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The role of biosimilars in the treatment of rheumatic diseases

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ABSTRACT

The first biological therapeutics in rheumatology are approaching patent expiration, encouraging development of 'follow-on' versions, known as 'biosimilars'. Biological agents range from simple replacement hormones to complex monoclonal antibodies and soluble receptors: large, intricate proteins with unique tertiary and quaternary structures that are inherently difficult to replicate. Post-translational modifications, such as glycosylation, may occur from changes in cell lines and/or manufacturing processes, resulting in products that are highly similar, but not identical, to approved 'reference' agents, hence, the term 'biosimilar', rather than 'bioidentical'. Even minor modifications in manufacturing processes, which iteratively occur with reference products due to improvements in efficiency, scale up to meet commercial demands or changes in manufacturing sites, may alter biological function and/or immunogenicity, potentially changing their safety and efficacy profile. As biosimilars are now in randomised controlled trials for treatment of rheumatic diseases, rheumatologists face decisions regarding equipoise and will need to consider their clinical use versus reference products. A clear understanding of the inherent differences between reference antibodies and biosimilars, their clinical implications and the processes governing regulation, approval and clinical use of biosimilars, is paramount. A panel of international experts in the field of rheumatology recently convened to evaluate and discuss these issues.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction of biological therapeutics for treatment of rheumatic diseases has significantly improved patient outcomes.¹ With some of these 'reference (originator) products' approaching patent expiration, manufacturers are developing follow-on versions.² Biosimilars may improve access to expensive biological agents; however, concerns have been raised regarding their clinical use. In particular, due to the complexities of manufacturing 'copies' of biological therapeutics, physicians have questioned whether biosimilars will confer identical biological function, efficacy and toxicity to reference products, both in the short and long term.^{3,4} These concerns are not without substantiation, since even minor modifications in manufacturing processes, which iteratively occur with reference products, may alter biological functions and/or immunogenicity, potentially changing their safety and efficacy profile⁵ (table 1). Biological agents range from simple replacement hormones to

complex monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) and soluble receptor constructs (Cepts)—large, intricate proteins with unique tertiary and quaternary structures that are inherently difficult to replicate. Post-translational modifications, such as glycosylation, may occur from changes in cell lines and/or manufacturing processes, resulting in products that are highly similar, but not identical to approved 'reference' agents, hence the term 'biosimilar', rather than 'bioidentical'. The potential for protein modification to alter biological function is especially true for intricate therapeutic proteins, such as mAbs and Cepts.

With the expected introduction of biosimilar mAbs and Cepts, it is important that rheumatologists are familiar with biosimilars, so allowing informed treatment decisions. In order to facilitate this, a panel of international experts convened in Berlin in April 2012 for the roundtable on 'the role of biosimilars in the treatment of rheumatic diseases'. The roundtable provided a forum at which to discuss the potential clinical utility of biosimilars in rheumatology, implications for product efficacy and safety, and their impact on patient care. This article reviews the topics discussed at this meeting, providing physicians with current information in this rapidly evolving field.

RATIONALE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BIOSIMILARS

In 2012, worldwide sales of the top three selling TNF α inhibitors (TNFi) reached US\$20 billion,¹³ with total annual sales for rheumatic disorders approaching US\$30 billion per year. This amounts to a US\$10 000–30 000 per patient per year financial burden to patients or third-party payers of healthcare. In addition, there is a humanistic burden due to restricted access caused by budget constraints in many countries around the world. Thus, there is significant interest in efficacious, lower-cost biosimilars.

