# Efforts from the community to improve access

Karyn Kaplan October 9, 2015 4<sup>th</sup> International Symposium on Hepatitis Care in Substance Users "Faced with the abuse of power and greed of corporations, we cannot wait for our governments to act...

Activists are to be honored. Activists are my true friends. They stand by my side when I face discrimination and injustice...

They have the courage to stand up to those in power who use their positions for their own benefit..."

-Paisan "Ott"
Suwannawong, IAC 2004

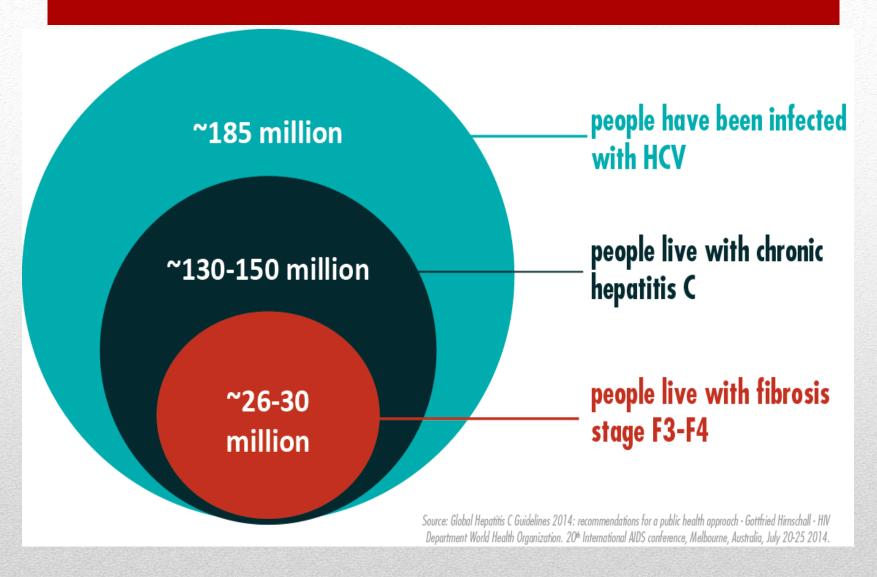


### **Activists and Access**

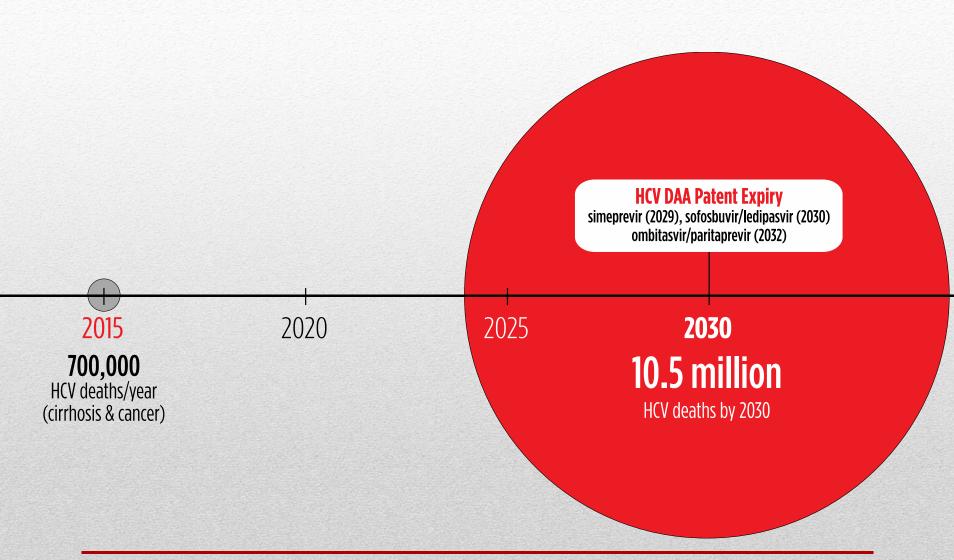




# Drug Smugglers



#### 2.2% have treatment (WHO 2014)



Data from Global Burden of Disease report, 2013. Lancet January 10<sup>th</sup> 2015, 385: 117-171 FDA Orange Book. <a href="http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/ob/default.cfm">http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/ob/default.cfm</a>. Infographic by TAG.

