

Cell & Gene Therapies Five Years On

Real-World Data and Evolution of Payers' Expectations

Presented by:

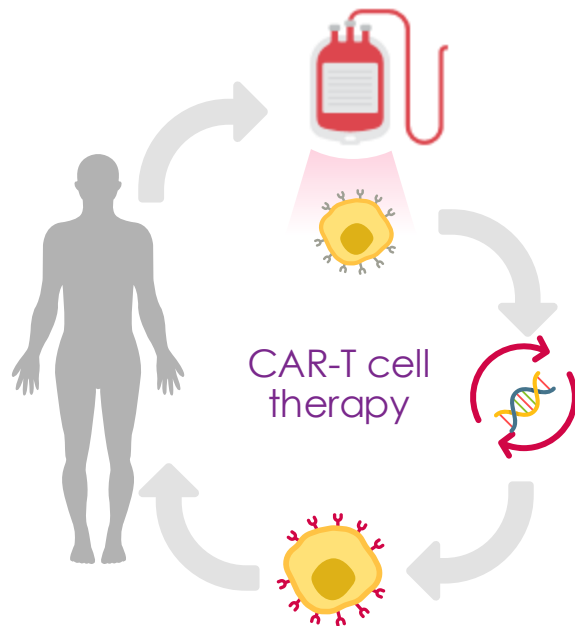
Alberto Briones, PhD

19 November 2024



- ✓ CAR-T cell therapies → overview, price and HTA
- ✓ Outcomes-based agreements → overview, modalities and CAR-T OBEs
- ✓ CAR-T cell therapies RWD & evolution of reimbursement

CAR-T cell therapy uses T cells which have been modified to recognize cancer cells and destroy them

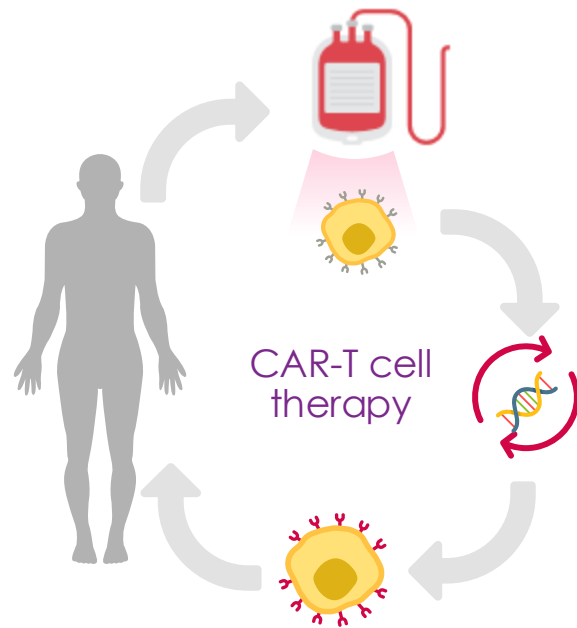


Chimeric antigen receptors (CARs) are *chimeric* as they combine both antigen-binding and T cell activating functions into a single receptor

CAR-T cells can be derived from T cells from a **patient's own blood (autologous)** or from donors (allogeneic)



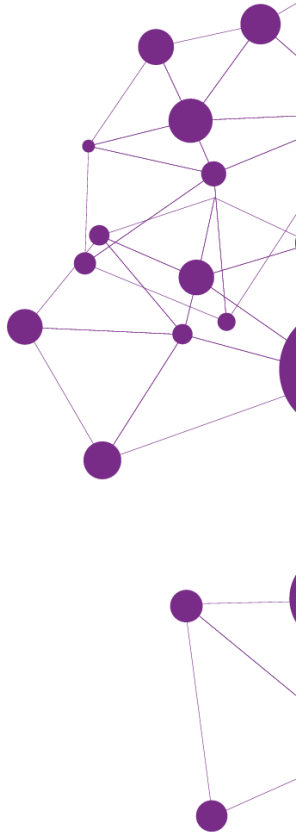
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All currently approved CAR-T cell therapies are autologous



Kymriah and Yescarta: the first CAR-T cell therapies approved



Approved by FDA in Aug 2017



Approved by EMA in Aug 2018



Approved by FDA in Oct 2017



Approved by EMA in Oct 2018

Kymriah and Yescarta: the first CAR-T cell therapies approved



Approved by FDA in Aug 2017



Approved by EMA in Aug 2018

Price at launch:

\$475,000

One-time therapy



Approved by FDA in Oct 2017



Approved by EMA in Oct 2018

Price at launch:

\$373,000

One-time therapy

Health technology assessment

Pricing, reimbursement & clinical adoption is driven by:



Health technology assessment

Pricing, reimbursement & clinical adoption is driven by:

Clinical effectiveness



Health technology assessment

Pricing, reimbursement & clinical adoption is driven by:

Clinical effectiveness + cost effectiveness



Health technology assessment

Pricing, reimbursement & clinical adoption is driven by:

Clinical effectiveness + cost effectiveness + budget impact + societal impact



Health technology assessment: Kymriah and Yescarta

Pricing, reimbursement & clinical adoption is driven by:

Clinical effectiveness + cost effectiveness + budget impact + societal impact

Health technology assessment: Kymriah and Yescarta

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Both therapies **provide
a net health benefit**
compared to standard
chemoimmunotherapy
regimens

Health technology assessment: Kymriah and Yescarta

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Clinical effectiveness + cost effectiveness + budget impact + societal impact



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Both therapies are **cost-effective** in the long-term for the specified indications

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Affordability and Access Alert:

B-ALL: due to the small number of patients, use of CAR-T is not expected to cross the budget impact threshold

NHL: at current costs, only 38% of the eligible population of 5,900 could be treated before crossing the affordability threshold

Sources of uncertainty



- **All CAR-T therapies trials are single-arm**

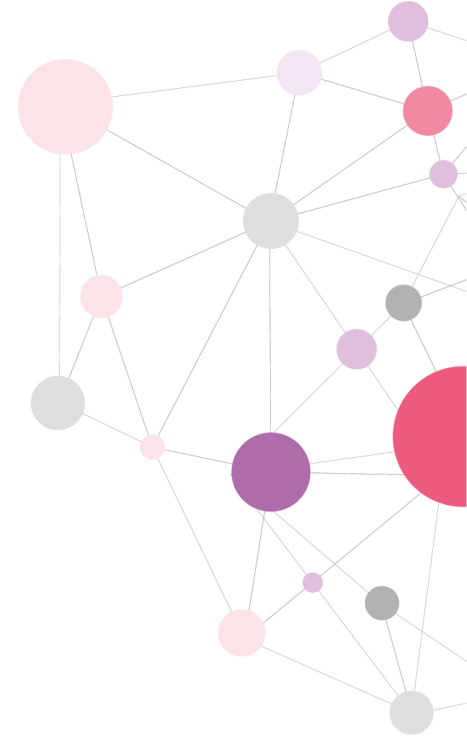
It is impossible to compare outcomes from these trials to those of other trials without considerable uncertainty

- **Trials are small and have short follow-up**

The benefits and duration of long-term relapse-free survival is unknown, as are the long-term harms

- **Comparisons with historical controls**

Supportive care in cancer treatment improves over time, so outcomes reported in older studies may be unduly pessimistic



Sources of uncertainty



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Supportive care in cancer treatment improves over time, so outcomes reported in older studies may be unduly pessimistic

“These uncertainties make the comparative efficacy analyses vs standard therapy controversial”



Recommendation



For novel therapies approved with limited evidence, manufacturers and payers should consider a **lower launch price with potential for increase if clinical benefits are confirmed**, or a **higher initial price tied to requirement for refunds or rebates if real-world evidence fails to confirm high expectations**.

