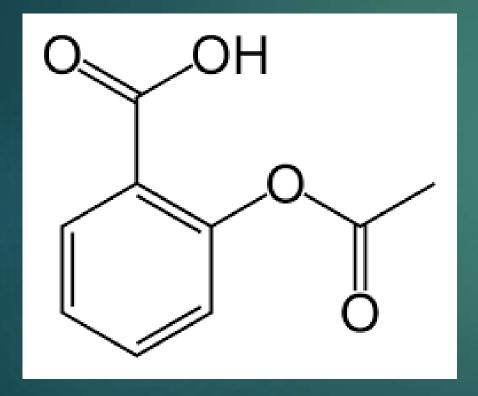
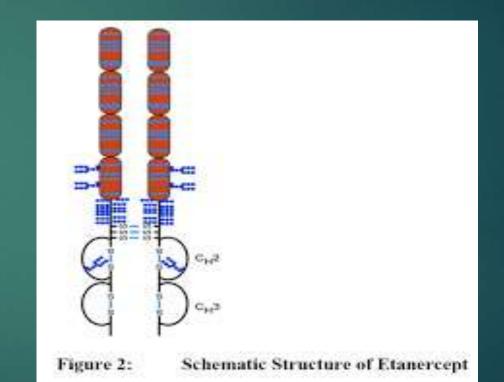
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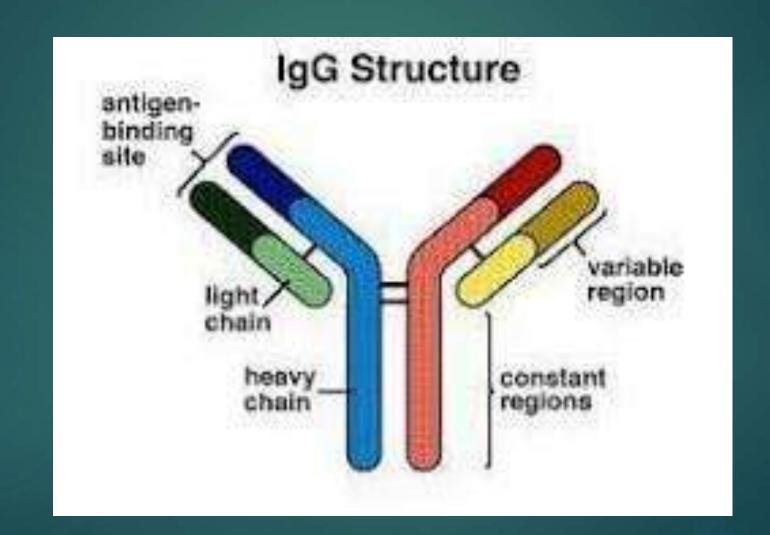
What is a Biological Drug?

- ▶ Biological drugs or biologics are a class of drugs that are produced using a living system, such as a microorganism, plant cell, or animal cell.
- Biologics are grown not chemically manufactured
- The current biologics and biosimilars include recombinant proteins, tissues, genes, allergens, cells, blood components, blood, hormones, and vaccines.

