

ENH

# Thousands of melanoma patients in Europe have no access to new life saving drugs

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (October 7, 2014) - Over 5000 patients with metastatic melanoma in Europe are denied access to new, life saving drugs every year, according to a survey presented at the ENH 2014 Congress in Copenhagen. Metastatic melanoma is an aggressive and deadly skin cancer; with innovative targeted therapy and immunotherapy, patients can survive for many years. Unfortunately new therapies are expensive and, according to a survey conducted by Dr. Hans-Joachim Kohlschütter, over 5000 patients with metastatic melanoma in Europe have no access to these drugs.

"Before 2011 there were no effective treatment options for metastatic melanoma patients, but that has changed tremendously in the last 5 years. We now have medicines which can prolong overall survival of these patients to more than 18 months and, in some patients, durable responses lasting up to 10 years have been reported. However, access to these medicines is limited and patients and physicians are facing increasing difficulties to obtain them. This is especially the case for Eastern and South-Eastern European countries, where a majority of patients are still treated with palliative chemotherapy that does not prolong overall survival," said Hans-Joachim Kohlschütter.

The survey showed that in Western Europe 76% of patients were treated with innovative medicines, while in Eastern Europe less than 10% of patients had access to the latest treatment recommended by current European guidelines (EMO, EORTC/ESMO) (2).

The study found that the BRAF/MEK1 combination (one of the first-line treatments besides immunotherapy for BRAF mutated metastatic melanoma) was reimbursed in 75% of Western European countries and fully reimbursed in 54%. In Eastern Europe, the treatment was reimbursed in 42% of countries and only reimbursed in 19%, with time consuming administrative work needed to obtain the medicines in all cases.

The survey estimated that around 19,200 metastatic melanoma patients are treated every year in Europe and nearly 7,400 (38.7%) in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. Of these patients, 5,138 (69%) do not have the access to first-line therapy according to European guidelines. Overall, it can be estimated that in Europe 5,238 (19.2%) (27%), i.e. almost one third of all metastatic melanoma patients, do not have access to innovative medicines.

In Europe, about 1 in every 100 people will develop melanoma at some point in their life, but important variations exist from one country to another. This number is increasing in almost all European countries. Melanoma is slightly more frequent in females than in males and more frequent in Switzerland, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries (Norway, Sweden and Denmark), where about 20 out of 100,000 people are diagnosed each year. From 1970-2010 there has been a 70% pronounced increase in Germany. While melanoma was excluded from the United States, Australia, Norway and Denmark, as well as countries in South-Eastern Europe.

Hans-Joachim Kohlschütter explained: "Our study raises ethical questions on the inequalities that affect survival based on the country of residence in Europe. It is not only that disparities in healthcare can lead to disparities in overall survival of patients, but these disparities are becoming even sharper for patients with chemotherapy resistant metastatic melanoma in whom durable responses lasting for years can be seen in up to 20% of patients if treated with innovative medicines. In European healthcare systems that decline universal access to healthcare, these inequalities must be overcome."

Dr. Alexander Mittl, Chair of the ENH Global Policy Committee, said: "This study confirms what ENH has highlighted in the past: access to the best treatment according to evidence based clinical guidelines such as ESMO, is not equal across Europe. ENH advocates for equal access to treatment and care, which is the fundamental right of any patient. Despite the encouraging rate of new medicine development, there are still major gaps in the availability and accessibility of new and effective cancer medicines across Europe."

"The present study focuses on melanoma but the ENH-led European Commission Study on the Availability and Accessibility of Anti-Oncological Medicines across Europe (3) found that the same was true for other types of cancer, especially rare cancers, in countries with lower economic levels. It is important to continue to provide health authorities with data, and to carry on calling attention to the difficulties patients with incurable diseases are facing, in the hope that equal access will soon be a reality, at least in Europe," said Mittl.

"This study may illustrate which in essence of a large frustration for metastatic melanoma patients, their families and physicians, needs to be addressed urgently by all stakeholders. We need harmonization of reimbursement procedures throughout Europe, adjusted programmes for equal access to innovative medicines in countries with delayed reimbursement and sustainable pricing for these life saving drugs," concluded Hans-Joachim Kohlschütter.

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