Outcomes-based agreements

Outcomes-based agreements (risk-sharing agreements)



Ensure access for patients, while mitigating uncertainty and balancing financial risks for payers

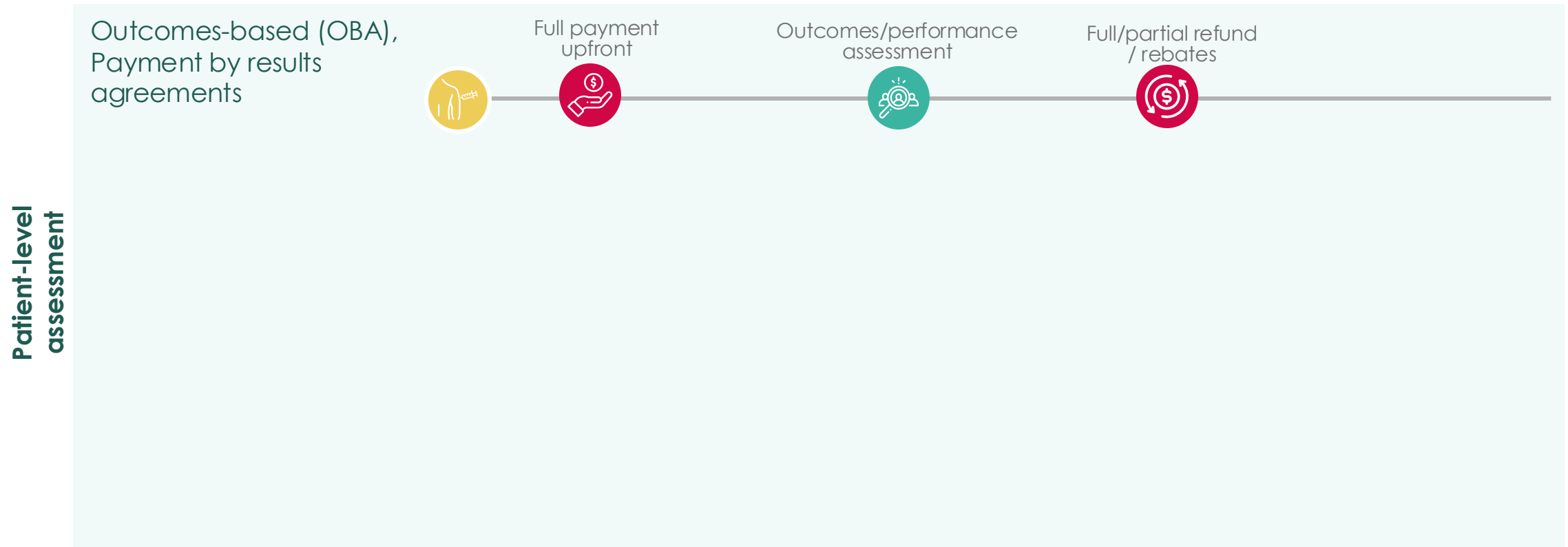
- Facilitate patient access to therapies that might otherwise be delayed or denied due to financial concerns or uncertainties about value
- Payment adjustments are made based on pre-agreed outcomes, shifting financial risk to manufacturers if the treatment underperforms

