Drugs in 2017: a brief review

• In 2017, as in previous years, few clinical advances were identified among the 92 new drugs analysed in our French edition. Increasingly early marketing authorisations and minimal evaluation result in patients being exposed to drugs with uncertain harm-benefit balances. Not to mention the exorbitant price of some drugs and the waste of collective resources.

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Every month, Prescrire publishes an independent and methodical review of the latest developments in the pharmaceutical market: new substances, new indications, new pharmaceutical formulations. We also closely monitor adverse effects of medicines, marketing stoppages, market withdrawals or stock-outs, the environment surrounding medicines, particularly at European Union level, but not only. The information thus provided by Prescrire is intended to help subscribers make the best use of medicines and to identify new products that make real progress in healthcare.

Contrary to popular belief, companies do not have to prove that their medicines represent a breakthrough: among the 92 new medicines, there are many products providing no progress (45 rated as “Nothing new” in the table on p. 111). And some medicines even represent a step backwards, with 15 new products that are more dangerous than useful (rated “Not acceptable”).

There have been a few more notable advances than in the previous year, with a total of 10 drugs rated “A real advance” or “Offers an advantage”, including 3 drugs in oncology and 3 in infectious diseases (HIV and hepatitis C). And only 2 drugs useful in children: oral formulations of nitisinone and raltegravir.

The 2017 review is similar to that of previous years. We could comment again on the excesses and dangers of advertising for medicines, the lack of information on adverse effects, the race for new indications, on companies looking for easy innovations such as me-too medicines without progress for patients.

Assessment for marketing applications: often sloppy. The evaluation of medicines in marketing applications is too often botched: health authorities use faster access to “therapeutic innovation” as an excuse to grant marketing authorisation on the basis of very insufficient evaluation data, while requesting that companies continue the evaluation after marketing authorisation.

Thus drug evaluation becomes in part funded by health insurers, advertising for medicines is boundless, and patients are often exposed without knowing it to drugs with little or no data on efficacy, let alone on adverse effects. And, years later, it is often reported that post-authorisation studies have been used primarily to establish prescribing habits, not to answer outstanding questions (Prescrire Int n° 189 pp. 3 and 25).

Cancer drugs: gross illustration of regulatory failures. 28 out of 92 new medicines analysed in 2017 were used in cancer. Some of these marketing authorisations have been granted without comparative trials, for example: daratumab in monotherapy for multiple myeloma after failure of several treatment lines (Prescrire Int n° 188); nivolumab in Hodgkin lymphoma after failure of an autologous stem cell transplant, as well as brentuximab vedotin (Prescrire Int n° 191); crizotinib (Prescrire Int n° 404) and osimertinib (Prescrire Int n° 183) in certain lung cancers.

Of these 28 marketing authorisations for cancer drugs, 20 were granted on the basis of a single clinical trial, often of poor methodological quality, because not comparative, or with biases linked to the absence of blinding; or on the basis of laboratory or radiological outcomes that are not necessarily correlated with a longer survival or a better quality of life.

Some advances are noteworthy, however, such as pertuzumab (Prescrire Int n° 184) in metastatic breast cancer, nivolumab (Prescrire Int n° 185) in metastatic renal cell carcinoma, and eribulin (Prescrire Int n° 187) in inoperable or metastatic liposarcoma. Most other cancer drugs are poorly assessed, and many have an unfavourable harm-benefit balance, which should have prevented them from being approved.

In summary, in oncology, there are many commercialisations in a market made very attractive by its ease of access for companies, at exorbitant prices that are disconnected from therapeutic progress or research and development costs (see p. 107-109).

Marketing withdrawals too slow. In addition to the very lax requirements for granting marketing authorisation, there is also a great deal of immobility on the part of the agencies when it comes to withdrawing or suspending the marketing authorisation of medicines whose adverse effects are disproportionate to the expected benefits.

At the beginning of 2017, in France, a drinkable solution containing vitamin D (Uvestérol° D - Rev Prescrire n° 400 and n° 401) was withdrawn from the market by the French Health Products Agency.
The drugs were:

- Bevacizumab in 1st line in lung cancers (Prescrire Int n° 188);
- Brentuximab vedotin in Hodgkin lymphoma (Prescrire Int n° 191);
- Equine estrogens + Bazodoxidifen in menopausal symptoms (Prescrire Int n° 184);
- Everalumim in non functioning neuroendocrine tumours (Rev Prescrire n° 405);
- Fenatravio/introphoretic in pain (Rev Prescrire n° 409);
- Guanfacine for attention deficit with hyperactivity (Prescrire Int n° 186);
- Nivolumab in Hodgkin lymphoma after failure of an autologous stem cell transplant and Brentuximab vedotin (Prescrire Int n° 193);
- Palbociclib in inoperable or metastatic breast cancers (Rev Prescrire n° 410);
- Pertuzumab before breast cancer surgery (Rev Prescrire Int n° 184);
- Raasluzumab in asthma (Rev Prescrire n° 410);
- Selinexipag in pulmonary arterial hypertension (Prescrire Int n° 186);
- Tolvaptan in autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (Prescrire Int n° 187);
- Vandetanib in medullary thyroid cancer in children (Rev Prescrire n° 408).

In short.

Not enough regulation on the part of care professionals have a central role to play in choosing drugs that have a demonstrated benefit and in limiting patients’ exposure to drugs that are poorly assessed, provide no tangible therapeutic value or are more dangerous than useful.

It is a question of resisting the massive overmedication of society, with its major consequences for victims of adverse effects or drug addiction. Overmedication which is also a waste of collective resources, amplified by the exorbitant cost of certain medicines (Prescrire Int n° 406).

Individually, one may feel helpless in the face of such a large and complex phenomenon, especially in the absence of collective and concerted responses. There are, however, important ways of resisting and acting with full awareness, starting with freeing oneself from the influence of interests that are not those of patients, and also by talking with patients about the limitations of the drug treatments they are offered or may have heard about.