

The Rare Disease PFDD Guidance Compendium

WORKSHOP SERIES



Rare Disease PFDD Compendium Project

Overview & Orientation to the Guide

January 27, 2022

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The Rare Disease PFDD Guidance Compendium

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TODAY'S AGENDA

TOPIC	SPEAKER
Overview of the Rare Disease PFDD Guidance Compendium Project	Annie Kennedy – EveryLife Foundation
Perspectives on the Need for and Benefit of the Initiative & Guide	Ryan Fischer – PPMD Cara O'Neill – Cure Sanfilippo Foundation Kristin Van Goor – Vertex
Orientation to the Guide	Kim McCleary – The Kith Collective
Discussion of Resources	Annie Kennedy Eric Gascho – National Health Council
Wrap-Up	Annie Kennedy

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INTRODUCTION

- Multi-stakeholder, collaborative effort designed to inform the understanding of how patient-focused medical product development and related FDA guidances can be applied to development of therapeutics for rare diseases
- Series of four virtual workshops of PFDD leaders to consider the application of FDA guidances across four lifecycle stages of medical product development to identify challenges and opportunities specific to rare diseases
- Develop an accessible Guide for use by all stakeholders involved in the rare disease therapeutic development ecosystem to embed the perspectives of the people living with a rare disease in the development of therapeutics.

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Project Leadership

Annie Kennedy, EveryLife Foundation
Victoria Dohnal, BIO (Aug. 10, 2021 – Nov 2021)
Kate Donigan, BIO (beginning Dec 2021)
Eric Gascho, National Health Council
Danielle Friend, BIO (through Aug. 7, 2021)
Maria Apostolaros, PhRMA
Christine Harhaj, PhRMA
Kim McCleary, Kith Collective
Samantha Mayberry, Kith Collective

Project Steering Committee

Jennifer Bright, The Innovation & Value Initiative
Nimi Chhina, BioMarin
Ryan Fischer, PPMD
Emily Freeman, Lundbeck
Danielle Friend, J&J
Lauren Hetrick, AbbVie
Paul Howard, Amicus Therapeutics
Jill Jarecki, CureSMA
Alexis Miller, Merck

Steve Morin, Merck
Amy Nicole Nayar, Novartis
Cara O'Neill, Cure Sanfilippo Foundation
Samantha Roberts, Genentech
Sean Tunis, Rubix Health
Pujita Vaidya, Amgen
Kristin Van Goor, Vertex

