Addressing attrition in neurosciences

Dr Ismail Kola
Head UCB NewMedicines



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Moreover, sales may be impacted by international and domestic trends toward managed care and health care cost containment and the reimbursement policies imposed by third-party payers as well as legislation affecting biopharmaceutical pricing and reimbursement.



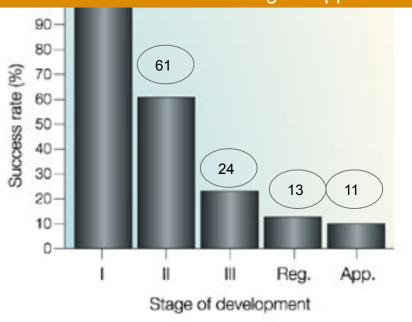


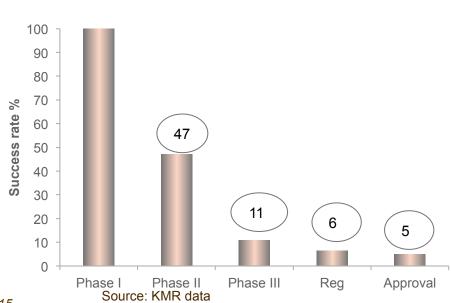
The pharmaceutical industry has certainly been effective...but not efficient in either regulatory or commercial terms

Regulatory success

1990-1999: 43% of Phase III trials fail 11% of Phase I molecules gain approval

2006 -2010: 54% of Phase III trials fail 5% of Phase I molecules gain approval





Ismail Kola & John Landis (2004). Nature Reviews: Drug Discovery 3:711 - 715

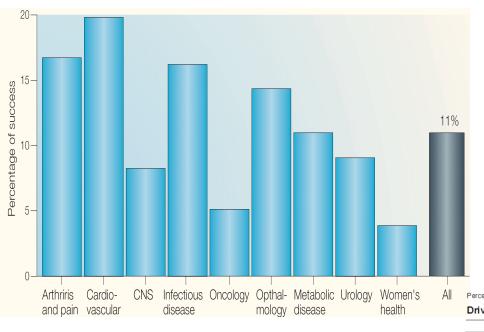
Meanwhile development costs continue to rise exponentially

And **commercial success** remains a challenge: even in the 90s only 30% of products recouped their initial investment

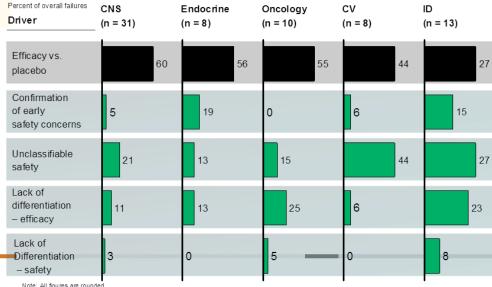


of successful compounds from original 100 in Ph 1

Attrition is an issue our industry needs to address, especially in some therapeutic areas such as CNS



Ismail Kola & John Landis (2004). *Nature Reviews: Drug Discovery 3: 711 - 715*

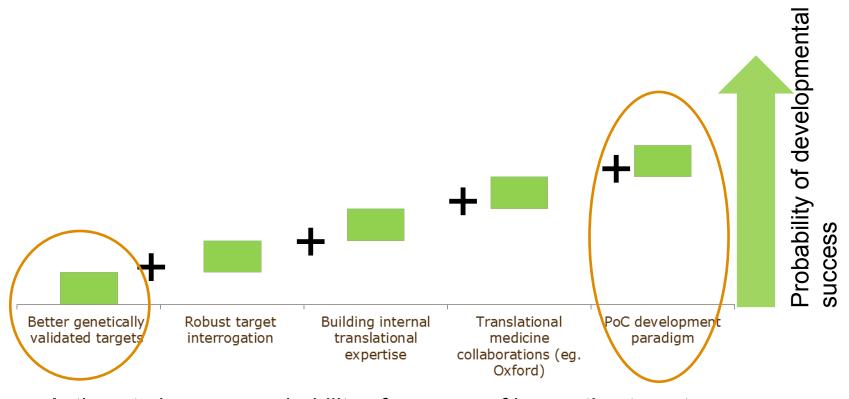




Source: McKinsey analysis

Note: All figures are rounded Source: McKinsey; Evaluate; Pharmaprojects; Factiva; PubMed; literature search; team analysis

Levers to pull to reduce attrition rates

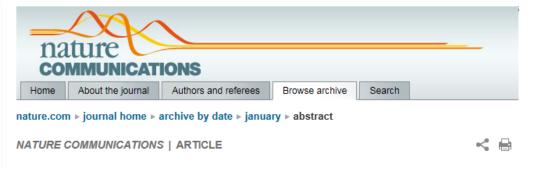


Actions to improve probability of success of innovative targets

Right target → Right molecule → Right indication → Right patient



Lever 1: Better genetically validated targets



Systems genetics identifies Sestrin 3 as a regulator of a proconvulsant gene network in human epileptic hippocampus

