Regulatory Approval of Oncolytic Biosimilars: A Comparative Analysis of Alymsys and Zirabev Jiawei Xue, Frederick Frankhauser, JD, MBA, RPh MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE of PHARMACY and HEALTH SCIENCES Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Science



Abstract

This study is targeted thorough examination of the regulatory procedures related to two oncolytic biosimilars, Alymsys and Zirabev. The focus lies on the regulatory paths they each followed, exploring the methodologies used, obstacles encountered in regulation, and the efficacy of these methods. Through an analysis of vital benchmarks, companies' interactions with the FDA, the selection of endpoints, and considerations regarding labeling, the intricacies and factors to consider in acquiring regulatory clearance for oncolytic biosimilars are explored. This exploration will add to the knowledge of regulatory mechanisms and shed light on constantly changing realm of biosimilar development. The benefits of this examination are particularly pertinent for pharmacy school students with an interest in the field of regulatory approval or oncolytic therapeutics. It can serve as a valuable educational resource, providing insights into real-world regulatory complexities and enhancing understanding of oncolytic drug development and approval processes, thereby bridging the gap between academic learning and practical application.

Background

The pharmaceutical landscape is experiencing a pivotal transformation with the arrival of biosimilars, which are products that are highly similar to and have no clinically meaningful differences from existing FDA-approved reference products. Biosimilars hold the potential to improve access to essential therapies, offering safe and cost-effective alternative. However, the development and regulatory approval process for biosimilars, such as Alymsys and Zirabev is complex. Various factors, ranging from clinical trials to regulatory communication, labeling, and post-marketing surveillance, play a significant role in determining success.

Introduction

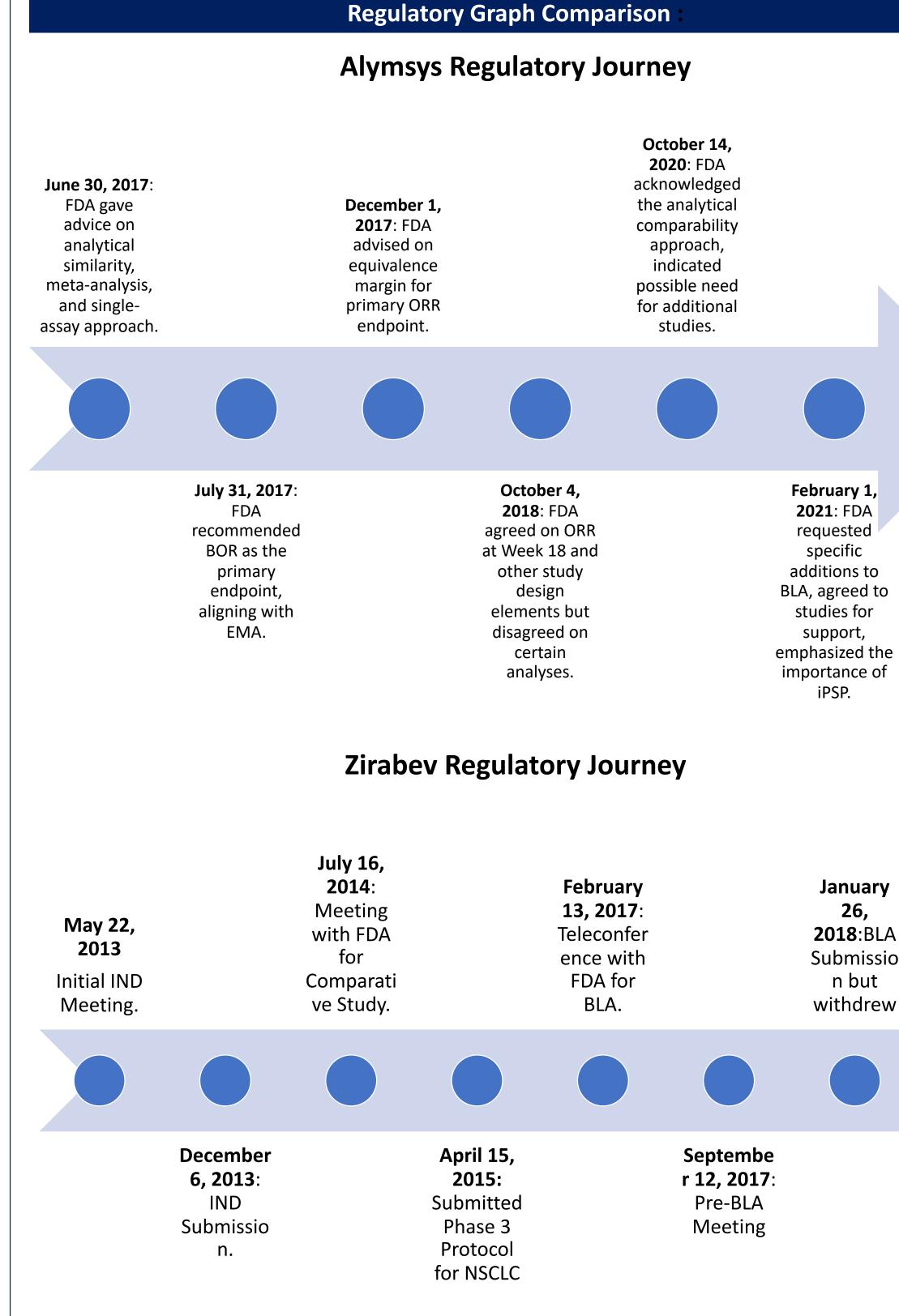
The introduction of biosimilars represents an exciting frontier in pharmaceutical innovation, holding the promise of enhanced healthcare affordability and patient accessibility. Despite the significant potential benefits, the development and approval of biosimilars such as Alymsys and Zirabev present intricate challenges.