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1

June 23, 2021: Research and Early Development

2

July 29, 2021: Clinical Development

3

Sept. 17, 2021: Health Authority Review & Marketing Authorization

4

Oct. 7, 2021: Post-Marketing

BY THE NUMBERS

 **23**

Leadership
and Steering
Committee
Members

 **88**
TOTAL

Subject Matter
Experts

8 Academia

40 Industry

28 Patient Advocacy
Organizations

5 Payer Organizations

7 Other

 **20**

FDA Guidances

 **12**

Hours of
Workshops

 **8**

Cross-Cutting
Topics and Sets
of Action Steps

 **4**

Workshop
Summaries

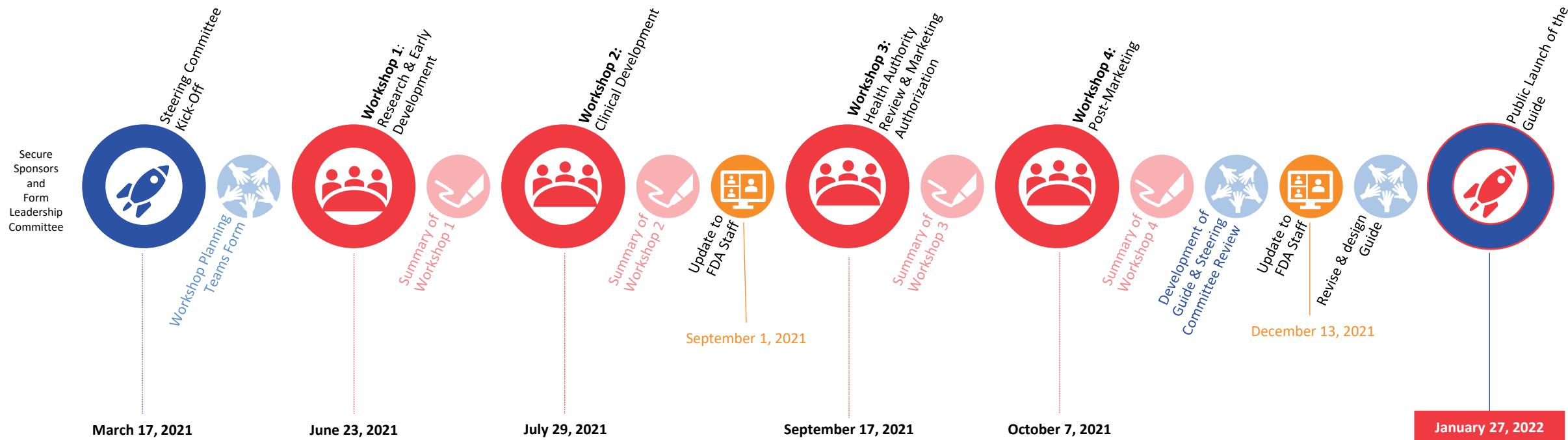
 **112**

Resources Linked
in This Guide

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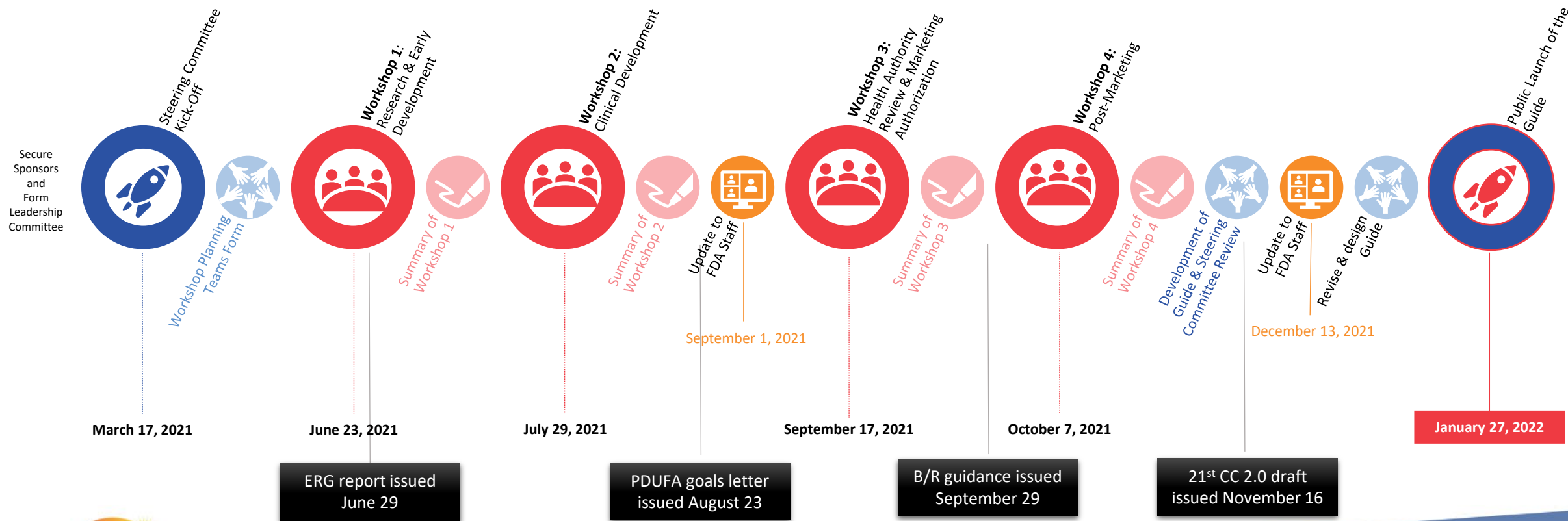


