

# Evidence for biosimilars

## What is a biosimilar and should I prescribe them in practice?

*Dr Kevin Fernando*

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# Dr Kevin Fernando

## FRCGP FRCP Edin. FAcadMed MSc Diabetes



Graduated Edinburgh 2000



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Specialist interests in diabetes and medical education



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 @drkevinfernando

# Disclosures

- **Speaker honoraria:** AstraZeneca, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Boehringer Ingelheim, Janssen, Lilly, MSD, Mylan, Napp, Novo Nordisk, SB Communications, OmniaMed, Roche, Pfizer, NB Medical, Cogora, Internis, Consilient Health, Mundipharma, MGP Ltd.
- **Advisory board honoraria:** AstraZeneca, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Lilly, Boehringer Ingelheim, Janssen, MSD, Novo Nordisk, Takeda, Sanofi, Amgen, Mylan
- **Educational grants:** Boehringer Ingelheim, Lilly, Novo Nordisk, Takeda
- **Conference registration & subsistence:** Bristol-Myers Squibb, Boehringer Ingelheim, Janssen, Lilly, MSD, Novo Nordisk, Takeda
- **I have many doubts about modern medicine**

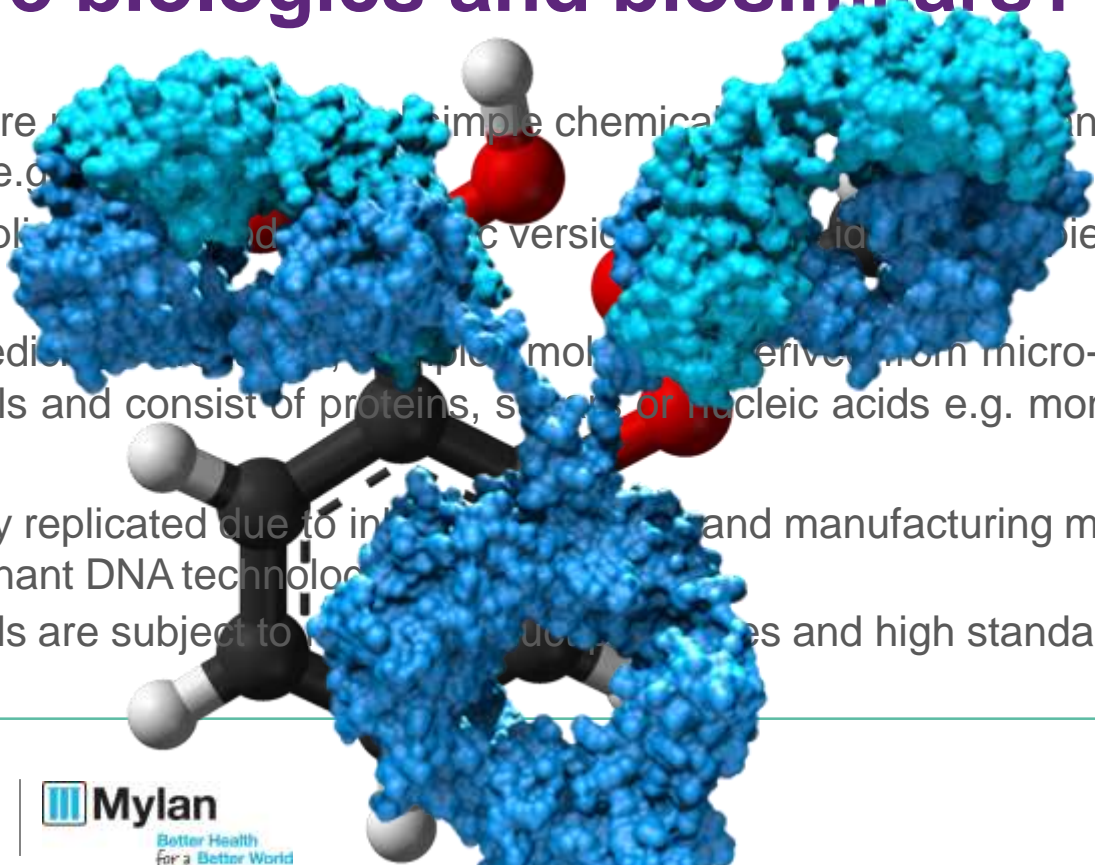
# Learning objectives

- What are biologics and biosimilars?
- How are biosimilars approved?
- What is NICE's guidance on biosimilars implementation?
- Why should we use biosimilars?

# What are biologics and biosimilars?

- Incremental innovation of insulin analogues with improved pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic profiles over the last decade<sup>1</sup>
- Biosimilar insulins represent the latest development in insulin therapy

# What are biologics and biosimilars?

- 
- Most drugs are small molecules, simple chemical structures that can be chemically synthesised e.g.
    - Easily replicated and produced in large quantities
    - Biosimilars are identical versions of the reference drug
  - Biological medicines are large, complex molecules that derive from micro-organisms, human or animal cells and consist of proteins, sugars or nucleic acids e.g. monoclonal antibodies or insulin
    - Not easily replicated due to intricate and complex manufacturing methods (recombinant DNA technology)
    - Biologicals are subject to more stringent regulatory requirements and high standards of quality control

# What are biologics and biosimilars?

- Biological medicines are not new!
  - Humulin produced by recombinant DNA technology in 1982
  - Humulin S uses same technology to introduce the human insulin gene into *E. coli*
- A biosimilar is a medicine developed to be similar to an existing biological medicine
  - To gain a licence for use, biosimilars have been demonstrated to have the same **safety** and **efficacy** profile as the original reference biological medicine

