Role of Academia in HBD Activities

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COI Disclosure First Author : Hiroyoshi Yokoi

1. Consultation fees : none

- 2.Stock ownership/ Profit : none
- 3.Patent fees : none
- 4. Remuneration for lecture : none
- 5. Manuscript fees: none
- 6.Trust research/ Joint research funds: none
- 7.Scholarship fund: none
- 8.Affiliation with Endowed Department : none
- 9. Other remuneration such as gifts : none

Circumstance of Medical devices in JP before HBD

Device lag b/w JP and US :1Y7M (2005)



- 5-Year Strategy for the Creation of Innovative Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices
- Action program for acceleration of medical devices review
- HBD (Harmonization By Doing)

Harmonization by Doing (HBD)

 International effort b/w JP and US to conduct global clinical trial and address regulatory barriers that may be impediments to timely device approval



HBD Collaborative Scheme

- Goal
 - To advance both the speed and quality of clinical/statistical consultations and the regulatory review process for potential earlier market access and improved public health benefit.
- Proof of concept examples started in 2009 (1 JP and 1 US)
- Expected advantage and risk

Advantage	Risk	
• Streamline of consultation and Reviewing process	 Complicated preparation based on current regulation 	
 Save trouble/time 	 Requires additional time when authorities have different opinions 	
 Resolution of device-lag 		

Zilver PTX global study



Zilver PTX Japan PMS



• Used for FDA PMA as RWE

OSPREY Occlusive/Stenotic Peripheral artery REvascularization studY

- Multi-center/multi-national, prospective study for SFA disease
 - JP arm: randomized trial comparing PTA
 - US arm: single trial



JP newspaper reporting (2010)



Knowledge: Consultation and Application (2010)

• The overall process for application system was the same between PMDA and FDA. however, the contents had varied at each stage.



Knowledge: Flowchart of clinical study (2010)



Knowledge: Difference of Review Process (2010)



Regulatory timeline b/w JP and US (OSPREY)



Presented in CRT2017

Enrollment speed (OSPREY)



Japan is capable to enroll at high speed and accelerate the global recruiting.

Presented in CRT2017

CLI: Critical Limb Ischemia

- New cases in US & Europe
 - > 500 to 1,000 patients/1 million/year
 - Showing year by year (+9%)
- Number of patients are also increasing in Japan.

Fate of the patients presenting with chronic

• Prognosis: Severe





0

10

Follow up (years)



Endovascular Treatment for Infrainguinal Vessels in Patients with Critical Limb Ischemia:

OLIVE Registry, a Prospective, Multicenter
 Study in Japan with 12-month Follow-up

Masato Nakamura¹⁾, Osamu lida²⁾ on behalf of the OLIVE investigators

¹ Division of Cardiovascular Medicine, Toho University Ohashi Medical Center, Japan, ² Cardiovascular Center, Kansai Rosai Hospital,

Global activities for CLI treatment



PARC Peripheral Academic Research Consortium meeting

- To determine the definitions for CLI, but NOT protocol
- 4 sub working groups
 - Clinical syndrome
 - Anatomy
 - Acute Procedural Success/Imaging
 - Outcome measurements
- The details were presented as manuscript.

JET Town hall meeting/MHLW WG

- Activity by Japan Endovascular treatment Conference (JET) and MHLW-WG
- Development of guidance for the approval process of brand-new medical devices in Japan
 - Based on the Japanese data
 - Discussing the CLI-guidance from December 2011

Development of guidance for brand-new medical devices in Japan

- Japanese patients should have brand new medical devices available for treatment / diagnosis.
 - > This requires smooth development, efficient regulatory process and a smooth and