PLANNING & EXECUTION



PLANNING & EXECUTION

Responding to a dynamic environment



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Perspectives on the Need for and Benefit of the Initiative & Guide

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Orientation to the Guide to Patient Involvement in Rare Disease Therapy Development

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Guide To Patient Involvement In Rare Disease Therapy Development

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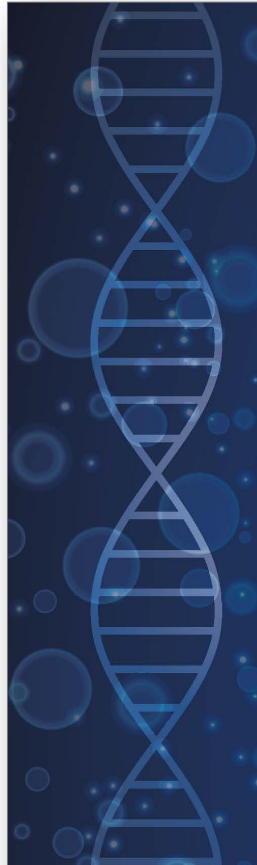
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7	Building Relationships That Last
9	Documenting Patient Experience
11	Defining Unmet Needs
13	Determining and Measuring Outcomes That Matter Most
15	Preparing for Clinical Trials
17	Conducting Clinical Trials and Preparing for Potential Product Launch
19	Reporting What You've Learned
21	Demonstrating Value
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	Workshop 1: Research and Early Development
	Workshop 2: Clinical Development
	Workshop 3: Health Authority Review & Marketing Authority
	Workshop 4: Post-Marketing

CONTEXT & ORIENTATION



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8 FOCUS AREAS

Layout for each of the 8 focus areas

Guide To Patient Involvement In Rare Disease Therapy Development

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BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS THAT LAST

The expanding practice of patient-focused therapy development in rare disease has provided new and increased opportunities for patient advocacy organizations and sponsors to collaborate.

Yet, these relationships have unique characteristics and may be unfamiliar – if not uncomfortable – at least at first. One party or the other may have limited experience with the “world” that the other inhabits. After all, patient advocacy organizations and biopharmaceutical companies are very different entities, although both may be dedicated to improving and extending patients’ lives. That shared goal is an important one and can be a touchstone to guide interactions.

Acknowledging challenges each may perceive or encounter in establishing and maintaining a productive relationship can help smooth the path. There might be concerns about conflicts of interest or not having adequate processes in place to interact smoothly. Patient advocacy organizations’ hesitation may stem from a lack of understanding of the therapy development process and an appropriate way to inform it. They may also lack capacity or be wary based on prior experiences with industry where mutual benefit was not achieved.

Timing of outreach can be an issue for sponsors. They may be hesitant to engage patients early in product development to avoid raising premature hopes. They may be reluctant to approach an advocacy organization for the first time in later development stages of a program, fearing criticism for not having engaged sooner. There might also be concerns about perceptions of appearing promotional and the potential disclosure of sensitive information all along the way.



Actions for Patient Advocacy Leaders to Consider



GET THE LAY OF THE LAND

- Learn about the process of therapy development to become a knowledgeable partner. [718] Establish relationships with experienced advocacy leaders and learn from them.
- Recognize that not every development program will succeed. Those that do may not gain approval (or access) at the same time in every country. Educate your community about the process and help manage expectations.
- Understand that you may not have access to as much information or as soon as you would like. FDA cannot disclose information about its confidential interactions with companies; however, companies can determine what and when to share, subject to regulations by the Securities Exchange Commission and other entities and according to internal policies.