# Variability between biological medicines

- Consecutive batches of the same biological medicine may show a small degree of variability within the accepted ranges<sup>2</sup>
- The amino acid sequence and biological activity of the protein remain the same in all batches, even when these minor differences in sugar chains are present<sup>2</sup>





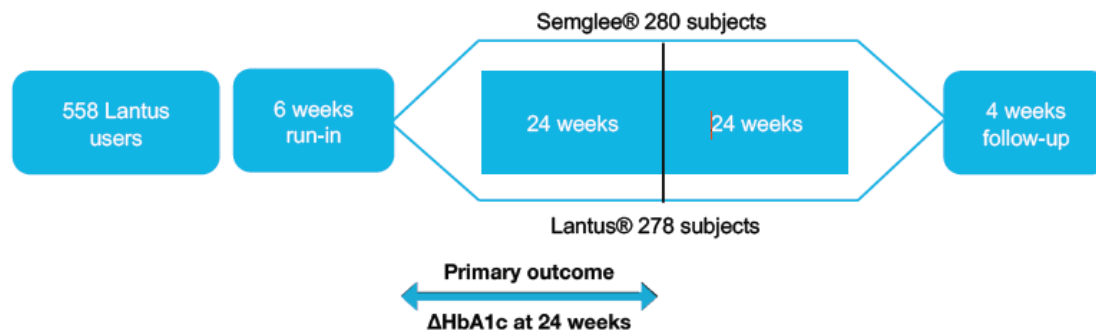
# How are biosimilars approved?

- Approval of generic drugs only requires demonstration of pharmaceutical and bio-equivalence
- More complex and rigorous requirements for biosimilars required by European Medicines Agency<sup>3</sup>
  - ☐ Preclinical in vitro and in vivo
  - ☐ Pharmacodynamic, pharmacokinetic
  - ☐ Phase III clinical trials

# How are biosimilars approved?

## Example of clinical comparative study<sup>4</sup> (INSTRIDE 1)

- Multicentre, randomised parallel phase 3 study
- 558 existing Lantus® users with T1DM
- Randomised 1:1 to continue with Lantus® or switch to Semglee®

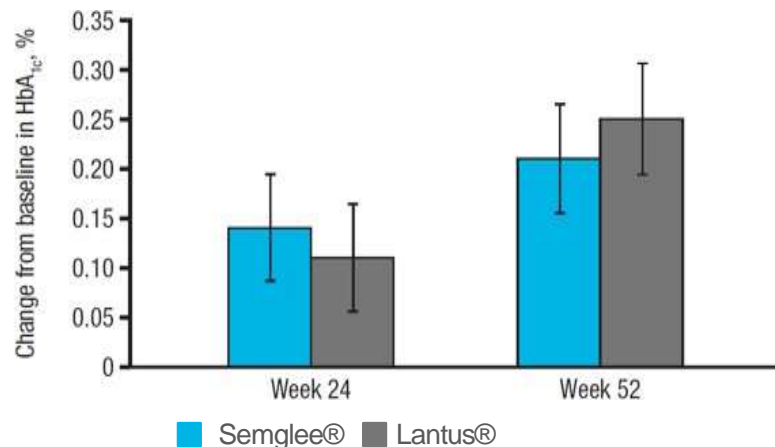


4. Blevins TC, et al. Diabetes Obes Metab 2018; 20: 1944-1950.

# No clinical differences in safety and efficacy

- Primary endpoint:

- mean change in HbA<sub>1c</sub> from baseline to W24



- Secondary endpoints:

- FPG
- Changes in average SMBG
- Increase in basal daily insulin
- Change in mealtime daily insulin dose

- Conclusion:

