



15 August 2017, Hilton Bogotá, Colombia

Johanna Andrea García Cortes, MSc, Colombia

- Professional Specialist, Medicamentos y Productos Biológicos, Instituto Nacional de Vigilancia de Medicamentos y Alimentos (INVIMA), Colombia



Biosimilars regulations in Colombia

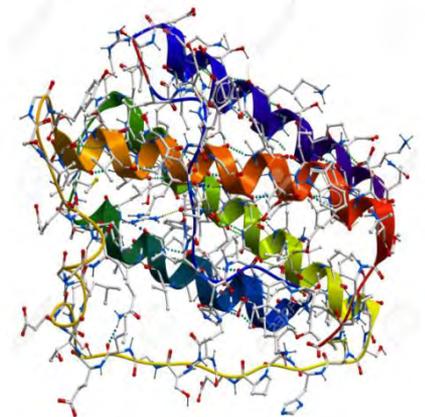
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15 August 2017



Biosimilar Regulation in Colombia

Johanna Andrea Garcia, MSc , Biological Products Coordinator



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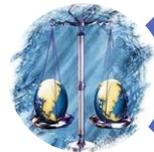
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Current Regulation (Before Implementation)



Changes in the Study Process due to Implementation



Full Case File Approach

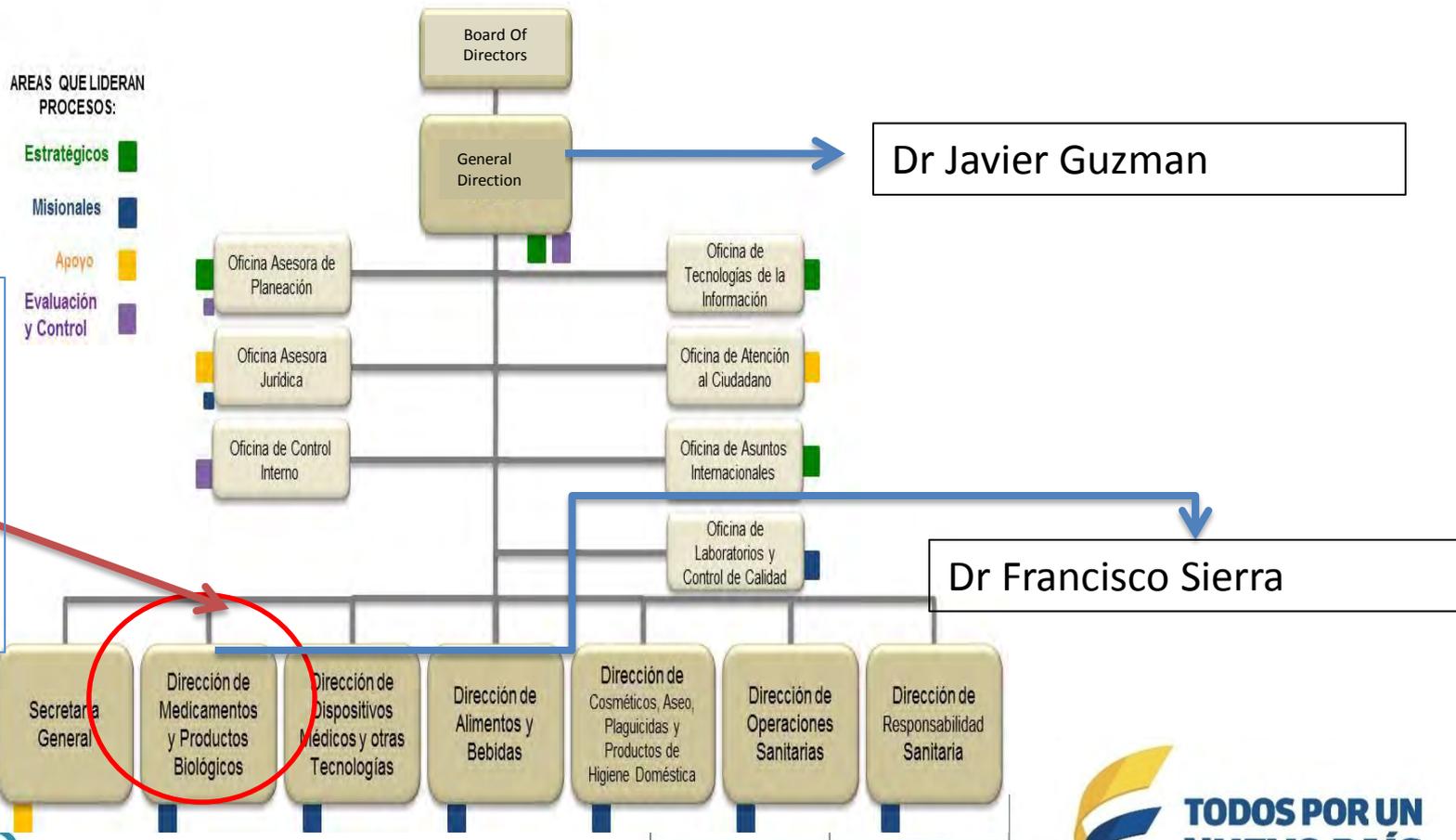


Comparability Approach



