

Original, generic medicines and copy

" what difference between the unique human we
are and the human we could be :
our true twin, our false twin, our brother, our
sister, our cousin ?

The same for generics ?

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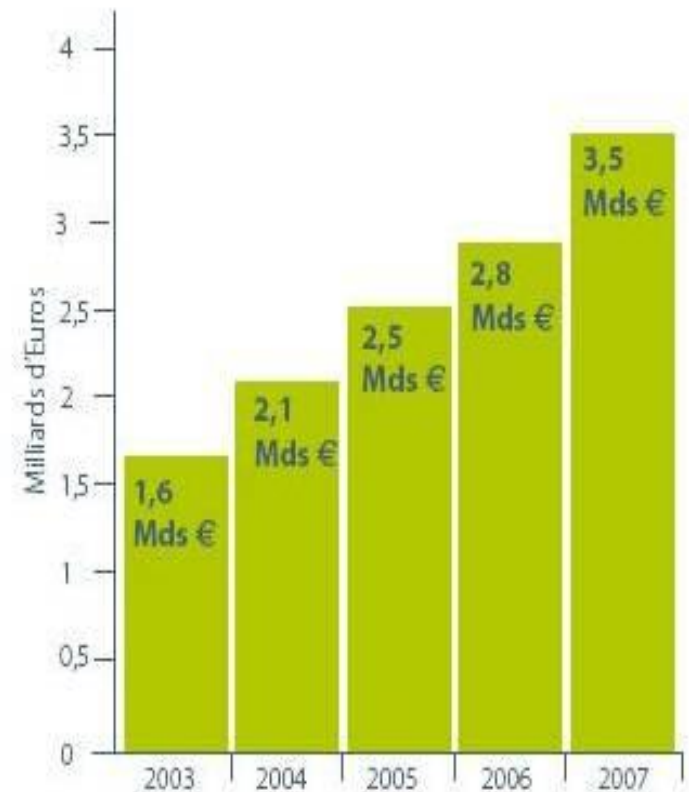
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The market of the generic medicines in EU represented 7 billion € on a total of 70 billion € of the pharmaceutical market in 2004


Évolution des ventes de génériques (milliards d'euros)

- Countries with a market exceeding 40 %: Denmark, Germany, Holland, Poland, UK
- market < 20 %: Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal and Spain
- 40 % for the USA



Source: Mutualité Française, observatoire du médicament 2008

Sales of generic medicines in France



Drugs in R & D. 9(2):65-72, March 1, 2008. *Genazzani, Armando A; Pattarino, Franco*

- “Generic products reduce healthcare expenditure and create market competition,
- and it is broadly assumed that these drugs are identical to the original branded reference drug product”

History of the generic medicine

- The notion of generic medicine appeared in the 50s
- Only 30 years later, appeared the first definition in France
- It is the committee of the competition (notice of 1981) that expresses:

" *We say by generic medicine any copy of an original medicine among which the production and the marketing are made possible, in particular by the fall of certificates in the public domain once sold the legal period of protection* "

Definition

A generic medicine is the copy of an original medicine =(princeps) the patent of which fell


- A laboratory which discovers a molecule made a patent and keeps it for approximately 20 years.
- After 20 years , the other laboratories can copy the original medicine called :
 - a generic medicine.






Why a generic medicine cheaper than an original ?

- The cost price of a generic medicine is much lower than the original medicine, only because of the expenses of the "envelope" of the molecule (the science studying this phenomenon is called the galenic) and of the "marketing" that are necessary for its development.




Why a generic medicine cheaper than an original?

- 
- The expenses of research and development were financed by the firm marketing the original medicine



The generic medicines:

- 
- which have no expenses of R&D
 - allow to be approximately **30 % cheaper** than the original medicine



Differences and common points between an original and generic medicine

- **Not 100 % identical to the original medicine**
- **From a chemical point of view the 2 molecules are perfectly alike**
- **Concerning the effects of the generic medicine some differences can arise :**
 - **the effect can appear more quickly**
 - **it can be more or less important**
 - **the science studying these phenomena is called the pharmacokinetics**



Criteria of safety and efficiency (according to Heller , 2006)


- The pharmaceutical company which produces the original medicine has to state **toxicological, pharmacological and clinical studies**.
- For the copy, the company has to produce a scientific literature giving evidence of the safety and the efficiency of the product.
- The generic medicines) must be demonstrated as " **essentially similar to the original medicine** "
 - (Directive 2004 / 27 / CE published on March 31st, 2004).