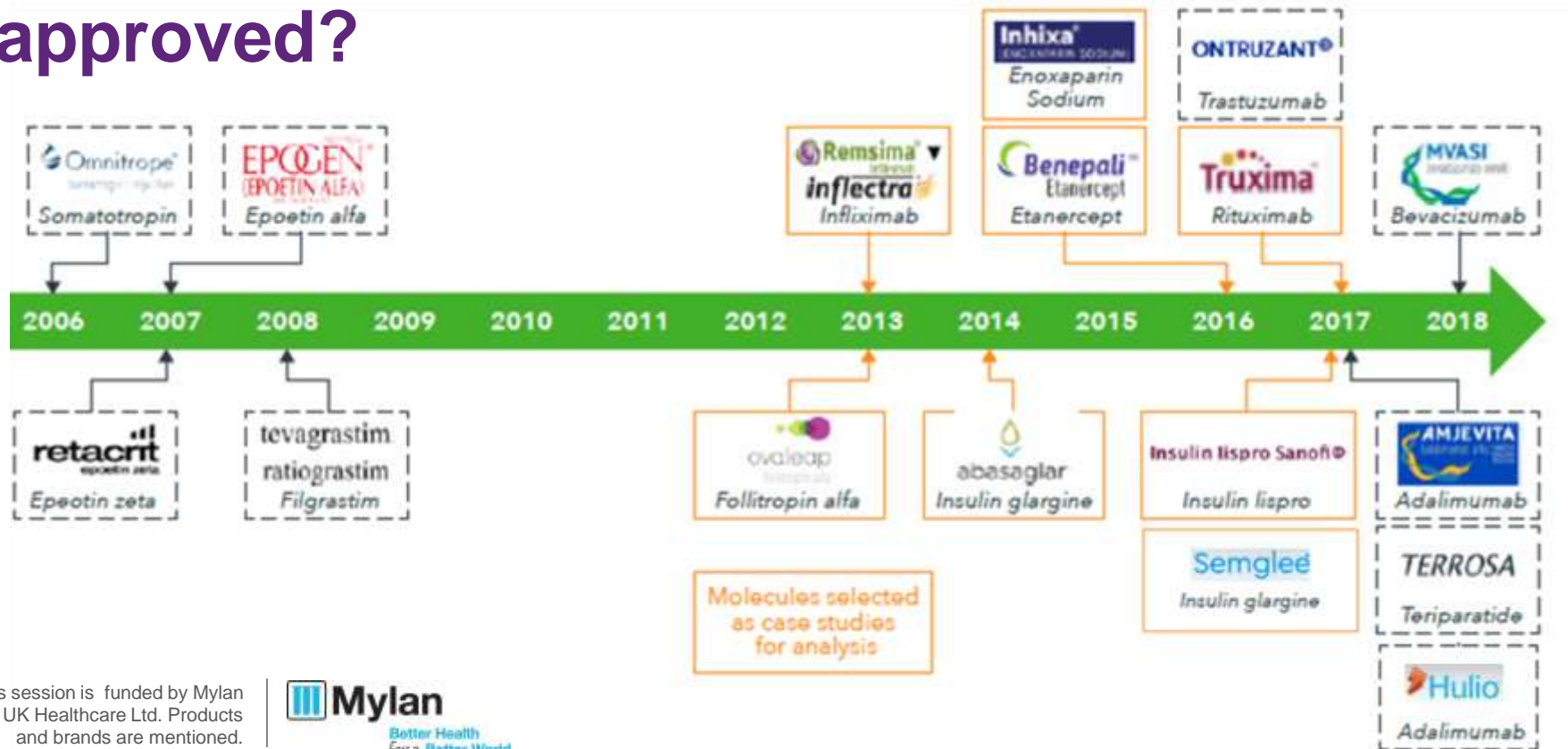
- No clinical meaningful differences in safety and efficacy between the two treatments

**Same results demonstrated in 560 people with T2DM (INSTRIDE 2)**

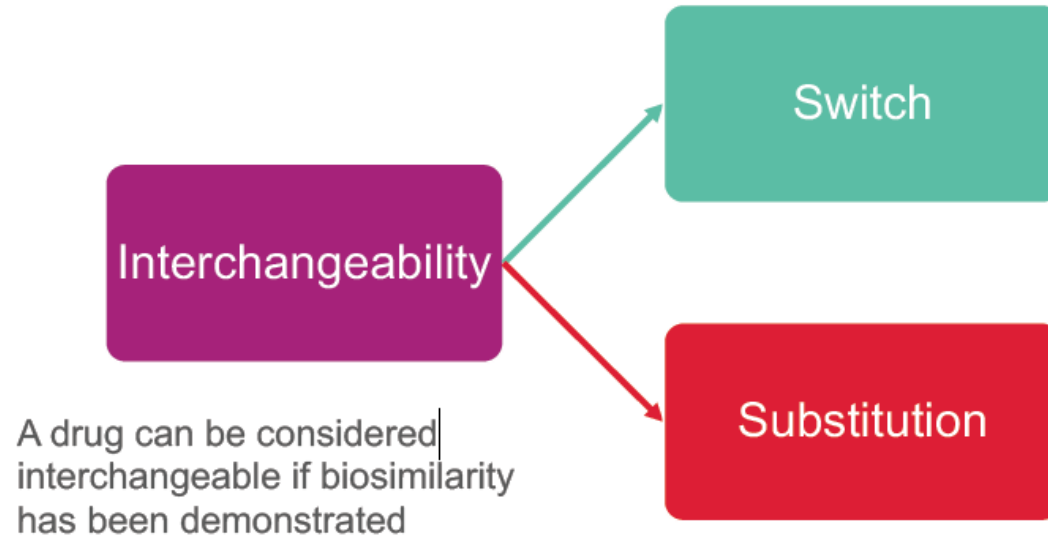
# What is NICE's guidance on biosimilars implementation?

- Adverse events with biological drugs (both reference and biosimilar) are more likely than with generic chemical drugs, therefore,
  - Comprehensive post-marketing surveillance is crucial and is in place before commercialisation
- Where NICE has already recommended the originator biological medicine, the same guidance will normally apply to a biosimilar of the originator<sup>5</sup>

# How are biosimilars approved?



# Prescribing: interchangeability and substitution



There should be no safety risk or reduced efficacy if the reference product is switched with the biosimilar

The MHRA advises against automatic substitution with a biosimilar<sup>5</sup>

- Biologics and biosimilars must be prescribed by brand<sup>5</sup>
- Supervision, education and specific instructions for each brand and delivery device is required

# Why should we use biosimilars?

- The first insulin biosimilar was launched in the UK during September 2015
  - number of biosimilar insulins now available or coming to the UK soon
- Ageing population and 21st century lifestyle is driving prevalence of type 2 diabetes
  - Total spend on diabetes medication continues to rise
  - ~ £80 million spent annually on insulin glargine
- Innovations in medicines and their affordability is required to increase the sustainability of healthcare services in the UK
  - 11–40% cost savings with biosimilar insulins in the EU<sup>6</sup>

# Why should we use biosimilars?

- **NHS commissioning statement<sup>7</sup>**

- Our aim is that at least 90% of new patients will be prescribed the best value biological medicine within 3 months of launch of a biosimilar medicine, and at least 80% of existing patients within 12 months, or sooner if possible