Abbreviated Comparability Approach

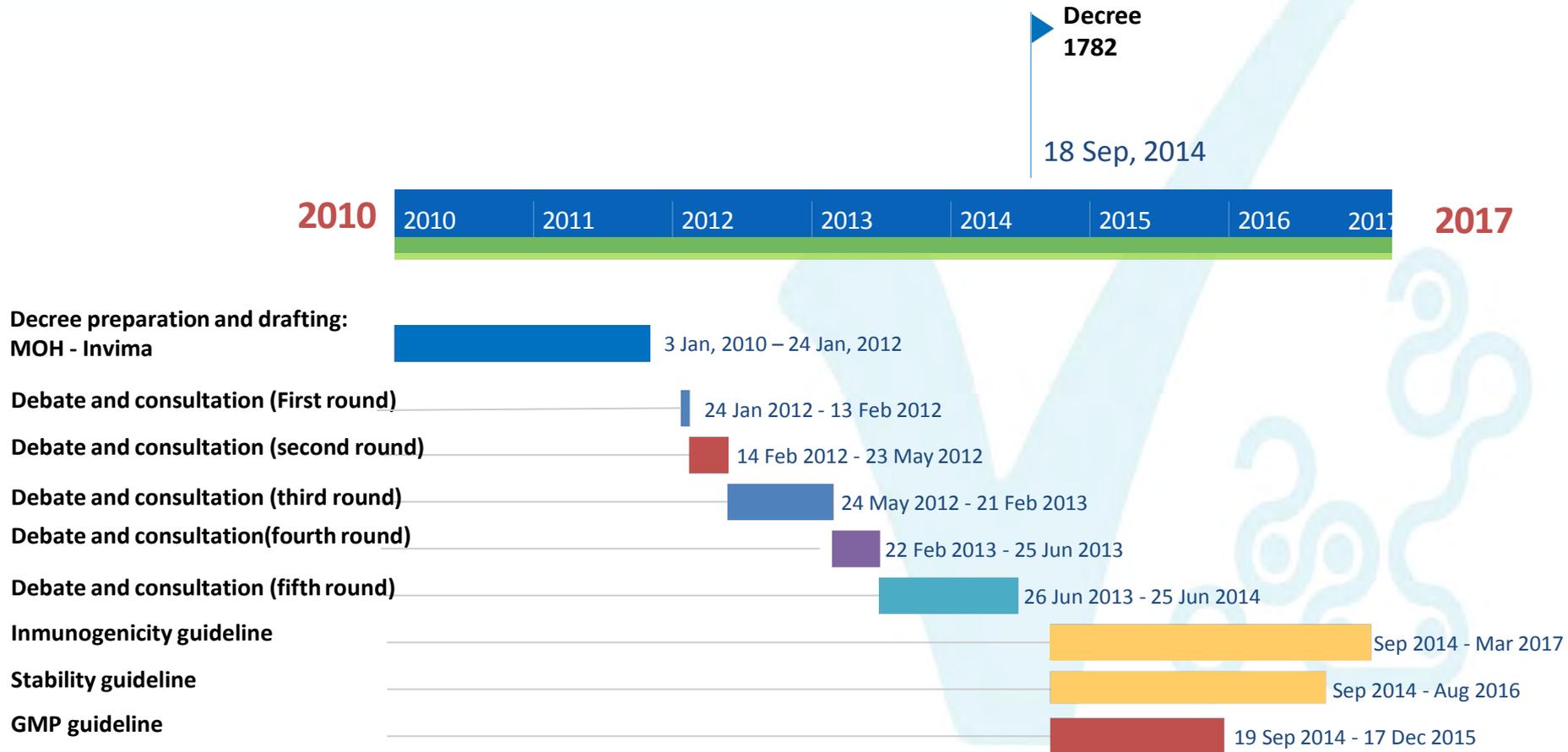
INSTITUTIONAL CHART



MARKETING AUTHORIZATION PROCESS TODAY



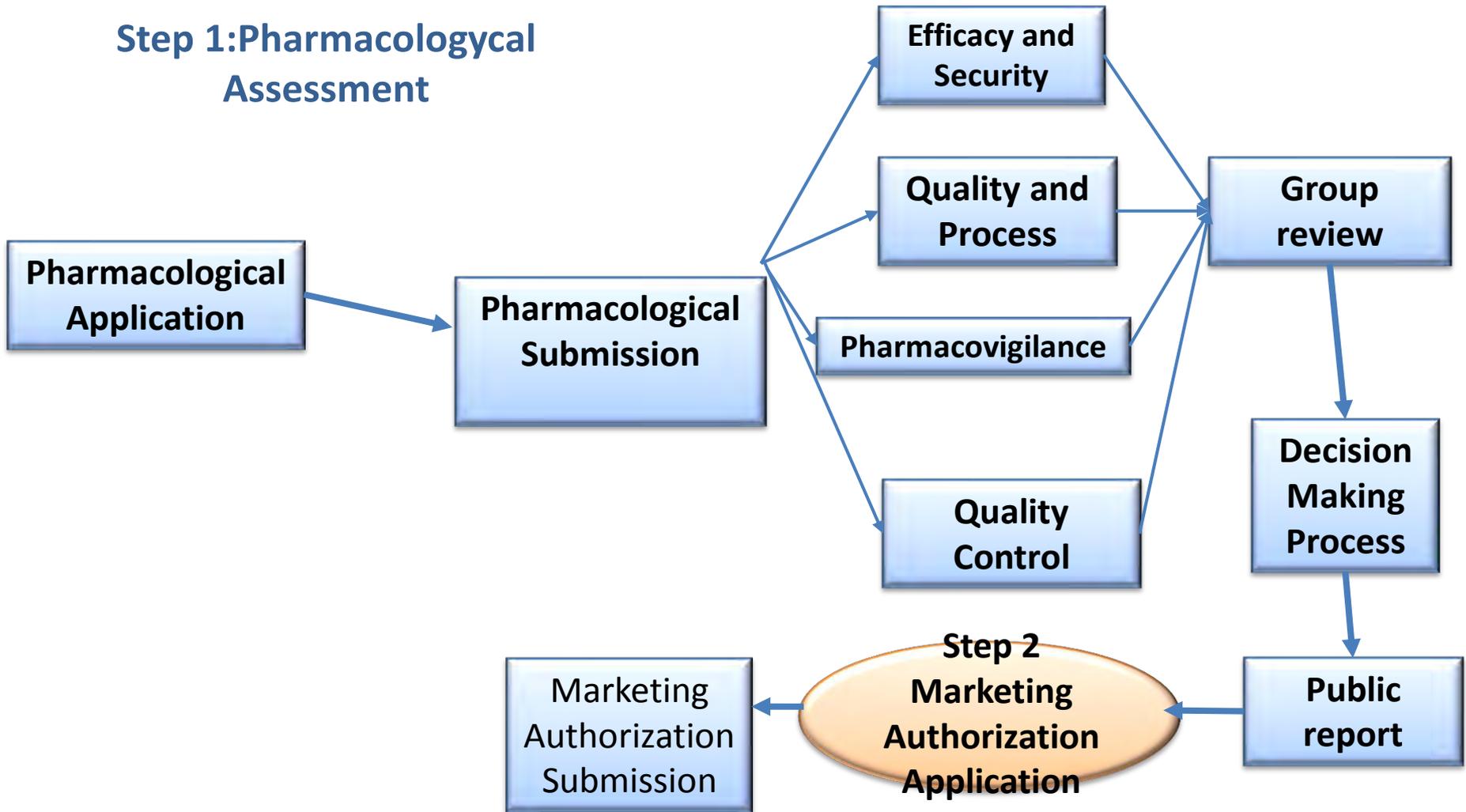
Regulatory timeframe





CHANGES IN THE STUDY PROCESS DUE TO IMPLEMENTATION

Step 1: Pharmacological Assessment





3 PATHWAYS FOR EVALUATION

FULL DOSSIER CASE

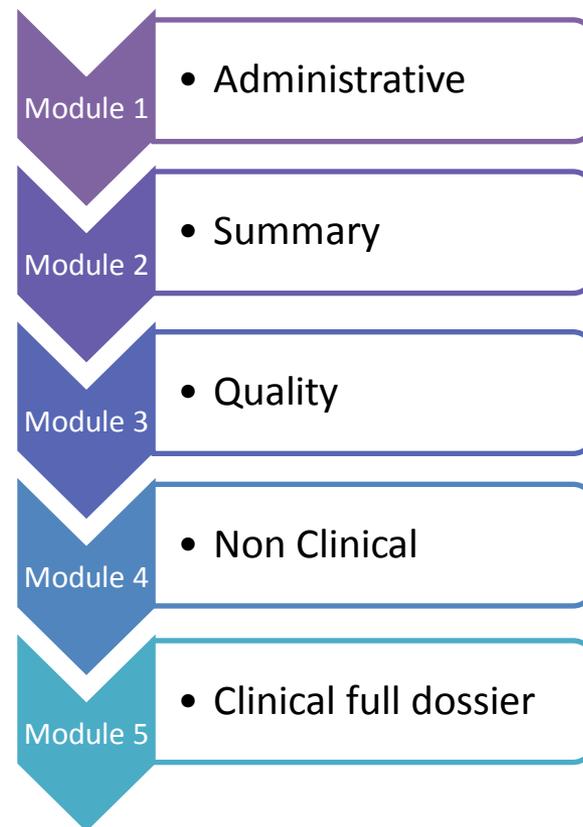
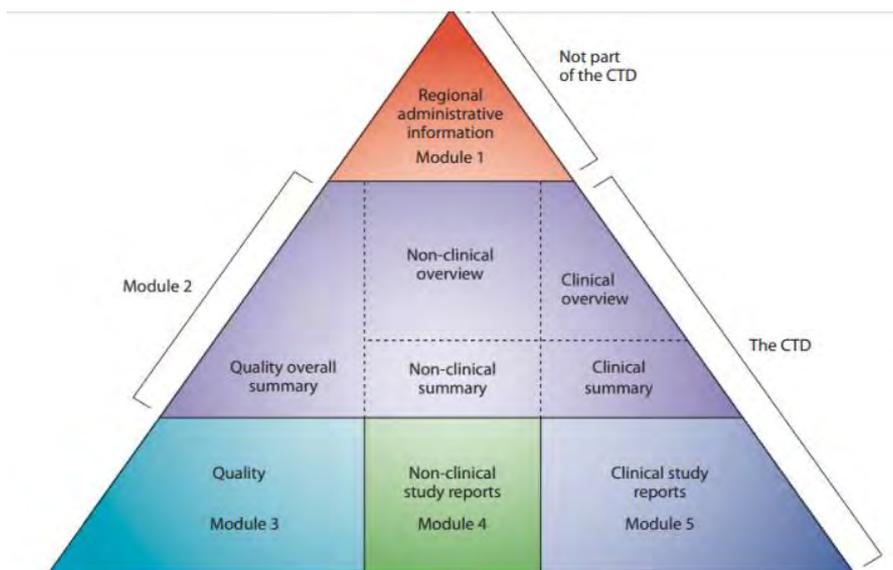
COMPARABILITY

ABBREVIATED COMPARABILITY

- Manufacturing Process and Production Place
- Expression System
- Biological Identity
- Potency and Purity
- Physicochemical Properties
- Biological Activity
- Immunogenicity



COMPLETE DOSSIER APPROACH



Designed in Biologicals for:

1. New Molecules, New Developments

ICH Topic M 4 Q Common Technical Document for the Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use

