



# Is industry prepared to meet challenges of better epilepsy treatments?

26<sup>th</sup> May 2013

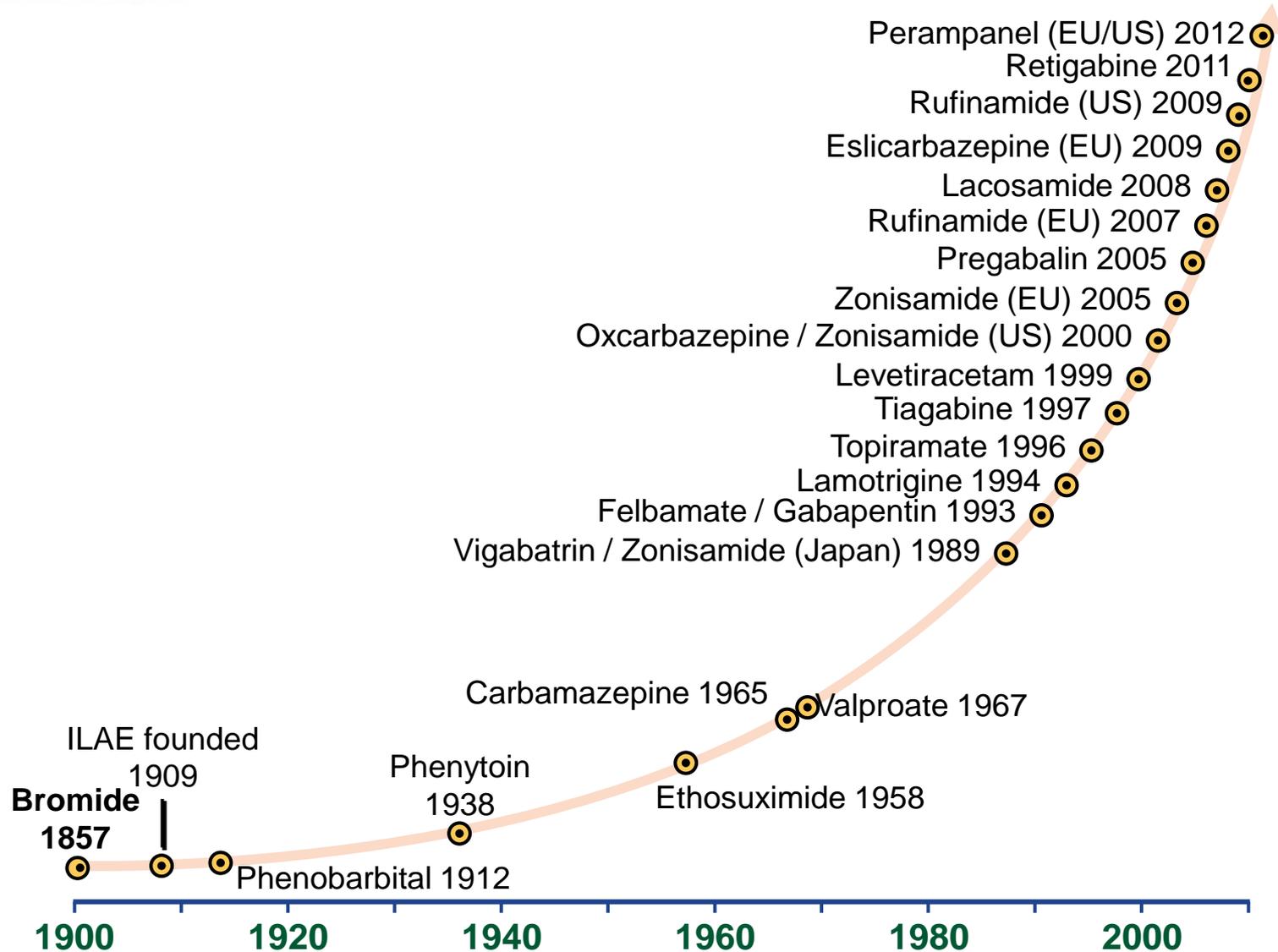
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# History of pharmacological epilepsy treatment