Guidances for brand-new devices

平成24年度	重症下肢虚血疾患治療用医療機器の臨床評価に関する評価指標
次世代医療機器評価指標作成事業	 はじめに 下肢閉塞性動脈硬化症における下肢の予後は総じて良好であるが、一旦重症虚血肢に陥ると予後は不良であり高率に下肢切断に至る。この重症虚血肢は高齢化、透析患者の増加、 糖尿病の増加に伴って経年的に増加してきており、臨床における重要性は急速に高まって いる。下肢切断は生活の質に影響するのみでなく、その後の予後も不良であるため救肢は
重症下肢虚血分野 審査WG報告書	国民医療、国民の生活の質向上に大きく貢献すると考えられる。本疾患において救肢のためには血行再建が重要な役割を担うが、自家静脈を用いた外科バイパス術が gold standard の血行再建術である。しかし、カテーテル治療により良好な成績が得られることが相次いで報告され、血行再建術として血管内カテーテル治療は外科バイパス手術の代替の治療法
THUUH	になりえると考えられるようになった。しかし、本治療では血管の長期開存性が低率であ り、創傷治癒に至る過程で複数回の治療を要すことが少なくない。また、本治療では創傷 治癒が遷延化する可能性がある。このため血管開存性向上を目指す医療機器は下肢救肢率 の向上、潰瘍治癒期間の短縮につながると考えられる。現在、これら開存性向上につなが る可能性を有する医療機器の臨床応用には高いニーズがあり、多くの研究開発が進められ
	ている。このような医療機器により高い有効性が得られれば、患者のみならず医療経済上 においても有益と考えられる。





Design Strategies for Global Clinical Trials of Endovascular Devices for Critical Limb Ischemia (CLI)

- A Joint USA-Japanese Perspective -

Hiroyoshi Yokoi, MD; Mami Ho, MD; Shin Iwamoto, PhD; Yuka Suzuki, PhD; Gary M. Ansel, MD; Nobuyoshi Azuma, MD; Nobuhiro Handa, MD; Osamu Iida, MD; Koji Ikeda, PhD; Fumiaki Ikeno, MD; Norihiko Ohura, MD; Kenneth Rosenfield, MD; John Rundback, MD; Hiroto Terashi, MD; Takahiro Uchida, MD; Yoshiaki Yokoi, MD; Masato Nakamura, MD; Michael R. Jaff, DO

For more than 10 years, the Harmonization by Doing (HBD) program, a joint effort by members from academia, industry and regulators from the United States of America (USA) and Japan, has been working to increase timely regulatory approval for cardiovascular devices through the development of practical global clinical trial paradigms. Consistent with this mission and in recognition of the increasing global public health effects of critical limb ischemia (CLI), academic and government experts from the USA and Japan have developed a basic framework of global clinical trials for endovascular devices for CLI. Despite differences in medical and regulatory environments and complex patient populations in both countries, we developed a pathway for the effective design and conduct of global CLI device studies by utilizing common study design elements such as patients' characteristics and study endpoints, and minimizing the effect of important clinical differences. Some of the key recommendations for conducting global CLI device studies are: including patients on dialysis; using a composite primary endpoint for effectiveness that includes 6-month post-procedure therapeutic success and target vessel patency; and using a 30-day primary safety endpoint of perioperative death and major adverse limb events. The proposed approach will be uniquely beneficial in facilitating both the initiation and interpretation of CLI studies and accelerating worldwide CLI device development and innovation.

Key Words: Critical limb ischemia; Endovascular devices; Global clinical trials; Harmonization by Doing

Value of HBD

- BEING AWARE and RECOGNIZING the similarities and differences b/w U.S. and Japan
 - Population characteristics
 - Medical circumstance
 - Approved devices
 - Regulation
- UNIFIED PROPOSAL for new idea for global trial / medical process / regulatory process

Moving towards Global Clinical Trials



Regulatory Science based Approach



<u>Resolution Demanded by Ceaselessly</u> <u>Changes in Health Care Environment</u>

- Rapidly Changing Demographics
- Arising the cutting edge Technology
- Necessity of Insight on Globalization
- Disparity at the Varied Points of View
- Pursuing Better Life over Disease Treatment



