

# REPORT NUCALA® mepolizumab

| Product & Mechanism of action   | Authorized indications Licensing status   | Essential therapeutic features   | NHS impact   |
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| <p><b>Substance:</b> mepolizumab</p> <p><b>Brand Name:</b> Nucala</p> <p><b>Originator/licensee:</b><br/>GlaxoSmithKline Trading Services</p> <p><b>Classification:</b> NI</p> <p><b>ATC code:</b> R03DX09</p> <p><b>Orphan Status:</b><br/>Eu: No<br/>Us: No</p> <p><b>Mechanism of action:</b><br/>mepolizumab prevents IL-5 from binding to the alpha chain of the IL-5 receptor complex expressed on the eosinophil cell surface and thus inhibits IL-5 signaling and the overexpression of peripheral blood and tissue eosinophils. Neutralizing IL-5 reduces the promotion, growth and survival of eosinophils in blood, sputum and other tissues, although complete blood eosinopenia is not possible due to redundant signaling by IL-3 and GM-CSF through a common <math>\beta</math>-sub-unit [1]</p> | <p><b>Authorized Indication:</b><br/><b>EMA:</b> mepolizumab is indicated as an add-on treatment for adult pts with inadequately controlled HES without an identifiable non-haematologic secondary cause[2].<br/><b>FDA:</b> mepolizumab is indicated for the treatment of adult and pediatric patients aged <math>\geq 12</math> year with HES for <math>\geq 6</math> months without an identifiable non-hematologic secondary cause[3].</p> <p><b>Route of administration:</b> IV</p> <p><b>Licensing status</b><br/><b>EU CHMP P.O. date:</b> 16/09/2021<br/><b>FDA M.A. date:</b> 25/09/2020</p> <p><b>EU Speed Approval Pathway:</b> -<br/><b>FDA Speed Approval Pathway:</b> -</p> <p>-----</p> <p><b>ABBREVIATIONS:</b><br/><b>AE:</b> Adverse events<br/><b>CHMP:</b> Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use<br/><b>COPD:</b> Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease<br/><b>FIP1L1-PDGFR<math>\alpha</math>:</b> FIP1-like-1-platelet-derived growth factor receptor a fusion gene<br/><b>GM-CSF:</b> Granulocyte-Macrophage Colony-Stimulating Factor<br/><b>HES:</b> Hypereosinophilic syndrome<br/><b>IL-3:</b> Interleukin-3<br/><b>IL-5:</b> Interleukin-5<br/><b>M.A.:</b> Marketing Authorization<br/><b>P.O.:</b> Positive Opinion<br/><b>pts:</b> patients<br/><b>SC:</b> subcutaneous<br/><b>SoC:</b> standard of care therapy<br/><b>vs.:</b> versus</p> | <p><b>Summary of clinical EFFICACY:</b><br/><b>NCT02836496</b> is a randomized, multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial, in adolescent and adult pts with HES receiving SoC. Eligible pts had FIP1L1-PDGFR<math>\alpha</math>-negative HES, experienced two or more flares (worsening of HES-related symptoms or blood eosinophil count requiring therapeutic escalation) in the previous 12 months, and had a screening blood eosinophil count <math>\geq 1000</math> cells/mL. Pts were randomized to SC mepolizumab (300 mg; n=54) or placebo (n=54) every 4 weeks for 32 weeks, plus existing HES-therapy. The primary outcome was the proportion of pts with one or more flares during the study, in addition, pts who withdrew early from the study were counted as having a flare. The proportion of pts experiencing <math>\geq 1</math> flares/withdrawing from the study was 50% lower with mepolizumab [15 of 54 (28%)] vs. placebo [30 of 54 (56%); p=0.002] [4].</p> <p><b>Summary of clinical SAFETY:</b><br/>AEs were similar between groups (89% in mepolizumab arm vs. 87% in placebo arm). Serious AEs occurred in 19% pts in mepolizumab arm vs. 15% in placebo arm, none were considered drug-related. The most frequently reported non-serious AEs were (mepolizumab arm vs. placebo arm): bronchitis (8% vs. 10%), upper respiratory tract infection (8% vs. 2%), headache (7% in both arm), nasopharyngitis (7% in both arm), pain in extremity (6% vs. 2%), diarrhea (5% vs. 7%), and rhinitis (5% vs. 6%) [4].</p> <p><b>Ongoing studies:</b><br/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>For the same indication:</b> Yes</li> <li>• <b>For other indications:</b> Yes</li> </ul> </p> <p>[Phase III, but if it is an O/OE drug, also Phase II]</p> <p><b>Discontinued studies (for the same indication):</b>-</p> <p>-----</p> <p><b>References:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/assessment-report/nucala-epar-public-assessment-report_en.pdf">https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/assessment-report/nucala-epar-public-assessment-report_en.pdf</a></li> <li><a href="https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/medicines/human/summaries-opinion/nucala-0">https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/medicines/human/summaries-opinion/nucala-0</a></li> <li><a