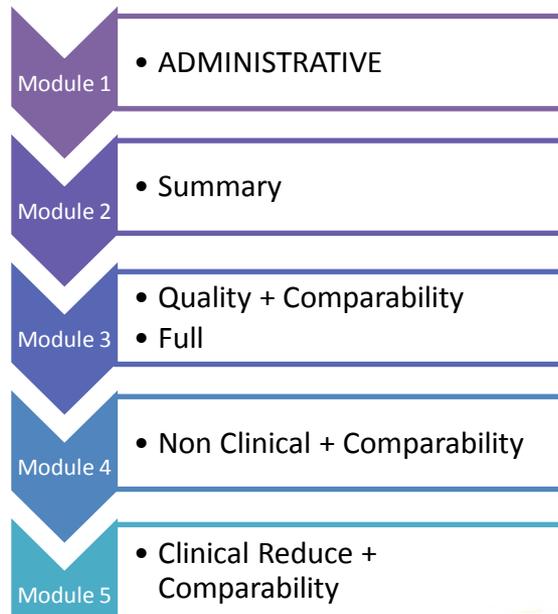
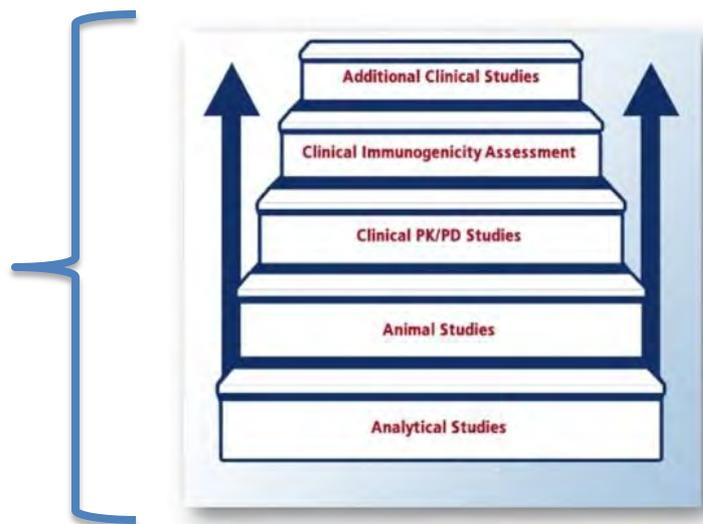


Comparability Approach

Designed in Biologicals for:

1. Patent-expired molecules

2. Molecules that are compared against a reference product



EMA AND FDA: Abbreviated comparability

In specific circumstances, a confirmatory clinical trial may not be necessary. This requires that similar efficacy and safety can clearly be deduced from the similarity of physicochemical characteristics, biological activity/potency, and PK and/or PD profiles of the biosimilar and the reference product. In addition, it requires that the impurity profile and the nature of excipients of the biosimilar itself do not give rise to concern.

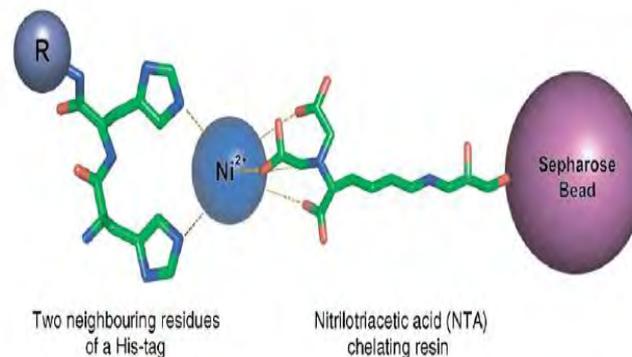
General Requirements

A 351(k) application must include information demonstrating biosimilarity based on data derived from:

- **Analytical studies** demonstrating that the biological product is "highly similar" to the reference product notwithstanding minor differences in clinically inactive components;
- **Animal studies** (including the assessment of toxicity); and
- A **clinical study or studies** (including the assessment of immunogenicity and pharmacokinetics (PK) or pharmacodynamics (PD)) that are sufficient to demonstrate safety, purity, and potency in 1 or more appropriate conditions of use for which the reference product is licensed.

FDA may determine, in its discretion, that an element described above is unnecessary in a 351(k) application.

