

Justification

of the Resolution of the Federal Joint Committee (G-BA) on
an Amendment of the Pharmaceuticals Directive:
Annex XII – Benefit Assessment of Medicinal Products with
New Active Ingredients according to Section 35a (SGB V)
Secukinumab (new therapeutic indication:
hidradenitis suppurativa (acne inversa))

of 7 December 2023

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1. Legal basis

According to Section 35a paragraph 1 German Social Code, Book Five (SGB V), the Federal Joint Committee (G-BA) assesses the benefit of reimbursable medicinal products with new active ingredients. This includes in particular the assessment of the additional benefit and its therapeutic significance. The benefit assessment is carried out on the basis of evidence provided by the pharmaceutical company, which must be submitted to the G-BA electronically, including all clinical trials the pharmaceutical company has conducted or commissioned, at the latest at the time of the first placing on the market as well as the marketing authorisation of new therapeutic indications of the medicinal product, and which must contain the following information in particular:

1. approved therapeutic indications,
2. medical benefit,
3. additional medical benefit in relation to the appropriate comparator therapy,
4. number of patients and patient groups for whom there is a therapeutically significant additional benefit,
5. treatment costs for the statutory health insurance funds,
6. requirements for a quality-assured application.

The G-BA may commission the Institute for Quality and Efficiency in Health Care (IQWiG) to carry out the benefit assessment. According to Section 35a, paragraph 2 SGB V, the assessment must be completed within three months of the relevant date for submission of the evidence and published on the internet.

According to Section 35a paragraph 3 SGB V, the G-BA decides on the benefit assessment within three months of its publication. The resolution is to be published on the internet and is part of the Pharmaceuticals Directive.

2. Key points of the resolution

The active ingredient secukinumab (Cosentyx) was listed for the first time on 1 June 2015 in the "LAUER-TAXE®", the extensive German registry of available drugs and their prices.

On 26 May 2023, secukinumab received marketing authorisation for a new therapeutic indication to be classified as a major type 2 variation as defined according to Annex 2, number 2, letter a to Regulation (EC) No. 1234/2008 of the Commission of 24 November 2008 concerning the examination of variations to the terms of marketing authorisations for medicinal products for human use and veterinary medicinal products (OJ L 334, 12.12.2008, sentence 7).

On 5 June 2023, the pharmaceutical company has submitted a dossier in accordance with Section 4, paragraph 3, number 2 Ordinance on the Benefit Assessment of Pharmaceuticals (AM-NutzenV) in conjunction with Chapter 5, Section 8, paragraph 1, number 2 of the Rules

of Procedure (VerfO) of the G-BA on the active ingredient secukinumab with the new therapeutic indication (hidradenitis suppurativa (acne inversa)) in due time (i.e. at the latest within four weeks after informing the pharmaceutical company about the approval for a new therapeutic indication).

The G-BA commissioned the IQWiG to carry out the dossier assessment. The benefit assessment was published on 15 September 2023 on the G-BA website (www.g-ba.de), therefore initiating the written statement procedure. In addition, an oral hearing was held.

Based on the dossier of the pharmaceutical company, the dossier assessment prepared by the IQWiG, and the statements submitted in the written statement and oral hearing procedure, the G-BA decided on the question on whether an additional benefit of secukinumab compared with the appropriate comparator therapy could be determined – Annex XII - Resolutions on the benefit assessment of medicinal products with new active ingredients according to Section 35a SGB V. In order to determine the extent of the additional benefit, the G-BA has evaluated the data justifying the finding of an additional benefit on the basis of their therapeutic relevance (qualitative), in accordance with the criteria laid down in Chapter 5 Section 5, paragraph 7 VerfO. The methodology proposed by IQWiG according to the General Methods was not used in the benefit assessment of secukinumab – Annex XII - Resolutions on the benefit assessment of medicinal products with new active ingredients according to Section 35a SGB V.