- **NICE Key therapeutic topic guidance on biosimilar medicines<sup>5</sup>**

- Biosimilar medicines have the potential to offer the NHS considerable cost savings and widen the access to innovative medicines
- The choice of whether a patient receives a biosimilar or originator biological medicine rests with the responsible clinician in consultation with the patient



# Conclusions

- Biosimilar insulins are not generics
  - The natural variability and more complex manufacturing of biological medicines do not allow an exact replication
  - Biosimilars meet the more complex and rigorous requirements from the European Medicines Agency
- No clinically meaningful differences in efficacy or safety from the reference product have been demonstrated
- Biosimilar insulins are an opportunity to provide cost savings and access to treatment for more patients
- Appropriate patients should be proactively identified
- Medication review provides an opportunity to re-engage with people with diabetes and improve outcome

# Thank you for listening

## Any questions?

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# Biosimilars part 2: use of insulin biosimilars in diabetes

**Su Down**

*Diabetes nurse consultant and clinical lead  
Intermediate Diabetes Community Services,  
Somerset*

# Disclosures

I have received honoraria from the following companies for advisory boards and speaker meetings:

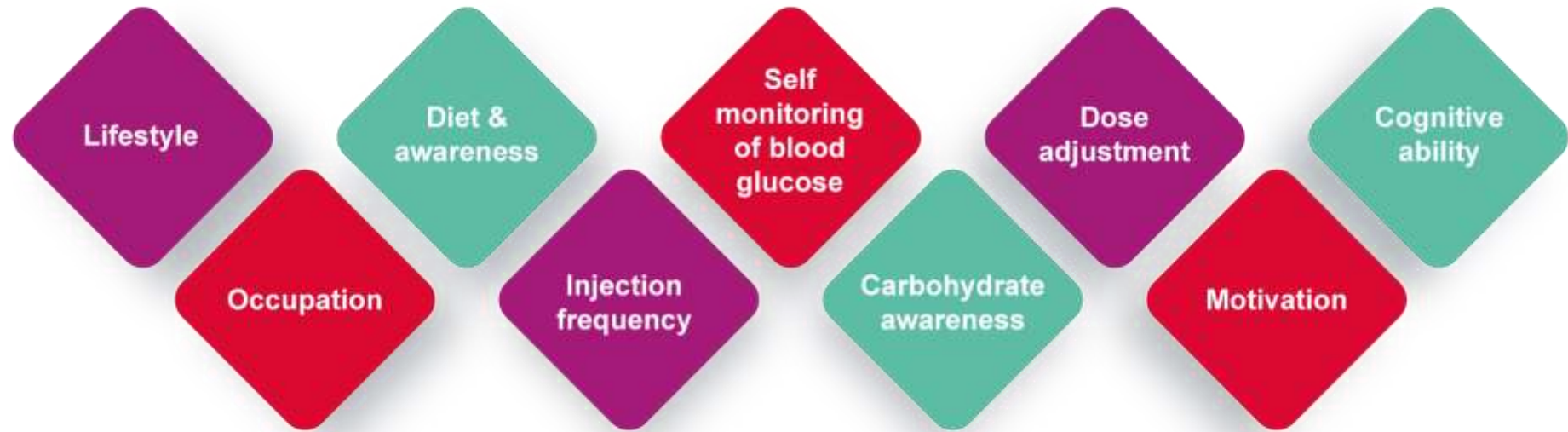
- Sanofi
- Novo Nordisk
- Eli Lilly
- Astra Zeneca
- MSD
- Boehringer Ingelheim
- Janssen
- Bayer
- Abbott
- NAPP
- Mylan

# What do prescribers need to consider when prescribing an insulin or a biosimilar?

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# Factors that should influence choice of insulin and regimen



# Confusion over names of different insulins

- There are over 30 different insulin preparations and many of these have differing actions but similar sounding names
- This causes confusion for prescribers and those administering insulin, and can lead to error and harm



Humalog® Mix25  
Humalog® Mix50  
Humulin® I  
Humulin® M3  
Humulin® S  
Humalog® U100  
Humalog® U200  
Abasaglar® insulin  
glargine 100 units/ml



Actrapid®  
Insulatard®  
Levemir®  
NovoMix® 30  
NovoRapid®  
Tresiba® U100 insulin  
Tresiba® U200 insulin  
Xultophy®  
Fiasp®



Lantus® Insulin Glargine 100 units/ml  
Apidra® Insulin Glulisine  
Insuman® Basal Human Insulin 100 units/ml  
Insuman® Comb 15 Human insulin 100 units/ml  
Insuman® Comb 25 Human Insulin 100 units/ml  
Insuman® Comb 50 Human Insulin 100 units/ml  
Insuman® Rapid Human Insulin 100 units/ml  
Toujeo® Insulin Glargine 300 units/ml  
Insulin Lispro Sanofi® 100units/ml



Semglee® insulin  
Glargine 100 units/ml



Hypurin® Bovine Isophane  
Hypurin® Bovine Lente  
Hypurin® Bovine Neutral  
Hypurin® Bovine PZI  
Hypurin® Porcine 30/70  
Hypurin® Porcine Isophane  
Hypurin® Porcine Neutral