DEFINING BIOSIMILAR

A biosimilar is 'a biotherapeutic product which is similar in terms of quality, safety and efficacy to an already licensed reference biotherapeutic product', with similarity defined as 'the absence of a relevant difference in the parameter of interest'.¹⁴ Biosimilars should be developed strictly in accordance with comparative procedures used for reference products, as mandated by regulatory authorities, such as the European Medicines

Table 1 Prior changes in manufacturing processes

Product	Manufacturing change	Result
Interferon α 2A	Biferonics biopartners had master cell bank but could not produce identical product. Inadequate validation, stability and impurities present formation of aggregates led to immunogenicity ⁶	No approval
Interferon β 1A: Avonex	Produced by biogen in new mammalian cell line. The resulting product, Avonex, had reduced immunogenicity compared with that produced in original CHO cell line ⁷	Initial production stopped Subsequent product improved
rHuEPO: Eprex	1998: ortho biotech switched protein stabiliser from human serum albumin to detergent polysorbate 80, with variations in storage and handling; 2003 introduced prefilled syringe w/ rubber plunger ⁷⁻¹⁰	Aggregate formation led to formation of anti-EPO Abs and 175 cases of pure red cell aplasia 1998–2004
p55TNF-R:Ig: lenercept	Manufacturing processes yielded product with differing glycosylation patterns, resulting in differences in pharmacokinetics and efficacy ⁹⁻¹¹	Development discontinued
Muromonab aritox: CD5 plus	Switch to manufacturing in dialysis tubing resulted in loss of efficacy ^{9 10}	Development discontinued
Primatised α CD4: clenoliximab	Working cell bank switched to facilitate manufacturing scale-up. Resulted in CD4 T cell depletion and loss of efficacy ^{9 10}	Development discontinued
Darbopoetin α : Aranesp	Batches produced between 11/2008 and 4/2011 show different sialylation rate, suggesting a manufacturing change ¹²	Iterative manufacturing change
Rituximab: Mabthera	Variation in batches with expiration dates between 9/2007 and 10/2011 suggests a manufacturing change ¹²	Iterative manufacturing change
p75TNF-R:Ig: etanercept: Enbrel	Major differences in glycosylation pattern after 2009 suggest a manufacturing change ¹²	Iterative manufacturing change

CHO, Chinese hamster ovary; EPO, erythropoietin.

Agency (EMA) or US Food and Drug Administration (FDA). These stringent processes ensure that no clinically meaningful differences exist between the biosimilar and the reference product in terms of ‘safety, purity and potency’ (FDA), or ‘quality, safety and efficacy’ (EMA).^{15 16}

Currently, several products labelled as ‘biosimilars’ are approved for treatment of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) in a number of countries that, at the time of approval, did not have stringent regulatory processes in place to ensure comparability as defined by EMA and FDA (table 2).¹⁷ While these products apparently meet local regulatory requirements, they should not be considered biosimilars, but rather, ‘intended copies’. Physicians must be aware of the distinction between these and ‘true’ biosimilars that meet EMA/FDA standards, as well as the differences between biosimilars and other ‘biological copies’ (table 3).¹⁸

Currently, there are no biosimilar mAbs or Cepts approved by EMA or FDA for treatment of rheumatic diseases,² although randomised controlled trials (RCTs) are complete or on-going (table 4).¹⁷ Earlier in 2012, the South Korean company, Celltrion, filed for EMA approval of a biosimilar infliximab product, CT-P13.²⁰ Two large RCTs—one in 600 RA patients²⁴ and another in 250 patients with ankylosing spondylitis

(AS)²⁵—indicate that the efficacy, safety and immunogenicity of CT-P13 are highly similar to infliximab. This biosimilar has recently been approved by the Korean authorities for several indications, including RA and AS.¹⁹

REFERENCE BIOLOGICALS VERSUS BIOSIMILARS: HOW SIMILAR MUST THEY BE?

Reference agents: are they identical to the initial approved product?