Outcomes-based agreements

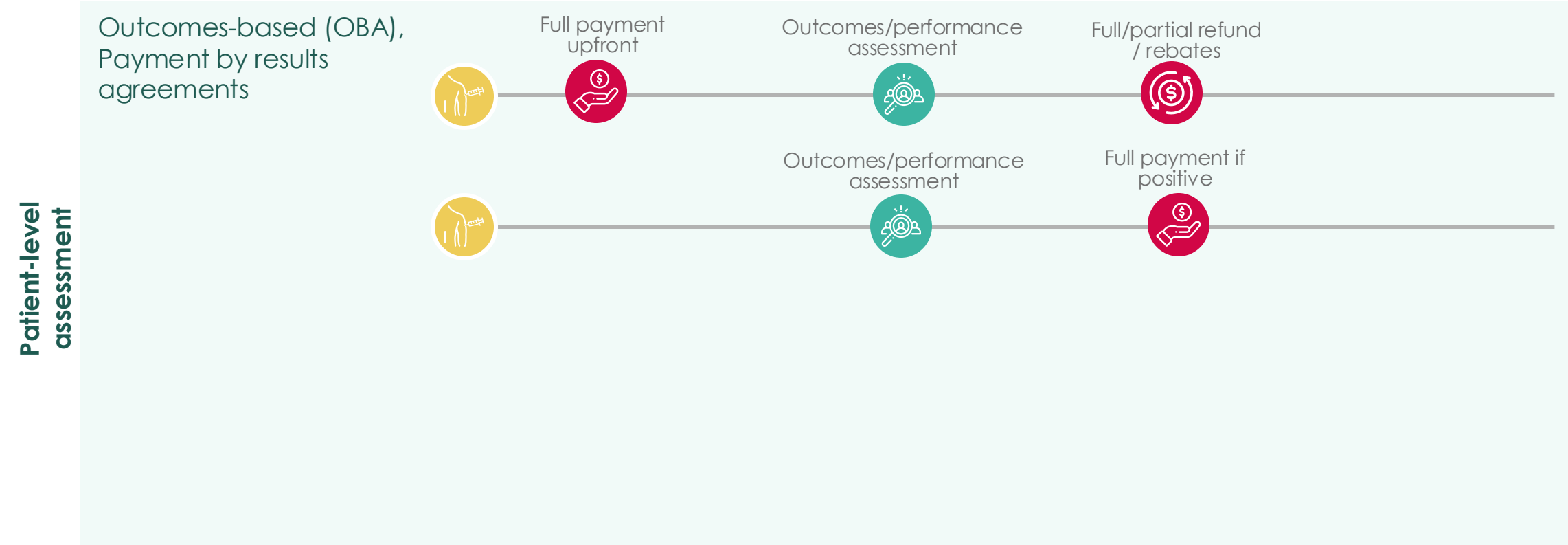
Patient-level
assessment

Outcomes-based (OBA),
Payment by results
agreements

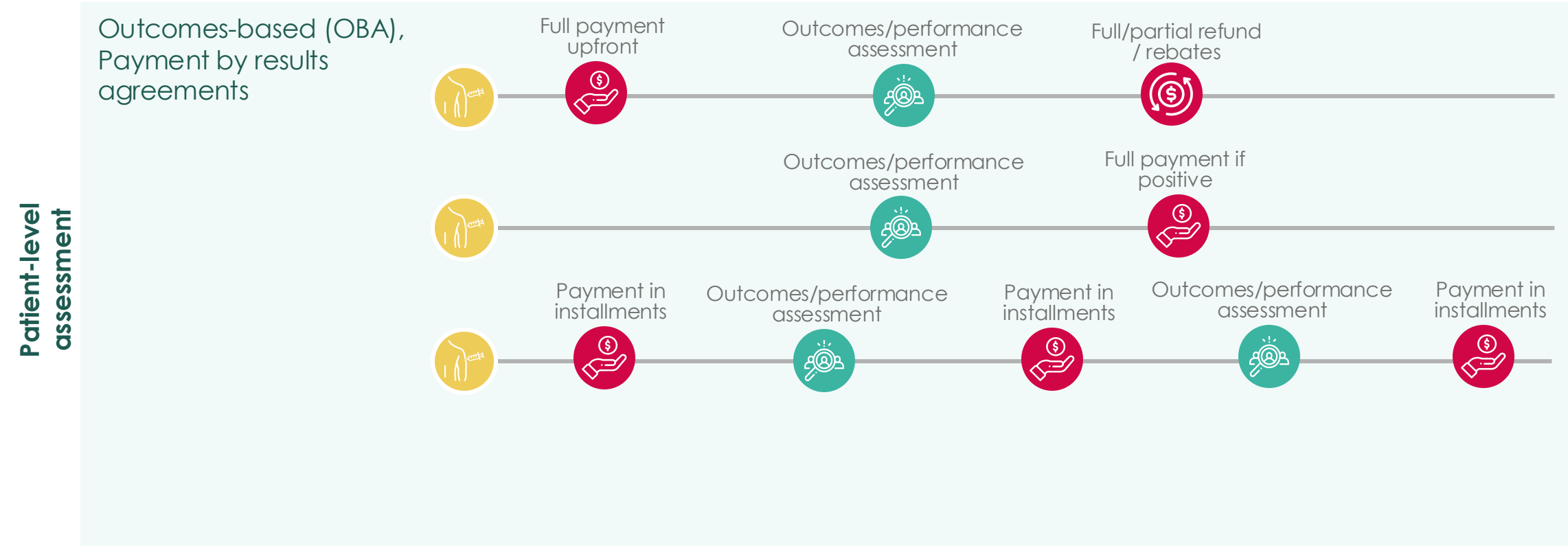
Outcomes-based agreements



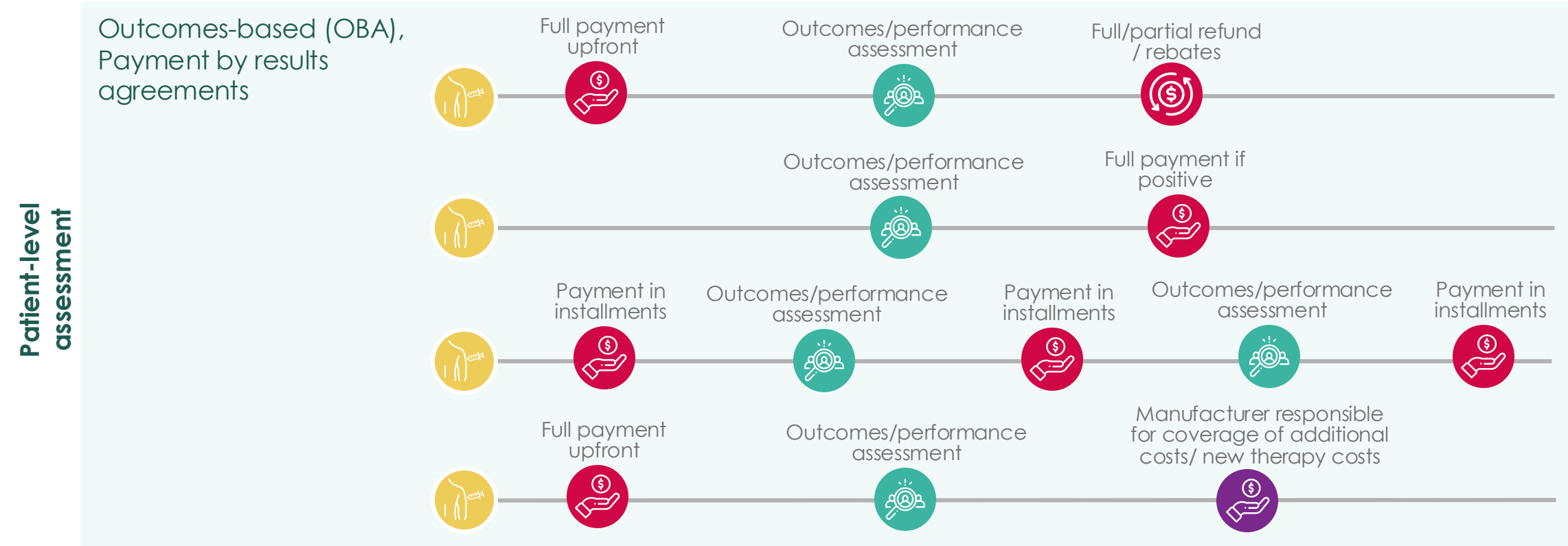
Outcomes-based agreements



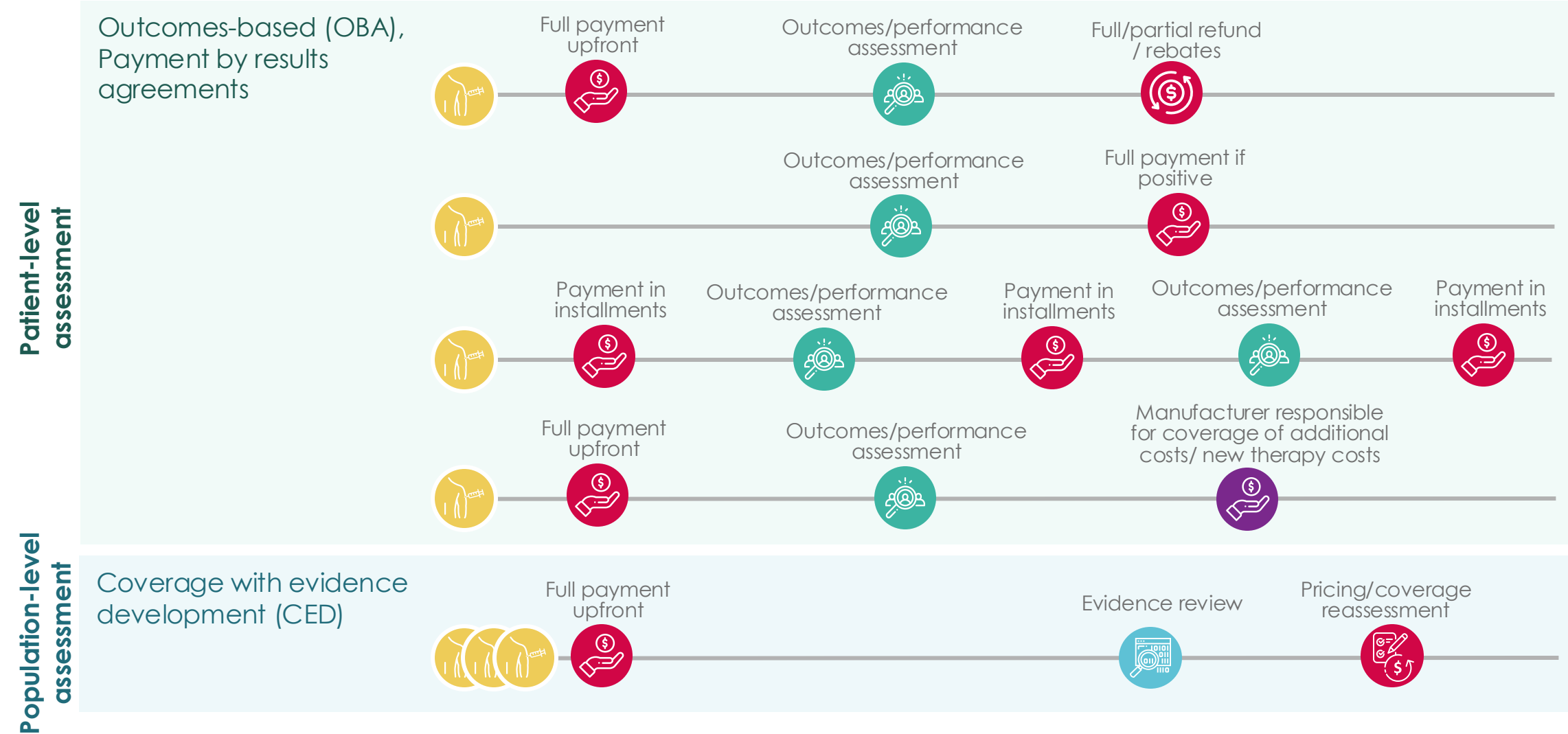
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Outcomes-based agreements

