

# Welcome from our hosts

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**Genesis Research** provides agile, tech-enabled HEOR and RWE solutions to life sciences companies, providing them with a better way to develop impactful evidence and optimize market access.



**Market Access Transformation** specializes in developing agile technology platforms that enable healthcare manufacturers to gather insights and assess the commercial viability of their products.

**In May 2022, MAT became part of Genesis Research**

# Our speakers



**Priti Jhingran, PhD**  
**VP, Evidence Strategy**  
**Genesis Research**

With over two decades in the pharma industry, Priti Jhingran has focused on understanding evidence needs and delivering tools/solutions for access decision makers/HTAs. She has led multiple enterprise level initiatives; launched 15+ products; and developed diverse teams of scientists dedicated to the generation, dissemination, and communication of evidence.



**Tijana Ignjatovic, PhD**  
**Director, Operations Team**  
**Market Access Transformation**

Tijana Ignjatovic has over 15-years of consultancy experience within market access, having conducted over 100 pieces of research across a range of therapy areas during her time at MAT. This experience has given Tijana in-depth knowledge on how to optimize research methodologies to meet the strategic intent of payer research and provide actionable recommendations.



P R O M I S E D | D E L I V E R E D

# Payer Insights and Evidence: Meeting the Challenges of the New Evidence Paradigm

**Priti Jhingran, PhD**

VP Evidence Strategy, Genesis Research

**Tijana Ignjatovic PhD**

Director Market Access Operations, Market Access Transformation



# Today's focus

**Evidence** and **insights** are critical to life science companies (LSC) drug development and commercialization efforts and can accelerate access to better care by successfully meeting the evidence needs of regulators and health technology assessments (HTAs)/payers.



# Agenda

1

**Trends Creating a New Paradigm**

2

**Insights Informing Evidence Strategy**

3

**Meeting the Challenges of New  
Evidence Paradigm: Case Studies**

4

**Live Q&A**

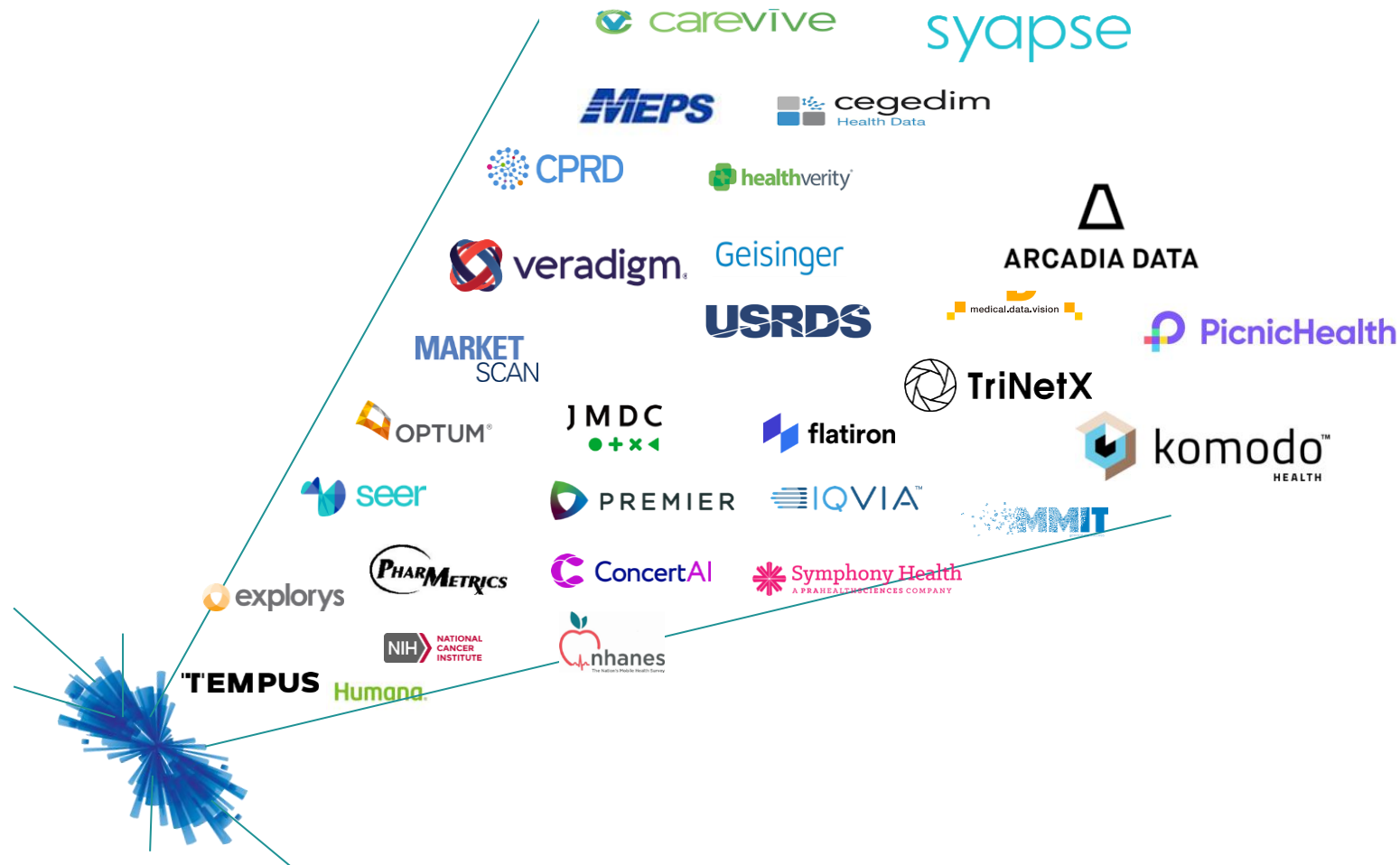
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**Closing Remarks**