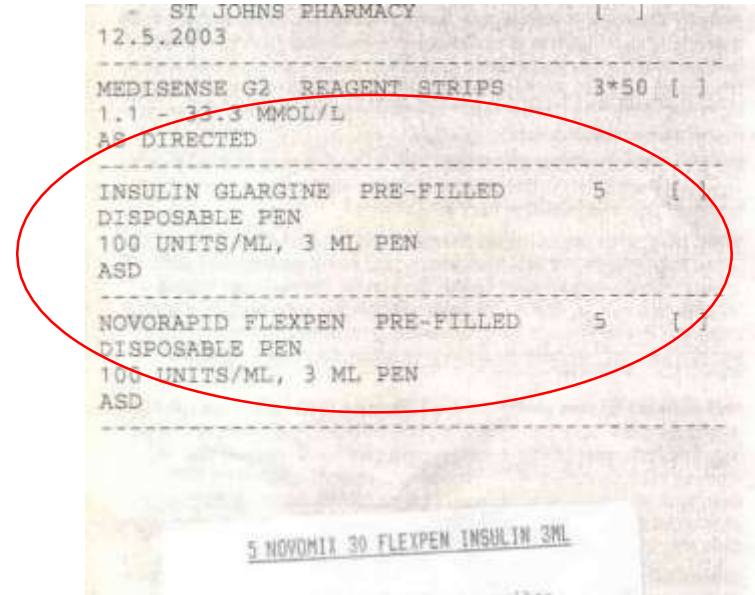
The screenshot shows the NICE (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence) website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for NICE Pathways, NICE Guidance, Standards and Indicators, Evidence services, and a Sign in button. Below this is a search bar with the placeholder text "Search NICE...". The main content area displays a breadcrumb trail: Home > NICE Guidance > Conditions and diseases > Diabetes and other endocrinal, nutritional and metabolic conditions > Diabetes. The title of the guidance is "Diabetes mellitus type 1 and type 2: insulin glargine biosimilar (Abasaglar)". Below the title, it says "Evidence summary [ESNM64]" and "Published date: December 2015".

“All biological medicines, including biosimilar medicines, should be prescribed by brand name so that products cannot be automatically substituted at the point of dispensing”

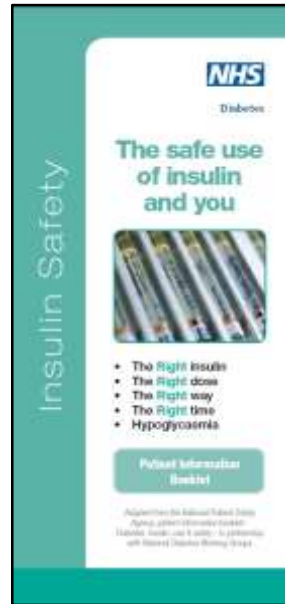
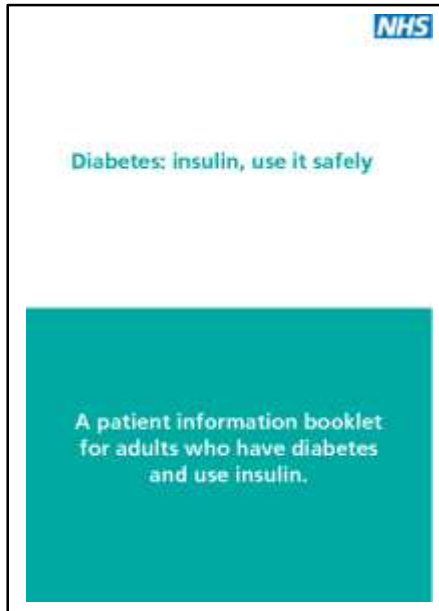


# Tip to minimise the risk

- Audit search of all generic insulin prescribing:
  - Glargine
  - Detemir
  - Aspart
  - Lispro
  - Glulisine



# Insulin passport



# Lipohypertrophy can impact on insulin absorption



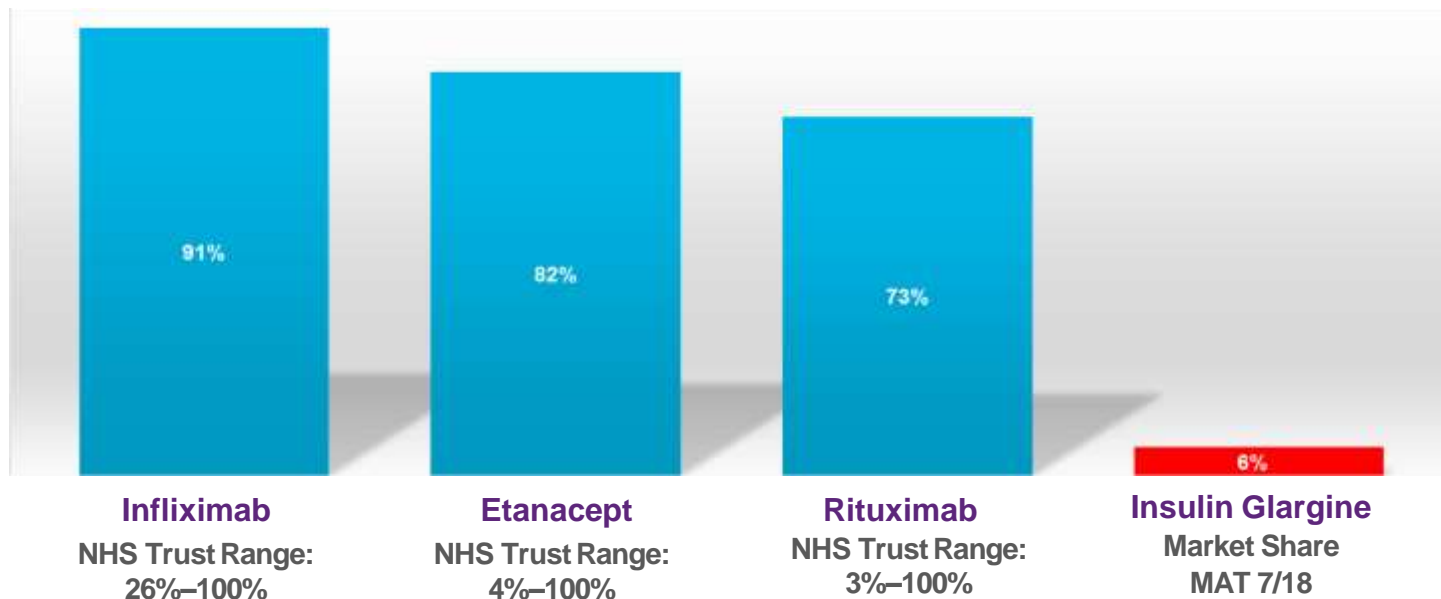
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and brands are mentioned.

