



Arthritis Consumer Experts' 10th Annual Arthritis Medications Report Card and Medications Guide:

The changing landscapes of reimbursement for arthritis medications in Canada

In 2017, pharmaceutical policy discussions and announcements at both the national and provincial-territorial government levels are changing reimbursement access to treatment options for Canadians living with an inflammatory arthritis and will have an impact on the rankings provinces receive in future JointHealthTM Arthritis Medication Report Cards.

Federal Health Department Consultation on Medication Pricing Regulations

In May 2017, federal Health Minister Jane Philpott announced consultations on a series of proposed regulatory changes related to a drug prices board designed to protect consumers – the Patented Medicine Prices Review Board (PMPRB). First created 30 years ago, the PMPRB benchmarks Canadian prices for patented medications against seven other countries, including the United States, where patented medications cost twice as much as in Canada. The announcements covered a number of developments including:

- changes to the regulations that govern how the PMPRB operates;
- increasing the capacity of the pan-Canadian Pharmaceutical Alliance;
- closer alignment of drug submission review activities between Health Canada and the Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health;
- expansion to Health Canada's priority review policy;
- a National Formulary to make access more equitable between public payers; and
- expanding the availability of prescribing data through initiatives related to Canada Health Infoway E-Prescribing System.

The aim for these proposed regulatory changes is to attempt to reduce the cost of prescription medications, while making it simpler and faster to make new and highly needed medications available to Canadians. To read more on Health Canada's PMPRB consultations go to: <http://bit.ly/CanadaPMPRB>





BC's new government proposes essential drugs program

In a May 2017 agreement that provides the terms for which the Green Party will support a BC New Democratic Party (NDP) minority government, the NDP, in its first budget, would develop a "proposal to implement an essential drugs program, designed to reduce the costs of prescription drugs and ensure the cost of drugs is not a barrier to health management."

To read more on BC NDP essential drug program go to: <http://bit.ly/BCNDPEDP>



Ontario announces youth pharmacare plan

As part of the 2017 Ontario budget announcement in April 2017, the government introduced a plan - OHIP+: Children and Youth Pharmacare (OHIP+) - proposing free prescription medication coverage for four million children and youth aged 24 and under in Ontario. Unlike the province's drug plan for seniors, there would be no out-of-pocket expenses for medications reimbursed under the Ontario Drug Benefit (ODB) program, meaning that no co-payment or no deductible would apply (ACE members often report the deductible is the main barrier to starting a needed medication). Unlike the drug plan for low-income recipients, there would be no means test.

OHIP+ is the first program of its kind in Canada, although Saskatchewan offers a similar drug plan to children 14 and under. OHIP+ would be effective January 1, 2018, and would provide coverage for all 4,400+ medications covered under the ODB, which includes treatment for acute and chronic illnesses, including juvenile idiopathic arthritis.

Commenting to the media on the Ontario announcement, Cheryl Koehn said: "The OHIP+ program can potentially help ease the unnecessary pressure on parents with children living with JIA who cannot afford prescription medications for their children. In our discussions with Ontario pediatric rheumatologists, we have also identified the potential this program could have in the promotion of appropriate prescribing for JIA medications reimbursed through the Exceptional Access Program."

To read more on OHIP+: Children and Youth Pharmacare Program: <http://bit.ly/NewsReleaseOHIP>



Policies and politics: First steps to universal pharmacare?

Taken in combination, the announcements by the federal government and by two of the largest provinces in Canada potentially signal movement in this country towards universal pharmacare, which could result in sweeping changes to reimbursement access to Canadians living with arthritis.

Federal Health Minister Jane Philpott and Ontario Health Minister Eric Hoskins have expressed support for universal pharmacare in Canada. Commenting on how Canada has numerous public and private drug plans with various formularies, Minister Philpott has indicated that the development of a National Formulary is an essential building block to improve equitable reimbursement access and may “also improve our ability to negotiate better prices for Canadians.” Minister Philpott has noted that there are options to consider such as starting with a list of essential medicines, or focusing on joint decisions to list new drugs as they enter the market.