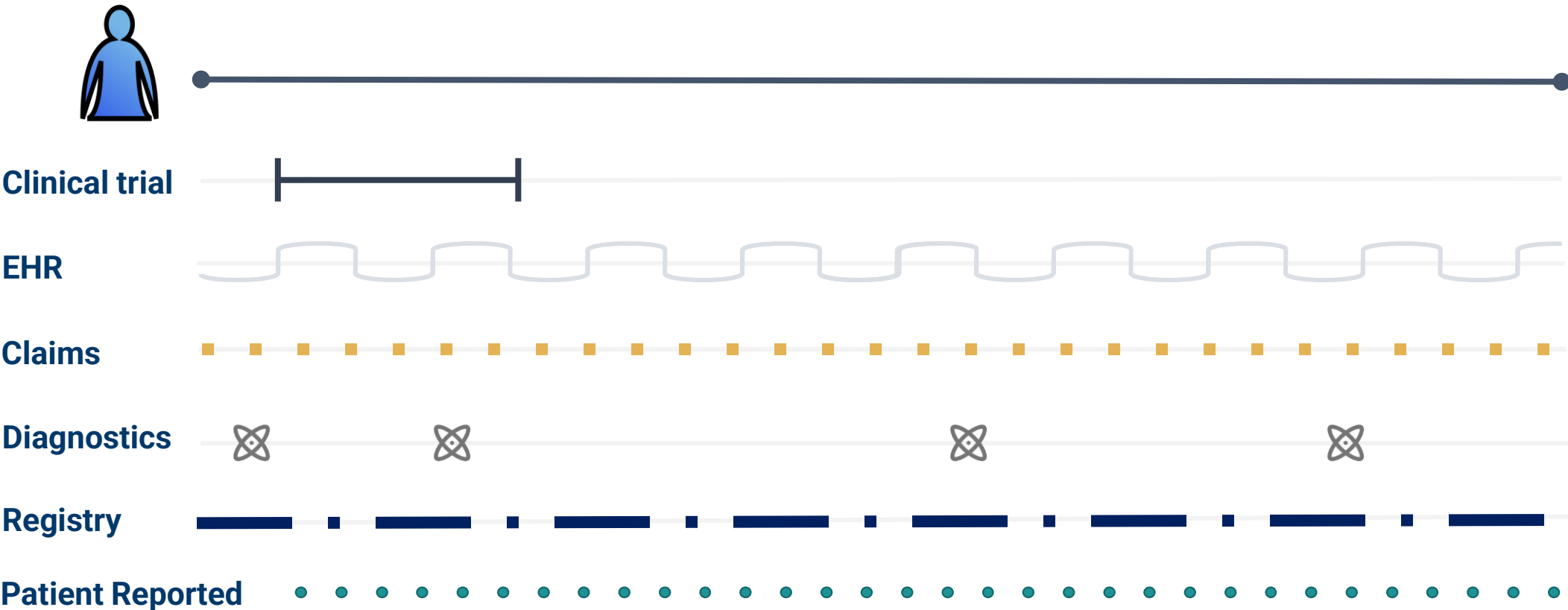
# Trends Creating a New Paradigm

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# Novel data sources and data integration methodologies have expanded the availability of innovative, rigorous, fit-for-purpose evidence and creating a new paradigm



# New evidence paradigm provide opportunities to address evidence gaps





# There is increased adoption of evidence to support decision-making across the product lifecycle



## Increased adoption of real-world evidence (RWE)

- Pre- and post-approval phases<sup>1</sup>
- Augment with clinical trials in regulatory and reimbursement processes<sup>2,3,4,5,6,7</sup>



## RWE are used to

- Inform RCTs design elements
- Contextualize and strengthen regulatory label
- Ensure stakeholders understand patient needs
- Reduce time to market

# FDA and EMA are taking active steps towards practical use of RWE

## FDA

In September 2022, the FDA released guidance to encourage use of real-world evidence in **regulatory decision making**<sup>1</sup>



Guidance outlines considerations for using electronic medical records, medical claims, disease registries while complying with FDA-supported data standards

## EMA

The EMA is establishing a coordination center, **DARWIN EU** to deliver real-world evidence on disease, populations, and medicine uses across Europe<sup>2</sup>

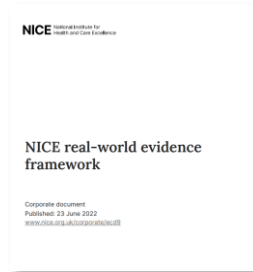


DARWIN EU will establish and expand a catalogue of observational data sources for use in medicines regulation

# HTA Frameworks encourage use of RWE for many use cases

## NICE

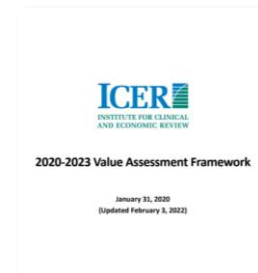
NICE has developed an RWE framework to describe best practices for utilizing RWE to improve guidance<sup>1</sup>



The NICE framework encourages use of high-quality, relevant RWE to reduce uncertainties and address data gaps

## ICER

ICER encourages the use of RWE to address knowledge gaps in their clinical development programs<sup>2</sup>



ICER views RWE as an effective method to supplement the existing evidence package and provide a comprehensive view of a therapy's comparative and cost-effectiveness