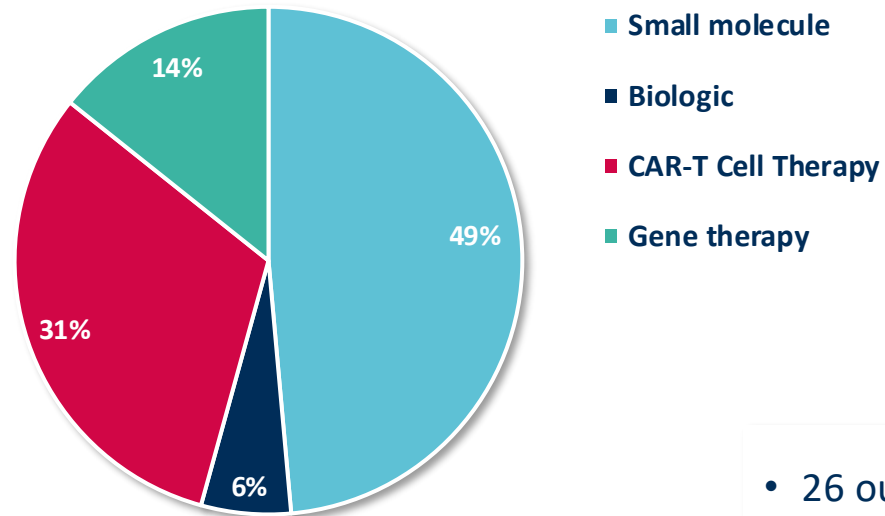


Outcomes-based agreements



Outcomes-based agreements in EU4 & UK

Outcomes-based agreements (inc. CED)
by therapy modality in EU4 & UK



- 26 outcomes-based agreements
- 5 CED agreements
- More than 50% in **oncology**
- Most innovative contracts are **for medium-to-high cost therapies**

