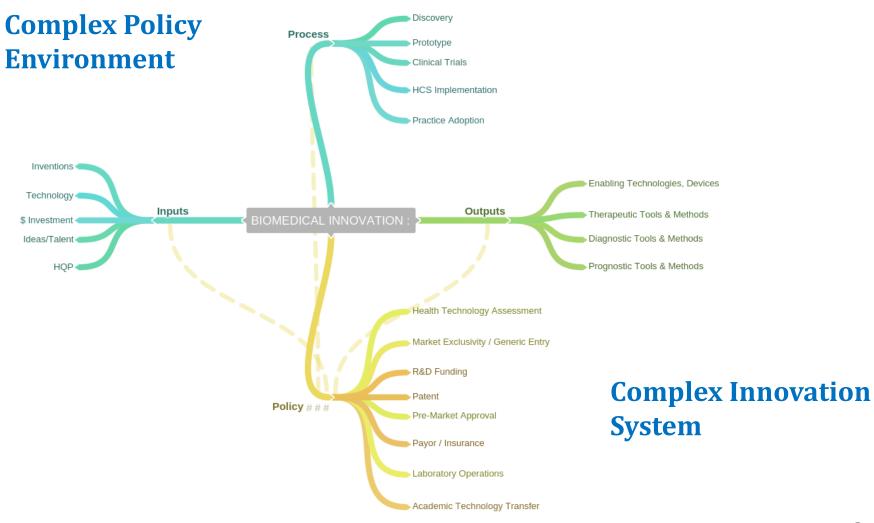


^{*} Extracted from Personalized Medicine - A Topology Briefing for CADTH, Hogarth 2016

Clinical Question Related to a Therapy



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Companion Diagnostics (CDx) Policy Discussion Paper

Issues, Gaps and Opportunities for Change in Canada





HEALTH SYSTEM ADOPTION OF CDx: GAPS AND CHALLENGES	7
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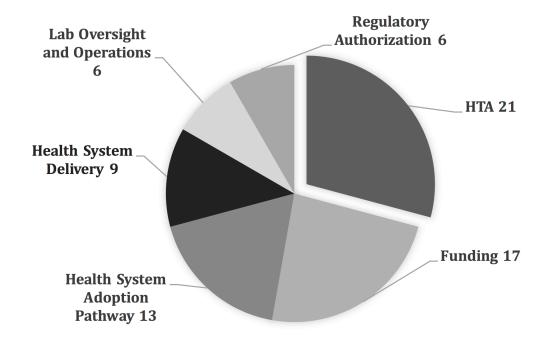
21 Documents Published 2012-2016

inclusion criteria

Expressed Canadian stakeholder opinions on policy or operational problems related to Canadian HCS evaluation, funding and delivery of companion diagnostic test

Sector	Stakeholder Type	Times Represented
Public	Provider	35
Public	Academic	25
Private	Diagnostics Company	12
Public	HTA Body	11
Public	Research Funding	9
Public / NPO	Advocacy	6
Public	Centre of Excellence-Network	5
Public	Policy Maker	5
Private	Pharmaceutical Company	3
Private	Consulting Firm	1
	TOTAL	112

Areas of Concern Expressed



Thought Leaders: 2012-2016

Stakeholder Organization	Times Represented
Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health (CADTH)	7
Diagnostic Services Manitoba	5
University of Toronto	5
Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR)	4
Alberta Health Services	4
Roche Diagnostics	3
Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care	3
BC Cancer Agency	3
Canadian Partnership Against Cancer	3



- how does this translate into Canada
- articulate how & why our system is different
- national harmonization
- variety of approaches for a variety of molecular tests



FIGURE 10: POLICY AND GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS FROM THE U.S. FDA

2005	Pharmacogenomic Data Submissions (final guidance)
2007	Pharmacogenomic Tests and Genetic Tests for Heritable Markers (final guidance)
2007	In Vitro Diagnostic Multivariate Index Assays (draft guidance)
2008	E15 Definitions for Genomic Biomarkers, Pharmacogenomics, Pharmacogenetics, Genomic Data, and Sample Coding Categories (final guidance)
2011	E16 Guidance on Biomarkers Related to Drug or Biotechnology Product Development: Context, Structure, and Format of Qualifications Submissions (final guidance)
2012	Enrichment Strategies for Clinical Trials to Support Approval of Human Drugs and Biological Products (draft guidance)
2013	Clinical Pharmacogenomics: Premarket Evaluation in Early-Phase Clinical Studies and Recommendations for Labeling (final guidance)
2013	Clinical Pharmacogenomics: Premarket Evaluation in Early-Phase Clinical Studies and Recommendations for Labeling (final guidance)
2014	Qualification Process for Drug Development Tools (final guidance)
2014	In Vitro Companion Diagnostic Devices (final guidance)
2014	Framework for Regulatory Oversight of Laboratory Developed Tests (LDTs) (draft guidance)
2014	FDA Notification and Medical Device Reporting for Laboratory Developed Tests (LDTs) (draft guidance)
2016	Use of Standards in FDA Regulatory Oversight of Next Generation Sequencing (NGS)-Based In Vitro Diagnostics (IVDs) Used for Diagnosing Germline Diseases (draft guidance)
2016	Use of Public Human Genetic Variant Databases to Support Clinical Validity for Next Generation Sequencing (NGS)-Based In Vitro Diagnostics (draft guidance)
2016	Principles for Codevelopment of an In Vitro Companion Diagnostic Device with a Therapeutic Product (draft guidance)
2017	Discussion Paper on Laboratory Developed Tests (LDTs) (discussion paper)



- Many problems identified, few solutions
- Good solutions require well-defined problems
- Perspective, experience, knowledge of ALL stakeholders needed for welldefined problems
- Must consider short- & long-term objectives broadly
- Willingness to support cost-efficiency and innovation is critical