In the light of the above, and taking into account the statements received and the oral hearing, the G-BA has come to the following assessment:

2.1 Additional benefit of the medicinal product in relation to the appropriate comparator therapy

2.1.1 Approved therapeutic indication of Secukinumab (Cosentyx) in accordance with the product information

Cosentyx is indicated for the treatment of active moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa (acne inversa) in adults with an inadequate response to conventional systemic HS therapy.

Therapeutic indication of the resolution (resolution of 07.12.2023):

see the approved therapeutic indication

2.1.2 Appropriate comparator therapy

The appropriate comparator therapy was determined as follows:

Adults with active moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa (HS) with an inadequate response to conventional systemic HS therapy

Appropriate comparator therapy for secukinumab

- Adalimumab

Criteria according to Chapter 5 Section 6 of the Rules of Procedure of the G-BA and Section 6 para. 2 Ordinance on the Benefit Assessment of Pharmaceuticals (AM-NutzenV):

The appropriate comparator therapy must be an appropriate therapy in the therapeutic indication in accordance with the generally recognised state of medical knowledge (Section 12 SGB V), preferably a therapy for which endpoint studies are available and which has proven its worth in practical application unless contradicted by the guidelines under Section 92, paragraph 1 SGB V or the principle of economic efficiency.

In determining the appropriate comparator therapy, the following criteria, in particular, must be taken into account as specified in Chapter 5 Section 6, paragraph 3 VerfO:

1. To be considered as a comparator therapy, the medicinal product must, principally, have a marketing authorisation for the therapeutic indication.
2. If a non-medicinal treatment is considered as a comparator therapy, this must be available within the framework of the SHI system.
3. As comparator therapy, medicinal products or non-medicinal treatments for which the patient-relevant benefit has already been determined by the G-BA shall be preferred.
4. According to the generally recognised state of medical knowledge, the comparator therapy should be part of the appropriate therapy in the therapeutic indication.

According to Section 6, paragraph 2, sentence 2 Ordinance on the Benefit Assessment of Pharmaceuticals (AM-NutzenV), the determination of the appropriate comparator therapy must be based on the actual medical treatment situation as it would be without the medicinal product to be assessed. According to Section 6, paragraph 2, sentence 3 Ordinance on the Benefit Assessment of Pharmaceuticals (AM-NutzenV), the G-BA may exceptionally determine the off-label use of medicinal products as an appropriate comparator therapy or as part of the appropriate comparator therapy if it determines by resolution on the benefit assessment according to Section 7, paragraph 4 that, according to the generally recognised state of medical knowledge, this is considered a therapy standard in the therapeutic indication to be assessed or as part of the therapy standard in the medical treatment situation to be taken into account according to sentence 2, and

1. for the first time, a medicinal product approved in the therapeutic indication is available with the medicinal product to be assessed,
2. according to the generally recognised state of medical knowledge, the off-label use is generally preferable to the medicinal products previously approved in the therapeutic indication, or
3. according to the generally recognised state of medical knowledge, the off-label use for relevant patient groups or indication areas is generally preferable to the medicinal products previously approved in the therapeutic indication.

An appropriate comparator therapy may also be non-medicinal therapy, the best possible add-on therapy including symptomatic or palliative treatment, or monitoring wait-and-see approach.

Justification based on the criteria set out in Chapter 5 Section 6, paragraph 3 VerfO and Section 6, paragraph 2 AM-NutzenV:

- on 1. In this therapeutic indication, in addition to the active ingredient secukinumab to be assessed, only the TNF-alpha inhibitor adalimumab is approved for the treatment of adults with active moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa with an inadequate response to conventional systemic HS therapy.
- on 2. Non-medicinal measures as sole appropriate comparator therapy are not considered in the present therapeutic indication.
- on 3. In the therapeutic indication under consideration here, no resolutions of the G-BA are available.
- on 4. The generally recognised state of medical knowledge was illustrated by a systematic search for guidelines as well as reviews of clinical studies in the present therapeutic indication.

The scientific-medical societies and the Drugs Commission of the German Medical Association (AkdÄ) were also involved in writing on questions relating to the comparator therapy in the present therapeutic indication according to Section 35a, paragraph 7 SGB V.

