

**EUROPEAN PATIENT ORGANIZATION
FOR DYSIMMUNE AND INFLAMMATORY NEUROPATHIES**



IMPACT STATEMENT

EDQM Stakeholder Conference on Plasma Supply Continuity

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AGENDA



- **Introduction EPODIN**
- **Treatment access and DIN patient needs**
- **EU plasma collection and DIN patient needs**
- **What to do from EPODIN perspective**
- **Outlook**

OUR OBJECTIVES



EQUITABLE ACCESS
SOLIDARITY



HEALTHCARE ADVOCACY



PATIENT ENGAGEMENT
IMPROVING HRQOL



- EPODIN to ensure equal access to expertise throughout Europe to reduce diagnostic delays and allow access to appropriate treatments for all European DIN patients in solidarity leaving no one behind.
- EPODIN to strengthen the patient's voice in European healthcare advocacy, and to reduce disease burden and inequalities regarding European patient living with dysimmune inflammatory neuropathies (DIN).
- EPODIN to facilitate and improve DIN patient's health related quality of life (HRQoL) by being involved in the process of improving European healthcare systems.

DYSIMMUNE AND INFLAMMATORY NEUROPATHIES (DIN)



Rare auto-immune neurological disorders

- Guillain-Barré syndrome
- Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy
- Multifocal motor neuropathy
- Lewis-Sumner syndrome
- Miller Fisher syndrome
- ...

Debilitating diseases Acute - Chronic

- Weakness of 4 members
- Progressive / Rapid paralysis - Respiratory muscles
- Death (5% GBS)
- Loss of reflexes, loss of balance
- Loss of ability to walk, pain, tremor, fatigue...

Access to plasma-derived immunoglobulins (IG) is key and only option for most DIN patients
Decrease symptoms / Increase HRQoL



Treatment access and DIN patients needs

Where do we stand ?

Immunoglobulins are Critical Medicines and figure as such in EU Critical Medicines' list

Patient usage and needs

- Between 2020-2023 immunoglobulins (IG) usage by DIN patients has grown in Europe around 4% (MRB)
- Important trigger was stronger usage of DIN patients, due also by increased diagnostic rates
- IG demand for DIN patients expected to grow at around 4,5 % per year from 2024-2030 (MRB)

European patient access to ig treatment

- Progress in few European countries (diagnosis progresses, improved access)
- In many countries low or restricted DIN patient treatment access due to supply tensions, low prices, or national market (in)attractivity
- Still huge inequalities across Europe, between East and West, and even in same country strong regional disparities

Treatment access of DIN patients

How to improve ?



Access to IG as critical medicines will be influenced by NEW at the legislative level:

- provisions of EU Pharma pack and by proposal of EU Critical Medicines Act (of 11 March 2025), and
- on plasma starting material side, by implementation of EU SoHO Regulation & EDQM output

Need for balanced shortages prevention

- Avoid un-coordinated national excessive contingency schemes, able to put patients in neighbouring countries at supply risk (especially as to IG)
- But well-thought stockpiling schemes, coordinated by EU, to serve patients interests, with industry being able to execute

Need for more efficient public procurement / tender criteria

- Get away from “price-only”, which reduces the ig product choice for patients and clinicians
- And application of wider criteria set, e.g. Most Economically Advantageous Tender (MEAT) including qualitative, technical, and sustainable aspects of the tender submission as well as price criteria by public procurement/tender authorities

Need for more performant reimbursement systems

- Facilitating better access to classical & innovative treatments, by ensuring adequate market attractiveness

EU plasma collection and DIN patient needs

Where do we stand ?

- One CIDP patient needs 380 plasma donations for annual IG treatment
- Currently, around 9 million liters plasma are collected in the EU, with around 14 mio liters being needed for manufacturing IG medicines for European patients
- The current gap of around 5 mio liters EU plasma is covered by US imports
- 50% of the European plasma is collected in D/AT/CZ/HU, where public-private plasma collection models co-exist, or are operated in public-private-partnerships
- The remaining **23 EU countries** ensure 50% of the EU plasma needs
- Plasma collection « burden sharing » is thus very unequal

What to do from DIN patients perspectives ?

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No more words, we need ACTION !

There is NO TIME to lose !

- EU/European plasma collection volumes are unacceptably low vs needs
- **Current GEOPOLITICAL RISKS could VERY negatively impact plasma supply, and put patients access to IG treatment at risk**
- Need for a well-thought **APPROACH SHIFT** combining pragmatism with rigorous science, and result-driven political will to move things fast
- Thus, EU SoHO Regulation national level implementation + EDQM work output, **HAVE TO** consider efficient pathways resulting in tangible plasma collection increases.

What to do from DIN patients perspectives ?

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No more words, we need ACTION !



- **Donor safety ethics EQUALS Patient access to treatment ethics**
- Ensuring science-based plasma donor safety is key, BUT sometime patient access to appropriate IG treatments cannot be put at risk and **MUST** be ensured as well
- **Running plasma collection models have to be driven not only by donor protection but also by efficiency and be held accountable to generate tangible results**
 - Public sector (plasma) collection models have their historical « raison d'être » and an important role, but they must be more performant than by now
 - Where plasma collection is insufficient, and since **time is of essence**, best-practices from countries with successful & well-regulated models of co-existing public-private collection or public private partnerships should be considered



THANK YOU !