# Bringing products of value to the market is critical for optimal access

Regulators and payers/HTAs want to better understand



Populations with unmet need



Relevant comparator in populations of unmet need



Meaningful endpoints

# HTAs offer opportunities to seek advice

## Countries offering early advice



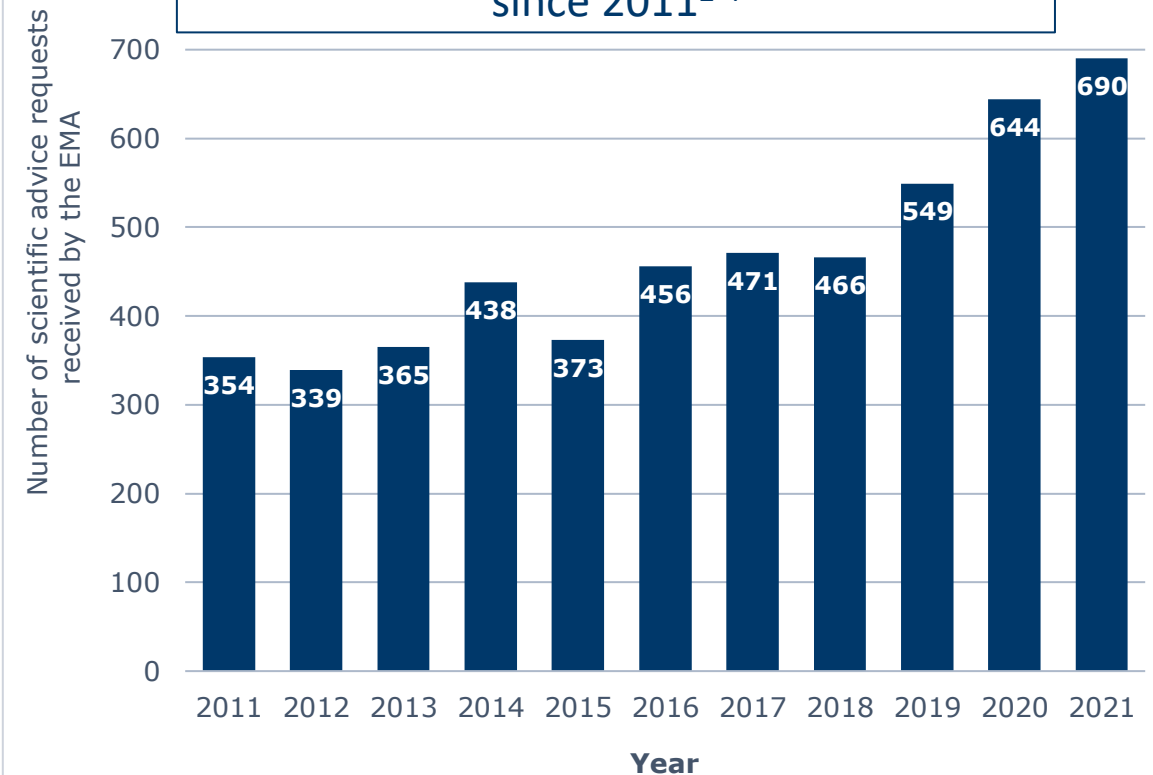
## Clinical trial program advice<sup>1</sup>

- Trial population
- Position in treatment pathway
- Comparators
- Outcomes, including acceptability of endpoints
- Patient reported outcomes

## Economic evaluation advice<sup>1</sup>

- Economic model (design and approach)
- Data sources and extrapolation
- Resource use and costs
- Utility values

Trend of increasing payer advice by the EMA since 2011<sup>2-4</sup>



# Insights Informing Evidence Strategy

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# The integration of insights and evidence facilitates efficiency across the product lifecycle



# Insights & evidence generation activities are needed across the product lifecycle



Insights (Global & Local): Timely payer insights can inform a relevant evidence package and development strategy

Evidence (Global & Local): Evidence strategy and generation across the value chain, informed by insights, facilitates optimal access at launch/post launch



# Meeting the Challenge of the New Evidence Paradigm: Case Studies

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# Case Study 1: Rapid payer feedback on evolving use of RWE in initial decisions and reassessments in oncology (1/2)

## CHALLENGE

PHASE I/II

PHASE III

PHASE IV

**Large LSC client requested MAT support for gathering payer insights on future use of RWE**

- Above brand, oncology-focused
- Assess current situation and explore future RWE use
- Internal educational purposes
- Pulse check on fast evolving situation to refine evidence generation plans and grow internal capabilities to meet the payer expectations

## APPROACH

**MAT conducted a survey with payers across five markets with the following objectives:**

- Assess the role of RWE in the initial assessment and post-launch reassessment of oncology drugs
- Determine the impact of RWE in product pricing and market access (P&MA) outcomes
- Investigate the future potential for RWE in oncology drug assessment and reassessment

Scope  
markets



10



5



5



5



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# Case Study 1: Rapid payer feedback on evolving use of RWE in initial decisions and reassessments in oncology (2/2)

