

Blinatumomab

(new therapeutic indication: acute lymphatic leukaemia, paediatric patients aged 1 year or older)

Resolution of: 15 August 2019
Entry into force on: 15 August 2019
Federal Gazette, BAnz AT 28 10 2019 B1

Valid until: unlimited

New therapeutic indication (according to the marketing authorisation of 23 August 2018):

BLINCYTO is indicated as monotherapy for the treatment of paediatric patients aged 1 year or older with Philadelphia chromosome-negative, CD19-positive B-precursor ALL which is refractory or in relapse after receiving at least two prior therapies or in relapse after receiving prior allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.

1. Extent of the additional benefit of the medicinal product

Blinatumomab is approved as a medicinal product for the treatment of rare diseases in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 141/2000 of the European Parliament and the Council of 16 December 1999 on orphan drugs. According to Section 35a, paragraph 1, sentence 11, 1st half of the sentence German Social Code, Book Five (SGB V), the additional medical benefit is considered to be proven through the grant of the marketing authorisation.

The Federal Joint Committee (G-BA) determines the extent of the additional benefit for the number of patients and patient groups for which there is a therapeutically significant additional benefit in accordance with Chapter 5, Section 12, paragraph 1, number 1, sentence 2 of its Rules of Procedure (VerfO). This quantification of the additional benefit is based on the criteria laid out in Chapter 5, Section 5, paragraph 7, numbers 1 to 4 of the Rules of Procedure (VerfO).

Paediatric patients aged 1 year or older with Philadelphia chromosome-negative, CD19-positive B-precursor ALL that is refractory or in relapse after receiving at least two prior therapies or in relapse after receiving prior allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.

Extent of the additional benefit:

Non-quantifiable

Study results according to endpoints:¹

Paediatric patients aged 1 year or older with Philadelphia chromosome-negative, CD19-positive B-precursor ALL that is refractory or in relapse after receiving at least two prior therapies or in relapse after receiving prior allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.

Study MT103-205

Mortality

| Overall survival | FAS^a N = 70 |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Deaths, n (%) | 48 (68.6) |
| Survival time (months) Median [95% CI] | 7.5 [4.0; 11.8] |

Morbidity

| Complete remission | FAS^a N = 70 |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Complete remission ^b within the first two cycles, n ((%) [95% CI]) | 27 ((38.6) [27.2; 51.0]) |
| CR | 12 (17.1) |
| CRh | 11 (15.7) |
| Complete remission without complete or partial recovery of the peripheral blood count | 4 (5.7) |
| MRD remission | FAS^a N = 70 |
| Patients without MRD measurement, n (%) | 8 (11.4) |
| Patients with MRD remission ^d within the first two cycles, n (%) [95% CI] | 15 (21.4) [12.5; 32.9] |
| Patients with complete MRD remission ^e within the first two cycles, n (%) [95% CI] | 15 (21.4) [12.5; 32.9] |

Health-related quality of life

Not collected.

Side effects

| Certainty^f | FAS^a N = 70 |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| AE, n (%) | 70 (100) |
| AE CTCAE grade ≥ 3, n (%) | 61 (87.1) |
| SAE, n (%) | 39 (55.7) |

¹ Data from the dossier evaluation by the G-BA (published on 15 May 2019) unless indicated otherwise.

| Certainty^f | FAS^a N = 70 |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| AE that led to discontinuation of the trial drug, n (%) | 4 (5.7) |
| Specific AE (SOC, PT) | |
| <i>AE with CTCAE grade ≥ 3 and incidence ≥ 5%, n (%)</i> | |
| Infections and infestations | 18 (25.7) |
| Blood and lymphatic system disorders | 38 (54.3) |
| Anaemia | 25 (35.7) |
| Thrombocytopenia | 15 (21.4) |
| Febrile neutropenia | 12 (17.1) |
| Neutropenia | 12 (17.1) |
| Leukopenia | 7 (10.0) |
| Immune system disorders | 6 (8.6) |
| Cytokine release syndrome | 4 (5.7) |
| Metabolism and nutrition disorders | 15 (21.4) |
| Hypokalemia | 12 (17.1) |
| Nervous system disorders | 6 (8.6) |
| Vascular disorders | 4 (5.7) |
| Hypertension | 4 (5.7) |
| Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders | 9 (12.9) |
| Gastrointestinal disorders | 6 (8.6) |
| Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders | 4 (5.7) |
| General disorders and administration site conditions | 13 (18.6) |
| Pyrexia | 10 (14.3) |
| Investigations | 24 (34.3) |
| Alanine aminotransferase increased | 11 (15.7) |
| Neutrophil number reduced | 9 (12.9) |
| Aspartate aminotransferase increased | 8 (11.4) |
| Thrombocyte number reduced | 10 (14.3) |
| Leukocyte number reduced | 7 (10.0) |
| <i>SAE with incidence ≥ 5%, n (%)</i> | |
| Infections and infestations | 15 (21.4) |
| Blood and lymphatic system disorders | 8 (11.4) |
| Febrile neutropenia | 8 (11.4) |
| Immune system disorders | 5 (7.1) |
| Cytokine release syndrome | 4 (5.7) |
| Nervous system disorders | 6 (8.6) |