For patients with active moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa with an inadequate response to conventional systemic HS therapy, only the TNF-alpha inhibitor adalimumab is approved in addition to secukinumab considered here. According to the guideline of the British Association of Dermatologists¹ and the systematic review of the HS Alliance Working Group², the use of the biologic adalimumab is unanimously recommended for this patient population after the failure of conventional systemic therapies. As a result, adalimumab was determined as an appropriate comparator therapy for patients with active moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa with an inadequate response to conventional systemic HS therapy.

The findings in Annex XII do not restrict the scope of treatment required to fulfil the medical treatment mandate.

A change in the appropriate comparator therapy requires a resolution by the G-BA linked to the prior review of the criteria according to Chapter 5 Section 6, paragraph 3 Rules of Procedure.

1 Ingram et al. British Association of Dermatologists guidelines for the management of hidradenitis suppurativa (acne inversa) 2018. Br J Dermatol, 180: 1009-1017; URL: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/bjd.17537>

2 Zouboulis et al. Hidradenitis suppurativa/acne inversa: a practical framework for treatment optimization - systematic review and recommendations from the HS ALLIANCE working group. J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol. 2019 Jan;33(1):19-31; URL: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/jdv.15233>

2.1.3 Extent and probability of the additional benefit

In summary, the additional benefit of secukinumab is assessed as follows:

For adults with active moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa with an inadequate response to conventional systemic HS therapy, the additional benefit of secukinumab compared to the appropriate comparator therapy has not been proven.

Justification:

For adult patients with active moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa with an inadequate response to conventional systemic HS therapy, no direct comparator studies of secukinumab versus the appropriate comparator therapy adalimumab are available. Furthermore, no indirect comparison was submitted. Accordingly, there are no relevant data for the benefit assessment of secukinumab.

The pharmaceutical company refers in the dossier to the approval studies CAIN457M2301 and CAIN457M2302. These are double-blind, randomised, multicentre studies in which the effect of secukinumab versus placebo was investigated in the above-mentioned patient population over a period of 16 weeks.

In the overall assessment, there are therefore no suitable data for the benefit assessment that would allow a comparison of secukinumab with the appropriate comparator therapy. An additional benefit of secukinumab compared to the appropriate comparator therapy is therefore not proven.

2.1.4 Summary of the assessment

The present assessment is the benefit assessment of a new therapeutic indication for the active ingredient secukinumab.

The therapeutic indication assessed here is as follows: Secukinumab is indicated for the treatment of active moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa (acne inversa) in adults with an inadequate response to conventional systemic HS therapy.

The G-BA determined adalimumab as the appropriate comparator therapy.

For the target population to be assessed, there are no comparator data of secukinumab versus the appropriate comparator therapy.

In the approval studies CAIN457M2301 and CAIN457M2302, a randomised comparison with placebo was conducted over 16 weeks. No conclusions on the additional benefit of secukinumab compared to the appropriate comparator therapy can be derived from these studies.

In the overall assessment, the additional benefit of secukinumab compared to the appropriate comparator therapy is not proven.

2.2 Number of patients or demarcation of patient groups eligible for treatment

The information on the number of patients is based on the target population in statutory health insurance (SHI).

The resolution is based on the patient numbers stated in the pharmaceutical company's dossier. However, these are subject to uncertainties due to various methodological aspects. The uncertainties result primarily from unclear operationalisations with regard to some intermediate steps in the determination of patient numbers. In particular, the transferability of the percentage values for therapy response to the target population is questionable and the boundaries between lines of therapy are unclear.

2.3 Requirements for a quality-assured application

The requirements in the product information are to be taken into account. The European Medicines Agency (EMA) provides the contents of the product information (summary of product characteristics, SmPC) for Cosentyx (active ingredient: secukinumab) at the following publicly accessible link (last access: 23 October 2023):

https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/product-information/cosentyx-epar-product-information_en.pdf

Treatment with secukinumab should only be initiated and monitored by doctors experienced in treating hidradenitis suppurativa.