PREPARE YOUR ORGANIZATION

- Inventory the assets your organization and community have to offer. [82] Think about ways to help de-risk the intensive process of developing a new therapy for a rare disease.
- Work with your Board and other advisors to proactively develop guidelines that clarify the types of activities your organization will and will not engage in with sponsors. [82-22] Define a process to manage requests.
- Map out PFDD-related roles appropriate for organization staff and how best to involve community members, including patients, caregivers and other family members. Building a roster of research-ready community participants may require up-front investment in planning, communication and training, yet it may also enhance interest in engaging patients.



CONVENE COMPETITORS

- If multiple companies are actively developing new therapies, consider hosting a pre-competitive forum to identify common challenges and shared solutions. [82]
- If multiple patient organizations serve your community, consider how to optimize leadership and resources across organizations, coordinate efforts, avoid unnecessary duplication and manage differences.

There are many reasons to work together to form and foster productive, lasting relationships. They are the foundation for achieving the promise of patient-focused therapy development.



Actions for Sponsors to Consider



GET THE LAY OF THE LAND

- Take time to learn about the various patient advocacy organizations (formal and informal), their missions, key programs, existing resources and staffing levels prior to reaching out or making specific requests. Be sensitive to the demands on time, especially for those in volunteer roles.
- Meet patients and advocacy leaders where they are and help build their knowledge base and confidence in participating in therapy development.



PREPARE INTERNAL PROCESSES

- Educate legal and compliance staff about new expectations arising from patient-focused therapy development and work with them to establish internal processes to support meaningful interactions with patients and advocates.
- Avoid using contracts or memoranda that were written with a different stakeholder in mind. Make sure agreements are written in plain language and are appropriate to the type of engagement.
- Become familiar with fair market rates for compensating patients, caregivers and advocates who engage in research-related activities and strive to meet or exceed them. [82]
- Identify internal silos that may inhibit cross-functional learning across the product life-cycle and plan to overcome them.



BEGIN EARLY AND STAY OPEN

- Identify when (at what stage) patient involvement is critical for your development program and engage patients early enough that patient involvement can inform thinking, planning and decisions and not be just “check a box” activity.
- Consider the benefits of engaging patients for their perspectives, ideas and problem-solving skills in addition to answering specific questions about a protocol or plain language summary. Leave time in engagements for organic, bi-directional learning.
- Build in feedback loops to share information with participants about how their input was or was not utilized.



Collective Opportunities

- Approach engagement as a long-term relationship with mutual benefits, not a one-off transaction. Be as transparent as possible about goals and project status. [825-826]
- Start small – discussion-based interactions can provide durable and useful information and can provide the chance for parties to gain more comfort and experience with one another.
- Designate single points of contact to cultivate relationships, share updates and direct requests.
- Proactively provide timely updates to foster understanding and trust, especially regarding changes of key personnel and material changes to programs of shared interest.
- As relationships mature and build value, explore readiness of both parties to participate in joint meetings with regulators about topics where patient perspectives may be illuminating.
- Maintain an active dialogue about what the next phase of development might present as opportunities for interaction. Avoid assumptions about the level of preparedness, especially as a novel therapy approaches marketing approval and transitions to being a commercial product.
- Identify opportunities to provide (and accept) “in kind” technical support based on the different types of expertise each party may have to offer.
- Break down barriers between stakeholders to expand opportunities for co-learning and interaction, for instance by hosting scientific and community meetings at the same time and location with overlapping sessions.
- Follow best practices for disclosure of financial support given and received.
- Recognize that some stakeholders may discount or disallow data and/or evidence developed by patient advocacy organizations that report industry funding among their revenue sources. Actively participate in multi-stakeholder efforts to educate about the merits of – and appropriate guardrails for – close collaboration between advocacy organizations and sponsors in PFDD, especially as you gain more experience and have case studies that illustrate the benefits.