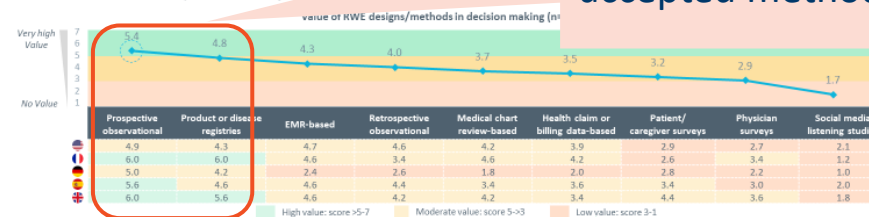
## OUTCOME

- RWE are used at **initial assessment** to define the treatment landscape and clinical profile of relevant comparators
- In **re-assessments** RWE are confirmatory for the efficacy, safety and level of utilization in clinical practice of the marketed oncology therapy.

### Value of RWE design/methodologies in decision making

Prospective studies and registries are the most widely accepted RWE methodologies. Perceptions payers in Germany and the US suggest prospective studies still may lack

- Prospective observational studies, vs retrospective, allow for increased control of parameters and minimize bias (e.g., study type allows the assessment of comparative effectiveness claims in the real-world)
- Registries are a useful source of large and long-term data on clinical effectiveness; independent registries however payers note that data quality and representativeness are not guaranteed – in Germany indication-specific registries are more trusted
- EMRs, are seen as comprehensive, albeit more useful for specific parameters (e.g., length of stay, hospitalization rates)
- Medical chart reviews provide limited range of data and based only on one provider's perspective
- Health claims are relevant mostly for the US healthcare system and not for Europe
- Social media data are unlikely to be considered for HTA



P&MA outcomes

Spain is leading in usage of RWE in coverage decisions, while NET price can be adjusted with RWE in France, Spain, and the UK

Prospective studies followed by registries are most widely accepted methodologies

## Recommendations

- ☐ Methodological rigor
- ☐ Data sources: robust and local
- ☐ Adherence to guidance and external validation
- ☐ Increased payer perception and acceptance

## Case Study 2: Rapid payer feedback on registration trial design focuses HTA Scientific Advice ahead of protocol lock (1/2)

### CHALLENGE

PHASE I/II

PHASE III

PHASE IV

**Large LSC client requested MAT support for gathering payer insights for their registration trial in a new patient population**

- Phase II asset was an being investigated in multiple oncology indications, including non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)
- Proposed study design for NSCLC was complex with multiple combinations of therapies, several patient subpopulations, and subgroup analyses
- Critical deadline for HTA advice meeting for registration trial design discussions

### APPROACH

**MAT conducted a survey with payers across seven markets with the following objectives:**

- Detailed vetting of the trial design elements
- Perception of the TPP and price potential upon indication expansion
- Exploration of impact of competing agents' trial designs

Scope  
markets



15



5



5



5



5



3



5

# Case Study 2: Rapid payer feedback on registration trial design focuses HTA Scientific Advice ahead of protocol lock (2/2)

## OUTCOME

### Payer opinion on the appropriateness of the trial design for Product X

More than 93% of the payers across the scope markets consider inclusion of high risk and intermediate risk patients in the trial design appropriate, whereas 93% of payers across markets highlight complex comparator arm, physician choice of



Access risks stemming from challenges in interpreting complex study, need for multiple subgroup analyses, ITCs

- Target patient population inclusion of high-risk patients: Overall, 93% payers highlighted that having high-risk patients in the trial design is appropriate and will get benefits from treatment. Four payers (10%, 2x US, 2x EU) were cautious and suggested to have sufficient sample size for robust overall data and stratification by high-risk group.
- Target patient population inclusion of intermediate-risk patients: Overall, 93% payers accepted the inclusion of intermediate-risk patients in the trial design. Further, 17% of payers (2x US, 2x EU) were cautious on the inclusion of intermediate-risk patients in the trial design.
- Comparator set of Product Y: 93% payers accepted the comparator without any conditions on these arms. The rest 7% were cautious on the comparator arm design due to need for subgroup analyses for each region and suggested to consider these differences in a multi-arm trial design, addition to Product Y to regions in both the regions.