2.4 Treatment costs

The treatment costs are based on the requirements in the product information and the information listed in the LAUER-TAXE® (last revised: 1 November 2023).

For the presentation of the costs, one year is assumed for all medicinal products. This does not take into account the fact that treatment may be discontinued prematurely due to non-response or intolerance. The discontinuation criteria according to the product information of the individual active ingredients must be taken into account when using the medicinal products.

Treatment period:

Designation of the therapy	Treatment mode	Number of treatments/ patient/ year	Treatment duration/ treatment (days)	Treatment days/ patient/ year
Medicinal product to be assessed				
Secukinumab	Continuously; 1 x every 14 days or 1 x monthly	12.0 – 26.1	1	12.0 – 26.1
Appropriate comparator therapy				
Adalimumab	Continuously; 1 x every 7 days or 1 x every 14 days	26.1 – 52.1	1	26.1 – 52.1

Consumption:

In general, initial induction regimens are not taken into account for the cost representation, since the present indication is a chronic disease with a continuous need for therapy and, as a rule, no new titration or dose adjustment is required after initial titration.

Designation of the therapy	Dosage/ application	Dose/ patient/ treatment days	Consumption by potency/ treatment day	Treatment days/ patient/ year	Average annual consumption by potency
Medicinal product to be assessed					
Secukinumab	300 mg	1 x 300 mg or 2 x 150 mg	1 x 300 mg or 2 x 150 mg	12.0 – 26.1	12.0 x 300 mg or 24.0 x 150 mg – 26.1 x 300 mg or 52.2 x 150 mg
Appropriate comparator therapy					
Adalimumab	40 mg - 80 mg	40 mg - 80 mg	1 x 40 mg – 1 x 80 mg	26.1 – 52.1	52.1 x 40 mg – 26.1 x 80 mg

Costs:

In order to improve comparability, the costs of the medicinal products were approximated both on the basis of the pharmacy sales price level and also deducting the statutory rebates in accordance with Section 130 and Section 130a SGB V. To calculate the annual treatment costs, the required number of packs of a particular potency was first determined on the basis of consumption. Having determined the number of packs of a particular potency, the costs of the medicinal products were then calculated on the basis of the costs per pack after deduction of the statutory rebates. If a fixed reimbursement rate is available, this will be used as the basis for calculating the costs.

Costs of the medicinal products:

Designation of the therapy	Packaging size	Costs (pharmacy sales price)	Rebate Section 130 SGB V	Rebate Section 130a SGB V	Costs after deduction of statutory rebates
Medicinal product to be assessed					
Secukinumab 150 mg	6 SFI	€ 4,654.03	€ 2.00	€ 187.50	€ 4,464.53
Secukinumab 300 mg	3 SFI	€ 4,654.03	€ 2.00	€ 187.50	€ 4,464.53
Appropriate comparator therapy					
Adalimumab 40 mg ³	6 SFI	€ 2,859.20	€ 2.00	€ 228.57	€ 2,628.63
Adalimumab 80 mg ³	3 SFI	€ 2,859.20	€ 2.00	€ 228.57	€ 2,628.63
Abbreviations: SFI = solution for injection in a pre-filled pen					

LAUER-TAXE® last revised: 1 November 2023

Costs for additionally required SHI services:

Only costs directly related to the use of the medicinal product are taken into account. If there are regular differences in the necessary use of medical treatment or in the prescription of other services in the use of the medicinal product to be evaluated and the appropriate comparator therapy in accordance with the product information, the costs incurred for this must be taken into account as costs for additionally required SHI services.

Medical treatment costs, medical fee services, and costs incurred for routine examinations (e.g. regular laboratory services such as blood count tests) that do not exceed the standard expenditure in the course of the treatment are not shown.

³ Fixed reimbursement rate

Diagnosis of tuberculosis

For the active ingredient adalimumab, costs are regularly incurred for examining for both active and inactive ("latent") tuberculosis infections. The costs presented are a blood test (quantitative determination of an in vitro interferon-gamma release after ex vivo stimulation with antigens specific for Mycobacterium tuberculosis-complex (except BCG)). In addition, a chest radiograph is usually required to detect pulmonary tuberculosis. The tuberculin skin test is not presented due to lack of sensitivity and specificity as well as the possibility of "sensitisation".