href="https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2020/761122s005lbl.pdf">https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2020/761122s005lbl.pdf</a></li> <li>Roufosse, Florence et al. "Efficacy and safety of mepolizumab in hypereosinophilic syndrome: A phase III, randomized, placebo-controlled trial." The Journal of allergy and clinical immunology vol. 146,6 (2020): 1397-1405. doi:10.1016/j.jaci.2020.08.037</li> <li><a href="https://gallery.farmadati.it/Home.aspx">https://gallery.farmadati.it/Home.aspx</a></li> <li><a href="https://www.orpha.net/orphacom/cahiers/docs/IT/Prevalenza_delle_malattie_rare_in_ordine_alfabetico.pdf">https://www.orpha.net/orphacom/cahiers/docs/IT/Prevalenza_delle_malattie_rare_in_ordine_alfabetico.pdf</a></li> <li><a href="https://www.io.nihr.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/20556-TSID_9918-Mepolizumab-for-Severe-Hypereosinophilic-Syndrome-V1.0-JAN2020-NON-CONF.pdf">https://www.io.nihr.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/20556-TSID_9918-Mepolizumab-for-Severe-Hypereosinophilic-Syndrome-V1.0-JAN2020-NON-CONF.pdf</a></li> <li><a href="https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=&amp;term=&amp;type=Intr&amp;rslt=&amp;recrs=b&amp;recrs=a&amp;recrs=f&amp;recrs=d&amp;age_v=&amp;gndr=&amp;intr=Mepolizumab&amp;titles=&amp;outc=&amp;spons=&amp;lead=&amp;id=&amp;cntry=&amp;state=&amp;city=&amp;dist=&amp;locn=&amp;phase=2&amp;rsb=&amp;strd_s=&amp;strd_e=&amp;prcd_s=&amp;prcd_e=&amp;sfpd_s=&amp;sfpd_e=&amp;rfpd_s=&amp;rfpd_e=&amp;lupd_s=&amp;lupd_e=&amp;sort=">https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=&amp;term=&amp;type=Intr&amp;rslt=&amp;recrs=b&amp;recrs=a&amp;recrs=f&amp;recrs=d&amp;age_v=&amp;gndr=&amp;intr=Mepolizumab&amp;titles=&amp;outc=&amp;spons=&amp;lead=&amp;id=&amp;cntry=&amp;state=&amp;city=&amp;dist=&amp;locn=&amp;phase=2&amp;rsb=&amp;strd_s=&amp;strd_e=&amp;prcd_s=&amp;prcd_e=&amp;sfpd_s=&amp;sfpd_e=&amp;rfpd_s=&amp;rfpd_e=&amp;lupd_s=&amp;lupd_e=&amp;sort=</a></li> <li><a href="https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=HES+-+Hypereosinophilic+Syndrome&amp;term=&amp;type=Intr&amp;rslt=&amp;recrs=b&amp;recrs=a&amp;recrs=f&amp;recrs=d&amp;age_v=&amp;gndr=&amp;intr=&amp;titles=&amp;outc=&amp;spons=&amp;lead=&amp;id=&amp;cntry=&amp;state=&amp;city=&amp;dist=&amp;locn=&amp;phase=1&amp;phase=2&amp;rsb=&amp;strd_s=&amp;strd_e=&amp;prcd_s=&amp;prcd_e=&amp;sfpd_s=&amp;sfpd_e=&amp;rfpd_s=&amp;rfpd_e=&amp;lupd_s=&amp;lupd_e=&amp;sort=">https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=HES+-+Hypereosinophilic+Syndrome&amp;term=&amp;type=Intr&amp;rslt=&amp;recrs=b&amp;recrs=a&amp;recrs=f&amp;recrs=d&amp;age_v=&amp;gndr=&amp;intr=&amp;titles=&amp;outc=&amp;spons=&amp;lead=&amp;id=&amp;cntry=&amp;state=&amp;city=&amp;dist=&amp;locn=&amp;phase=1&amp;phase=2&amp;rsb=&amp;strd_s=&amp;strd_e=&amp;prcd_s=&amp;prcd_e=&amp;sfpd_s=&amp;sfpd_e=&amp;rfpd_s=&amp;rfpd_e=&amp;lupd_s=&amp;lupd_e=&amp;sort=</a></li> </ol> | <p><b>Cost of therapy:</b><br/>In Italy, mepolizumab is available in different pharmaceutical forms:<br/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100mg/ml solution for injection pre-filled pen - €1,792.47</li> <li>• 100mg/1ml solution for injection pre-filled syringes - €1,792.47</li> <li>• 100mg powder for solution for injection vials - €1,792.47</li> </ul> <i>All retail prices include VAT</i> [5].<br/>The recommended dose of mepolizumab is 300 mg administered once every 4 weeks by SC injection as three separate 100 mg injections [3], so one month therapy costs 5,377.41€ for any pharmaceutical form chosen.</p> <p><b>Epidemiology:</b><br/>At January 2021, in Europe the prevalence of HES was 1.5/100,000 [6]<br/>-----</p> <p><b>POSSIBLE PLACE IN THERAPY</b><br/>The treatment and management of HES varies based on the severity of the condition and if an underlying cause for the eosinophilia has been identified. Prednisolone, indicated for the treatment and/or suppression of inflammatory and allergic disorders, is utilized to treat HES. Imatinib is indicated for the treatment of adult pts with advanced HES and/or chronic eosinophilic leukaemia with FIP1L1-PDGFR<math>\alpha</math> (P/F) rearrangement [7].</p> <p><b>OTHER INDICATIONS IN DEVELOPMENT:</b> COPD, Asthma, Churg-Strauss Syndrome [8]</p> <p><b>SAME INDICATION IN EARLIER LINE(S) OF TREATMENT:-</b></p> <p><b>OTHER DRUGS IN DEVELOPMENT for the SAME INDICATION :</b> Benralizumab, Ruxolitinib [9]</p> <p>*Service reorganization Y/N No<br/>*Possible off label use Y/N Yes, in pts aged <math>\geq 12</math> years.</p> |