# How to explain changes to patients?

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# Use of biosimilars in other therapy areas is higher than in diabetes

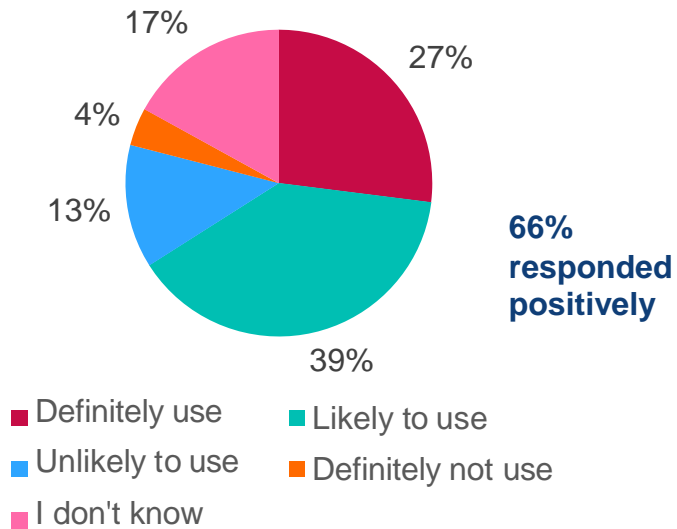


# How do you approach this in practice?

- Occurs regularly with oral medications
- Recently, with glucose monitoring strips
- Most patients are used to having different brands of oral medications on a regular basis
- It is important that insulin patients know to only have their branded insulin and not to accept a change unless discussed with their HCP

# Patient perception

- Survey including 3,214 people with T1 or T2DM
- 'Would you switch to a hypothetical less expensive biosimilar insulin that was approved by your provider?'
- 66% of respondents reported that they would 'definitely' or 'likely' use a biosimilar
- Similar experience in clinical practice



# Ideal candidates to start or switch

- New to insulin
- Stable or optimised
- Unstable or non-optimised



# Practical implementation and monitoring

# Advice on dose change

	Stable and HbA1c >58mmol/mol	Stable and HbA1c <58mmol/mol	Unstable with hypos	Unstable without hypos
Lanarkshire CCG <sup>8</sup>	General advice: dose for dose			
North West Surrey CCG <sup>9</sup>	Change to biosimilar, dose for dose	Reduce dose by <b>10%</b> and titrate in 1 week	Reduce dose by <b>10%</b> and titrate in 1 week	Change to biosimilar dose for dose
Worcestershire CCG <sup>10</sup>	Change to biosimilar, dose for dose	Reduce dose by <b>20%</b> and titrate in 1 week	Reduce dose by <b>20%</b> and titrate in 1 week	Change to biosimilar dose for dose