Current Medical Health Environment



ABSORB GT1 Japan PMS Design

Phase I-1 Phase I-2 150 pts 100 pts 3M Phase I Phase II 250 pts in BVS experienced sites 1750 pts FU OCT/IVUS guided procedure Phase II mandated

- Simple lesion ٠
- Absorb specific implantation technique

Phase I-1:

Monitoring of lesion selection and acute imaging results by Corelab

- 1750 pts, 200 sites
- OCT/IVUS guided procedure strongly recommended
- Complex lesion may be treated ٠
- Absorb specific implantation technique

Phase I + II

- 2000 pts
- Full commercialization can be initiated once 3M ST rate in 2000 patients is \leq 0.9%
- If ST at 2Y > 1.5% then root cause analysis will be done •
- ST review committee throughout the PMS duration •

Scaffold Thrombosis to 360 days

	Absorb Japan PMS (135 pts)	Absorb Japan (266 pts)
Acute (day 0)		
- Definite	0.0% (0/135)	0.0% (0/266)
- Probable	0.0% (0/135)	0.0% (0/266)
Sub Acute (1-30 days)		
- Definite	0.0% (0/135)	1.1% (3/265)
- Probable	0.0% (0/135)	0.0% (0/265)
Late (31-90 days)		
- Definite	0.0% (0/135)	0.0% (0/265)
- Probable	0.0% (0/135)	0.0% (0/265)
Overall (0-360 days)		
- Definite	0.0% (0/135)	1.1% (3/265)
- Probable	0.0% (0/135)	0.0% (0/265)
- Definite/Probable	0.0% (0/135)	1.1% (3/265)

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS





Risk of Death Following Application of Paclitaxel-Coated Balloons and Stents in the Femoropopliteal Artery of the Leg: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

Konstantinos Katsanos, MD, PhD, MSc, EBIR; Stavros Spiliopoulos, MD, PhD; Panagiotis Kitrou, MD, PhD; Miltiadis Krokidis, MD, PhD; Dimitrios Karnabatidis, MD, PhD

Conclusions—There is increased risk of death following application of paclitaxel-coated balloons and stents in the femoropopliteal artery of the lower limbs. Further investigations are urgently warranted.

JAHA 2018;7:e011245.

FDA independently analyzes Pivotal study

Figure 14. Forest plot of relative risk for the AT population based on 5-year data Experimental Control Weight Weight Events Total Events Total **Risk Ratio** Study RR 95%-CI (fixed) (random) Medtronic/SFA1&I 1.76 [0.87; 3.55] 21.7% 30 178 9 94 20.9% Figure 13. Forest plot of relative risk for the Cook/ZILVER 48 185 16 111 1.80 [1.08; 3.01] 36.9% 38.8% Lutonix/Levant II 54 266 17 137 1.64 [0.99; 2.71] 41.4% 40.3% Experimental Control Events Total Events Total Risk Study Fixed effect model 629 342 1.72 [1.25; 2.37] 100.0% 1.72 [1.25; 2.38] Random effects model -- 100.0% Medtronic/SFA1&I 21 195 2 101 Heterogeneity: $l^2 = 0\%$, $\tau^2 = 0$, $\rho = 0.96$ Figure 12. Forest plot of relativ Cook/ZILVER 31 241 12 133 0.5 2 Lutonix/Levant II 28 277 9 140 1.57 [0.76; 3.24] 27.5% 28.3% Experimental ILLUMINATE 17 156 10 77 0.84 [0.40; 1.74] 30.8% 28.0% Study Events Total Events Fixed effect model 869 451 1.53 [1.05; 2.23] 100.0% Medtronic/SFA1&II 16 204 Random effects model 1.48 [0.85; 2.57] 100.0% Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 47\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.1454$, p = 0.1318 264 Cook/ZILVER 0.5 1 2 0.1 10 1.22 [0.55; 2.71] 33.6% Lutonix/Levant II 19 285 8 146 32.5% ILLUMINATE 13 185 7 95 0.95 [0.39; 2.31] 29.4% 28.3% Fixed effect model 938 491 1.44 [0.91; 2.27] 100.0% ___ Random effects model 1.31 [0.75; 2.29] 100.0% Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 25\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0810$, p = 0.260.1 0.51 2 10 FDA Executive Summary