Echoing Minister Philpott’s statements, the BC NDP proposal for an essential drugs program also is likely borrowing from a February 2017 study published in the Canadian Medical Association Journal, which found Canadians and private drug plan sponsors (companies who purchase health insurance from carriers) could save more than \$4 billion a year if the federal government adopted universal coverage for a group of commonly prescribed essential medicines, including those for osteoarthritis and inflammatory arthritis.

What does it all mean for arthritis patients?

Patients living with osteoarthritis and inflammatory arthritis should ask for and expect the best treatment and care possible through shared decision-making between themselves and their healthcare providers. ACE believes that any new pharmaceutical policy that promises to deliver significant drug plan savings must do so without compromising patient safety and efficacy. ACE has also consistently advocated that any drug plan cost savings related to changes in policy that affect arthritis medication reimbursement access should be reinvested back to drug formulary budgets to support the listing of new arthritis medicines and other non-medication related initiatives to improve models of arthritis care such as creating rheumatology nursing billing codes.

ACE often is asked why do we need more advanced therapies if there are already numerous biologics (originator and biosimilars) and targeted small molecules available for inflammatory arthritis. Following the scientific evidence, ACE’s answer is that patients with inflammatory arthritis still have unmet medication needs. The gaps in treatment are a reflection of the fact that inflammatory arthritis is a complicated disease. It is a disease driven by many different biologic processes, so we do not see a single treatment that is effective for every patient. In fact, a significant number of patients do not respond well or well enough to their initial, or second or third trial, which underlines the need for continued discovery of other therapeutic targets. It also underscores why public or private drug plans should not enact policies that restrict arthritis patient’s reimbursement access to needed advanced therapies.

Alternative thinking: It’s about us

As pharmaceutical policy discussion continues to evolve in Canada, debate over rising drug prices and fair pricing will continue to be the focus of cash-strapped public pharmacare programs in Canada. That debate needs to include the patient perspective on the “return on investment” and on the “cost effectiveness” of advanced therapies such as biologics (originator and biosimilar) and targeted small molecule medications and the scientific evidence that shows how they deliver value, medically and socially.

Used in a timely and appropriate fashion, these medications are life-changing; in some cases, life-saving. For patients, they can mean the difference between being able to work versus living on a disability pension; between having your disease stabilized versus having to visit emergency rooms or undergo surgery; between deciding to have a family versus not being able to have one.

Arthritis Consumer Experts (ACE)

Who we are

Arthritis Consumer Experts (ACE) provides research-based education, advocacy training, advocacy leadership and information to Canadians with arthritis. We help empower people living with all forms of arthritis to take control of their disease and to take action in healthcare and research decision making. ACE activities are guided by its members and led by people with arthritis, leading medical professionals and the ACE Advisory Board. To learn more about ACE, visit www.jointhealth.org

Guiding Principles

Healthcare is a human right. Those in healthcare, especially those who stand to gain from the ill health of others, have a moral responsibility to examine what they do, its long-term consequences and to ensure that all may benefit. The support of this should be shared by government, citizens, and non-profit and for-profit organizations. This is not only equitable, but is the best means to balance the influence of any specific constituency and a practical necessity. Any profit from our activities is re-invested in our core programs for Canadians with arthritis.

To completely insulate the agenda, the activities, and the judgments of our organization from those of organizations supporting our work, we put forth our abiding principles:

- ACE only requests unrestricted grants from private and public organizations to support its core program.
- ACE employees do not receive equity interest or personal "in-kind" support of any kind from any health-related organization.
- ACE discloses all funding sources in all its activities.
- ACE identifies the source of all materials or documents used.
- ACE develops positions on health policy, products or services in collaboration with arthritis consumers, the academic community and healthcare providers and government free from concern or constraint of other organizations.
- ACE employees do not engage in any personal social activities with supporters.
- ACE does not promote any "brand", product or program on any of its materials or its website, or during any of its educational programs or activities.

Thanks

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ACE also receives unsolicited donations from its community members (people with arthritis) across Canada.

ACE thanks funders for their support to help the nearly 5 million Canadians living with osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis and the many other forms of the disease. ACE assures its members, academic and healthcare professional collaborators, government and the public that the work of ACE is free from influence of its funders.