- ► Aspirin 21 atoms
- ► Enbrel 25,000 atoms

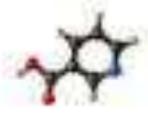




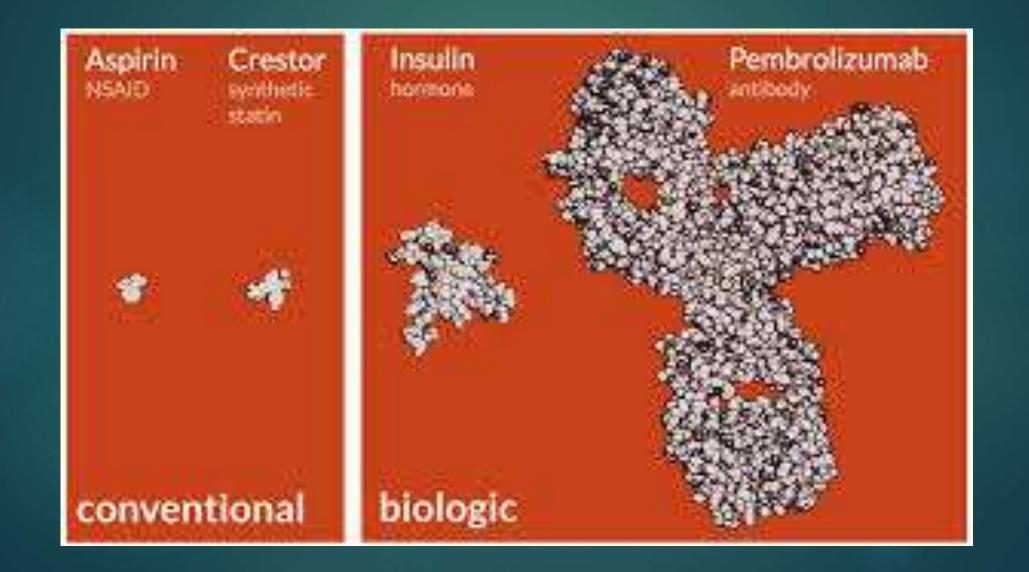


SMALL MOLECULE

LARGE BIOLOGICAL MOLECULE

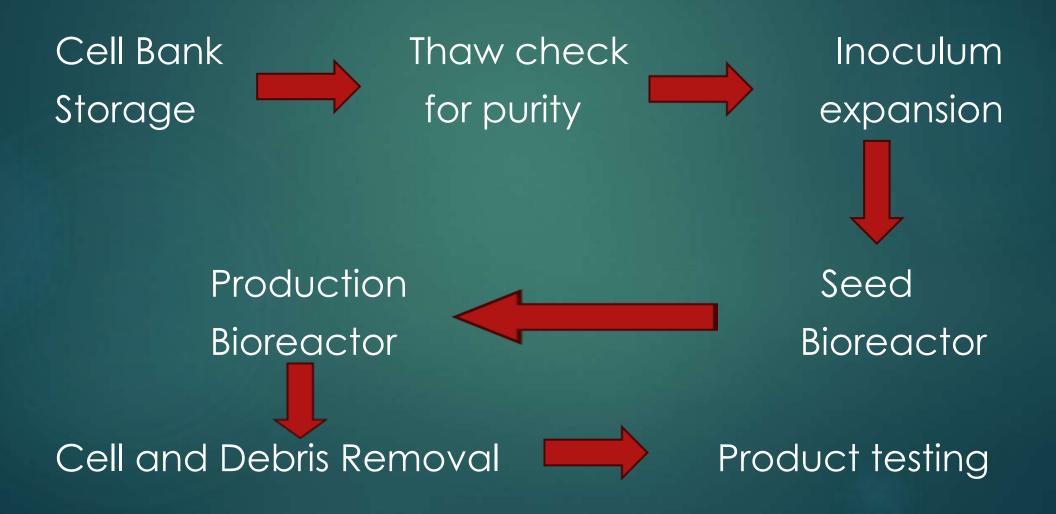




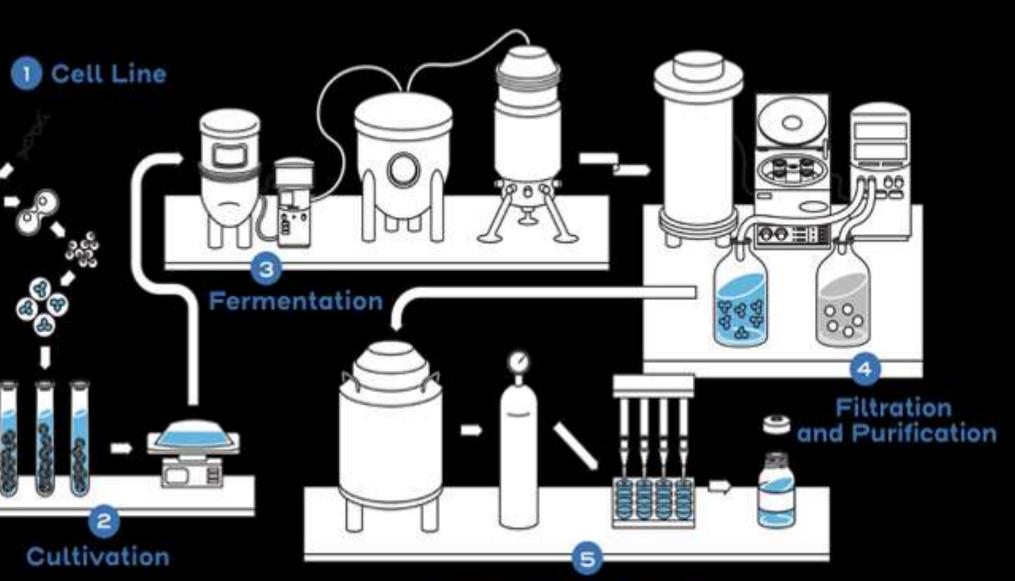




Basic Process for a Biologic



BIOLOGICAL DRUG PROCESS



SMALL MOLECULE DRUG PROCESS



Formulation & Packaging









- ► First Biologic
 - ► Human Insulin (Humulin)
 - ► FDA approved in 1982
 - ▶ Produced in E coli
 - Utilized recombinant DNA technology
- ► First Biosimilar
 - ▶ 2015
 - ▶ filgrastim-sndz (Zarxio, Sandoz, Inc.)
 - ▶ Biosimilar for Neupogen (filgrastim)

FDA Definition of Biosimilar

A biosimilar is a biologic that is highly similar to and has no clinically meaningful differences in terms of safety, purity, and potency (safety and effectiveness) from an existing FDA-approved biologic, called a reference product.