Manufacturing processes of novel biological products are subject to iterative modification, to increase efficiency of production or accommodate manufacturing site changes.¹² Such changes require extensive analysis of pre- and post-change products (comparability exercise), with subsequent approval by regulatory authorities; EMA/FDA, therefore, have extensive experience in regulating comparability exercises. In the USA,

Table 3 Definitions of therapeutic products

Product	Alternative names	Definition
Generic	–	Exact copy of a small-molecule drug, synthesised via chemical means, with structural and therapeutic identity to the reference product
Biosimilar	Follow-on biologic (USA); subsequent entry biologic (Canada); similar biotherapeutic product (WHO)	A biological product that is highly similar to a reference product in terms of quality, safety and efficacy and/or safety, purity and potency demonstrated by rigorous comparability exercises
Second-generation biological	Biobetter	A structurally/functionally altered biological product resulting in improved or different biological activity from the reference
Me-too biological	Non-innovator biological	A biological product developed with the same target antigen but without demonstrated comparability to the reference product

Table 2 ‘Intended copies’ of innovator biologics currently in use for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis (not subjected to current European Medicines Agency/Food and Drug Administration standards for biosimilarity at the time of approval)

Reference product	Manufacturer	‘Intended copy’ agent	Marketed locations
Rituximab	Dr Reddy’s Laboratories (India)	Reditux	Bolivia, Chile, India and Peru
Rituximab	Probiomed (Mexico)	Kikuzubam	Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, and Peru
Etanercept	Shanghai CP Goujian Pharmaceutical Co (China)	Etanar	Colombia
Etanercept	Shanghai CP Goujian Pharmaceutical Co (China)	Yisaipu	China

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Table 4 Agents currently in development with a view to attaining biosimilar status for treatment of rheumatic diseases

Reference product	Manufacturer	Prospective biosimilar	Stage of development	Indication
<i>Trials on-going in highly regulated markets (defined by EMA and FDA)</i>				
Rituximab	Pfizer (USA)	PF-05280586	Phase II (USA)	RA
Rituximab	Teva Pharmaceutical Industries (Israel)	TL011	Phase II completed (EU). Phase III halted	RA
Rituximab	Samsung	SAIT 101	Trials halted	RA
Rituximab	Sandoz Pharmaceuticals (Switzerland)	GP2013	Preclinical (ACR2012)	RA
Rituximab	Celltrion (South Korea)	CT-P10	Phase II (EU, Argentina)	RA
Rituximab	Boehringer Ingelheim	BI 695500	Phase I (South Korea)	RA
Rituximab	Merck	MK8808	Phase III (USA, EU, Norway, Ukraine, Argentina, Peru, New Zealand,	RA
Infliximab	Celltrion (South Korea)	CT-P13	Phase I (EU)	RA
Etanercept	Hanwha Chemical (South Korea)	HD203	Approved (South Korea)/Phase 3 complete (EU)	RA;AS/RA
Etanercept	Mycenax Biotech (Taiwan)	TuNEX	Phase I complete (EU, South Korea)	AS
Etanercept	LG Life Sciences Ltd (South Korea)	LBEC0101	Phase III (South Korea)	RA
Etanercept			Phase III (Japan and South Korea)	RA
Etanercept			Phase I completed (South Korea)	Healthy subjects
Adalimumab	Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals (Germany)	BI695501	Phase I completed (New Zealand)	Healthy subjects
<i>Trials on-going in less regulated markets</i>				
Rituximab	Sandoz Pharmaceuticals (Switzerland)	GP2013	Phase II: (India, Brazil)	RA
Rituximab	Boehringer Ingelheim	BI 695500	Phase III (Brazil, Guatemala, Russian Federation)	RA
Rituximab	Merck	MK8808	Phase I (Belarus)	RA
<i>Preclinical</i>				
Etanercept	Avesthagen (India)	Avent	Preclinical	
Etanercept	Protalix Biotherapeutics (Israel)	PRX-106	Preclinical	

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Additional information sourced from^{19–23}.