Public health code Art. R 5143-9 (decree of March 13th, 1997)

■ ***Bioavailability is***

- the **speed** and the **intensity** of the **absorption** in the body
 - from a pharmaceutical shape
 - from an active principle
 - or from its therapeutic fraction,
 - intended to become available at the level of the sites of action
- bio-equivalence : the equivalence of bioavailabilities



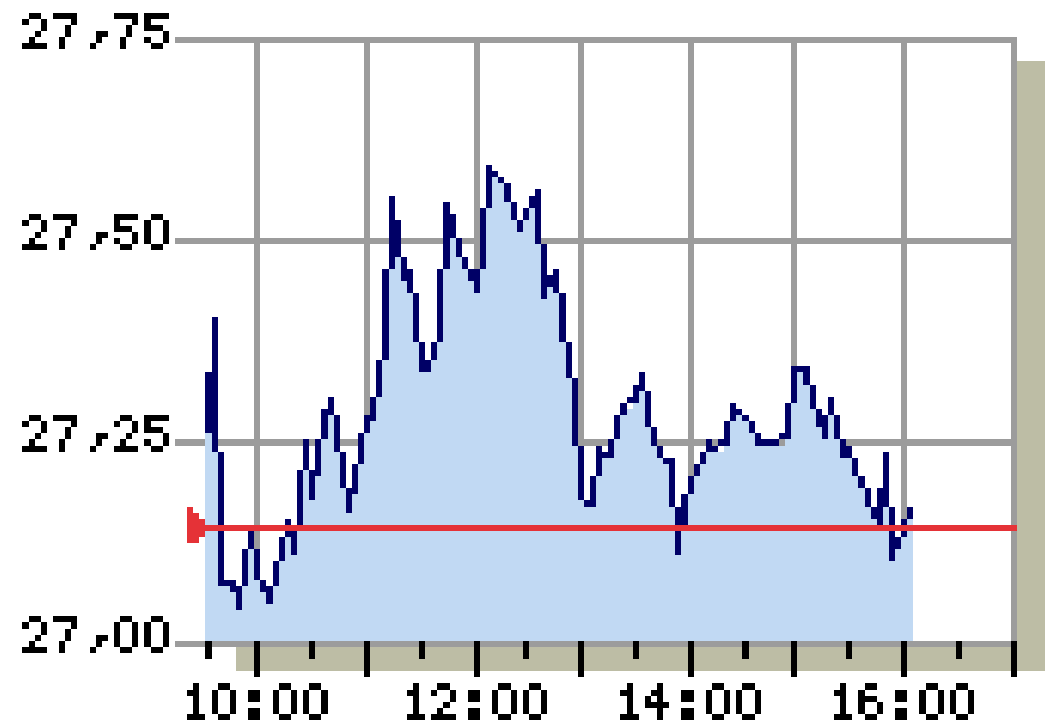
Therapeutic equivalence of a generic


- Bioequivalence or bio-disponibility must be identical to the original
- markers of bio-disponibility:
 - **AUC**(area under curve)
 - **C max** (concentration max of the drug)
 - **T max** : time to reach this maximal concentration

Differences in the estimate point



MERCK & CO INC (NYSE:MRK)



A vertical stack of four images on the left side of the slide. From top to bottom: a clock with a blue face and black hands on a red background; a clock with a yellow face and black hands on a blue background; a stack of books with a green cover on a yellow background; and a stack of books with a blue cover on a blue background.

Data of the generic medicine compared with those of the original medicine

- expressed as a **relationship between generic vs original**
 - " the **Estimate point** "
 - A 90 % confidence interval is determined.
 - " **Estimate point** " and its 90 % confidence interval have to lie within an interval from **0.8 to 1.25**


European and French legislation on the generic medicines

- According to the Directive 2004/27, of April 30th, 2004:
 - the European recommendation stipulates to " accept a bio-equivalence of the generic medicine situated between 80 % and 125 % of that some reference medicine ".



