

## 5. Plasma-derived medicines are different from synthesized pharmaceuticals



#### The unique character of plasma-derived medicines

### Patient access in the plasma protein therapy value chain

The value chain for producing plasmaderived medicines is unique – it always starts with a person's donation of plasma.

The process of making specialised medicines derived from plasma takes much longer to produce chemically-synthesized pharmaceutical medicines. It takes 7-12 months to manufacture plasma-derived medicines, from the moment the donation is made until it is ready to be given to a patient.

Ensuring adequate access and supply of these medicines also requires effective planning by public health authorities to ensure that patients have stable access to their therapies under all circumstances.

A spike in need for more chemically-synthesized pharmaceuticals – for example in response to a pandemic – can be easily managed in this production process. In contrast, the donor-to-patient plasmaderived medicine pathway needs to be planned months in advance. Obtaining large additional quantities of plasma to produce these medicines cannot be done overnight.

In planning for access to plasma-derived medicines, it is vital that sufficient plasma volumes from donors are always available.

A plasma-derived medicine that is needed today has been a year in the making. This means that, in a crisis situation where large volumes of medicines are needed rapidly, a public plasma collection system may not have the flexibility to deliver more donated plasma needed for medicines production. A combined system where public and private plasma donation systems coexist – or with sharing of donated plasma across regions – will increase certainty for patients to have stable access to the treatments they need.

#### Unique and non-interchangeable medicines

Plasma-derived medicines cannot be used interchangeably to treat a patient with similar conditions, even in a same class of medicines. Each plasma protein therapy is unique due to differences in manufacturing processes, and because patients' specific responses to the therapy will differ, depending on the person's health situation.

# How long does plasma protein production take? The process to manufacture plasma protein therapies is lengthy because several complex steps must be taken to ensure products are safe and effective. ON AVERAGE, THE PRODUCTION OF PLASMA PROTEIN TAKES UP TO 7–12 MONTHS

For example, a patient's tolerance of the therapy may depend on the variation in the composition of components, the dosage and routes of administration. To identify optimal treatment for each patient, physicians do complex evaluations to identify the appropriate brand, dosage and administration route.

Co-morbidities will also indicate which brand therapy in a class of treatments is optimal for that patient.<sup>10</sup>

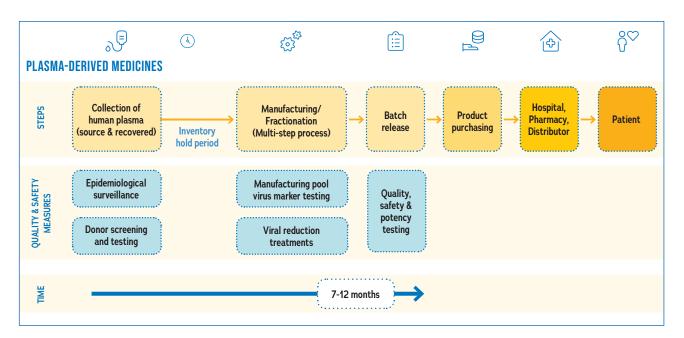


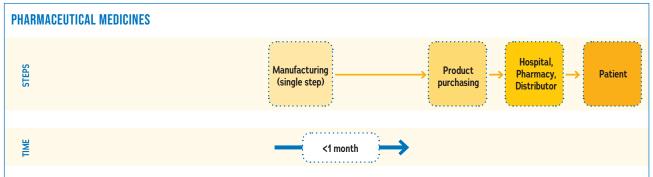
The donor-to-patient pathway is fundamentally different for the creation of plasma protein therapies than for chemically synthesized medicines.

- The essential building block of plasma-derived medicines is humandonated plasma, a material that cannot be re-created in a laboratory or by synthesis used in the process for making other pharmaceutical medicines.
- The production process of medicines derived from human plasma is more complex and expensive chemically-synthesized medicines. It takes 7-12 months from donation before a plasmaderived medicine is available. Some 57% of the cost of a plasma-derived medicine is in the manufacturing process; for other pharmaceutical medicines it is 14%.

Source: Vintura; Grabowski and Manning 2018

Each medicine derived from plasma
has its unique biochemical profile,
and is not interchangeable with other
treatments. Medicines regulators specify
them as treatments for which no generic
or substitution treatments exist.





Source: Burnouf 2018, PPTA analysis, Vin 1