# Continued need for drug development to cater for unmet need?

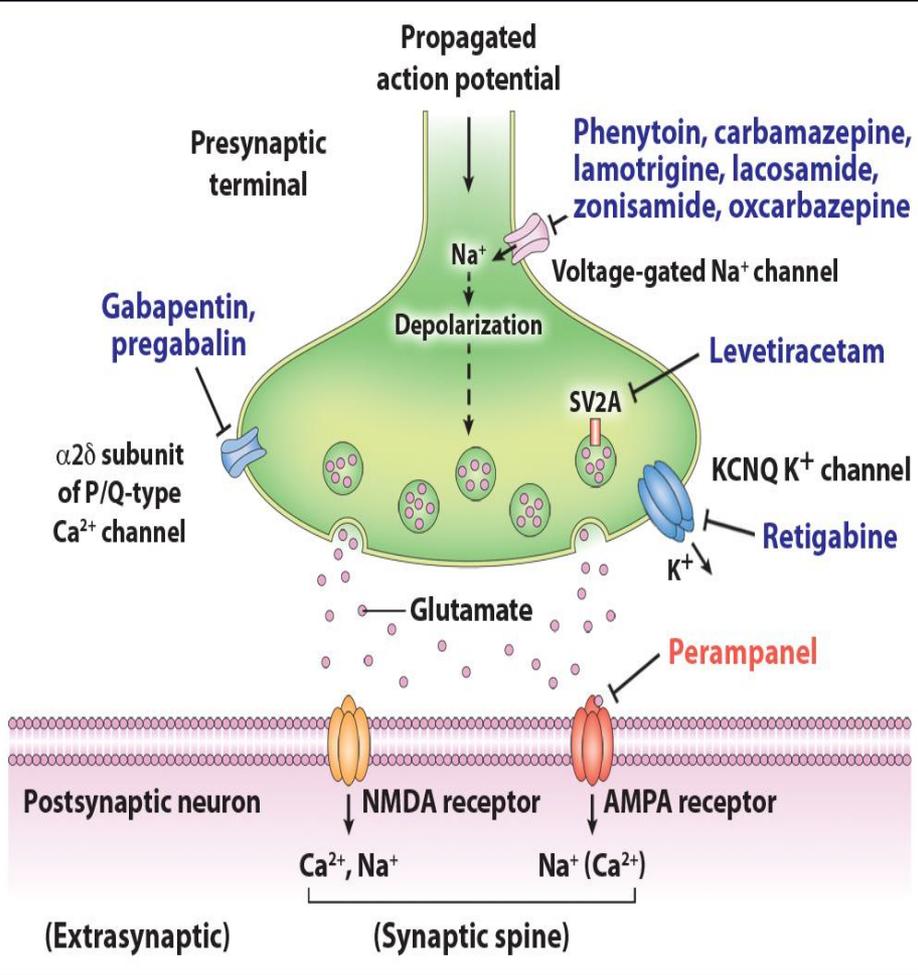


- Huge unmet need
  - (similar for most Neurological diseases)
- Up to **40%** of patients remain uncontrolled despite treatment
- Changing drug therapy in previously uncontrolled patients can result in seizure reduction or seizure freedom
- In uncontrolled patients, **37%** of all drug introductions resulted in a worthwhile improvement, including **16%** that resulted in seizure freedom<sup>1</sup>

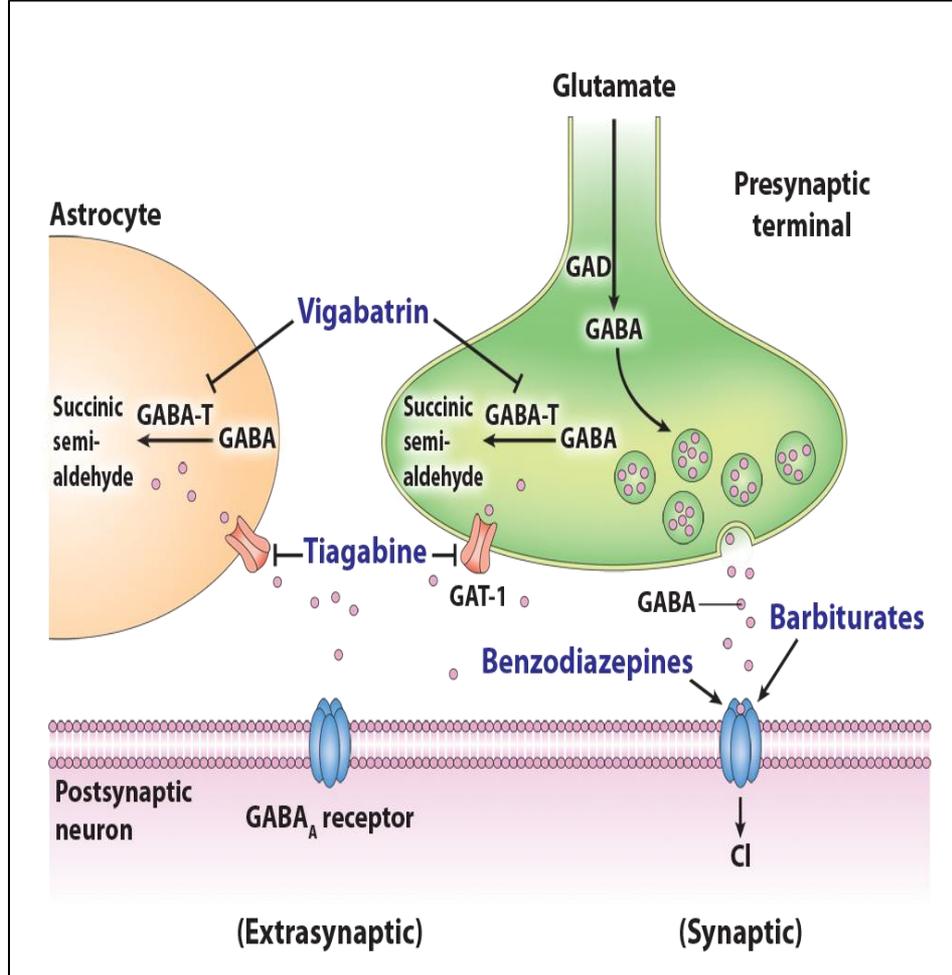
1. Ann Neurol. Luciano AL, Shorvon SD. Results of treatment changes in patients with apparently drug-resistant chronic epilepsy. 2007 Oct;62(4):375-81