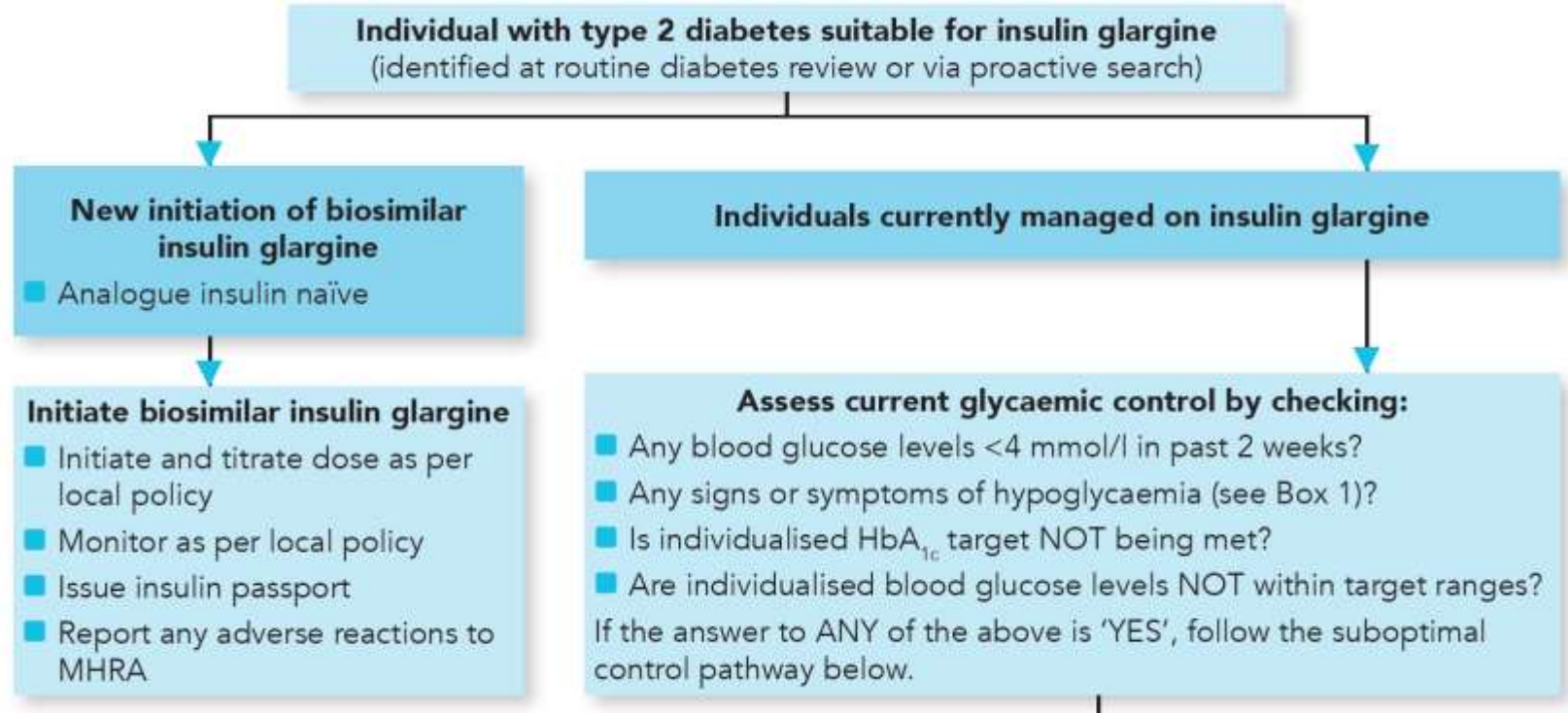
# Guidelines

The screenshot displays the homepage of the 'Guidelines in Practice' website. The top navigation bar is purple with the 'mcp' logo on the left. The main header area is blue with the title 'Guideline for the managed introduction of biosimilar basal insulin' in white. Below this, a purple banner contains the 'Guidelines in practice' logo, the tagline 'Supporting implementation of best practice', and links for 'SUBSCRIBE', 'REGISTER', and 'SIGN IN'. A search bar is also present. The main content area has a purple header with navigation links: 'CLINICAL AREA', 'GUIDELINES LEARNING', 'EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES', 'YOUR PRACTICE', 'GUIDELINES LIVE', and 'ABOUT US'. The main heading is 'Guideline for the managed introduction of biosimilar basal insulin', followed by a subheading 'Supported by an educational grant from Mylan'.

**Guideline for the managed introduction of biosimilar basal insulin**

Supported by an educational grant from **Mylan**

# Guidelines



11. <https://www.guidelinesinpractice.co.uk/supplements/guideline-for-the-managed-introduction-of-biosimilar-basal-insulin/454944.article>

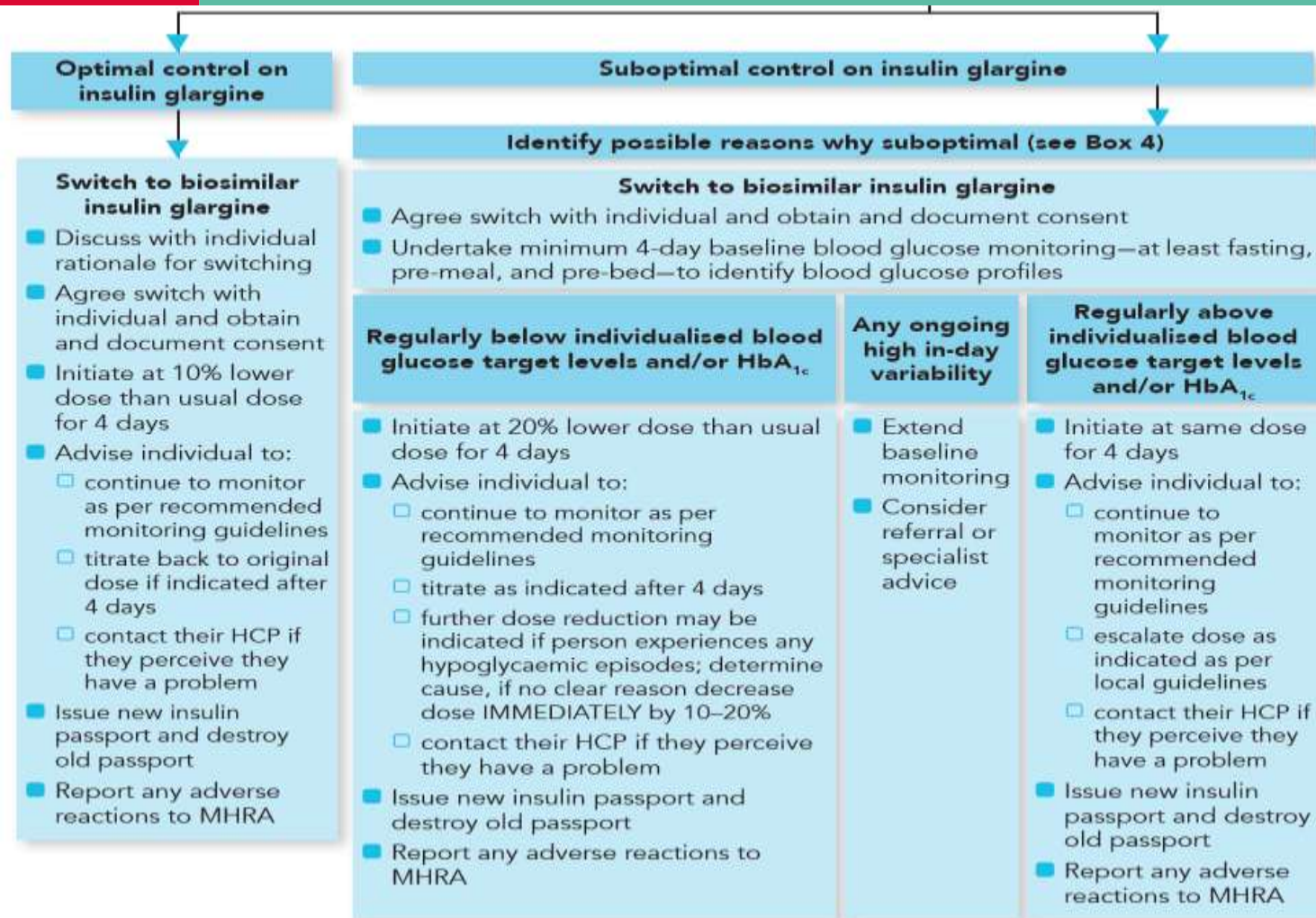
# Who? Ideal candidates to start or switch