AS, ankylosing spondylitis; EMA, European Medicines Agency; FDA, Food and Drug Administration; RA, rheumatoid arthritis.

there is no public regulatory determination of comparability similar to the European Public Assessment Report,²⁶ so physicians and patients may never know a manufacturing change has occurred. Clinical testing is, however, mandated when sufficient changes to the reference product occur. Importantly, these alterations are made with a knowledge of the original manufacturing process, which differs from biosimilar development where proprietary manufacturing data are unavailable. EMA and FDA, therefore, stipulate that studies comparing biosimilars to reference products be more extensive.^{15–16}

Manufacturing and functional implications

Manufacture of large, complex proteins utilises a living cell line cultured in highly controlled settings.²⁷ Subtle changes in protein conformation may result in altered function, insolubility or immunogenicity,⁵ thus, amino acid sequences and higher-order structures must be reproduced.²

Biological agents include protein mediators, such as hormones and growth factors, with a molecular weight of ~5000–50 000 Da.²⁸ These exhibit well-characterised structural features that can be replicated reliably using recombinant techniques.² By contrast, mAbs and Cepts are complex molecules, ~150 000 Da,²⁸ which must be folded correctly to maintain conformational integrity. Post-translational modifications (eg, glycosylation, methylation, oxidation, deamidation) may influence tertiary and quaternary structures.²⁹ Conformational integrity determines affinity, selectivity, functional activity and immunogenicity of mAbs and Cepts, yet can be inherently difficult to replicate³⁰: glycosylation patterns are not template driven, and are extremely sensitive to minor alterations in manufacturing conditions.⁵ Moreover, deglycosylated peptide motifs represent important sites of B-cell epitopes, thereby

providing new or different immunogenic domains.³¹ While these issues have generally led to concerns regarding inferiority of biosimilars compared with reference products, it must be borne in mind that such alterations could potentially lead to superior efficacy and safety. However, according to regulations set forth by EMA and FDA, neither an 'inferior' nor a 'superior' product would qualify as a biosimilar,^{32–33} due to the potential for altered biological activity and/or safety. Biosimilars manufacturers must ensure sufficient analyses are performed to demonstrate a high degree of similarity between reference agents and biosimilars, prior to their entry into equivalence trials.

Importance of conformational structure for biological effect

Affinity is a key determinant of the pharmacokinetic (PK) and pharmacodynamic (PD) profile of mAbs and Cepts, potentially impacting their dosing regimen.³⁴ Thus, it is important to determine plasma levels and obtain accurate PK and PD data for biosimilars. Antibody binding to target antigen is determined by affinity, but even when affinity is high, concentrations must be adequate to maintain effective binding. The importance of affinity for determining dosing regimens is highlighted by two human TNFi mAbs, adalimumab and golimumab, with similar in vivo half-lives and sizes. Both recognise the same target, albeit different epitopes, yet one is administered every 2 weeks and the other monthly. Higher binding affinity for golimumab appears to be the predominant difference, allowing efficacy to be maintained at lower serum concentrations.³⁴ These data highlight the importance of binding affinity for biological efficacy, reflecting the need for close reproduction of conformational structure for biosimilar mAbs and Cepts.

Immunogenicity

All biological agents are immunogenic because they are non-self; even humanised and 'fully human' mAbs and Cepts can result in measurable immune responses.³⁵ Many factors can influence immunogenicity,¹⁰ such as changes in glycosylation patterns^{36 37} that may expose or hide antigenic components, alter solubility or influence protein degradation.³⁷ Importantly, experience has demonstrated that presence of aggregates, impurities or contaminants can provoke unwanted immune responses.^{7-10 31} Thus, alterations in manufacturing processes/storage conditions may result in altered immunogenicity of biosimilars compared with reference products.

The effects of antibiological antibodies include reduction in serum levels, adverse events and formation of neutralising antibodies.¹⁰ Anti-infliximab antibodies have been associated with infusion reactions in patients with Crohn's disease,³⁸ while antiadalimumab antibodies may heighten the risk of rare thromboembolic events in patients with RA and psoriatic arthritis.³⁹ Postmarketing surveillance of TNFi mAbs has identified a potential link between antibiological antibodies and treatment-related vasculitis, albeit very rare events.^{40 41} It is therefore important to implement clinical trials of sufficient size and duration to determine the safety of biosimilars and postmarketing surveillance to identify rare adverse events. This is also important for reference products that undergo iterative manufacturing process alterations resulting in consequences if significant changes occur.