Disclaimer

The material contained in this or any other ACE publication is provided for general information only. It should not be relied on to suggest a course of treatment for a particular individual or as a substitute for consultation with qualified health professionals who are familiar with your individual medical needs. If you have any healthcare related questions or concerns, you should contact your physician. Never disregard medical advice or delay in seeking it because of something you have read in any ACE publication.

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JointHealth™ Medications Guide

Arthritis Consumer Experts (ACE) produces its annual JointHealth™ Medications Guide to enable members/patients-at-large to have a meaningful conversation with their rheumatologist and pharmacist about available therapy options, side effects and route of administration.

The medications listed below are the most commonly prescribed by Canadian rheumatologists and arthritis specialists to treat osteoarthritis (OA), rheumatoid arthritis (RA), axial spondyloarthritis (which includes ankylosing spondylitis (AS) and non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis), juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA), psoriatic arthritis (PsA), osteoporosis, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), and vasculitis.

The information in this JointHealth™ Medications Guide is not intended to suggest a course of treatment. It is for information only. Always speak to your doctor before starting or stopping a medication.

Medication	Symptoms and diseases commonly used to treat	Most common and most serious side effects
conventional synthetic disease modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (csDMARDs)		
azathioprine (Imuran®) – pill	Inflammation and pain caused by RA, SLE, CTDS, vasculitis.	Most common include: Stomach upset, fever, infection.
hydroxychloroquine sulfate (Plaquenil®) – pill	Effective at treating the underlying disease process in SLE, vasculitis, CTDS (like Sjögren, myositis, SLE).	Most serious include: Increased risk of infection, low blood tests must be done regularly to check blood counts.
leflunomide (Arava®) – pill	Inflammation and pain caused by RA, PsA, SLE, OA.	Serious drug interactions can occur with alcohol, warfarin, vision halo.
methotrexate (Rheumatrex®) – pill or injection weekly	Inflammation and pain caused by RA, disease process in RA, PsA, SLE.	Most common include: Stomach upset, cramps, diarrhea, vision changes and other skin rashes, and exams are recommended.
sulfasalazine (Azulfidine®) – pill	Inflammation and pain caused by RA, AS, PsA, SLE.	Most serious include: Rare retinal (eye) toxicity in 1 out of 50 patients (can cause malformations of developing fetus), blood tests must be done regularly to check blood counts and liver tests.
sulfapyridine (Salazopyrin®) – pill	Effective at treating the underlying disease process in RA, AS, PsA, SLE, PsA – peripheral arthritis only.	Most common include: Mouth ulcers, stomach upset, nausea, diarrhea.
abatacept (Orencia®) – intravenous, at week 0, 2 and 4, and then once every 4 weeks or subcutaneous injection weekly	Inflammation, pain, joint damage caused by RA, JIA.	Most common include: Nausea, stomach upset, dizziness, low blood counts, drop in blood counts, and liver tests.
adalimumab (Humira®) – one injection every 2 weeks, syringe, vial	Highly effective at treating symptoms and underlying disease process in RA, JIA.	Most common include: Infection reactions can occur and are usually mild.
akinra (Kineret®) – one injection every day	Inflammation, pain, joint damage caused by RA, AS, PsA, JIA, Crohn's disease.	Note: To be consistent with use with methotrexate.
belimumab (Benlysta®) – intravenous infusions, every 2 weeks for the first 3 doses, then once every 4 weeks	Inflammation and pain caused by RA, adult Still's disease.	Most common include: Headache, skin rash, injection site reactions, reactivation of hepatitis B.
canakinumab (Ilaris®) – subcutaneous injection, every 8 weeks as a single dose	Rare auto-inflammatory diseases. Also effective at treating symptoms and underlying disease process in systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Currently approved to treat skin and joint manifestations. Not indicated for renal or central nervous system (CNS) lupus. Not approved for use in children less than 18 years old.	Most serious include: Liver toxicity, severe skin rash, drop in blood counts, reactivation of tuberculosis (TB).
certolizumab pegol (Cimzia®) – one injection every 2 weeks	Controls both systemic and joint inflammation caused by systemic JIA in patients aged 2 years and older, helps maintain inactive disease.	Most common include: Increased risk of serious infection, skin rash, headache, nasal headache (migraine), sore throat, urinary tract infection, decreased white blood pressure.
denosumab (Prolia®) – injection, 2 per year	Inflammation, pain, joint damage caused by RA, AS, PsA.	Most serious include: Possible cancer, allergic and infusion reactions, reactivation of tuberculosis (TB).
etanercept (Enbrel®, bDMARD) – 1 or 2 injections every week	Osteoporosis in postmenopausal women who have a high risk of bone fractures; or to other available osteoporosis therapy.	Most common include: Upper respiratory tract infections, rash, urinary tract infections, decreased white blood counts.
etanercept (Brenzys®, bDMARD) – subcutaneous injection, 1 to 2 times a week	Inflammation, pain, joint damage caused by RA, AS, JIA, PsA.	Most common include: Back pain, pain in arms and legs, high cholesterol, localized redness, warmth/swelling of skin, lower stomach area.
etanercept (Erelzi®, bDMARD) – subcutaneous injection, 1 to 2 times a week	Highly effective at treating symptoms and underlying disease process in RA, AS, JIA, PsA.	Most serious include: Low blood counts, increased risk of serious infection, reactivation of hepatitis B, reactivation of tuberculosis (TB).
golimumab (Simponi®) – one injection every 4 weeks or for RA, then every 8 weeks	Inflammation, pain, joint damage caused by RA, AS, JIA, PsA.	Common side effects include: injection site reactions, rash, urinary tract infections, decreased white blood counts.
infliximab (Remicade®, bDMARD) – intravenous infusion once every 8 weeks	Highly effective at treating symptoms and underlying disease process in RA, AS, JIA, PsA.	Serious side effects include: nervous system diseases (redness, swelling, headaches).
infliximab (Inflectra®, bDMARD) – intravenous infusion once every 8 weeks	Inflammation, pain, joint damage caused by RA, AS, JIA, PsA.	Common side effects include: injection site reactions (redness, swelling, headaches).
rituximab (Rituxan®) – intravenous, separated by 2 weeks, then usually re-infused, if or when another course is needed is not yet defined.	Highly effective at treating symptoms and underlying disease process in RA, AS, JIA, PsA.	Most common include: Back pain, pain in arms and legs, high cholesterol, localized redness, warmth/swelling of skin, lower stomach area.
sarilumab (Kevzara®) – given as weeks	Inflammation, pain, joint damage caused by RA, AS, JIA, PsA.	Most serious include: Low blood counts, increased risk of serious infection, reactivation of hepatitis B, reactivation of tuberculosis (TB).
secukinumab (Cosentyx®) – subcutaneous injection, given at 0, 1, 2 and 5 weeks followed by maintenance dosing at week 4	Inflammation, pain, joint damage caused by RA, AS, JIA, PsA.	Should not be used in people with severe or uncontrolled heart failure.