Resources

19. [Online Education: Real-Time Development](#) (Friends of Cancer Research)
20. [Research Partnership: A Roadmap Model for Patient Organizations](#) (FasterCure)
21. [Standards of Conduct for Interactions with Agencies](#) (National Health Council)
22. Sample: [Corporate-Advocacy Policy](#) (TIC Alliance)
23. Sample: [Patient-Engagement Policy](#) (National Health Council)
24. [The Patient Voice Collaborative](#) (National Health Council)
25. [Guiding Principles for Interactions with Patient Advocacy Organizations](#) (BIO)
26. [Guidelines for Interactions with Patient Organizations](#) (PfRMA)

Introduction to the topic as it relates to patient involvement

Layout for each of the 8 focus areas

Guide To Patient Involvement In Rare Disease Therapy Development

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BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS THAT LAST

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Actions for Patient Advocacy Leaders to Consider

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PREPARE YOUR ORGANIZATION

- Inventory the assets your organization and community have to offer. (20) Think about ways to help de-risk the intensive process of developing a new therapy for a rare disease.
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CONVENE COMPETITORS

- If multiple companies are actively developing new therapies, consider hosting a pre-competitive forum to identify common challenges and shared solutions. (23)
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There are many reasons to work together to form and foster productive, lasting



Actions for Sponsors to Consider

GET THE LAY OF THE LAND

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PREPARE INTERNAL PROCESSES

- Educate legal and compliance staff about new expectations arising from patient-focused therapy development and work with them to establish internal processes to support meaningful interactions with patients and advocates.
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Five Opportunities

1. **Relationship-based interactions** can provide durable and can provide the chance for parties to learn and experience with one another. Series of contact to cultivate relationships, direct requests.

2. **Timely updates** to foster understanding and material changes to programs of shared interest.

3. **As relationships mature** and build value, explore readiness of both parties to participate in joint meetings with regulators about topics where patient perspectives may be illuminating.

4. **Maintain an active dialogue** about what the next phase of development might present as opportunities for interaction. Avoid assumptions about the level of preparedness, especially as a novel therapy approaches marketing approval and transitions to being a commercial product.

5. **Identify opportunities** to provide (and accept) “in kind” technical support based on the different types of expertise each party may have to offer.

6. **Break down barriers** between stakeholders to expand opportunities for co-learning and interaction, for instance by hosting scientific and community meetings at the same time and location with overlapping sessions.

7. **Follow best practices** for disclosure of financial support given and received.

8. **Recognize that some stakeholders** may discount or disallow data and/or evidence developed by patient advocacy organizations that report industry funding among their revenue sources. Actively participate in multi-stakeholder efforts to educate about the merits of – and appropriate guardrails for – close collaboration between advocacy organizations and sponsors in PFDD, especially as you gain more experience and have case studies that illustrate the benefits.

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22. Sample: [Corporate-Advocacy Policy](#) (TIC Alliance)
23. Sample: [Pre-competitive Forum](#) (Keynote/Forum)
24. [Bio Market Value Calculator](#) (National Health Council)
25. [Guiding Principles for Interaction with Patient Advocacy Organizations](#) (BIO)
26. [Protocol for Interactions with Patient Organizations](#) (PfRMA)

Layout for each of the 8 focus areas

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CONVENE COMPETITORS

- If multiple companies are actively developing new therapies, consider hosting a pre-competitive forum to identify common challenges and shared solutions. [23]
- If multiple patient organizations serve your community, consider how to optimize leadership and resources across organizations, coordinate efforts, avoid unnecessary duplication and manage differences.

There are many reasons to form and foster productive relationships. They are key for achieving the promise of focused therapy development.

Actions for Sponsors to Consider



GET THE LAY OF THE LAND

- Take time to learn about the organizations (formal and informal), existing resources, reaching out or making special demands on time, especially.
- Meet patients and advocacy leaders to build their knowledge base about therapy development.