Diagnosis of chronic hepatitis B

In addition, patients receiving therapy with adalimumab should be tested for the presence of HBV infection before initiating the respective treatment.

For the diagnosis of suspected chronic hepatitis B, sensibly coordinated steps are required⁴. A step-by-step serological diagnosis initially consists of the examination of HBs antigen and anti-HBc antibodies. If both are negative, a past HBV infection can be excluded. If HBs antigen is positive, an active HBV infection is detected.

Designation of the therapy	Designation of the service	Number	Unit cost	Costs per patient per year
Appropriate comparator therapy				
Adalimumab	Quantitative determination of an in vitro interferon-gamma release after ex vivo stimulation with antigens (at least ESAT-6 and CFP-10) specific for Mycobacterium tuberculosis-complex (except BCG) (GOP 32670)	1	€ 58.00	€ 58.00
Adalimumab	Chest radiograph (GOP 34241)	1	€ 16.78	€ 16.78
Adalimumab	HBs antigen (GOP 32781)	1	€ 5.50	€ 5.50
	Anti-HBs antibody (GOP 32617) ⁵	1	€ 5.50	€ 5.50
	Anti-HBc antibody (GOP 32614)	1	€ 5.90	€ 5.90
	HBV-DNA (GOP 32823) ⁶	1	€ 89.50	€ 89.50

4 "Update of the S3 guideline on prevention, diagnosis and therapy of hepatitis B virus infection AWMF registry no.: 021/011"

http://www.dgvs.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Leitlinien/Hepatitis_B/Leitlinie_Hepatitis_B.pdf

5 Only if HBs antigen negative and anti-HBc antibody positive.

6 Invoicing for GOP 32823 possible before or during antiviral therapy with interferon and/or nucleic acid analogues.

2.5 Designation of medicinal products with new active ingredients according to Section 35a, paragraph 3, sentence 4 SGB V that can be used in a combination therapy with the assessed medicinal product

According to Section 35a, paragraph 3, sentence 4, the G-BA designates all medicinal products with new active ingredients that can be used in a combination therapy with the assessed medicinal product for the therapeutic indication to be assessed on the basis of the marketing authorisation under Medicinal Products Act.

Basic principles of the assessed medicinal product

A designation in accordance with Section 35a, paragraph 3, sentence 4 SGB V requires that it is examined based on the product information for the assessed medicinal product whether it can be used in a combination therapy with other medicinal products in the assessed therapeutic indication. In the first step, the examination is carried out on the basis of all sections of the currently valid product information for the assessed medicinal product.

If the assessed medicinal product contains an active ingredient or a fixed combination of active ingredients in the therapeutic indication of the resolution (assessed therapeutic indication) and is approved exclusively for use in monotherapy, a combination therapy is not considered due to the marketing authorisation under Medicinal Products Act, which is why no designation is made.

A designation is also not considered if the G-BA has decided on an exemption as a reserve antibiotic for the assessed medicinal product in accordance with Section 35a, paragraph 1c, sentence 1 SGB V. The additional benefit is deemed to be proven if the G-BA has decided on an exemption for a reserve antibiotic in accordance with Section 35a, paragraph 1c, sentence 1 SGB V; the extent of the additional benefit and its therapeutic significance are not to be assessed by the G-BA. Due to the lack of an assessment mandate by the G-BA following the resolution on an exemption according to Section 35a, paragraph 1c, sentence 1 SGB V with regard to the extent of the additional benefit and the therapeutic significance of the reserve antibiotic to be assessed, there is a limitation due to the procedural privileging of the pharmaceutical companies to the effect that neither the proof of an existing nor an expected at least considerable additional benefit is possible for exempted reserve antibiotics in the procedures according to Section 35a paragraph 1 or 6 SGB V and Section 35a paragraph 1d SGB V. The procedural privileging of the reserve antibiotics exempted according to Section 35a, paragraph 1c, sentence 1 SGB V must therefore also be taken into account at the level of designation according to Section 35a, paragraph 3, sentence 4 SGB V in order to avoid valuation contradictions.