# hep Calition



#### I-MAK

INITIATIVE FOR MEDICINES, ACCESS & KNOWLEDGE



Therapeutics Research • Education • AIDS Training

TREATASIA















Strengthening Community Responses to HIV Treatment & Prevention







- Community mobilization and participation
- Peer-led, rights-based approach
- Price of treatment must have access to quality, affordable generics
- Intellectual property barriers
- Issues facing highly marginalized, criminalized groups with high HCV prevalence

### **HIV informs HCV activism**

- Industry justifications (the lack of government commitment, global funding and adequate infrastructure)
- High-level political will and resource commitments (GF, UTD, WHO, others)
- Diverse campaign strategies

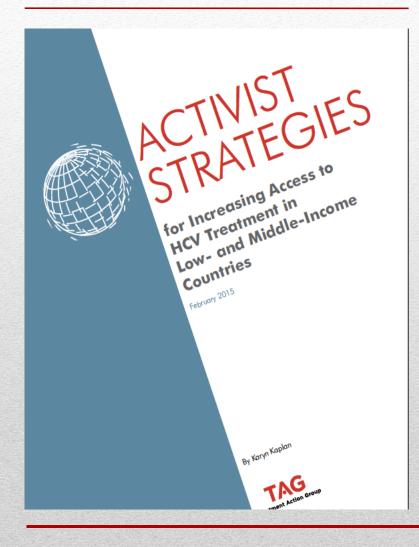
#### We call upon:

- <u>The pharmaceutical companies</u> particularly Roche & Merck to drastically reduce the price of diagnostics and treatment regimens for the estimated 170 million individuals suffering from chronic hepatitis C, particularly those with HIV co-infection.
- <u>Political leaders</u> to mobilize the adequate resources needed now and in the future--in anticipation of new HCV drugs--- to diagnose, monitor and treat high-prevalence populations, such as people living with HIV/AIDS and people who inject drugs.
- The <u>World Health Organization</u> (WHO) and other relevant United Nations (UN) agencies to develop treatment guidelines for HCV treatment for HIV/HCV co-infected people and HCV mono-infected persons in low and middle income countries and to develop a prequalification process for bio-similars that facilitates access to pegylated interferon.
- <u>Researchers</u> to gather and provide evidence on feasibility and effectiveness of treatment in low and middle income countries, with a focus on disproportionately affected populations, particularly people who inject drugs.
- <u>International donors</u> to support community mobilization and treatment preparedness and literacy, as well as treatment cost, which are crucial for access to treatment.

# The Washington Call

@www.hepcoalition.org

#### **Advocacy materials**



PILLS COST PENNIES

1st Hepatitis C Virus World Community Advisory Board Report

GREED COSTS LIVES

#### **UN Leadership**















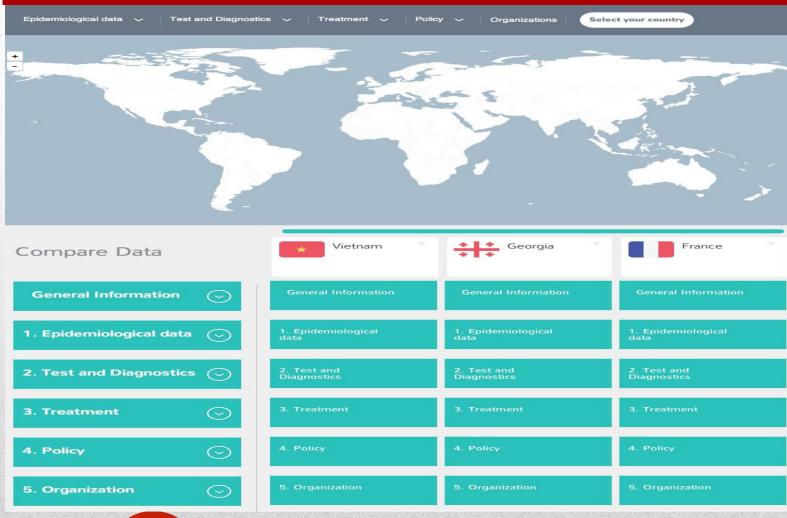
### DEFUSE HEPATITIS C, THE VIRAL TIME BOMB: TEST AND TREAT HEPATITIS C

Position Paper for the 67th World Health Assembly, May 19-24, 2014

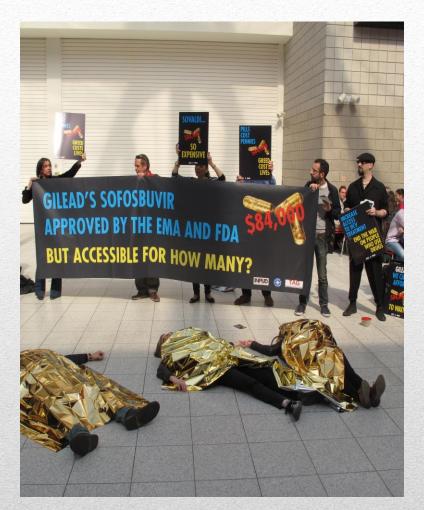
The World Health Organization (WHO) has referred to hepatitis C as a "viral time bomb."