EMA CHMP/437/04 Rev



Rachel E. Sherman, MD, MPH
Associate Director for Medical Policy
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research



ABBREVIATED COMPARABILITY APPROACH

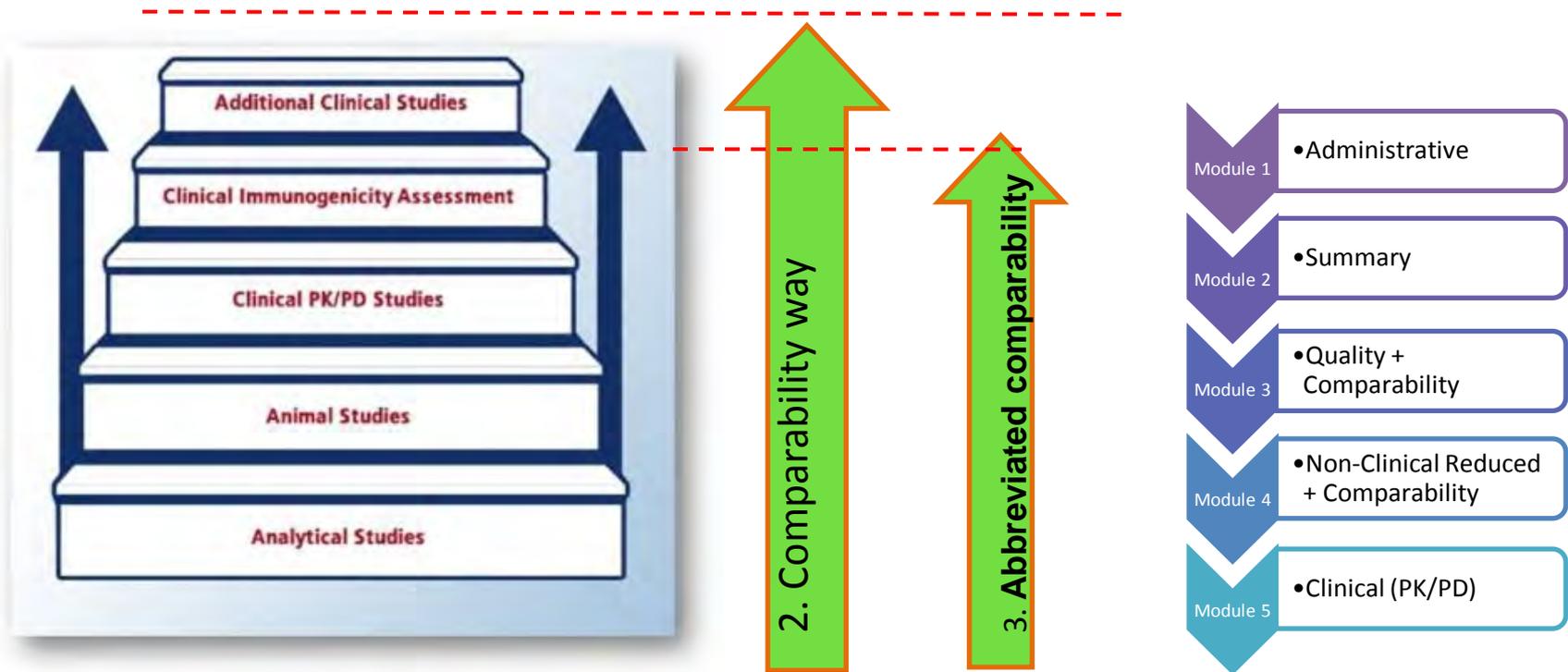
Which Products Can Choose the Abbreviate Comparability Approach

Products Containing Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients
Which are:

- Sufficiently Characterized
- Those Which have a Safety and Efficacy Well-defined Profile and are Well-documented
- Those Which have Strong Clinical Experience
- Those Which have Strong Pharmacovigilance