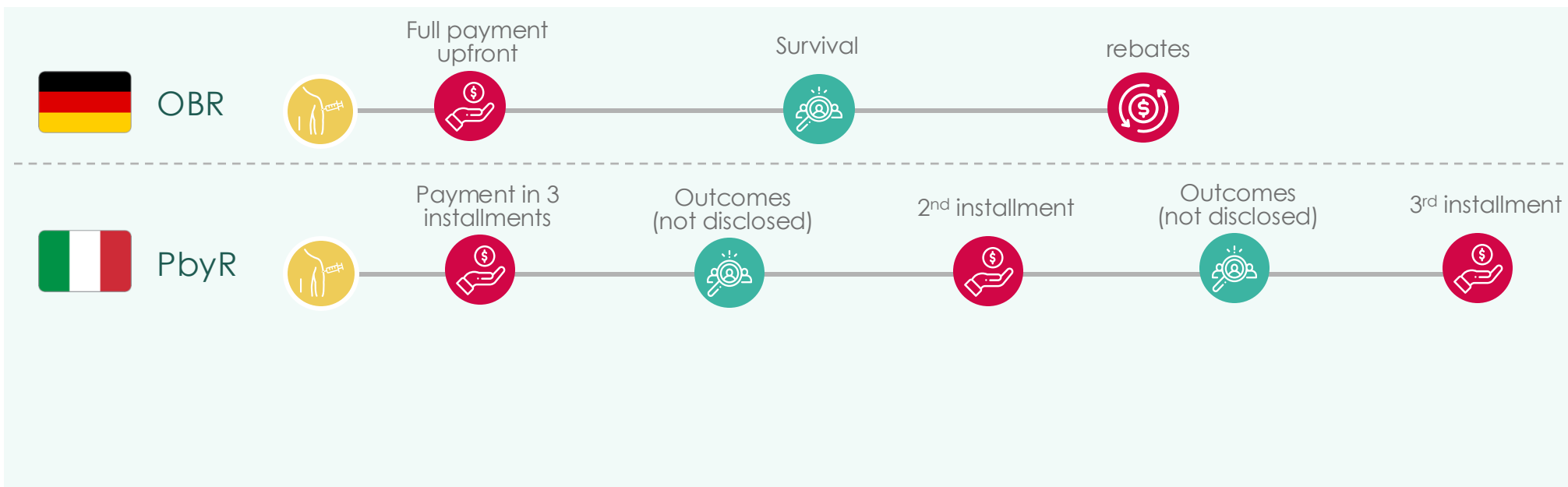


Kymriah and Yescarta outcomes-based agreements

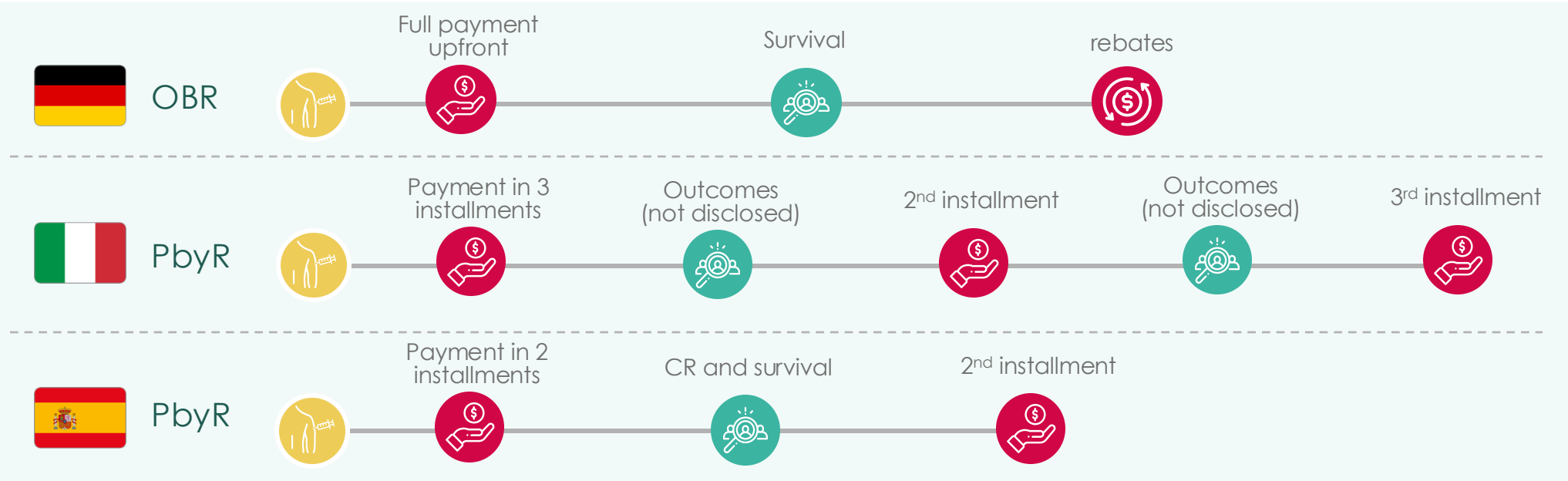
Kymriah and Yescarta OBEs in EU4 and UK



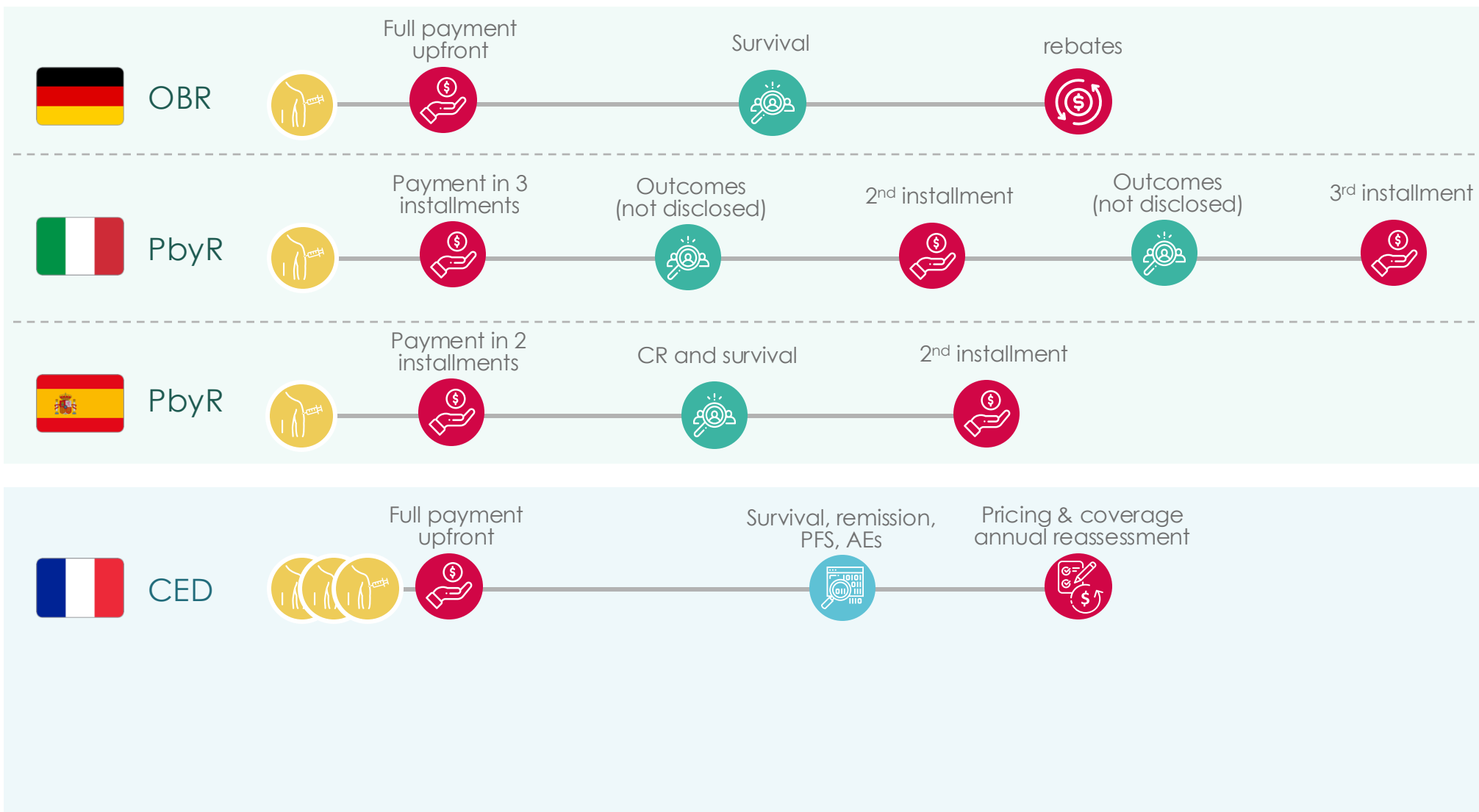
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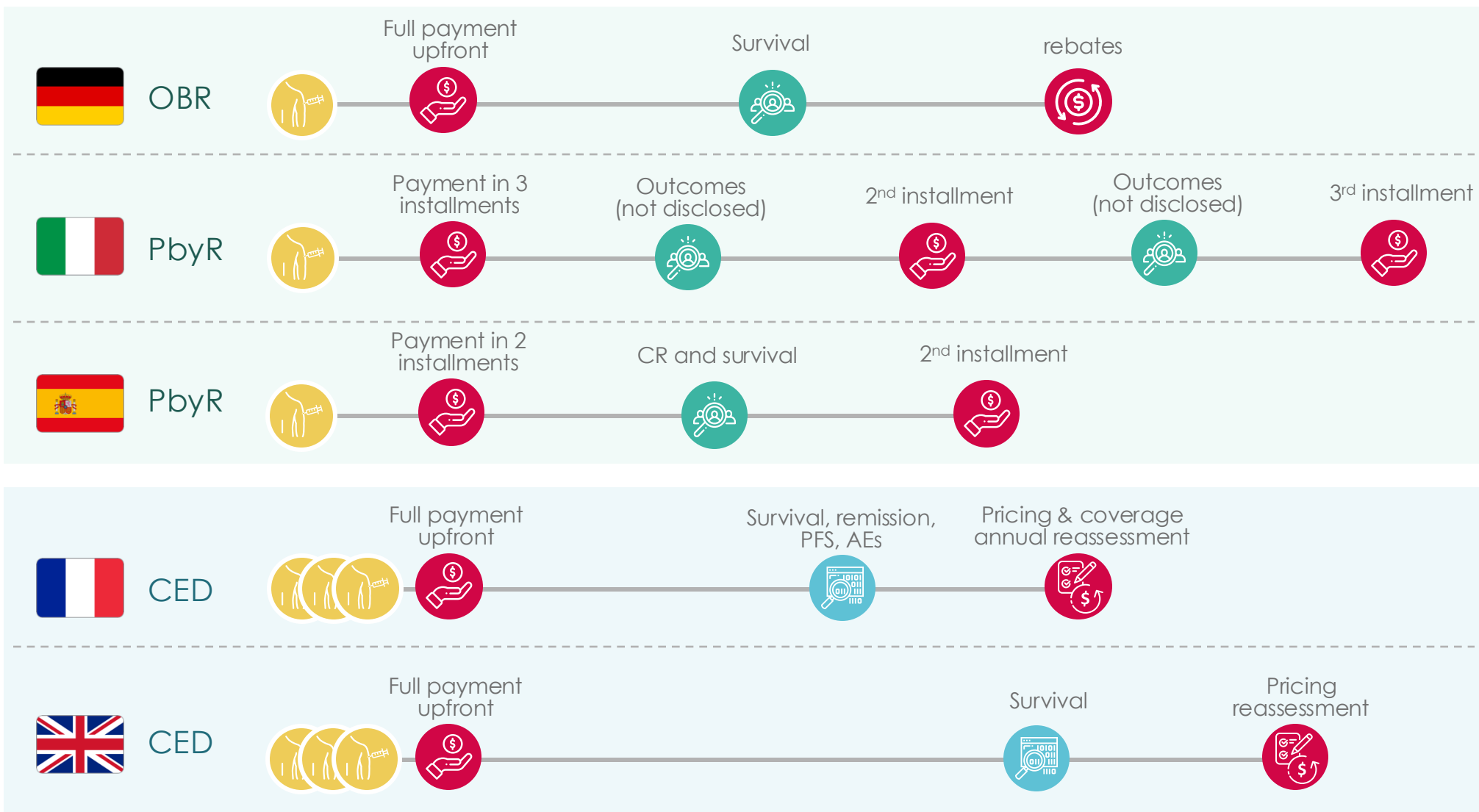
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Kymriah and Yescarta OBEs in EU4 and UK