In 2010, the 63rd World Health Assembly (WHA) adopted the first resolution on viral hepatitis; a new resolution will be presented at this Assembly.

Globally, an estimated 185 million people have been infected with the hepatitis C virus (HCV). Since 2010, more than a million of them have died from HCV-related liver disease, **although hepatitis C is treatable and curable**. Since 2010, nine to twelve million people have become infected with hepatitis C, **although it is preventable**. Most new infections occur among people who inject drugs (PWID), yet access to sterile injection equipment and other HCV prevention tools is staggeringly inadequate, reaching only a tiny percentage of those who need it. This shocking public health failure allows the epidemic to continue spreading.

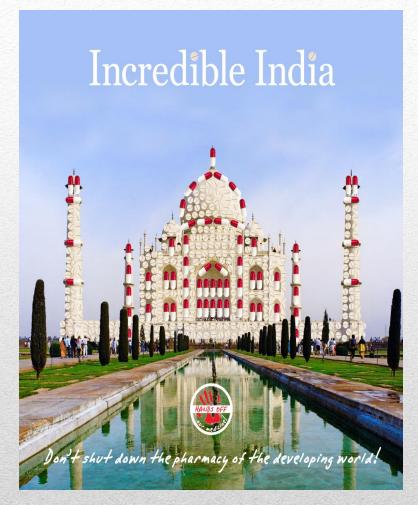






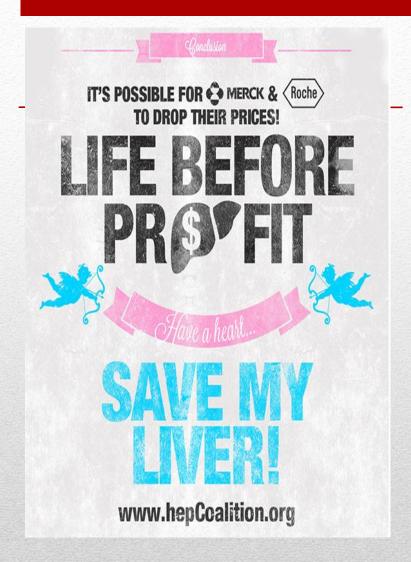


# **Public demonstrations**





# Solidarity campaigns





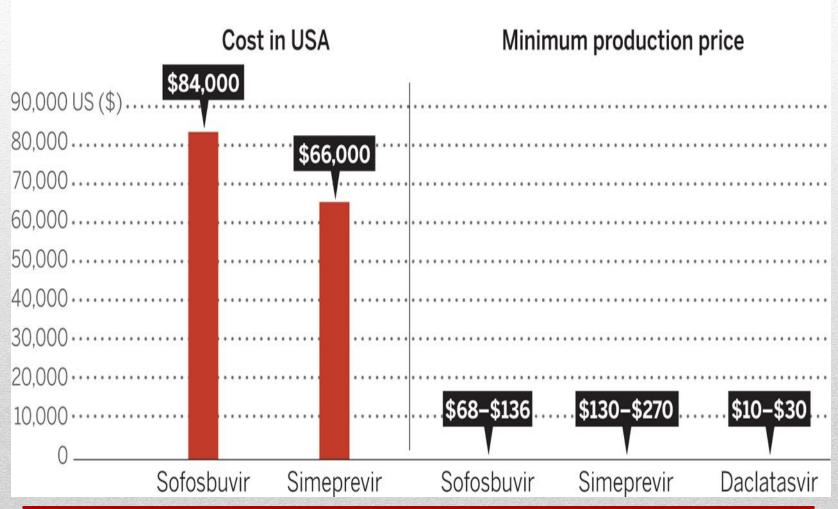
#### **Pricing campaigns**



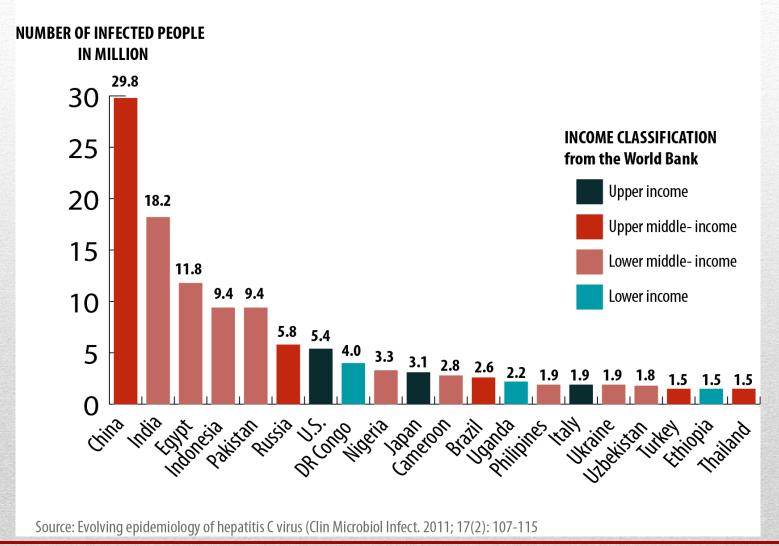
## Sticker shock

#### Costs of new drugs for hepatitis C per person, 12-week course

New generation drugs for HCV