Most commonly, immunogenicity contributes to loss of clinical efficacy, that is, tachyphylaxis. Loss of clinical responses to TNFi occur over time,^{38 42} and have been associated with the presence of antibiological antibodies in some patients. This is more common in those with Crohn's disease, where intermittent administration is more frequent and background medication less commonly utilised when compared with RA.^{43 44}

Route of administration and host-related factors also influence immunogenicity.¹⁰ Patients with autoimmune diseases more commonly develop antibiological antibodies,¹⁰ as well as naturally occurring anticytokine autoantibodies. Consideration of separate clinical trials for biosimilars in different therapeutic indications is therefore important.

Fc effector function

Activity of mAbs and Cepts depends not only upon interactions with target antigen, but also Fc receptor (FcγR) function.⁴⁶ Mutations of just one amino acid are sufficient to impair Fc interactions, thereby altering complement activation and/or antibody-dependent cytotoxicity, and reducing the efficacy of therapeutic mAbs.⁴⁶ For example, two anti-CD20 mAbs, ofatumumab and rituximab, display different levels of B cell depletion, potentially due to altered fucosylation patterns. Due to constraints in conformational changes, etanercept exhibits reduced complement binding compared with infliximab and adalimumab.⁴⁷ Efficacy of mAbs can also be affected by individual patient characteristics: in patients with RA⁴⁸ and psoriatic arthritis,⁴⁹ FcγR polymorphisms result in different responses to TNFi. Biosimilars must, therefore, demonstrate highly similar efficacy and safety to the reference product in well-designed RCTs.

Properties of biosimilars: how similar is similar enough?

The key question for biosimilars is not whether differences exist compared with the reference, but whether differences are clinically relevant. Microheterogeneity is a feature of

batch-to-batch variability for any biological agent,¹² and sometimes major changes occur with alterations to manufacturing processes; the degree of variability is assessed with quality control of each batch. As manufacturing processes for biologicals become more efficient, batch sizes increase, and only one or two batches may account for the entire use of a reference product in the European Union (EU) or USA over a 1-year period. For biosimilars, it is necessary to establish 'acceptable variation' parameters for comparability with the reference product. If comparisons are to a single batch, then these parameters will be more narrow than the batch-to-batch variation of the reference product.⁵⁰

Given their inherent complexity, biosimilar mAbs and Cepts cannot be absolutely identical to the reference. However, certain fundamental features must be retained (table 5). Even sophisticated comparability testing, *in vitro* assays and animal studies cannot fully predict the biological and clinical activity of a therapeutic mAb¹⁰; the only way to sufficiently assess the efficacy and safety of biosimilars is via RCTs in patients with the disease in question. Concerns surrounding the immunogenicity of biological products have previously been compounded by the limited clinical relevance of standardised assays for antibiological antibodies.¹⁰ However, the emergence of biosimilars has encouraged development of more robust assays that can detect antibodies in the presence of higher circulating levels of mAbs and Cepts,⁵¹ which can be used in clinical settings.

THE BIOSIMILAR APPROVAL PROCESS AND CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS

EMA led the way in developing a pathway for the approval of biosimilar agents in the EU.^{15 32 52} Guidance for the approval of biosimilar agents containing mAbs was issued in May 2012.⁵³ In February 2012, FDA released a three-part draft guidance document outlining the approval pathway for biosimilars in the USA^{16 33 54} based on the Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act (BPCIA) passed on 23 March 2010.⁵⁵

The aim of the clinical development programme

Acceptance of biosimilars among rheumatologists requires an understanding of the regulatory processes governing their approval. For EMA and FDA, a biosimilar clinical development programme must demonstrate equivalence to a reference product already licensed (and manufactured) for use in Europe or the USA, respectively. The aim is distinct from a *de novo* approval pathway, where establishing safety and efficacy, *per se*, is the ultimate goal. A demonstration of biosimilarity will establish patient benefit and safety.