Kymriah and Yescarta OBEs in EU4 and UK



CAR-T cell therapies real-world data

Kymriah RWD in B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia



Tisa-cel in B-ALL

| Cohort | Clinical Trial ELIANA ⁶ | Real-World Outcomes | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | CIBMTR ⁷ | PRWCC ⁸ | Europe (EBMT) ⁹ | Germany ¹⁰ | Europe (Ghorashian) ¹¹ |
| Patients infused and included in analysis (n) | 75 | 255 | 183 | 118 | 81 | 35 |
| Age (years, median) | 11 | 13 | 12 | 24 | 12 | 0.4 |
| CRR (%) | 81% | 86% | 85% | 91% | 88% | 86% |
| EFS 12 months (%) | 50% | 52% | Not reported | Not reported | Not reported | 69% |
| OS 12 months (%) | 76% | 77% | Not reported | Not reported | Not reported | 84% |
| CRS ≥3 grade (%) | 6% | 16% | 21%* | Not reported | 9% | 14% |
| ICANS ≥3 grade (%) | 13% | 9% | 7%* | Not reported | 5% | 0% |

Abbreviations: tisa-cel, tisagenlecleucel; B-ALL, B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia; CRR, complete response rate; EFS, event-free survival; OS, overall survival; CRS, cytokine release syndrome; ICANS, immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome. *Analysis included 184 patients.

Kymriah RWD in large B-cell lymphoma



Tisa-cel in LBCL

| Cohort | Clinical Trial JULIET ¹⁹ | Real-World Outcomes | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | | US ²⁵ | France ²⁶ | Germany ²⁷ | Spain ²⁸ | UK ²⁹ |
| Patients infused and included in analysis (n) | 115 | 84 | 209 | 183 | 127 | 76 |
| ORR (%) | 53% | 41%* | 66% | 53% | 54% | 57% |
| CRR (%) | 39% | 35%* | 42% | 32% | 34% | 44% |
| PFS 12 months (%) | Not reported | 32% | 33% | 24% | 33% | 27% |
| OS 12 months (%) | 48% | 59% | 49% | 53% | 47% | 44% |
| CRS ≥3 grade (%) | 23% | 1% | 9% | 13% | 6% | 8% |
| ICANS ≥3 grade (%) | 11% | 1% | 3% | 7% | 5% | 4% |

Abbreviations: tisa-cel, tisagenlecleucel; LBCL, large B-cell lymphoma; ORR, objective response rate; CRR, complete response rate; PFS, progression-free survival; OS, overall survival; CRS, cytokine release syndrome; ICANS, immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome. *Analysis included 82 patients.

Yescarta RWD in large B-cell lymphoma



Axi-cel in LBCL

| Cohort | Clinical Trial ZUMA-1 ¹⁸ | Real-World Outcomes | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | | US ²⁴ | France ²⁶ | Germany ²⁷ | Spain ²⁸ | UK ²⁹ |
| Patients infused and included in analysis (n) | 101 | 1,297 | 209 | 173 | 134 | 224 |
| ORR (%) | 82% | 73% | 80% | 74% | 60% | 77% |
| CRR (%) | 54% | 56% | 60% | 42% | 42% | 52% |
| PFS 12 months (%) | 44%* | 47% | 47% | 35% | 41% | 42% |
| OS 12 months (%) | 59%* | 62% | 64% | 55% | 51% | 57% |
| CRS ≥3 grade (%) | 13% | 8% | 5% | 10% | 8% | 8% |
| ICANS ≥3 grade (%) | 28% | 24% | 14% | 16% | 16% | 20% |

Abbreviations: axi-cel, axicabtagene ciloleucel; LBCL, large B-cell lymphoma; ORR, objective response rate; CRR, complete response rate; PFS, progression-free survival; OS, overall survival; CRS, cytokine release syndrome; ICANS, immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome. *Analysis included 108 patients from both phase-I and II trials.

Tecartus RWD in B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia



Brexu-cel in B-ALL

| Cohort | Clinical Trial ZUMA-3 ¹² | Real-World Outcomes | |
|--|--|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | | US CIBMTR ¹³ | ROCCA ¹⁴ |
| Patients infused and included in analysis (n) | 55 | 138 | 65 |
| CRR (%) | 71% | 76% | 91% |
| EFS 6 months (%) | 58% | 53% | 59% |
| OS 6 months (%) | Not reported (71% at 12 months) | 78% | 87% |
| CRS ≥ 3 grade (%) | 24% | 9% | 7% |
| ICANS ≥ 3 grade (%) | 25% | 24% | 39% |

Abbreviations: brexu-cel, brexucabtagene autoleucel; B-ALL, B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia; CRR, complete response rate; EFS, event-free survival; OS, overall survival; CRS, cytokine release syndrome; ICANS, immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome.

Tecartus RWD in mantle cell lymphoma



Brexu-cel in MCL

| | Clinical Trial ZUMA-2 ^{31,32} | Real-World Outcomes | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | | US ³³ | Europe ³⁴ | France ³⁵ | UK ³⁶ |
| Patients infused and included in analysis (n) | 68 | 168 | 33 | 47 | 49 |
| ORR (%) | 91%* | 90% | 91% | 88%** | 90% |
| CRR (%) | 68%* | 82% | 79% | 62%** | 83% |
| PFS 12 months (%) | 61% | 59% | 51% | Not reported (58% at 6 months) | |
| OS 12 months (%) | 83% | 75% | 61% | Not reported | |
| CRS ≥3 grade (%) | 15% | 8% | 3% | 9% | 12% |
| ICANS ≥3 grade (%) | 31% | 32% | 36% | 9% | 24% |

Abbreviations: brexu-cel, brexucabtagene autoleucel; ORR, objective response rate; CRR, complete response rate; PFS, progression-free survival; OS, overall survival; CRS, cytokine release syndrome; ICANS, immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome. *Analysis included 60 patients. **Analysis included 42 patients.