#### **Prevalence of Hepatitis C**



**HCV** is concentrated in middle-income countries

#### GILEAD'S LICENSE:

# 9 MYTH:

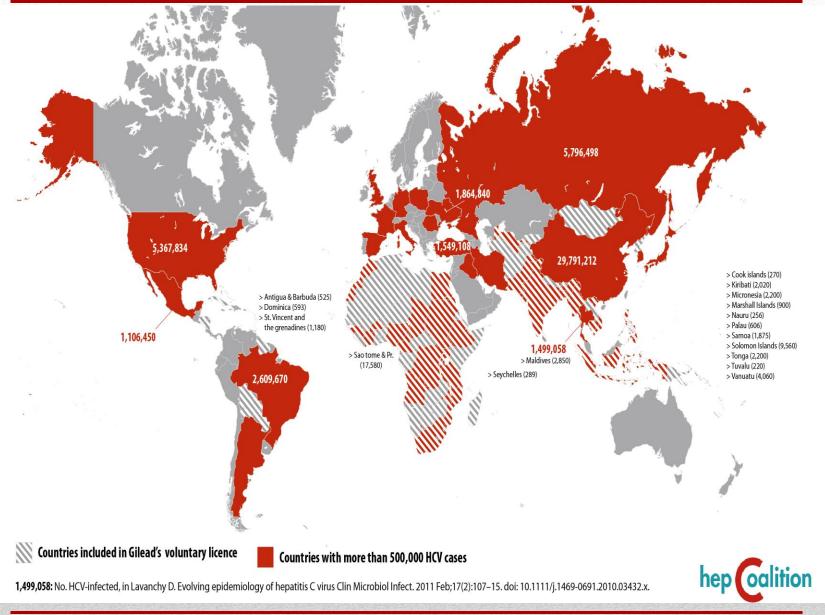
Gilead says that their reduced US\$900 price per course of sofosbuvir is fair.

# **OFACT:**

The same amount of sofosbuvir can be produced—profitably--for US\$ 101.

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**NO BARGAIN** 



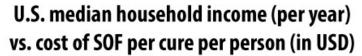
#### Universal access, not restrictive voluntary licenses

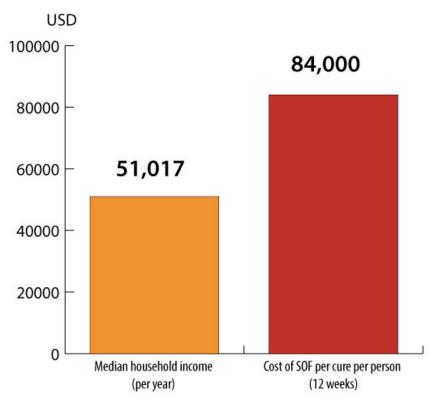
Imposing non-evidence-based eligibility criteria:

- Drug- and alcohol-free
- Chronic infectious disease

Restricting who can prescribe DAAs
Requiring proof that treatment is working

# High Prices = Treatment Rationing





### **High Prices = Bankruptcy**

#### **Bangladesh**

#### India





# Generic DAAs

# High Cost of Hepatitis C Drug Prompts a Call to Void Its Patents

By ANDREW POLLACK

Activists in several countries are seeking to void patents on the blockbuster hepatitis C drug Sovaldi, saying that the price being sought by the manufacturer, Gilead Sciences, was prohibitive.