PREPARE INTERNAL PROCESSES

- Educate legal and compliance teams about patient-focused work with them to establish meaningful interactions with patients.
- Avoid using contracts or memoranda of understanding with a different stakeholder in mind when written in plain language and engagement.



BECOME FAMILIAR WITH PATIENTS

- Become familiar with fair market value, patients, caregivers and advocacy leaders and their related activities and strive to understand their needs.



BEGIN EARLY AND STAY

- Identify when (at what stage) for your development program enough that patient involvement planning and decisions and
- Consider the benefits of engaging patients, ideas and proof to answering specific questions language summary. Leave it to bi-directional learning.
- Build in feedback loops to ensure that patient input was not utilized.



Collective Opportunities

- Challenge the binary notion that “unmet need” relates solely to whether a rare disease has an approved therapy or not.
- Co-create patient journey maps that describe the path to diagnosis; common misdiagnoses, comorbidities and complications experienced; burdens arising from symptoms and current therapies/standard of care; challenges adjusting to life with a rare disease; progression and changes in function that may affect care decisions; and end-of-life issues.
- Collaborate to clarify the heterogeneity of unmet needs within a particular rare disease and how patient preference studies might be used to quantify various priorities and tradeoffs. [46]
- Assess legacy measures through the lens of patient-defined unmet needs to identify whether novel measures may need to be developed to align with patient-centered benefit-risk assessment.
- As programs move forward, consider the unmet needs that may hamper access to a novel treatment such as the long diagnostic odyssey, absence of genetic test in newborn screening panels, lack of ICD code for the condition, underpowered registry/data collection efforts, limited understanding of the economic burden, etc. Wherever possible, work collaboratively to address these needs to reduce barriers to timely access to new products in the event marketing approval is granted. [47-49]
- Upon approval of a new product, undertake a fresh look at unmet needs – including developing a new understanding of the different unmet needs that may present for treated patients versus those who cannot access treatment, those for whom the treatment is not safe and/or is not effective and those for whom the treatment is not appropriate or acceptable.

Opportunities for multiple stakeholders to collaborate

Layout for each of the 8 focus areas

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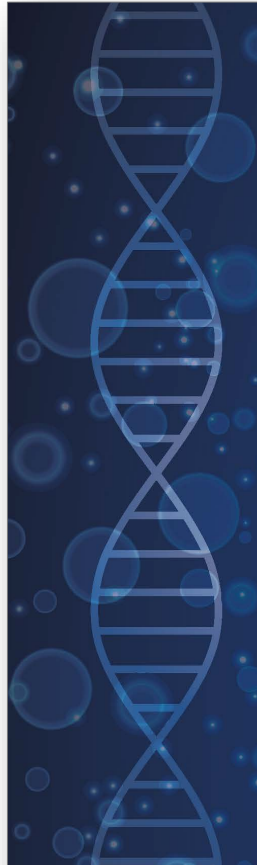
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- Break down barriers between stakeholders to expand opportunities for co-learning and interaction, for instance by hosting scientific and community meetings at the same time and location with overlapping sessions.
- Follow best practices for disclosure of financial support given and received.
- Recognize that some stakeholders may discount or disallow data and/or evidence developed by patient advocacy organizations that report industry funding among their revenue sources. Actively participate in multi-stakeholder efforts to educate about the merits of – and appropriate guardrails for – close collaboration between advocacy organizations and sponsors in PFDD, especially as you gain more experience and have case studies that illustrate the benefits.