With regard to the further examination steps, a differentiation is made between a "determined" or "undetermined" combination, which may also be the basis for a designation.

A "determined combination" exists if one or more individual active ingredients which can be used in combination with the assessed medicinal product in the assessed therapeutic indication are specifically named.

An "undetermined combination" exists if there is information on a combination therapy, but no specific active ingredients are named. An undetermined combination may be present if the information on a combination therapy:

- names a product class or group from which some active ingredients not specified in detail can be used in combination therapy with the assessed medicinal product, or
- does not name any active ingredients, product classes or groups, but the assessed medicinal product is used in addition to a therapeutic indication described in more detail in the relevant product information, which, however, does not include information on active ingredients within the scope of this therapeutic indication.

Concomitant active ingredient:

The concomitant active ingredient is a medicinal product with new active ingredients that can be used in combination therapy with the assessed medicinal product for the therapeutic indication to be assessed.

For a medicinal product to be considered as a concomitant active ingredient, it must be classified as a medicinal product with new active ingredients according to Section 2 paragraph 1 Ordinance on the Benefit Assessment of Pharmaceuticals (AM-NutzenV) in conjunction with the corresponding regulations in Chapter 5 of the Rules of Procedure of the G-BA as of the date of the present resolution. In addition, the medicinal product must be approved in the assessed therapeutic indication, whereby a marketing authorisation is sufficient only for a sub-area of the assessed therapeutic indication.

Based on an "undetermined combination", the concomitant active ingredient must be attributable to the information on the product class or group or the therapeutic indication according to the product information of the assessed medicinal product in the assessed therapeutic indication, whereby the definition of a product class or group is based on the corresponding information in the product information of the assessed medicinal product.

In addition, there must be no reasons for exclusion of the concomitant active ingredient from a combination therapy with the assessed medicinal product, in particular no exclusive marketing authorisation as monotherapy.

In addition, all sections of the currently valid product information of the eligible concomitant active ingredient are checked to see whether there is any information that excludes its use in combination therapy with the assessed medicinal product in the assessed therapeutic indication under marketing authorisation regulations. Corresponding information can be, for example, dosage information or warnings. In the event that the medicinal product is used as part of a determined or undetermined combination which does not include the assessed medicinal product, a combination with the assessed medicinal product shall be excluded.

Furthermore, the product information of the assessed medicinal product must not contain any specific information that excludes its use in combination therapy with the eligible concomitant active ingredient in the assessed therapeutic indication under marketing authorisation regulations.

Medicinal products with new active ingredients for which the G-BA has decided on an exemption as a reserve antibiotic in accordance with Section 35a, paragraph 1c, sentence 1 SGB V are ineligible as concomitant active ingredients. The procedural privileging of the reserve antibiotics exempted according to Section 35a, paragraph 1c, sentence 1 SGB V also applies accordingly to the medicinal product eligible as a concomitant active ingredient.

Designation

The medicinal products which have been determined as concomitant active ingredients in accordance with the above points of examination are named by indicating the relevant active ingredient and the invented name. The designation may include several active ingredients, provided that several medicinal products with new active ingredients may be used in the same combination therapy with the assessed medicinal product or different combinations with different medicinal products with new active ingredients form the basis of the designation.

If the present resolution on the assessed medicinal product in the assessed therapeutic indication contains several patient groups, the designation of concomitant active ingredients shall be made separately for each of the patient groups.

Exception to the designation

The designation excludes combination therapies for which - patient group-related - a considerable or major additional benefit has been determined by resolution according to Section 35a, paragraph 3, sentence 1 SGB V or it has been determined according to Section 35a, paragraph 1d, sentence 1 SGB V that at least considerable additional benefit of the combination can be expected. In this context, the combination therapy that is excluded from the designation must, as a rule, be identical to the combination therapy on which the preceding findings were based.