Demonstrating biosimilarity

Demonstrating biosimilarity differs significantly from generic drug approval, where only PK equivalence must be shown. Extensive, non-clinical physiochemical and biological characterisation is required to address structural, functional and immunogenicity concerns, prior to efficacy and safety trials. Thus, the chemistry, manufacturing and controls portion of a biosimilar application is likely larger and more detailed than that of the reference product. The non-clinical portfolio must provide comparability data that are almost superimposable with the reference, through the use of 'fingerprint'-like analyses to detect differences between highly complex mAbs.⁵⁰

Clinical data requirements differ in the EU and the USA (table 5). However, the same basic principle is followed: equivalent, as opposed to superior safety and efficacy must be demonstrated. Both EMA and FDA require RCTs to be of sufficient

Table 5 Essential characteristics and clinical study requirements for the approval of biosimilar products in the EU and USA

Characteristic	FDA and EMA requirements	
Primary amino acid sequence	One amino acid change respective to the innovator will deny biosimilarity	
Potency	Must match the reference product	
Route of administration	Must be the same as the reference product, although the administration device may be different	
Higher-order structures, post-translational modifications and other potential variants	Must be as similar as possible to the reference product, with adequate analyses to demonstrate that any differences do not impact upon clinical efficacy, safety or immunogenicity	
Clinical study parameter	FDA	EMA
Pharmacokinetic studies	Comparative human studies	Single dose, comparative human studies
Pharmacodynamic studies	Comparative human studies, where clinically relevant measures are available	Combine with PK studies where a clinically relevant PD endpoint is available. Otherwise non-clinical evaluation required
Efficacy	At least one, adequately powered equivalence* trial	Highly sensitive, dose-comparative PD studies may be sufficient. Otherwise, at least one, adequately powered equivalence trial
Safety	At least one, adequately powered equivalence trial	At least one, adequately powered equivalence trial
Immunogenicity	At least two comparative trials, one pre- and one postmarketing	Must be assessed during the safety trial

*Differences in the specified parameters and the 95% CI fall within a predetermined equivalence margin, demonstrating that the biosimilar is both 'non-inferior' and 'non-superior' to the reference product.

EMA, European Medicines Agency; FDA, Food and Drug Administration; PD, pharmacodynamic; PK, pharmacokinetic.

size to establish clinical equivalence; however, rare adverse events and long-term efficacy and safety will be assessed through postmarketing surveillance. Thus, as for reference agents, stringent postapproval pharmacovigilance is paramount.

Extrapolation of clinical indications

Extrapolation of clinical data permits the approval of a biosimilar for a therapeutic indication in which it has not been clinically evaluated, but for which the reference agent is approved. Both EMA and FDA advocate extrapolation, and have outlined measures to address the concerns associated with it (table 6). The rationale is that if biosimilarity is confirmed using EMA/FDA criteria, it is scientifically reasonable to assume that the biosimilar will behave in a similar manner to the reference in all clinical scenarios. Indeed, Celltrion's TNFi demonstrated equivalent efficacy to infliximab in RA and AS.^{24 25}

However, extrapolation may be less appropriate when the two therapeutic indications involve distinctly different practices and disease biology,⁵⁶ and will therefore be considered by

EMA/FDA 'case-by-case' (table 6). While extrapolation criteria have been designed to mitigate many concerns, extrapolation should be clearly indicated in the product label.

Postapproval pharmacovigilance

Both EMA and FDA emphasise the need for postmarket surveillance for biosimilars. Adverse event reports should contain as much information as possible, identifying the specific agent, type of event and its occurrence.⁵⁷ This will be particularly important for documenting events occurring as a result of switching between reference and biosimilar agents. The ability to differentiate between reference and biosimilar agents will also be paramount, raising issues regarding naming of biosimilars.