Abecma RWD in multiple myeloma

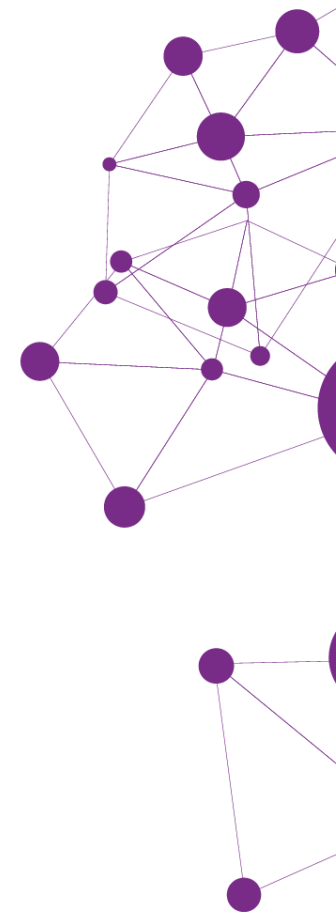


| Ide-cel in MM | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | Clinical Trial KarMMa ^{48,49} | Real-World Outcomes | | |
| | | CIBMRT ⁵² | Myeloma CAR-T Consortium ⁵³ | USMIRC ⁵⁴ |
| Patients infused and included in analysis (n) | 128 | 603 | 159 | 69 |
| ORR (%) | 73% | 71% | 84% | 93% |
| CRR (%) | 33% | 27% | 42% | 48% |
| PFS | 8.8 months (median) | 62% (6 months) | 8.5 months (median) | 8.5 months (median) |
| OS | 19.4 months (median) | 82% (6 months) | 12.5 months (median) | 19.4 months (median) |
| CRS ≥3 grade (%) | 4% | 3% | 3% | 4% |
| ICANS ≥3 grade (%) | 9% | 4% | 6% | 3% |

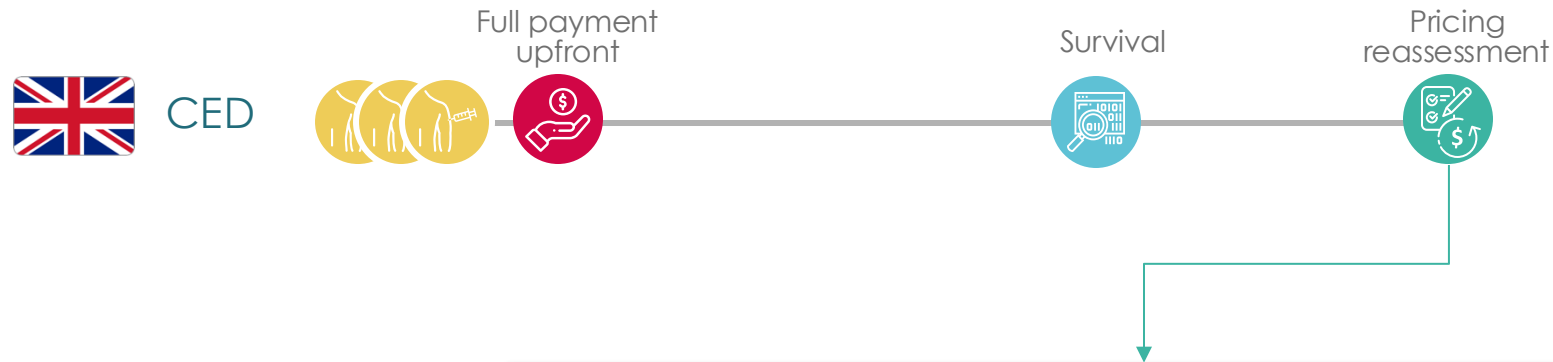
Abbreviations: ide-cel, idecabtagene vicleucel; MM, multiple myeloma; ORR, objective response rate; CRR, complete response rate; PFS, progression-free survival; OS, overall survival; CRS, cytokine release syndrome; ICANS, immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome.

CAR-T cell therapies reimbursement evolution

Evolution of Kymriah and Yescarta reimbursement in UK



Evolution of Kymriah and Yescarta reimbursement in UK



NICE
National Institute for
Health and Care Excellence

- ✓ In Jan 2023, NICE recommended Yescarta for routine use in adults with DLBCL
- ✓ In Apr 2024, NICE recommended Kymriah for children and young adults with ALL

Budget impact of high cost therapies

Pricing, reimbursement & clinical adoption is driven by:

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Both therapies **provide a net health benefit** compared to standard chemoimmunotherapy regimens

ICER
INSTITUTE FOR CLINICAL
AND ECONOMIC REVIEW



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CAR-T cell therapy beyond blood cancers

CAR T-cell therapy rescues adolescent with rapidly progressive lupus nephritis from haemodialysis

[Tobias Krickau](#)^{a,b} · [Nora Naumann-Bartsch](#)^{a,b,e} · [Michael Aigner](#)^b · [Soraya Kharboutli](#)^{b,c,e} · [Sascha Kretschmann](#)^{c,e} · [Silvia Spoerl](#)^{b,e,c}
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Article | Published: 15 September 2022

Anti-CD19 CAR T cell therapy for refractory systemic lupus erythematosus

[Andreas Mackensen](#), [Fabian Müller](#), [Dimitrios Mouggiakakos](#), [Sebastian Böltz](#), [Artur Wilhelm](#), [Michael Aigner](#), [Simon Völkl](#), [David Simon](#), [Arnd Kleyer](#), [Luis Munoz](#), [Sascha Kretschmann](#), [Soraya Kharboutli](#), [Regina Gary](#), [Hannah Reimann](#), [Wolf Rösler](#), [Stefan Uderhardt](#), [Holger Bang](#), [Martin Herrmann](#), [Arif Bülent Ekici](#), [Christian Buettner](#), [Katharina Marie Habenicht](#), [Thomas H. Winkler](#), [Gerhard Krönke](#) & [Georg Schett](#) [✉](#)

[Nature Medicine](#) **28**, 2124–2132 (2022) | [Cite this article](#)

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



CD19 CAR T-Cell Therapy in Autoimmune Disease — A Case Series with Follow-up

Authors: Fabian Müller, M.D., Jule Taubmann, M.D., Laura Bucci, M.D., Artur Wilhelm, Ph.D., Christina Bergmann, M.D., Simon Völkl, Ph.D., Michael Aigner, Ph.D., [✉](#), and Georg Schett, M.D. [Author Info & Affiliations](#)

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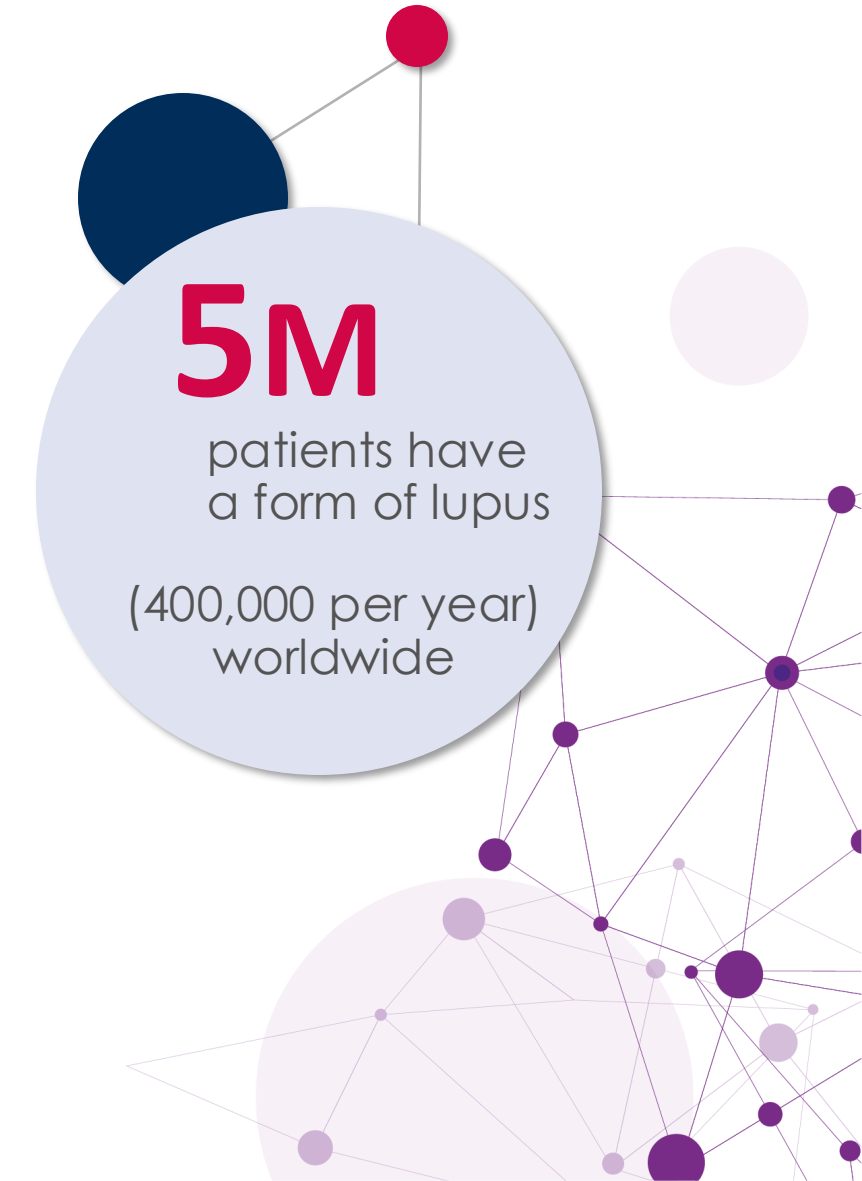
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Balancing budgets with high cost therapies