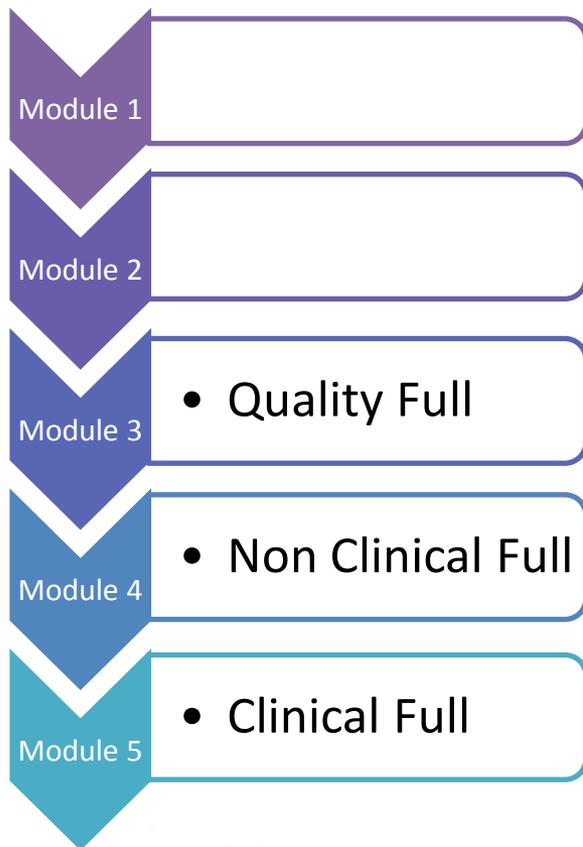


ABBREVIATED COMPARABILITY APPROACH

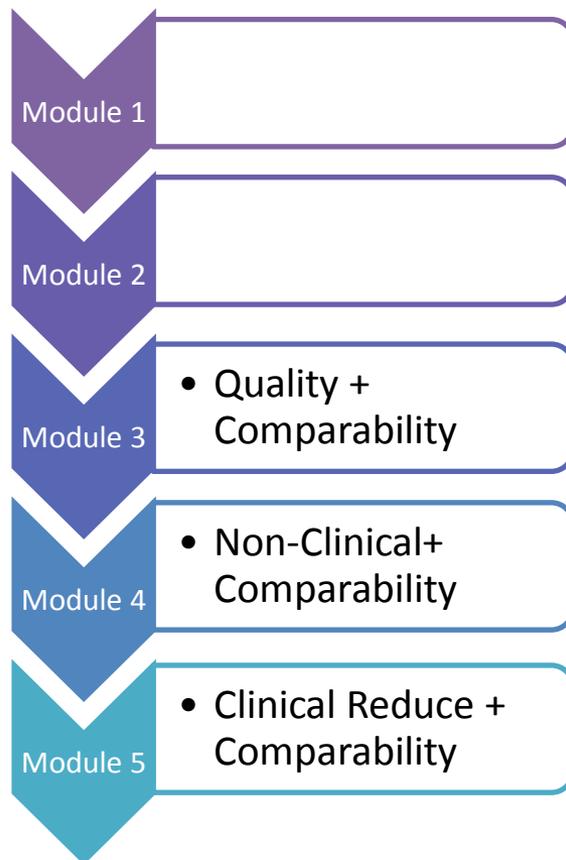


DIFFERENCES AMONG THE THREE APPROACHES

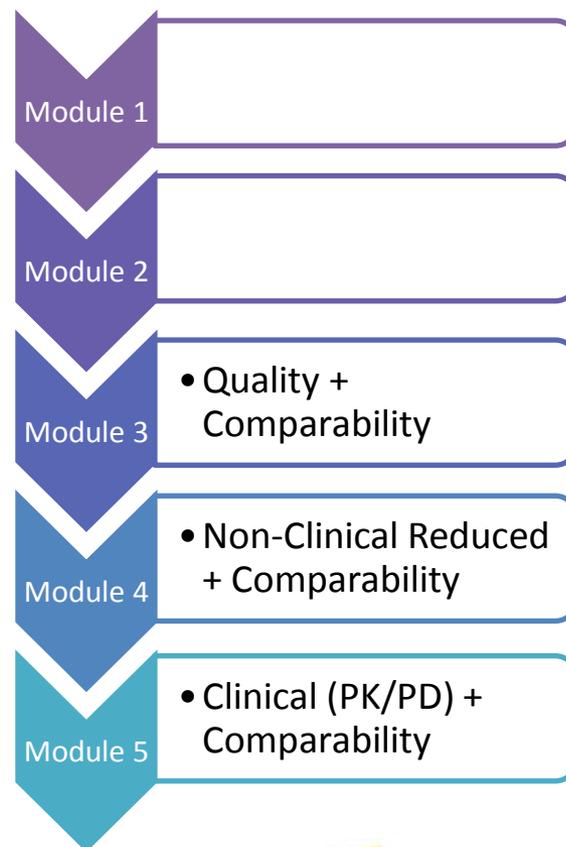
COMPLETED



COMPARABILITY



ABREV .COMPARABILITY





Thank You

www.invima.gov.co
Carrera 10 64-28 Bogotá - Colombia
Teléfono conmutador: 2948700