BUT .. for medicines with narrow therapeutic margin

- ***As anti-arythmics, anti-epileptics, oral anti-coagulants, digitalics, immunosuppressive drugs, hypoglycemiants, theophylline, etc***
- ***the 90 % confidence interval has to be situated between 0.9 and 1.11***
- ***so the law is largely insufficient***



BUT .. for medicines with wide therapeutic margin



■ the 90 % confidence interval

● can be situated in practice



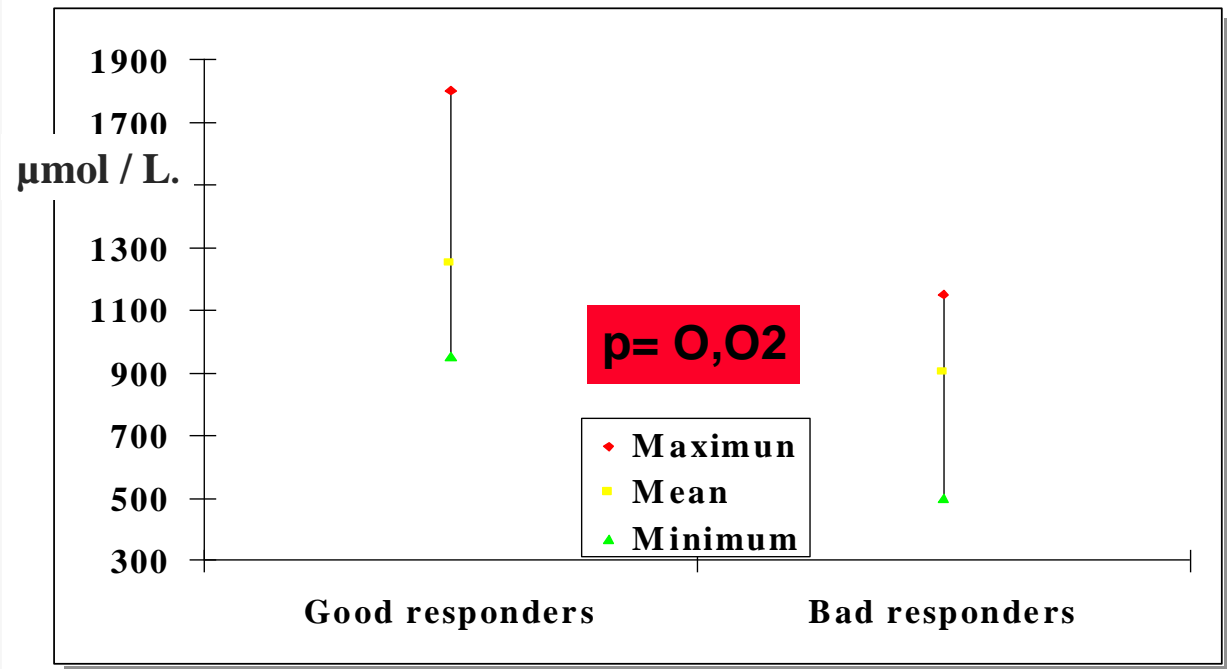
■ **between 0.75 and 1.33 !**



■ **NOT IDENTICAL!**

Differences in the T max

We have observed that mean methotrexatemia during preoperative phase is correlated with response.



Correlation between seric methotrexate level and histologic response in osteogenic sarcoma. N. Delepine, G. Delepine, JC Desbois *Medical and paediatric oncology* - Vol. 19 n° 5/1991

Of the T_{max} among the pharmacokinetic data

- The T_{max} is the time necessary **to reach the maximal concentration**
- This parameter has less importance when the wanted pharmacological effect is **not connected to the speed of action** :
 - treatment of HTA , of hypercholesterolemia etc...





Of the T_{max} among the pharmacokinetic data

▪ **BUT, for some pathology the pharmacological effect must be quickly obtained : painful state, asthma attack, hyperglycemia ...**

The medicine has to act quickly and the T_{max} is an essential parameter from this point of view.