Resources

19. [Online Education: Real-Time Development](#) (Friends of Cancer Research)
20. [Research Transparency: A Roadmap Model for Patient Organizations](#) (Fater/Gene)
21. [Standards of Conduct for Interactions with Agencies](#) (National Health Council)
22. Sample [Corporate-Advocacy Policy](#) (TIC Alliance)
23. Sample [Patient-Advocacy Policy](#) (National Health Council)
24. [Bio Market Value Calculator](#) (National Health Council)
25. [Guiding Principles for Interaction with Patient Advocacy Organizations](#) (BIO)
26. [Guidelines for Interactions with Patient Organizations](#) (PfRMA)

112 linked resources,
referenced to help put in context



Guide To Patient Involvement In Rare Disease Therapy Development

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WORKSHOP SUMMARIES

Guide To Patient Involvement In Rare Disease Therapy Development

BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS THAT LAST

The expanding practice of patient-focused therapy development in rare disease has provided new and increased opportunities for patient advocacy organizations and sponsors to collaborate.

Yet, these relationships have unique characteristics and may be unfamiliar – if not uncomfortable – at least at first. One party or the other may have limited experience with the “world” that the other inhabits. After all, patient advocacy organizations and biopharmaceutical companies are very different entities, although both may be dedicated to improving and extending patients’ lives. That shared goal is an important one and can be a touchstone to guide interactions.

Acknowledging challenges each may perceive or encounter in establishing and maintaining a productive relationship can help smooth the path. There might be concerns about conflicts of interest or not having adequate processes in place to interact smoothly. Patient advocacy organizations’ hesitation may stem from a lack of understanding of the therapy development process and an appropriate way to inform it. They may also lack capacity or be wary based on prior experiences with industry where mutual benefit was not achieved.

Timing of outreach can be an issue for sponsors. They may be hesitant to engage patients early in product development to avoid raising premature hopes. They may be reluctant to approach an advocacy organization for the first time in later development stages of a program, fearing criticism for not having engaged sooner. There might also be concerns about perceptions of appearing promotional and the potential disclosure of sensitive information all along the way.



Actions for Patient Advocacy Leaders to Consider

GET THE LAY OF THE LAND

- Learn about the process of therapy development to become a knowledgeable partner. [87] Establish relationships with experienced advocacy leaders and learn from them.
- Recognize that not every development program will succeed. Those that do may not gain approval (or access) at the same time in every country. Educate your community about the process and help manage expectations.
- Understand that you may not have access to as much information or as soon as you would like. FDA cannot disclose information about its confidential interactions with companies; however, companies can determine what and when to share, subject to regulations by the Securities Exchange Commission and other entities and according to internal policies.

PREPARE YOUR ORGANIZATION

- Inventory the assets your organization and community have to offer. [88] Think about ways to help de-risk the intensive process of developing a new therapy for a rare disease.
- Work with your Board and other advisors to proactively develop guidelines that clarify the types of activities your organization will and will not engage in with sponsors. [87-92]
- Define a process to manage requests.
- Map out PFDD-related roles appropriate for organization staff and how best to involve community members, including patients, caregivers and other family members. Building a roster of research-ready community participants may require up-front investment in planning, communication and training, yet it may also enhance interest in engaging patients.

CONVENE COMPETITORS

- If multiple companies are actively developing new therapies, consider hosting a pre-competitive forum to identify common challenges and shared solutions. [92]
- If multiple patient organizations serve your community, consider how to optimize leadership and resources across organizations, coordinate efforts, avoid unnecessary duplication and manage differences.

There are many reasons to work together to form and foster productive, lasting relationships. They are the foundation for achieving the promise of patient-focused therapy development.

Actions for Sponsors to Consider

GET THE LAY OF THE LAND

- Take time to learn about the various patient advocacy organizations (formal and informal), their missions, key programs, existing resources and staffing levels prior to reaching out or making specific requests. Be sensitive to the demands on time, especially for those in volunteer roles.
- Meet patients and advocacy leaders where they are and help build their knowledge base and confidence in participating in therapy development.