In the case of designations based on undetermined combinations, only those concomitant active ingredients - based on a resolution according to Section 35a, paragraph 3, sentence 1 SGB V on the assessed medicinal product in which a considerable or major additional benefit had been determined - which were approved at the time of this resolution are excluded from the designation.

Legal effects of the designation

The designation of combinations is carried out in accordance with the legal requirements according to Section 35a, paragraph 3, sentence 4 and is used exclusively to implement the combination discount according to Section 130e SGB V between health insurance funds and pharmaceutical companies. The designation is not associated with a statement as to the extent to which a therapy with the assessed medicinal products in combination with the designated medicinal products corresponds to the generally recognised state of medical knowledge. The examination was carried out exclusively on the basis of the possibility under Medicinal Products Act to use the medicinal products in combination therapy in the assessed therapeutic indication based on the product information; the generally recognised state of medical knowledge or the use of the medicinal products in the reality of care were not the subject of the examination due to the lack of an assessment mandate of the G-BA within the framework of Section 35a, paragraph 3, sentence 4 SGB V.

The findings made neither restrict the scope of treatment required to fulfil the medical treatment mandate, nor do they make statements about expediency or economic feasibility.

Justification for the findings on designation in the present resolution:

Adults with active moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa (HS) with an inadequate response to conventional systemic HS therapy

No medicinal product with new active ingredients that can be used in a combination therapy and fulfils the requirements of Section 35a, paragraph 3, sentence 4 SGB V.

References:

Product information for secukinumab (Cosentyx); Cosentyx 150 mg / - 300 mg solution for injection in a pre-filled syringe / Cosentyx 150 mg / - 300 mg solution for injection in a prefilled pen; last revised: May 2023

3. Bureaucratic costs calculation

The proposed resolution does not create any new or amended information obligations for care providers within the meaning of Annex II to Chapter 1 VerfO and, accordingly, no bureaucratic costs.

4. Process sequence

At its session on 8 October 2019, the Subcommittee on Medicinal Products determined the appropriate comparator therapy.

On 5 June 2023 the pharmaceutical company submitted a dossier for the benefit assessment of secukinumab to the G-BA in due time in accordance with Chapter 5 Section 8, paragraph 1, number 2 VerfO.

By letter dated 12 June 2023 in conjunction with the resolution of the G-BA of 1 August 2011 concerning the commissioning of the IQWiG to assess the benefit of medicinal products with new active ingredients in accordance with Section 35a SGB V, the G-BA commissioned the IQWiG to assess the dossier concerning the active ingredient secukinumab.

The dossier assessment by the IQWiG was submitted to the G-BA on 12 September 2023, and the written statement procedure was initiated with publication on the G-BA website on 15 September 2023. The deadline for submitting statements was 6 October 2023.

The oral hearing was held on 23 October 2023.

In order to prepare a recommendation for a resolution, the Subcommittee on Medicinal Products commissioned a working group (Section 35a) consisting of the members nominated by the leading organisations of the care providers, the members nominated by the SHI umbrella organisation, and representatives of the patient organisations. Representatives of the IQWiG also participate in the sessions.

The evaluation of the written statements received and the oral hearing was discussed at the session of the subcommittee on 28 November 2023, and the proposed resolution was approved.

At its session on 7 December 2023, the plenum adopted a resolution to amend the Pharmaceuticals Directive.

Chronological course of consultation

Session	Date	Subject of consultation
Subcommittee Medicinal products	8 October 2019	Determination of the appropriate comparator therapy
Working group Section 35a	17 October 2023	Information on written statements received, preparation of the oral hearing
Subcommittee Medicinal products	23 October 2023	Conduct of the oral hearing
Working group Section 35a	31 October 2023 14 November 2023	Consultation on the dossier assessment by the IQWiG, evaluation of the written statement procedure
Subcommittee Medicinal products	28 November 2023	Concluding discussion of the draft resolution
Plenum	7 December 2023	Adoption of the resolution on the amendment of the AM-RL

Berlin, 7 December 2023

Federal Joint Committee (G-BA)
in accordance with Section 91 SGB V
The Chair

Prof. Hecken