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Improving healthcare decisions

Effective Bioequivalence Research System as an important tool of affordable and good quality medicines in Ukraine

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- ✓ The topic “Bioequivalent drugs in the pharmaceutical care system of Ukraine: **issues, risks, opportunities**” has been discussed
- ✓ Bioequivalence research system improvement as the strategic goal has been chosen





Elaboration of the strategy of the improvement of legislation concerning bioequivalence of generic medicines in Ukraine

- ✓ to provide international expertise of bioequivalence research system in Ukraine
- ✓ to develop a strategy of the improving regulations on the bioequivalence of generic medicines in compliance with European Union (EU) practices
- ✓ to develop a road map for the implementation of this strategy
- ✓ to discuss it with key stakeholders
- ✓ to organize a workgroup and arrange challenges addressed



Harmonization of the bioequivalence studies procedure in Ukraine in accordance with international requirements

FDA, WHO

Regulation EU
No 536/2014



EU/EEA

The Orders of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine regulating

- state registration procedure of drugs (#426, #460)
- clinical trials and/or bioequivalence studies (#690 with addendums, #22)

The Guidelines “Good Clinical Practice”, Medicinal Products. Investigation of Bioequivalence

Main tasks

- ✓ Harmonize the “Terms and Definitions”
 - within the Ukrainian legislative/regulatory system
 - with applicable, relevant EU provisions, and
 - take into account supportive provisions from WHO and FDA
- ✓ Improve the regulations on bioequivalence in the legislative/regulatory system

To assure better access to medicinal products of good quality, proven efficacy and safety by applicable legislative/regulatory provisions

Amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On medicines”

Ministry of Health of Ukraine must provide **free access** to **all the results of pre-clinical study and clinical trials** of medicinal products on its official website (reports on preclinical studies and clinical trials reports).

National plan of action to struggle against antimicrobial resistance of medicine

- Design & Implementation of regulations which restrict a sale of antimicrobial medicine without prescription
- Epidemiological assessment of antimicrobial resistance in Ukraine
- Study and monitoring of pharmacotherapeutical aspects of antimicrobial medicine using

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Bioequivalence research of generic drugs (key examples)

The acceptance interval is 80 – 120%

Medicine	ATC	MICs - 90, mg/l	Cmax(original), mg/l	CI (generic), %	Conclusion about BE	Calculated Lower Generic Concentration, mg/l
Azithromycin 500 mg	J01F A10	0.5 (<i>H. influenza</i>) 0.12 (<i>S.pneumoniae</i>)	0.423	84.1 – 116.1	Bioequivalent	0.34
Terizidone 250 mg	J04A K03	10-40 <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	5.03	87.8 – 97.1	Bioequivalent	4.35 !
Protionamide 250 mg	J04A D01	0.6-3.2 <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	0.944	91.3 – 114.8	Bioequivalent	0.86

Classification of medicines according to its equivalence:

Code A – Original (innovative) medicine

Code B – Generic medicine (GM):

*B.1 - Medicinal product, the interchangeability of which is proved by conducting in vivo study – **bioequivalence***

*B.2 - Medicinal product, the interchangeability of which is proved by conducting in vitro study – **dissolution test***

B.3 - Medicinal product, the interchangeability of which is proved by conducting the comparative pharmacodynamic studies

B.4 - Medicinal product, the interchangeability of which is proved by conducting the comparative clinical studies

B.5 - Medicinal product the interchangeability of which is proved only by pharmaceutical equivalence

Code C – Medicine with well-know medical use and/or traditional (herbal) medicine

Code D – Other medicines to which special licensing requirements are applied



Classification of medicines according to its equivalence as a tool for HTA of generic drugs

Code	Evidence	Cost	Risks (AE/AR, low-effectiveness)	Additional Costs for Treating Risks	
A					<p>Could be included in the government reimbursement programs</p>
B.1					
B.2					<p>Potentially could be a subject to reimbursement if it is the best alternative available</p>
B.3					
B.4					
B.5					<p>Can't be reimbursed The cost is covered by patients</p>
C					





EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING BIOEQUIVALENCE RESEARCH SYSTEM

should be considered as important tool for

- ✓ **ensuring the proper selection of generics to the government reimbursement programs**
- ✓ **increasing the level of transparency regarding the evidence of generic's therapeutic equivalence**
- ✓ **availability of medicines**
- ✓ **raising the level of rational use of medicines**
- ✓ **increasing investment attractiveness of Ukrainian pharmaceutical market in the field of development and research of medicines**



Thank You

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