1st Ontario (Last year: 3rd)

- abatacept (Orencia®) – Listed – CBC
- adalimumab (Humira®) – Listed – CBC
- akinra (Kineret®) – Listed – CBC
- belimumab (Benlysta®) – Listed – CBC
- canakinumab (Ilaris®) – Listed – CBC
- certolizumab pegol (Cimzia®) – Listed – CBC
- denosumab (Prolia®) – Listed – CBC
- etanercept (Enbrel®, bDMARD) – Listed – CBC
- etanercept (Brenzys®, bDMARD) – Listed – CBC
- golimumab (Simponi®) – Listed – CBC
- infliximab (Remicade®, bDMARD) – Listed – CBC
- infliximab (Inflectra®, bDMARD) – Listed – CBC
- rituximab (Rituxan®) – Listed – CBC
- sarilumab (Kevzara®) – Listed – CBC
- secukinumab (Cosentyx®) – Listed – CBC
- tocilizumab (Actemra®) – Listed – CBC
- ustekinumab (Stelara®) – Listed – CBC
- apremilast (Otezla®) – Listed – CBC
- tofacitinib citrate (Xeljanz®) – Listed – CBC
- abatacept (Orencia®) – Listed – CBC
- adalimumab (Humira®) – Listed – CBC
- akinra (Kineret®) – Listed – CBC
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- tofacitinib citrate (Xeljanz®) – Listed – CBC