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Genetics in Medicine

American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics

Open

Whole-exome sequencing in undiagnosed genetic diseases: interpreting 119 trios

Xiaolin Zhu¹, Slave Petrovski¹.², Pingxing Xie¹,¹³, Elizabeth K. Ruzzo¹, Yi-Fan Lu¹, K. Melodi McSweeney¹, Bruria Ben-Zeev³,⁴, Andreea Nissenkorn³,⁴, Yair Anikster³,⁴, Danit Oz-Levi⁵, Ryan S. Dhindsa¹, Yuki Hitomi¹,¹⁴, Kelly Schoch⁶, Rebecca C. Spillmann¹, Gali Heimer³,⁻, Dina Marek-Yagel³, Michal Tzadok³,⁴, Yujun Han¹, Gordon Worley⁶, Jennifer Goldstein⁶, Yong-Hui Jiang⁶,⁵, Doron Lancet⁵, Elon Pras³,¹⁰, Vandana Shashi⁶, Duncan McHale¹¹, Anna C. Need¹,¹² and David B. Goldstein, PhD¹

COMMENT

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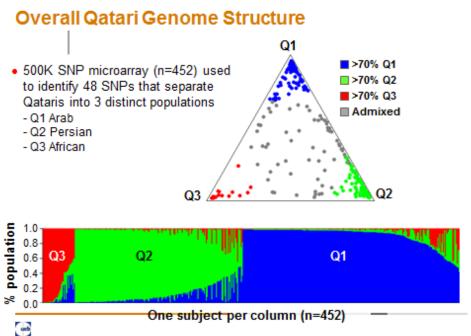
Towards reforming the taxonomy of human disease

Martin Hofmann-Apitius¹, Marta E. Alarcón-Riquelme², Chris Chamberlain³ and Duncan McHale³

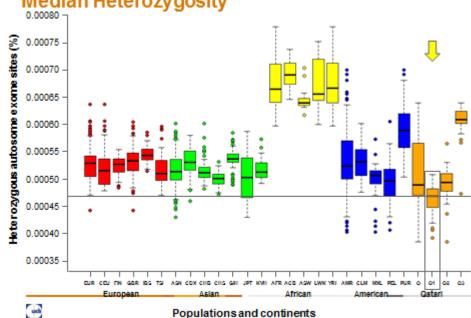
Consortia have begun to establish 'mechanism-based taxonomies' for inflammatory and neurodegenerative diseases that could aid drug development and personalized therapy.



Better genetically validated targets







Potential families

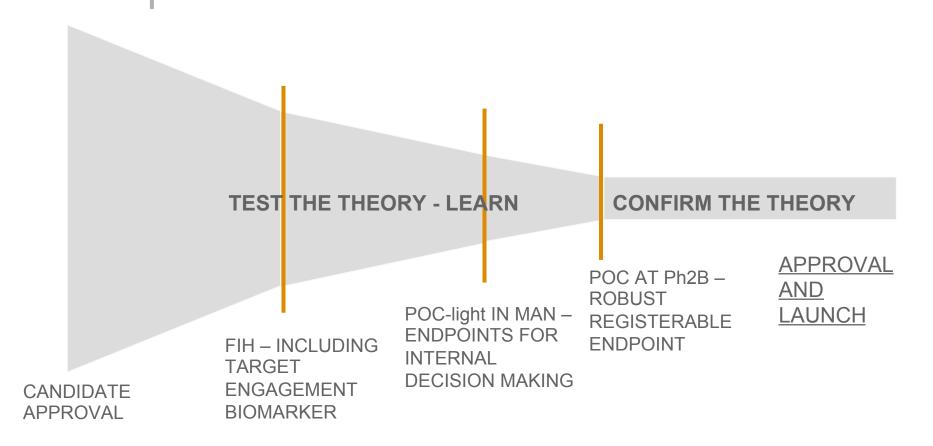
- Systemic lupus erythematosus (n=4)
- CNS dx (9)
- Cardiac (3)
- Immunodeficiency (1)
- Rheumatology other than SLE (4)

- Joint (1)
- Bone malformations (1)
- Charcot foot (1)
- Mitochondrial (1)
- Miscellaneous (2)



Lever 2: Development paradigm

Robust biomarkers and endpoints, courageous decision-making



Right target → Right molecule → Right indication → Right patient

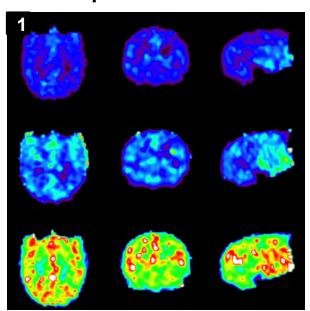


LPS-induced neuroinflammation

Reducing neuroinflammation may be disease-modifying in neurodegenerative disorders

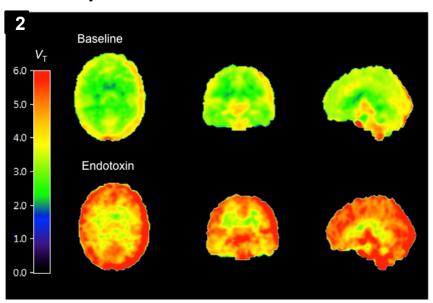
A novel PET paradigm was developed to allow testing of the attenuation of microglial activation as proof of pharmacology

