

Implications of indication expansions on pricing and reimbursement and differences between EU4 and UK markets



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INTRODUCTION

Sequential launching in multiple indications is becoming increasingly common, especially in therapeutic areas such as oncology and autoimmune diseases. Determining the appropriate price for these multi-indication products is complex as the product’s value tends to vary substantially between indications¹. Understanding the factors considered when determining the product’s value and how pricing mechanisms differ across the EU4 and UK is, therefore, key to a successful launch in a second indication.

OBJECTIVE


To analyse the pricing and reimbursement considerations when launching in a second indication in the EU4 and UK.


METHODS


Relevant scholarly articles, reports, and publications concerning indication expansions, pricing strategies, and reimbursement mechanisms across France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom were identified and reviewed.


RESULTS

Upon launching a second indication, it is important to understand how the product’s value differs from the first indication in which the product was launched. Factors considered when determining value include:

**ADDED BENEFIT**
What therapeutic advantage does the drug provide over current standard of care?

**UNMET NEED**
Are there a lack of available treatments or do the current options fail to adequately treat the condition?

**POPULATION SIZE**
How many patients are likely to benefit from the new drug?

**COMPETITIVE LANDSCAPE**
How many treatment options already exist for these patients?


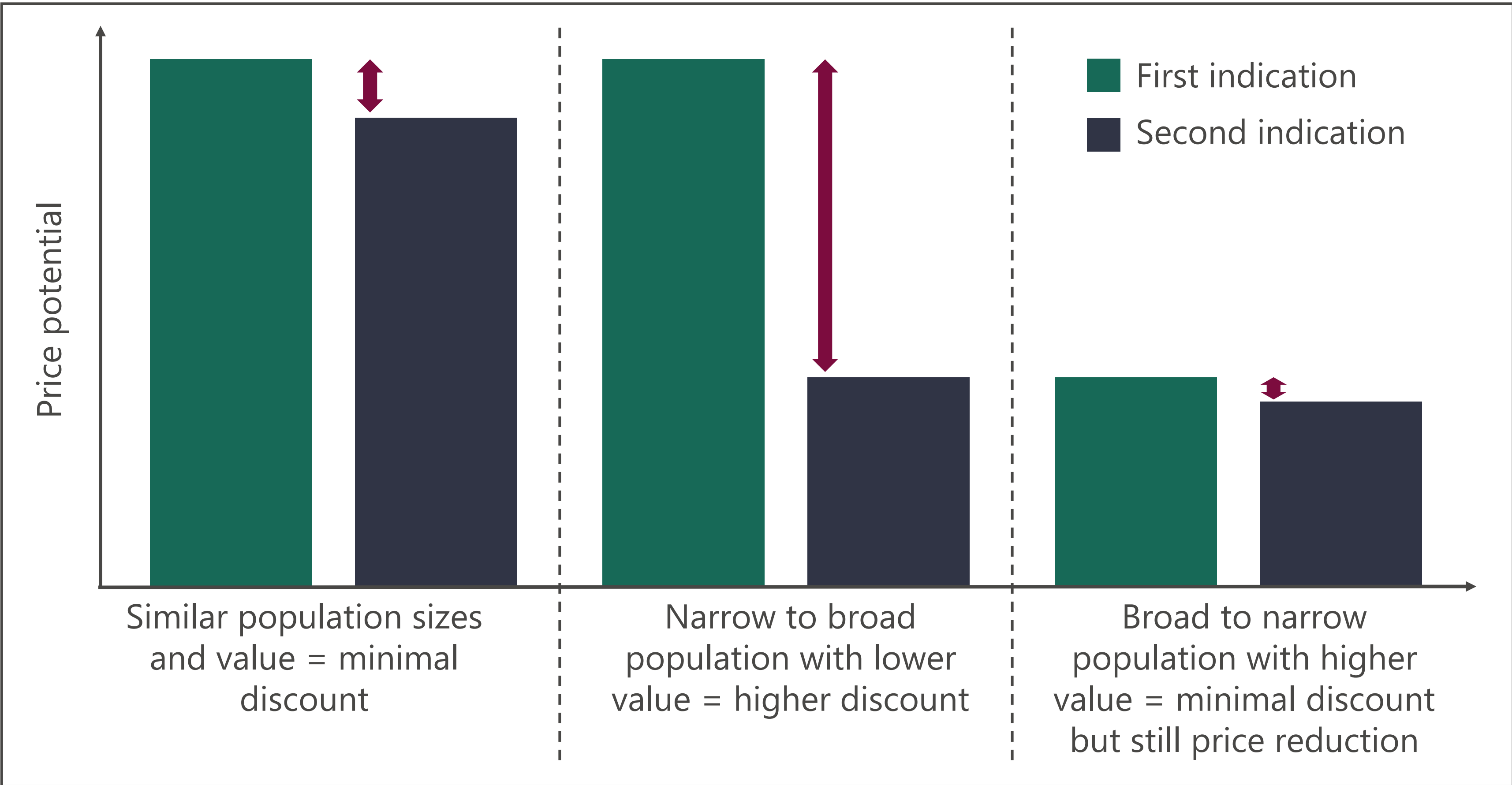
**PRICING DYNAMICS**
What is the net price of the product in the first indication? What is the net price of comparator products?

Chart 1. Impact of value differentiation between first and second indication on product price potential



CONCLUSIONS

Across the EU4 and UK, pricing mechanisms differ during indication expansions and the factors considered to determine the differential value versus the first indication have varying levels of influence on the discount applied. The net price of a product typically decreases when launching in a second indication as the population size and subsequent budget impact increases. However, it is important to consider the potential increased revenue associated with a greater patient volume. Overall, it remains important to tailor your launch strategy to each market to optimise price potential when expanding into additional indications.

Table 1. Pricing mechanisms for indication expansions across the EU4 and UK

	Discount negotiations	Weighted pricing	Mandatory discount
France		✓	
Germany		✓	
Italy			✓
Spain		✓	
UK	✓		

- ▶ There is variation in the pricing mechanisms applied when assessing a product in a second indication across the EU4 and UK
- ▶ In France, Germany, and Spain, a weighted price is applied across both indications with the population size and comparator products being key considerations
- ▶ Price increases can be possible in markets with weighted pricing depending on the added benefit in the second indication
- ▶ In Italy, mandatory discounts are applied proportionally to the increase in population size, with unmet needs, added clinical value and quality of evidence also impacting the level of discount²
- ▶ In the UK, a new PAS is usually agreed upon and applied to both indications as the product will no longer be cost-effective at the existing PAS³. Differential discounting can be applied if the product meets the criteria outlined in the NHS commercial framework and VPAG
- ▶ These pricing mechanisms provide broad guidelines, but the final net price depends on the associated value, unmet need and target indication of the specific product

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Abbreviations: add