LUXTURNA[®]
voretigene neparvovec-rzyl
for subretinal injection

\$850,000


ROCTAVIAN[™]
(valoctocogene roxaparvovec-rvox)
Suspension for intravenous infusion

\$900,000


zynteglo[™]
(betibeglogene autotemcel)
suspension for IV infusion

€1.5million


zolgensma[®]
(onasemnogene
abeparvovec-xioi)
suspension for intravenous infusion

€1.4million

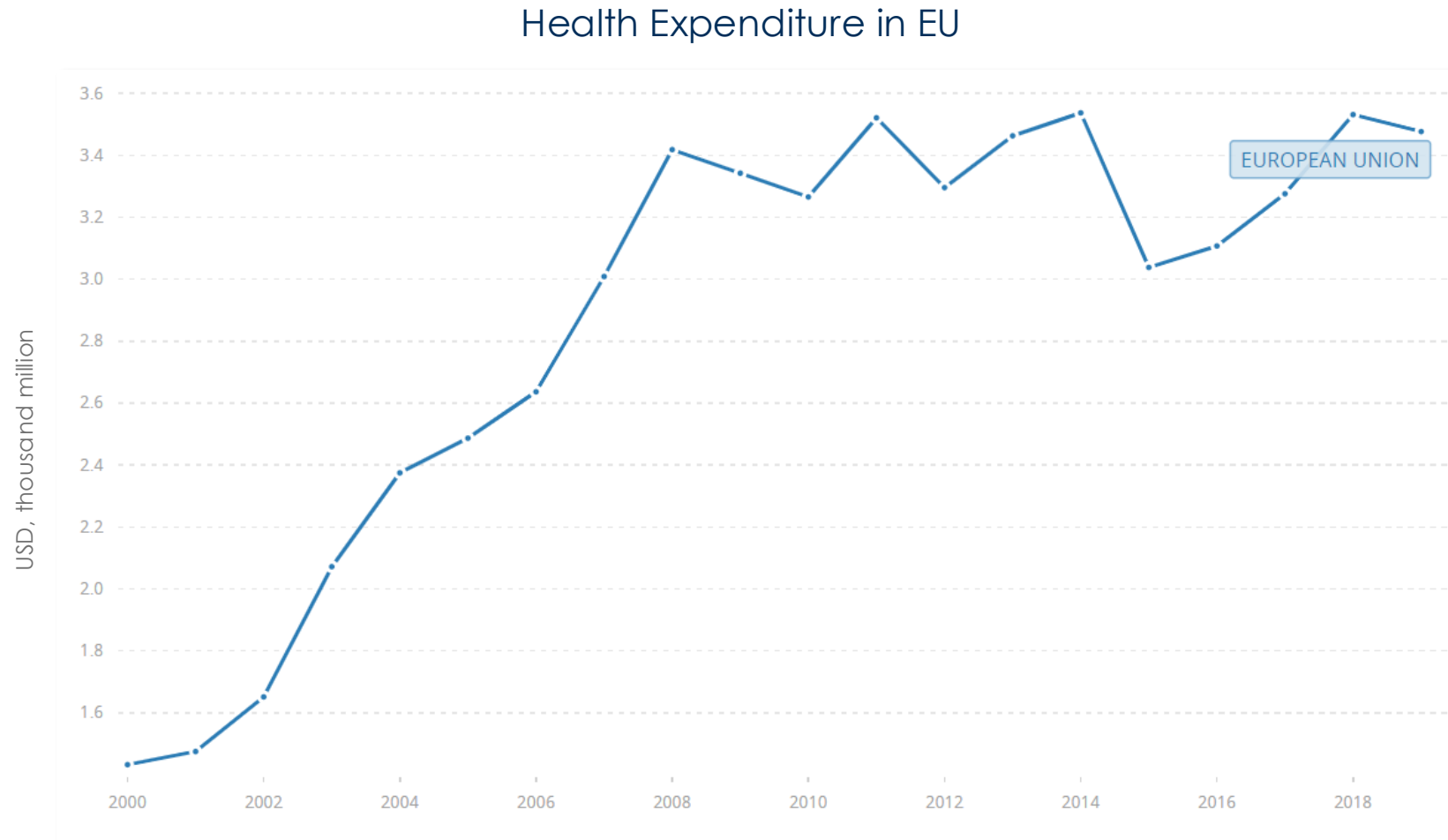
Balancing budgets with high cost therapies



Lifetime cost of transfusion-dependant thalassaemia was estimated to be **\$5.4 million**, split between:

- \$1.6 million for the transfusions
- \$3.7 million for chelation therapy to remove excess iron from the body

Health expenditure across the world has increased significantly in the last 20 years



Source: World Health Organization Global Health Expenditure database (who.int/nha/database).

Payers' perspective = payers' needs

Payment in installments Comparative data
Start planning with time Data relevant to treatment guidelines
Build awareness and advocacy Consider front line costs in pricing
Early access QoL and PRO Reasonable cost Talk to payers
Unmet needs Robust evidence Local/regional unmet needs
Comparative clinical trials Low cost More engagement
Risk sharing agreements
Impact on QoL Better clinical trial design Plan long before approval
Strong evidence Backing from KOLs Payment by results
Quality of life data Spending ceiling Comparative evidence
Convincing clinical trial data Talk to us more Local data
Managed access Build awareness Regional data
Use the right comparators Outcomes based agreements Awareness
Relevant local data Low prices Robust clinical trial data
Awareness with KOLs and us

N=20

Payer research by Lifescience Dynamics

Payers' perspective = payers' needs

We want to provide access to as many patients as possible to all therapeutic options, but **we have a responsibility to our healthcare system...**

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Awareness with KOLs and us

...We don't want to be stigmatized for denying reimbursement of a drug when we cannot sustainably pay for it

N=20

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Payers' perspective = payers' needs

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Awareness with KOLs and us

N=20

Payer research by Lifescience Dynamics

Key takeaways



- ✓ RWD demonstrates the **long-term clinical benefits of CAR-T cell therapies**, and further **supports their reimbursement**
- ✓ **Outcomes-based agreements** (or other innovative payment mechanisms) continue to be **critical to ensure access for patients** while **mitigating uncertainty and budget impact**

Thank you

Come and meet us
in **booth 1327**



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