Automatic substitution and naming

Automatic substitution would enable pharmacists to dispense a biosimilar, instead of the reference agent, without prior consent of the prescribing physician. EMA does not have the authority to designate a biosimilar as automatically substitutable,²

Table 6 EMA and FDA response to concerns regarding extrapolation of clinical data

Concern	EMA	FDA	Points to consider
MOA may be distinct in each therapeutic indication	Extrapolation will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Where the MOA differs between indications or are not fully understood, separate clinical trials are likely to be necessary		For instance, separate trials are likely to be necessary for rheumatology versus oncology.
For a given MOA, several mechanisms may exist	Almost superimposable biological data must be provided, covering all functional aspects of the agent, even if not considered clinically relevant. Where MOA are not fully understood, separate clinical trials are likely to be necessary		
Risk of undertreating patients/ varied safety profiles in different patient groups	Data should be produced using a patient population and clinical endpoint most sensitive to detect clinically meaningful differences in efficacy and safety		Disease activity at baseline represents an important variable related to outcome measures in RA—likely to have limited impact on a direct comparison between biosimilar and reference products when sensitive measures are used, but needs consideration when efficacy is compared with reference product trials.
Individual patient characteristics may influence the response	Homogeneous population should be used—differences in response can then be attributed to the biosimilar.	Careful consideration must be given to comorbidities/concomitant medications and intersubject variability.	EMA approach—it will be difficult to identify a homogeneous population for a heterogeneous condition such as RA

EMA, European Medicines Agency; FDA, Food and Drug Administration; MOA, mechanism of action; RA, rheumatoid arthritis.

although each country will follow its own national guidelines. In the USA, two approval pathways are expected, one for biosimilars which are 'highly similar' to the reference, and another, more rigorous pathway for 'interchangeable' products that are eligible for automatic substitution.⁵⁴ BPCIA states: 'to meet the higher standard of 'interchangeability', an applicant must provide sufficient information to demonstrate biosimilarity, and also to demonstrate that the biological product can be expected to produce the same clinical result as the reference product in any given patient and, if the biological product is administered more than once to an individual, the risk in terms of safety or diminished efficacy of alternating or switching between the use of the biological product and the reference product is not greater than the risk of using the reference product without such alternation or switch.'⁵⁵ The exact criteria allowing designation of a product as 'interchangeable' are still under consideration by FDA.

Substitution may complicate effective pharmacovigilance, as repetitive switching of agents may subvert the ability to attribute adverse events to the appropriate agent, and could force withdrawal of treatment. Therefore, it will be important that a name or feature can distinguish those biosimilars with automatic substitution status from the reference product. Pharmacists should be aware of their own national guidelines regarding automatic substitution, and understand that retention of international non-proprietary (generic) names (INN) is not a signal for automatic substitution.

Nomenclature must allow physicians to identify biosimilar products and communicate prescriptions accurately with pharmacists. Ascribing new INNs to biosimilars may cause confusion among healthcare professionals, while new brand names may not be sufficient due to possible exclusion from prescribing information. Additional markers, which clearly discriminate between reference, biosimilar and interchangeable agents, may be required.

WILL BIOSIMILARS BE SUCCESSFUL?

The role of biosimilars in rheumatic diseases will be determined by the confidence placed in them by rheumatologists; stringent regulatory approval processes are designed to provide this. To date, the uptake of biosimilars in European and US markets has been limited,^{2, 58} which may be explained by the relatively modest cost savings of 15–30% compared with ~80–90% afforded by generic drugs.^{58, 59} It is currently difficult to predict cost savings for biosimilar mAbs and Cepts in highly regulated markets. In other regions, economic pressures and significant cost savings have forced the use of 'intended copies' despite the concern that their safety and efficacy have not been adequately characterised.¹⁷ Regarding 'true' mAbs and Cepts, several 'reference product' manufacturers are currently engaged in biosimilar development and production,^{21, 22, 60–63} indicating that this field is of significant interest.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

It is important that rheumatologists distinguish between biological 'intended copies' and biosimilars. To attain biosimilar status, an agent must undergo the required comparability qualification in accordance with scientific principles endorsed by authorities, such as EMA or FDA. Despite these stringent approval processes, significant savings in costs are expected. Once available, physicians prescribing them must be aware of any developments concerning biosimilars, and be vigilant in their use.

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