Regulated by the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER) in the FDA

BIOSIMILAR

- ▶ Made from the same type of living source
- Are given in the same manner
- ► Have the same strength
- Have the same dosage
- ▶ Have the same benefits
- ▶ Have the same potential side effects
- ▶ Biosimilars are not the same molecule

Similarities: Biologics and Biosimilars

- Because biologics and biosimilars are organic proteins they are rapidly destroyed when ingested
- ▶ Route of administration is typically I.M. or I.V.

Comparison to Generic Drug

Non-Biosimilar Generic Medication

- Made chemically
- Must have the same active ingredient as the brand name
- Has the same chemical structure as the brand name
- Functions the same as brand name (Bioequivalent)
- Manufacturer must prove its drug is the same

Biosimilar Medication

- Grown in a living organism
- Varies from name brand in structure
- Functions the same as brand name (Bioequivalent)
- Data submitted to the FDA shows no clinically significant difference in safety and effectiveness

Can a Biosimilar be used interchangeably with a brand name????

- Generic medications can be used interchangeably
- Biosimilar medications are not interchangeable
 - ▶ Individual patient response may vary as to
 - ▶ Efficacy
 - ► Side effects

- ▶ Biologic
- ▶ Biosimilar
 - ▶ Same mechanism of action
 - Same route of administration.
 - ▶ Same dosage
 - ▶ Same strength
- ▶ Interchangeable Biosimilar
 - ▶ Must produce the same clinical response
 - Switching back and forth causes no added patient risk
 - ▶ Can be substituted by a pharmacist (depending on state law)

- ▶ 340 FDA approved biologics
- 42 FDA approved biosimilars as of August 24, 2023 with Tyruko (natalizumab-sztn) biosimilar for Tysabri for relapsing MS
- Biologics are 2% of all prescriptions 40-50% of all U.S. Prescription costs
- ▶ 13 new biologics approved in first 9 months of 2023

- ▶ U.S. Pharmaceutical costs in 2022 633.5 billion dollars
 - ▶ 9.4% increase over 2021
 - ▶ Utilization
- 5.9%
- ▶New medications 1.8%
- ▶ Price increases 1.7%
- ▶ Biologic Medications
 - ▶ 2% of all prescriptions
 - ▶ Percent of total pharmaceutical costs
 - **▶**2017 37%
 - **▶**2019 43%
 - **▶**2020 50.1%

▶ Boston Consulting group

- Average cost to manufacture a 1 month supply of a small molecule medication \$5.00
- Average cost to manufacture a 1 month supply of a biologic \$60.00
- ► Largest sales for medication 2022
 - mRNA Covid Vaccines 55.9 billion dollars
 - ► Humira 21.2 billion dollars
 - ► Keytruda 20.9 billion dollars

- ► Humira \$6,273 \$7,650 September 2023 pricing for 1 month supply
 - ▶ (\$6922 wholesale)
 - ▶ 8 FDA approved Biosimilar drugs
 - Amjevita \$6755.00 (good Rx) \$11,642 \$12478 (singlecare)
 - Cyltezo 6536.66 (good Rx) for 1 month supply

Current Usages

- ▶ Cancer
- ► Autoimmune diseases
- ► Chronic Migraine
- Wet Macular Degeneration
- ► Hepatitis B
- ► Immunizations
 - ► Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) prophylaxis
 - ▶ Human Papillomavirus (HPV) prevention
 - ► Covid-19

- ► Home self injection
- ▶ In office injection
- ▶ I.V. infusion therapy
 - ▶In home
 - ▶Outpatient

Injection Site Reactions

- ▶ Erythema
- ▶ Swelling
- ▶ Pain/tenderness
- Lump at injection site
- **▶** Pruritis

Anaphylaxis

- ► Hypotension
- Airway swelling
- ▶ Peri oral swelling
- ► Rash/hives

- ▶ Pruritis
- ► Abdominal/Pelvic pain
- ► Loss of bladder control
- ► Headache/confusion

Anaphylactoid Reaction Nonimmunologic Anaphylaxis

- ▶ Fascial edema
- Shortness of Breath
- ► Rash/erythema
- ► Hypotension
- ► Laryngeal edema

Infusion Reactions

- Pruritis
- ▶ Rash
- urticaria,
- erythema,
- throat irritation,
- oropharyngeal pain,
- Dyspnea
- Nausea
- ► Tachycardia

- pharyngeal or laryngeal edema
- ▶ Redness
- Hypotension
- pyrexia
- ▶ Fatigue
- ▶ Headache
- Dizziness

- ► Infusion reaction
- ▶ Immune reaction
- Anaphylaxes reaction
 - Occurs after sensitization
 - ► Allergic reaction
- Anaphylactoid reaction

- ▶ Barriers and concerns
- Immune response inactivating drug
- Infusion and injection reactions
- ▶ Cost
- ► Mode of administration

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