Overall, payers were positive on the appropriateness of the trial design for Product X. Any elements of the study design can be improved, please provide suggestions. Please provide a detailed response. If there are any trial design elements you consider important or need improvement, please elaborate.

# Case Study 2: Rapid payer feedback on registration trial design focuses HTA Scientific Advice ahead of protocol lock (2/2)

## OUTCOME

### Payer opinion on the appropriateness of the trial design for Product X

More than 93% of the payers across the scope markets consider inclusion of high risk and intermediate risk patients as appropriate or acceptable, whereas 93% of payers across markets highlight complex comparator arms, physician choice of



- Target patient population inclusion of high-risk patients: Overall, 93% payers highlighted that having high-risk patients in a trial is appropriate and will get benefits from treatment. These payers (37/40, 93%) do not consider and suggested to have sufficient sample size for robust clinical data and stratification by high-risk group.
- Target patient population inclusion of intermediate-risk patients: Overall, 93% payers accepted the inclusion of intermediate-risk patients in this population as it will benefit from treatment. Further, 37% of payers (15/40) do not consider and suggested to have sufficient sample size for robust clinical data and stratification by high-risk group.
- Comparator set of Product X: 93% payers accepted the comparator without any conditions as these are the best 93% were confident in the comparator arm design. They need for subgroup analyses for each region and suggested to overcome these differences in a more arm trial design. Addition to Product X to compare in each region.

Access risks stemming from challenges in interpreting complex study, need for multiple subgroup analyses, ITCs

### List and net pricing expectations after indication expansion

Indication expansion will trigger a price cut owing to an increase in target patient population and poor value perception, with list price cut averaging at 20% and a higher discount expectations further lowering the net price.

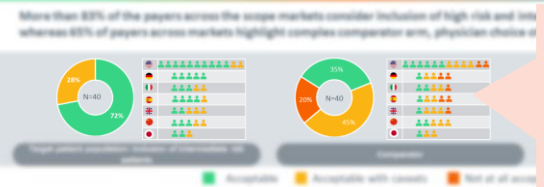
Country	Expected reduction of list price (%)	Expected reduction of net price (%)
USA	20%	20%
Germany	20%	20%
France	20%	20%
Italy	20%	20%
Spain	20%	20%
UK	20%	20%
Japan	20%	20%

Proposed study design also hampered HTA and pricing potential of the asset

# Case Study 2: Rapid payer feedback on registration trial design focuses HTA Scientific Advice ahead of protocol lock (2/2)

## OUTCOME

### Payer opinion on the appropriateness of the trial design for Product X



Access risks stemming from challenges in interpreting complex study, need for multiple subgroup analyses, ITCs

### List and net pricing expectations after indication expansion

Indication expansion will trigger a price cut owing to an increase in target patient population and prior value perception, with list price cut averaging at 20% and a higher discount expectations further lowering the net price.

Country	Expected reduction off the net price (%)	Expected reduction off the net price (%)
Germany	20%	20%
France	20%	20%
Italy	20%	20%
Spain	20%	20%
UK	20%	20%
Other	40%	40%

Legend: Expected reduction off the net price (%)

Proposed study design also hampered HTA and pricing potential of the asset

### Follow up survey objectives

- MAT proposed three alternative study designs based on payer feedback, which were tested with payers

Follow-up survey was fielded within 2 weeks of first readout

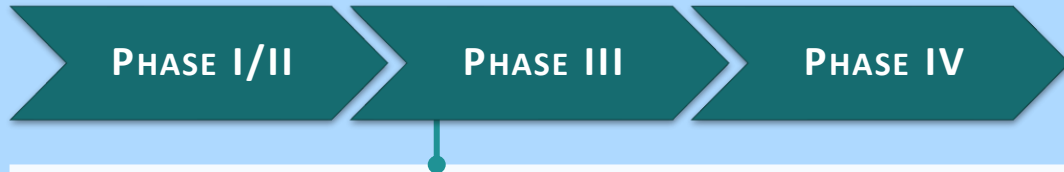
### Payer preference of Product X trial design



MAT identified preferred study design for each scope market allowing the client to select approach that maximizes P&MA potential and focus on during HTA advice