# AED targets – primary MOA

## Excitatory synapse



## Inhibitory synapse



- **Alzheimer's Disease**

- Donepezil
- Amyloid lowering therapies in clinical development

- **Epilepsy**

- Eslicarbazepine, Rufinamide, Zonisamide (2<sup>nd</sup> Gen AEDs)
- Perampanel (3<sup>rd</sup> Gen AED)

- **Insomnia**

- Eszopiclone (Japan)

- **Pain/Neuropathy**

# Perampanel – Novel mechanism



## Mechanism of action

- A highly selective non-competitive AMPA receptor antagonist
- First-in-class
  - ✓ Has benefit as addition to existing mechanisms of anti-epilepsy drugs

Rogawski (2013) Acta Neurol Scand Suppl, 197:9-18

Rogawski & Handa (2013) Acta Neurol Scand Suppl, 197:19-24

## Efficacy

- 40% median reduction in partial onset seizure frequency vs. 13% with placebo
- 40% responder rate vs. 17% with placebo
- Onset of action in week 2
- Demonstrated efficacy on secondarily generalized seizures

Steinhoff et al. (2013) Epilepsia epub May 10 doi: 10.1111/epi.12212

## Safety & PK

- Well tolerated
- No need for blood monitoring
- Long half-life

Serratos et al. (2013) Acta Neurol Scand Suppl, 197: 30-35

Steinhoff et al. (2013) Epilepsia epub May 10 doi: 10.1111/epi.12212

## Drug delivery

- Once-daily oral tablets (2 -12 mg)
- Weekly or bi-weekly titration from 2mg to effective dose
- Simple dosing instructions

Satlin et al. (2013) Acta Neurol Scand Suppl, 197: 3-8

***Perampanel: Treatment of partial onset seizures in patients aged 12 years and older***

# Perampanel Story



1998



Drug  
Discovery

Clinical  
development



Regulatory  
process

EML

2012  
Launch



Pre-  
clinical  
develop-  
ment

Data  
analysis

Production

Market  
Access

Media  
relation

Medical  
Training

Marketing



UCL



EKC

- **Aberrant neuronal firing being described in other neurological disorders**
  - Dementia
  - ADHD
  - Neuropathic pain
  - Migraine
  - Head injury
- **Use of AEDs in other neurological conditions not well defined**
- **Selective agents with defined MoAs and better side effect profiles may have utility in broader CNS indications**

- **Industry scaling back commitment to Neuroscience research**
  - Changes in business models: virtualisation, partnerships, patent box
  - Change in therapeutic focus areas: oncology, metabolic
- **Development costs/R&D Efficiency**
  - **Utility/Predictivity of Animal Models**
    - Epilepsy, AD etc
  - **Probability of Success (Ph1-Launch) – 5-8%**
  - **Only 20% of patients anticipated to be on 3<sup>rd</sup> generation or later AEDs by 2021**
    - Challenges of performing monotherapy trials
  - **Challenging development for novel mechanisms in neurology**
  - **Peak sales of innovative products trending downwards**