In this paper, we aim to provide a comprehensive comparative analysis of the development and regulatory process of two specific biosimilars, Alymsys and Zirabev. These products have successfully navigated the multifaceted regulatory landscape, offering key insights into best practices and challenges. The objectives of this research are:

- To identify and critical components of successful biosimilar development, highlighting the importance of early and frequent communication with regulatory agencies, robust preclinical and clinical data, addressing labeling challenges, post-marketing surveillance, and global regulatory strategies.
- To explore the unique challenges posed by biosimilars and propose future directions to understand the regulatory landscape better, develop better practices, and devise strategies to overcome potential hurdles.
- To benefit the pharmacy school students with an interest in the field of regulatory approval or oncolytic therapeutics. This serve as a valuable educational resources, providing insights into real-regulatory complexities and enhancing understanding of oncolytic drug approval process.
- To contribute to the body of knowledge essential for fostering biosimilar development and approval, ultimately bring safe, effective, and affordable treatments to patients around the world.

Methods

In our study, we chose two oncolytic biosimilars with detailed and comprehensive regulatory history and performed an exhaustive review of the approval requirements and timelines. Challenges and opportunities in the approval process were identified, especially the regulatory aspect. By leveraging databases from both the FDA and EMA, we synthesized a comprehensive catalogue of biosimilars approved by both bodies, focusing exclusively on those with oncolytic functions. Through a meticulous examination of the multidisciplinary review and summary reports from the FDA and public assessment reports from the EMA, we constructed a visual representation of the regulatory timelines for each biosimilar under review. Selecting one or two therapeutics with a comprehensive regulatory history, we critically appraised the evidence related to the efficacy of the implemented regulatory strategies and identified the inherent challenges and opportunities within the approval process. Based on our finding, we provided strategic recommendations and enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of future regulatory approval processes for oncolytic biosimilars



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Analysis & Recommendations •Analytical Similarity: Emphasize robust characterization for establishing similarity between biosimilar products and reference products. •Endpoint Selection: Align with FDA & EMA guidelines, using Best over all (BOR) instead of Overall Response Rate(ORR) at Week 18 and considering appropriate statistical methods for Progression-Free Survival(PFS). •Sample Size & Power: Increase to ensure adequate statistical power, evaluating effect size, variability, and significance level. •Meta-Analysis & Trials Selection: Select relevant trials and data sources, avoiding those not designed for margin determination.

•BLA Submission Requirements: Include justifications for extrapolation, flags in datasets, financial disclosure information, and SAS program submission. •Early Regulatory Communication: Initiate dialogue, request pre-submission meetings, and regularly communicate with agencies.

Takeaway & Recommendation based on Alymsys •Comprehensive Analytical Characterization: Utilize state-of-the-art techniques, validate methods, and ensure suitability for assessing critical quality attributes.

•Proper Sample Size Calculation: Document calculations in accordance with recognized statistical principles and guidelines.

•Relevant Data for Meta-Analysis: Consult with agencies early to confirm the acceptability of selected trials.

•Clear & Comprehensive Documentation: Address all requirements, maintain accuracy, and include clear justifications.

Takeaway & Recommendation based on Zirabev •Proactive FDA Alignment: Document interactions and actively address FDA feedback.

•Robust Study Design: Focus on scientifically rigor, regulatory alignment, and incorporate control groups and comparator arms.

•Detailed Statistical Analysis Plan: Align with regulatory guidance, use welldrafted methodologies, and ensure transparency and reproducibility. •Complete BLA Submission: Comply with FDA's requirements, address deficiencies promptly, and present data clearly.

•Labeling Considerations: Review FDA's guidance, accurately reflect safety and efficacy, and adhere to requirements specific to biosimilars.

Conclusion

The development and approval of biosimilars is a complex process that requires robust data, careful planning, and frequent and strategic communication with regulatory agencies. Despite the suggestions provided, the complexity of regulatory affairs and the unique challenges posed by biosimilars necessitate further studies. These studies should aim to better understand the regulatory landscape, identify best practices, and develop strategies to overcome potential hurdles. However, given the intricate nature of this field and the limited timeframe, achieving mastery in biosimilar development and approval is a long-term process. Despite these challenges, the pursuit of this knowledge is crucial for the advancement of biosimilar development and approval.

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