- **New to insulin**
  - No discussion required
- **Stable or optimised**
  - Financial discussion
  - Instilling confidence
- **Unstable or non-optimised**
  - Exploring injection technique
  - Changing regimen
  - Highly likely to need dose adjustment

## Box 4: Reasons for suboptimal control on insulin

- Poor or suboptimal adherence
- Poor injection technique (e.g. storage, site selection, site rotation, injection process)
- Injection timing
- Psychological causes
- Presence of lipohypertrophy
- Diet and lifestyle
- Intercurrent or concurrent illness
- Interacting drugs, e.g. recent steroid therapy or antipsychotic drugs.

11. <https://www.guidelinesinpractice.co.uk/supplements/guideline-for-the-managed-introduction-of-biosimilar-basal-insulin/454944.article>



# Ongoing monitoring after change of regimen

## HbA1c

- As with any change to regimen, 3-monthly HbA1c monitoring is prudent to ensure targets have been reached

## Home blood glucose monitoring

- Does this reflect HbA1c?
- Continue with current levels of monitoring or increase in the short term
- Ask to report any hypos or injection site issues



# Patient scenarios



# Scenario 1: insulin-naïve patient



52-year-old man on oral antidiabetic drug triple therapy and failing to meet HbA1c target (e.g., HbA1c > 58mmol/mol):

## Discussion

- ▶ No explanation on biosimilar required

## Dosing

- ▶ Start with 10 units once daily at night

## Monitoring

- ▶ CBG first thing in the morning, titrate up until glucose levels fall within agreed target range (likely to aim for 4–7mmol/L)

# QUESTION



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# Question

A basal insulin was chosen. This was started at 10 units and it was agreed to give 10 units before bed. How would this be titrated until target glucose had been achieved?

- A. 2 units weekly
- B. 2 units daily
- C. 1 unit daily
- D. 20% dose increase if the average of three morning readings were above target

# Scenario 2: stable or controlled patient



55-year-old lady, been on reference glargine for 10 years (16 units nightly), no hypos for the past 8 years, HbA1c well and tightly controlled at 56mmol/mol:

## Discussion

- ▶ Financial discussion, saving incentive
- ▶ Instill confidence

## Dosing

- ▶ Reduce dose by 10% and titrate up

## Monitoring

- ▶ CBG same frequency as before, titrate up as per fasting CBG readings

# QUESTION



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# Question

Why would you reduce the initial dose by 10%?

- A. To prevent hypoglycaemia
- B. The biosimilar insulin has a different action
- C. The biosimilar is a different concentration
- D. The HbA1c is too low

# Scenario 3: unstable or uncontrolled patient



65-year-old lady, been on Lantus for 10 years (40 units nightly), CBG range from 4–20mmol/L, HbA1c not well controlled at 78mmol/mol:

## Discussion

- ▶ Financial discussion, saving incentive
- ▶ Instil confidence

## Dosing

- ▶ Due to range of glucose levels 20% reduction in dose advised

## Monitoring

- ▶ CBG for 4 days before switching to biosimilar for a baseline, check CBG same frequency after switch

# QUESTION



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# Question

What could the cause of variation in daily glucose levels?

- A. Lipohypertrophy
- B. Carbohydrate variation on a day-by-day basis
- C. Lifestyle variation
- D. Dose changes in response to pre-bed glucose level

# Scenario 4: patient on Premix



88-year-old house-bound man, requires District Nurse service for insulin injections, been on Premix twice daily, CBG range from 4–17mmol/L, HbA1c 51 mmol/mol, eGFR 36:

## Discussion

- ▶ Reducing number of injections to once daily

## Dosing

- ▶ Take total daily dose and give reduce by 30%

## Monitoring

- ▶ CBG same frequency as before although if only taken by community nurses then this would drop to daily, titrate up/down as per fasting CBG readings

# QUESTION



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# Question

What is the target HbA1c for this gentleman?

- A. 53mmol/mol
- B. 58mmol/mol
- C. 68mmol/mol
- D. 78mmol/mol
- E. No target – aim for symptom-free control

# Summary

- Insulin prescribing can be complex
- It is changing rapidly in terms of type, concentration and combination
- Prescribing by brand name is imperative
- Annual check ups provide an opportunity to review injection technique, insulin safety and regimen
- Biosimilars and cost saving is necessary for sustainability and access to innovative therapy such as CGMs
- Identify the right patients and give the right counselling and advice

# Any questions?