Different excipients

Certain excipients that have special effects in certain patients are:

- **described " as excipients with notorious effect "**
- **summed up in a list published by the European Commission (Directive July, 2003).**



But... the same active principle can exist in the form of different salts

- 
- the pharmacokinetics can be identical for every salt (eg diclofenac sodic and diclofenac potassium),
 - But it is not always the case
 - In particular for example
 - propoxyphène, pilocarpine, lincomycine, penicillin G, alprenolol ...
- **various salts can have a different bioavailability.**
- 
- 



" Excipient with Notorious Effect " (ENE)


- **Any excipient the presence of which can require precautions for use for particular patients**

Excipients are the only elements which may vary between a princeps and its generic medicines


- **75 % of the generic medicines contain ENE**
- 20 % of the generic medicines contain more ENE than the princeps.




Risk of changes of excipients




excipients can be different :
the change of medicine, with
possibly a change of excipients,
can lead to serious clinical risks




e.g.: cases of saccharose, some
sodium or some potassium
which can lead to serious effects
for the patient affected by diabetes
or by renal pathologies








Drugs in R & D. 9(2):65-72, March 1, 2008. *Genazzani, Armando A; Pattarino, Franco*

- “In practice, despite legislation demanding demonstration of pharmaceutical equivalence and bioequivalence, thereby ensuring the safety and efficacy of the product, **generic products can differ significantly from the reference drug**”
- particularly in terms of pharmacokinetic properties



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- 
- These differences most often relate to pharmaceuticals **differences in the production of the active principle ingredient**
 - (e.g. different crystalline forms
 - or particle size),
 - **Or to use of excipients** (such as sugars)
 - **Or to the manufacturing process itself** (such as tablet manufacture).
- 
- 




Uncertainties on the quality of generic medicines


- Punctual study sponsored by ROCHE: 34 generic medicines containing of the ceftriaxone in comparison with Rocéphine Quality criteria:
 - standards of the European and American pharmacopoeias and the pharmaceutical standards of ROCHE.





Uncertainties on the quality of generic medicines : results for this example

- 
- **17 parameters**
 - **including physical aspect contents**
 - **purity**
 - **presence of toxin**
 - **diverse particles etc. were analyzed for these 34 generic medicines**
- 
- 




Therapeutic equivalence with the original substance?

- **10/34 generic medicines did not respect the parameters of American and European quality of pharmacopoeias and 4 were not sterile!**
 - ***Regarding the quality standards of the firm ROCHE, no generic medicines respected the totality of the parameters..***
- The most frequent violations
 - clarity of the solution
 - presence of tracks of products of degradation




Uncertainties on the quality of generic medicines

- The generic medicines have a therapeutic equivalence
- in the original substance ?





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- “from the patient's perspective,
 - changing from branded to generic drugs can give rise **to concerns about the switching.**
 - Although sufficient safeguards exist to ensure patient safety and generic drug efficacy,
 - **it should not be assumed that all generics are entirely identical”.**
- 
- 



Anti-epileptic medicines

Certain generic medicines made in the USA have a lower bioavailability of 30 % as compared to the original medicine after taking a fat meal

- Spontaneous side effects were reported to lamotrigine treatment in USA
- ***In 14 cases, a loss of the control of the epilepsy was noted.***



Anti-epileptic medicines

Investigation realized by 6920
American neurologists

The passage of the original
substance to the generic
medicine leaded to

- **the arisen of epileptic crisis up to 67.8 %**
- **an increase of the side effects of 56 %**

In conclusion

- Attention to ***excipients, coloring*** or other, being able to lead to an allergic reaction
- The addition of an excipient or a change in a complex composition in excipients can raise problems **especially in the case of chronic diseases** well treated with the principal medicine
- **The replacement can be at the origin of confusions**





Risk of changes of excipients

the medicines are different



in spite of having the same DCI

(international common denomination)



as the medicine originally prescribed !



**Patients and even doctors may not be
careful!!!**



PRECAUTIONS

- ***Avoid the replacement for certain categories of population in particular the old and/or allergic persons***
- ***Avoid the replacement with medicines with narrow therapeutic margin***
- ***Avoid the replacement between generic medicines***



Conclusion and awareness

- If you must absolutely use generics
- ***try not to switch***
- initiate the treatment with the generics
- ***for elderly patients try to conserve the initial branded medicine or the generics they usually use***