## Case Study 3: Rapid and time-sensitive integration of payer/HTA evidence needs leads to adjustments in evidence strategy, including Phase III program (1/2)

### CHALLENGE



#### **Clinical-stage LSC requested support for their assets with focus on**

- Rapid and time-sensitive integration of payer/HTA considerations into Phase III program
- Comprehensive HEOR/RWE plan

#### **LSC had multiple assets in oncology on a proprietary platform**

- Asset X: Alliance with another company
- Asset Y: Independent development and commercialization

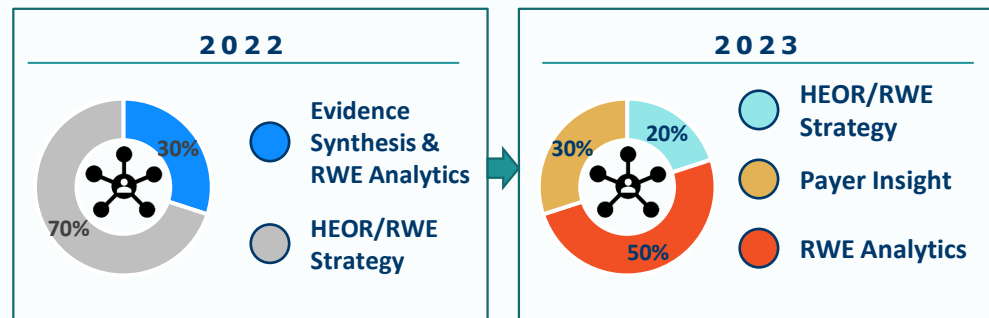


# Case Study 3: Rapid and time-sensitive integration of payer/HTA evidence needs leads to adjustments in evidence strategy, including Phase III program (2/2)

## APPROACH

- Rapid integration into client's cross-functional team
- Deployment of evidence synthesis, HTA analog analysis, & strategic insights to shape phase III program.
- Development of short and long-term strategic plan and its execution

### DEDICATED TEAM COMPOSITION



## OUTCOME

- **Phase III program was updated in terms of:**
  - Target population definition
  - Structured hierarchical endpoint including incorporation of select PROs
  - Within trial HCRU analysis
- **HEOR/RWE/Insight plan currently being deployed and includes:**
  - Development/testing of payer value proposition leveraging MAT Rapid Payer Response™ platform
  - Planning for early scientific advice
  - Multi-prong, multi-year RWD plan
  - Early economic model

# Case Study 4: Comprehensive evidence generation support leads to a better understanding of a disease not well understood (1/2)

## CHALLENGE

PHASE I/II

PHASE III

PHASE IV

- Mid-size LSC requested tactical support for a small molecule, first-in-class nephrology treatment that was granted orphan drug designation, i.e., FSGS
  - Evidence needs included
    - Unmet need and burden of illness
    - Prevalence
    - Healthcare utilization and cost
    - Development of patient identification algorithms

FSGS, Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis

# Case Study 4: Comprehensive evidence generation support leads to a better understanding of a disease not well understood(2/2)

## APPROACH

GR conducted a study evaluating the prevalence of FSGS and the impact of proteinuria on BOI and HCRU utilizing linked claims and EHR

- Study protocol and analysis plan utilizing Optum Market Clarity were developed
- Patient identification algorithms used to accurately identify patients utilized data from both claims and EHR.

Published Abstract at ISPOR US 2022: [Link](#)

### DEDICATED TEAM COMPOSITION



## OUTCOME

- **Delivered a comprehensive evidence package supported by actionable insights**
  - Novel patient identification algorithms
  - Robust value story supported by peer-reviewed scientific evidence
  - Inputs for patient funnel, forecasting model, early economic model, etc.

BOI = Burden of illness; HCRU = Healthcare resource utilization

# Summary of key points

1

In an evolving healthcare environment, LSCs should take a lifecycle approach to insight and evidence generation that begins in early development

2

An iterative approach to insight and evidence generation can increase the efficiency and effectiveness of development and commercialization activities, leading to reduced time to optimal market

3

Agile partnerships powered by processes and technology improvements can accelerate and optimize insight and evidence generation