The Initiative for Medicines, Access and Knowledge, a legal group in New York, is expected to announce Wednesday that it has filed challenges in Argentina, China, Russia and Brazil. Ukraine. In all those countries except China, the organization is being joined by local patient advocacy groups.

The actions are a sign that the controversy over Sovaldi is spreading beyond the United States, where the \$84,000 charge for a course of treatment has strained Medicaid budgets, to middle-income countries.

high-income country by World Bank standards.

I-MAK, as the New York organization is known for short, estimates it would cost \$270 billion to treat the 40 million people with hepatitis C in those five countries, assuming Gilead charges most of the other countries the \$7,500 a treatment it is proposing in Brazil.

A generic version would lower the price in middle-income countries.

"What that means in simple terms is that people who need the the gotting it or are not

I-MAK officials said it would be too expensive for them to try to nullify Gilead's patents in the United States. But they say they have received inquiries from others, whom they would not identify, who might be interested.

Gregg H. Alton, executive vice president for corporate and medical affairs at Gilead, said the company was "working to facilitate broad patient access to its hepatitis C treatments as quickly as possible in as many places as possible." He said at least 50,000 people in lower-income countries had already been treated with sofosbuvir.

"We recognize that challenges to our intellectual property are an inevitable consequence of implementing such a worldwide access effort with such breakthrough products," he said in an emailed statement. Gilead has also faced challenges to its pat-TITI drugs some from



GILEAD SCIENCES, VIA ASSOCIATED PRESS

A course of treatment with Sovaldi costs \$84,000 in the United States.

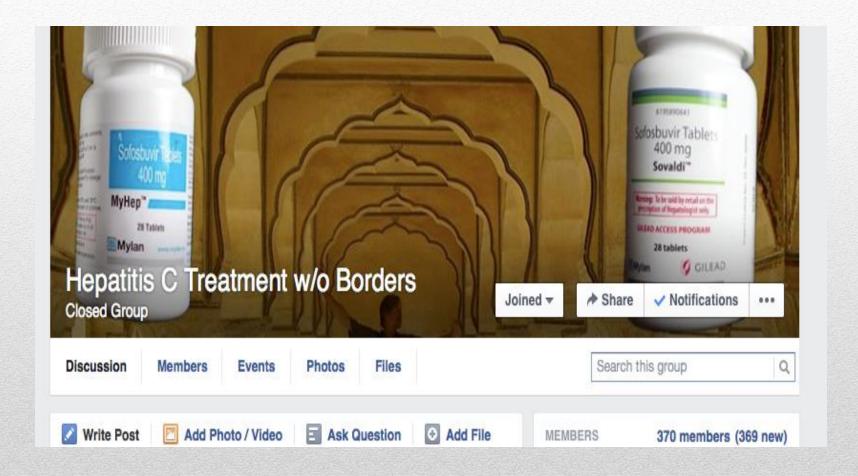
cases, preventing liver damage, she said.

Ms. Vieira, coordinator of a coalition called the Working Group on Intellectual Property for the Brazilian Network for the Integration of Peoples, said that with more than \$16 billion in global hepatitis C sales since Sovaldi reached the market in late 2013,

That may be a hard case to make. Even the deputy patent controller in India, a country in which it is notoriously difficult to patent drugs, wrote in his decision in January that he had "no hesitation to acknowledge the novelty and inventive step" sofosbuvir.

Nevertheless, he denied th patent under a controvers clause in India's patent law th requires a patented drug to more effective in treating tients than an older, similar The clause was the reason Supreme Court of India deni patent to Novartis for its hi effective leukemia drug, Gle

In the case of sofosbuvir, ad had failed to show that buvir was more effective compound disclosed in a filing by another compar Gilead says was never e veloped as a drug. The now been sent back to th



- MapCrowd launch in 2016
- Strengthen and expand hepCoalition (HIC and LMIC)
- Support access to generic DAC and SOF/DAC FDC
  - ✓ Expedite prequalification of generic DAC push WHO
  - ✓ Support DAC patent oppositions
  - ✓ Fight for VLs with no geographical scope
- Decriminalization of drug use/people who use drugs
- Support scale-up of comprehensive harm reduction services and treatment for people who inject drugs

## **HepCoalition** -- **Next Steps**



#### Visit: www.hepCoalition.org

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