| Certainty^f | FAS^a N = 70 |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders | 6 (8.6) |
| Gastrointestinal disorders | 4 (5.7) |
| General disorders and administration site conditions | 12 (17.1) |
| Pyrexia | 8 (11.4) |
| Injury, poisoning and procedural complications | 5 (7.1) |
| <p>^a Pooled FAS population from Phase I (n = 26) and II (n = 44)</p> <p>^b The endpoint complete remission contains the following three definitions: CR, CRh, and complete remission without complete or partial recovery of the peripheral blood count</p> <p>^c Two-sided exact 95% confidence interval</p> <p>^d Defined as MRD remission rate below 10⁻⁴ within two treatment cycles measured by PCR or flow cytometry.</p> <p>^e Defined as MRD remission rate below detection limit within two treatment cycles measured by PCR or flow cytometry.</p> <p>^f AE occurred between the start of therapy with blinatumomab until 30 days after completion of last infusion during the core study or AE occurred between the start of re-therapy with blinatumomab and 30 days after completion of last infusion during re-therapy</p> <p>Abbreviations used: CR = Complete remission with complete recovery of the peripheral blood count; CRh = Complete remission with partial recovery of the peripheral blood count; CTCAE = Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events; FAS = full analysis set; CI = confidence interval; MRD = minimal residual disease; N = number of patients evaluated; n = number of patients with (at least one) event; PCR = polymerase chain reaction; PT = preferred term; AE = adverse events; SOC = system organ class; SAE = serious AE</p> | |

2. Number of patients or demarcation of patient groups eligible for treatment

Paediatric patients aged 1 year or older with Philadelphia chromosome-negative, CD19-positive B-precursor ALL that is refractory or in relapse after receiving at least two prior therapies or in relapse after receiving prior allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.

approx. 30 to 80 patients

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 Blincyto® (active ingredient: blinatumomab) at the following publicly accessible link (last access: 10 May 2019):

https://www.ema.europa.eu/documents/product-information/blincyto-epar-product-information_de.pdf

Only specialists in internal medicine, haematology, and oncology experienced in the treatment of patients with acute lymphatic leukaemia or specialists in paediatrics and adolescent medicine with a focus on haematology and oncology may initiate and monitor treatment with blinatumomab.

In accordance with the specifications of the EMA regarding additional measures for risk minimisation, the pharmaceutical company must provide training material for doctors, pharmacists, medical specialists, and patients/nurses as well as a patient reminder card.

The training material contains, in particular, information on the administration of BLINCYTO® and on neurological events.

4. Treatment costs

Annual treatment costs:

Paediatric patients aged 1 year or older with Philadelphia chromosome-negative, CD19-positive B-precursor ALL that is refractory or in relapse after receiving at least two prior therapies or in relapse after receiving prior allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.

| Designation of the therapy | Annual treatment costs/patient |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Induction therapy | € 49,712.55–136,055.40 ² |
| Consolidation therapy | € 0–219,781.80 ³ |
| Total | € 49,712.55 – € 355,837.20 |

Costs after deduction of statutory rebates (LAUER-TAXE®) as last revised: 15 July 2019)

Costs for additionally required SHI services: not applicable

Other SHI services:

| Designation of the therapy | Type of service | Costs/ Unit | Number/ cycle | Number/ Patient/ year | Costs/ Patient/ year |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|--|--|
| Blinatumomab | a | € 71 | One-year-old child Cycle 1: 9 Cycle 2–5: 10 each | One-year-old child Induction 19 Consolidation 0–30 | One-year-old child € 1,349 – € 4,189 |
| | | | 17-year-old: Cycle 1: 9 Cycle 2–5: 7 each | 17-year-old adolescent Induction 16 Consolidation 0–21 | 17-year-old adolescent € 1,136 – € 2,627 |

² Range taking into account the cost of two cycles of induction therapy for a one-year-old and a 17-year-old child.

³ Range taking into account the cost of zero cycles of consolidation therapy and three cycles of consolidation therapy in a 17-year-old child.

a: Supplement for the preparation of a parenteral solution containing monoclonal antibodies