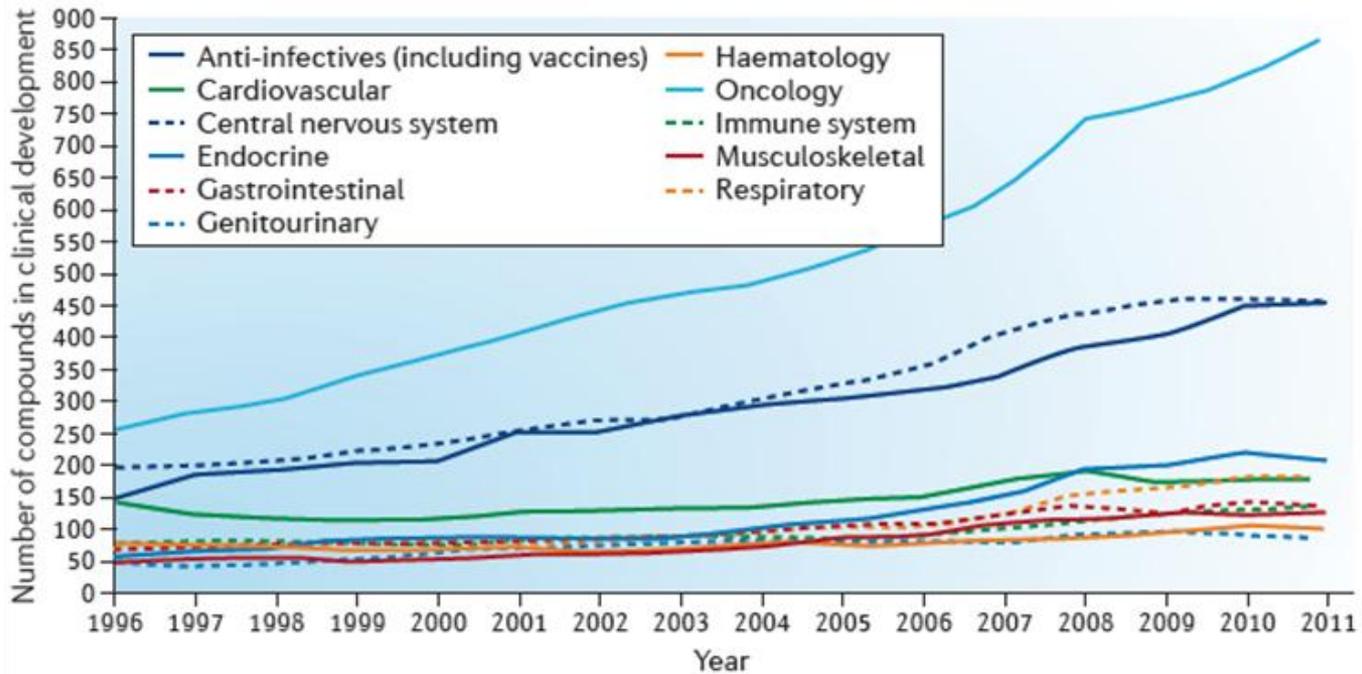


Figure 1 | **Compounds in clinical development by therapeutic area.** The figure includes all innovative compounds between Phase I and Phase III development with historical progression data available. The smallest therapeutic areas (dermatology, sensory, diagnostics and imaging, and other) were excluded for clarity. Source: Pharmaprojects Pipeline, 2011, Citeline, an Informa business; see Supplementary information S1 (box) for details of data sources and analysis.

Scannell et al., *Nature Rev Drug Disc* (2012) 11: 191-200; Berggren et al., *Nature Rev Drug Disc* (2012) 11: 435-436

# Challenges for Neuroscience research



- **Patent terms**
  - 20 year patent term
    - to Approval can be ~10 years
  - .....but clinical trials (PhI-III) for neurological diseases can take >5 years plus approval times
- **Regulatory/Reimbursement requirements**
  - Benefit over existing treatments, severe populations, ethics of monotherapy?
  - lower risk appetite for neurological products?
  - Value for Payers and patients over existing treatments
  - Genericised markets containing highly effective agents
    - challenges for novel mechanisms to gain traction
- **Regional differences in approval methods**
  - CNS drugs: DEA scheduling in the US
  - adds time post-FDA approval to launch

# Overcoming the challenges



- **Continued efforts to understand underlying disease processes in epilepsy and other neurological diseases**
- **Patient selection/stratification based on biomarkers, disease profile**
  - Seizure phenotype, genetic markers,
- **Use of novel clinical trial designs**
  - adaptive, ‘withdrawal to monotherapy’

- **Open Innovation – Novel targets**
  - Maximizing capabilities in industry and academia
- **Partnerships**
  - **Academic-Industry Partnerships**
    - e.g. IMI (EU-EFPIA), Wellcome Trust/MRC, CRUK in oncology, Eisai-UCL
    - Pre-competitive consortia to move the science forward
  - **Industry Partnerships: Eisai-Bial, Scottish Epilepsy, Specialist CROs**
- **Risk sharing**
  - **Across disease phenotypes: epilepsy phenotypes to gain wider approval**
  - **Collaboration on risky targets, revenue sharing on launch**
- **Beyond Epilepsy**
  - **Novel MoAs/Improved Side effect profiles: broader utility in neurological diseases?**

