

Patient-Reported Outcomes (PROs) claims in products indicated for treatment of non-small-cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) and approved in Europe and in the USA

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OBJECTIVES

The objectives were twofold:

- (1) To identify products indicated for treatment of non-small-cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) approved with a PRO labeling claim in Europe and the USA; and
- (2) To list the differences found in Europe vs. the USA in terms of products and labeling.

METHODS

- The PROLabels database was searched for NSCLC products.
- The analysis was performed on medicinal product labels approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the European Medicines Agency (EMA) as well as on FDA medical reviews and EMA scientific discussions.

RESULTS

- A total of 15 products (generics excluded) were identified (see Table 1):
 - six at the EMA, and
 - nine at the FDA.
- The six products approved by the EMA were also approved by the FDA (i.e., bevacizumab, docetaxel, erlotinib, gefitinib, paclitaxel, and pemetrexed disodium).
- Four products with a PRO claim were identified in Europe (i.e., docetaxel, erlotinib, gefitinib and paclitaxel), and two in the USA (i.e., paclitaxel and gemcitabine).
 - Most of the PROs identified in the claims were “quality of life” and “symptoms.”
 - For four products (i.e., docetaxel, erlotinib, gefitinib and paclitaxel), the EMA and FDA showed disagreement in terms of their PRO labeling.
 - ✓ The EMA gave a PRO claim (“quality of life” and “symptoms”) to three products, but not the FDA;
 - ✓ For paclitaxel, the FDA did not include a “quality of life” claim in the label.
- Except for gefitinib, the reviews of both agencies were conducted on the same clinical studies. The analysis of the medical reviews and scientific discussions showed that the FDA did not include the PROs in the label because of concerns about the quality of the study design, of the analyses, or the questionnaires’ content validity.

CONCLUSION

- Our review showed that the patients’ perspective in the treatment of non-small-cell lung carcinoma is important for the EMA and FDA. However, differences exist in the evaluation of PRO data for inclusion in the label.
- Our analysis suggests a higher receptivity of the EMA to quality of life as a global concept.

Table 1. Products approved for the treatment of NSCLC (EMA and FDA)

Reference Number(s)	Regulatory Agency	INN	Brand Name	MAH	Date of Approval	PRO Claim
EMA/H/C/000582	EMA	bevacizumab	Avastin	Roche Registration	12/01/2005	No
BLA 125085	FDA			Genentech	26/02/2004	No
EMA/H/C/000564	EMA	pemetrexed disodium	Alimta	Eli Lilly	20/09/2004	No
NDA 021462	FDA				04/02/2004	No
EMA/H/C/000216	EMA	paclitaxel	Paxene	Norton Healthcare	19/07/1999	Yes The higher response rates (37 % vs. 26 %), lesser overall side effects and improved short term QoL with cisplatin/paclitaxel vs cisplatin/tenoposide were considered important results in a palliative population. In the second study, a greater proportion of paclitaxel-treated patients had improvements in short-term QoL.
NDA 020262	FDA		Taxol	Mead Johnson	29/12/1992	Yes In the ECOG study, the Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Lung (FACT-L) questionnaire had 7 subscales which measured subjective assessment of treatment. Of the seven, the Lung Cancer Specific Symptoms subscale showed a lesser rate of deterioration for the treatment arm of Taxol 135 mg/m ² /24 hours plus cisplatin arm compared to the cisplatin/etoposide arm.
EMA/H/C/000073	EMA	docetaxel	Taxotere	Aventis Pharma	27/11/1995	Yes Secondary end-points included change of pain, global rating of quality of life by EuroQoL-5D, Lung Cancer Symptom Scale, and changes in Karnofsky performance status. Results on these end-points were supportive of the primary end-points results.
NDA 020449	FDA			Sanofi Aventis	14/05/1996	No
EMA/H/C/000618	EMA	erlotinib	Tarceva	Roche Registration	19/09/2005	Yes - ITT population results: Quality of life data did not suggest a detrimental effect from erlotinib compared with placebo. - NSCLC treatment after failure of at least one prior chemotherapy regimen (Tarceva administered as monotherapy): Tarceva resulted in symptom benefits by significantly prolonging time to deterioration in cough, dyspnoea and pain, versus placebo.
NDA 021743	FDA			Osi Pharms	18/11/2004	No
EMA/H/C/001016	EMA	gefitinib	Iressa	Astra Zeneca	24/06/2009	Yes Quality of life outcomes differed according to EGFR mutation status. In EGFR mutation-positive patients, significantly more IRESSA-treated patients experienced an improvement in quality of life and lung cancer symptoms vs carboplatin/paclitaxel. In the IPASS trial, IRESSA demonstrated superior PFS, ORR, QoL and symptom relief with no significant difference in overall survival compared to carboplatin/paclitaxel in previously untreated patients, with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC, whose tumours harboured activating mutations of the EGFR tyrosine kinase.
NDA 021399	FDA				05/05/2003	No
NDA 020570	FDA	crizotinib	Xalkori	Pfizer	26/08/2011	No
NDA 020509	FDA	gemcitabine hydrochloride	Gemzar	Eli Lilly	15/05/1996	Yes QoL was a secondary endpoint in both randomized studies. In the Gemzar plus cisplatin versus cisplatin study, QoL was measured using the FACT-L, which assessed physical, social, emotional and functional well-being, and lung cancer symptoms. In the study of Gemzar plus cisplatin versus etoposide plus cisplatin, QoL was measured using the EORTC QLQ-C30 and LC13, which assessed physical and psychological functioning and symptoms related to both lung cancer and its treatment. In both studies no significant differences were observed in QoL between the Gemzar plus cisplatin arm and the comparator arm.
NDA 020451	FDA	porfimer sodium	Photofrin	Axcan Scandipharm	27/12/1995	No

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