Pre and post LPS in baboons



Endotoxin-induced neuroinflammation measured by PET imaging in baboons (from Hannestad et al., 2012)

Pre and post LPS in humans

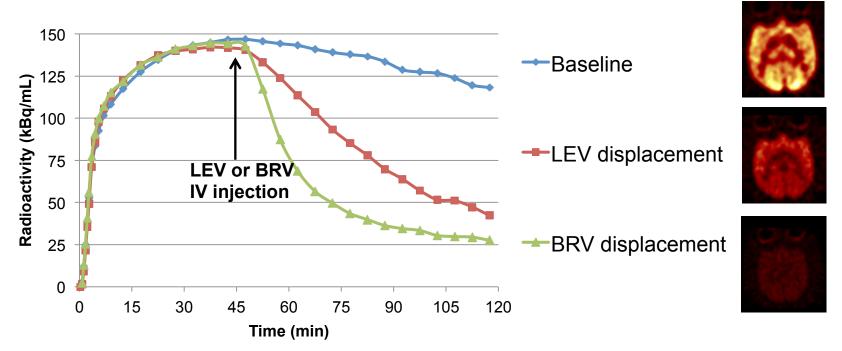


Translation of this novel biomarker to humans (from Sandiego et al., 2015)



[11C]UCB-J: a PET ligand for SV2A

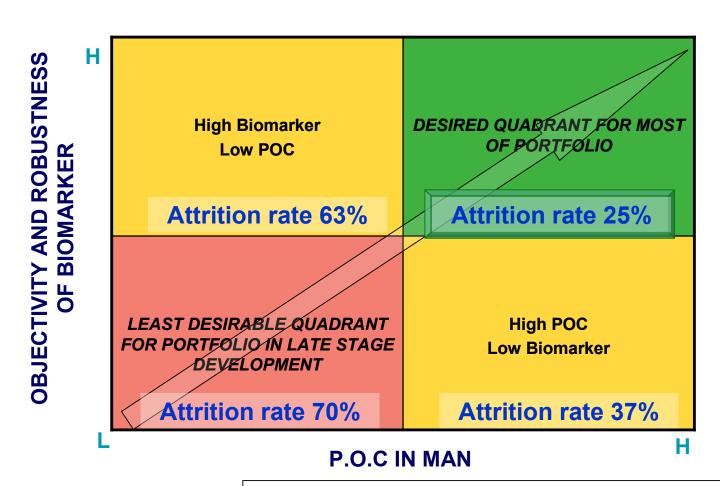
Levetiracetam and brivaracetam differed markedly in the time course of the displacement of [11C]UCB-J in nonhuman primates, confirming BRV's faster brain penetration.



Displacement of [11C]UCB-J after IV administration of LEV (red) or BRV (green) shows that BRV enters the brain 5 times faster than LEV in rhesus macaques (from Hannestad et al., 2014)



Impact of the PoC development paradigm

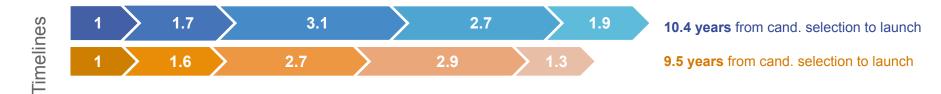


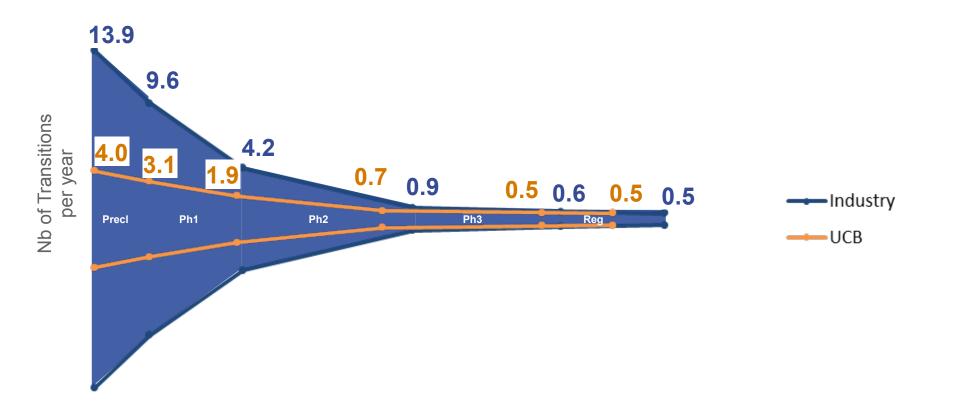
Source: Evaluate; Pharmaprojects; Factiva; literature search; McKinsey analysis; I. Kola

Note: Includes aggregate attrition rates for following TAs: CNS, Endocrine, CV, ID, Oncology, and Respiratory. All figures are rounded



This model can secure leading R&D productivity







Questions?