2022年2月9日

医療関係者各位

持田製薬株式会社

線維素溶解酵素剤 ウロナーゼ静注用6万単位 供給についてのご案内

謹啓 時下ますますご清祥のこととお慶び申し上げます。

平素は弊社製品に格別のご愛顧を賜り厚く御礼申し上げます。

さて、線維素溶解酵素剤「ウロナーゼ静注用6万単位」の原薬(日局ウロキナーゼ)は、ヒト 尿から分離精製して得た糖蛋白質です。本剤の発売当初は、国内で尿の収集から原薬製造を行っ ておりましたが、国内での尿の収集が困難となったため数回製造所を変更し、現在は、中国の尿 を用いて中国製造業者で原薬中間体を製造し、ドイツの製造業者で最終原薬を製造しております。

ウロキナーゼ製剤の尿の調達先は全て中国であり、昨今、<u>中国での近代化策に加えて新型コロ</u> ナウイルスによる採尿機会の激減や、海外での需要拡大によって、調達が困難な状態となってい ます。

このような状況の中、直近の原薬が連続して規格不適合となり、品質規格に適合する原薬を入 手できず、安定的な製品供給が困難な見通しとなりました。原薬製造業者と調査を進めておりま すが、現時点で原因の特定に至っておらず、本剤の弊社からの供給が3月上旬をもって滞る状況 となりました。

つきましては、誠に勝手なお願いではございますが、代替薬または代替治療への切り替えをご 検討くださいますようお願い申し上げます。

尚、「**ウロナーゼ冠動注用12万単位」**ついては、当面の在庫を確保しており供給は継続します が、既存の医療機関様への安定供給の観点から出荷調整を開始させていただきます。

この度は、製薬会社としての重要な使命であります医薬品の安定供給が確保できず、医療関係 者の皆様、患者様に多大なご迷惑をお掛けすることとなり、深くお詫び申し上げます。何卒事情 をご賢察の上、ご理解とご協力を賜りますようお願い申し上げます。 Urokinase production will be halted in Japan in 2022 due to the spread of COVID-19 infection

Industry-government-academia initiatives

- 2022年5月 日本血管外科学会理事会でウロナーゼ問題への3つの提案を決議
- 2022年6月 CVIT、日本IVR学会、日本静脈学会でも同様の3つの提案を決議
- 2022年4~11月 持田製薬やtPA製造会社との複数回の面談
- 2022年7月 上記4学会担当者と厚生労働省旧経済課や医療機器審査課との面談
- 2022年8月 The above four academic societies submitted requests to the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare.
- 2022年9月 Penumbra社と上記4学会の会合開始
- 2022年10月 日本消化器外科学会、日本腹部救急医学会にSMA血栓症専門家参加依頼
- 2022年10月 Penumbra社、朝日インテック社との会合、準備工程の擦り合わせ
- 2022年11月 米国医師へのインタビュー・デバイス有効性についてディスカッション

2022年12月 関連学会協議会設立(7学会)

2023年4月 Indigo system receives regulatory approval

血栓溶解療法が必要ない 新しい血栓除去ディバイス

Approval of dedicated thrombus removal device





Conclusion

- There are many opportunities to enhance and streamline the current regulatory processes
- Enhancement of HBD and an improved collaboration scheme will help to accelerate development of new devices and minimize the lag time for patient access
- Through HBD activities, Japan has learned the importance of industry-governmentacademia collaboration based on trust, and within the universal health insurance system, a system of industry-government-academia collaboration based on regulatory science has been built, contributing to solving new issues.