PREPARE INTERNAL PROCESSES

- Educate legal and compliance staff about new expectations arising from patient-focused therapy development and work with them to establish internal processes to support meaningful interactions with patients and advocates.
- Avoid using contracts or memoranda that were written with a different stakeholder in mind. Make sure agreements are written in plain language and are appropriate to the type of engagement.
- Become familiar with fair market rates for compensating patients, caregivers and advocates who engage in research-related activities and strive to meet or exceed them. [94]
- Identify internal silos that may inhibit cross-functional learning across the product life-cycle and plan to overcome them.

BEGIN EARLY AND STAY OPEN

- Identify when (at what stage) patient involvement is critical for your development program and engage patients early enough that patient involvement can inform thinking, planning and decisions and not just “check a box” activity.
- Consider the benefits of engaging patients for their perspectives, ideas and problem-solving skills in addition to answering specific questions about a protocol or plain language summary. Leave time in engagements for organic, bi-directional learning.
- Build in feedback loops to share information with participants about how their input was or was not utilized.

Collective Opportunities

- Approach engagement as a long-term relationship with mutual benefits, not a one-off transaction. Be as transparent as possible about goals and project status. [92-94]
- Start small – discussion-based interactions can provide durable and useful information and can provide the chance for parties to gain more comfort and experience with one another. Designate single points of contact to cultivate relationships, share updates and direct requests.
- Proactively provide timely updates to foster understanding and trust, especially regarding changes of key personnel and material changes to programs of shared interest.
- As relationships mature and build value, explore readiness of both parties to participate in joint meetings with regulators about topics where patient perspectives may be illuminating. Maintain an active dialogue about what the next phase of development might present as opportunities for interaction. Avoid assumptions about the level of preparedness, especially as a novel therapy approaches marketing approval and transitions to being a commercial product.
- Identify opportunities to provide (and accept) “in-kind” technical support based on the different types of expertise each party may have to offer.
- Break down barriers between stakeholders to expand opportunities for co-learning and interaction, for instance by hosting scientific and community meetings at the same time and location with overlapping sessions.
- Follow best practices for disclosure of financial support given and received.
- Recognize that some stakeholders may discount or disallow data and/or evidence developed by patient advocacy organizations that report industry funding among their revenue sources. Actively participate in multi-stakeholder efforts to educate about the merits of – and appropriate guardrails for – close collaboration between advocacy organizations and sponsors in PFDD, especially as you gain more experience and have case studies that illustrate the benefits.

Resources

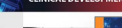
19. [Orphan Education: Meet Drug Developers](#) (Friends of Cancer Research)
20. [Research Partnerships: Benefits to Patients](#) (Patient Groups)
21. [Benefits of Engaging Patients in Rare Disease Research](#) (National Health Council)
22. [Sample: Corporate Social Policy](#) (TIC Alliance)
23. [Sample: Governance Framework](#) (AmplifyHealth Forum)
24. [See Market Value Calculator](#) (National Health Council)
25. [Guidelines for Interaction with Patient Advocacy Organizations](#) (BIO)
26. [Proposals on Interaction with Patient Organizations](#) (PAMA)

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APPENDIX: THE RARE DISEASE PFDD GUIDANCE COMPENDIUM WORKSHOP SERIES

WORKSHOP 1 // June 23, 2021
RESEARCH AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT
PAGE 15

WORKSHOP 2 // July 29, 2021
CLINICAL DEVELOPMENT
PAGE 18

WORKSHOP 3 // September 14, 2021
HEALTH AUTHORITY REVIEW & MARKETING AUTHORIZATION
PAGE 31

WORKSHOP 4 // October 7, 2021
POST-MARKETING
PAGE 37

OVERVIEW OF THE PFDD COMPENDIUM INITIATIVE

To inform the understanding of how patient-focused medical product development and related FDA guidelines can be applied to development of therapeutics for rare diseases, the EveryLife Foundation for Rare Diseases joined with the National Health Council, BIO and PAMA to create a multi-stakeholder, collaborative effort to assess these guidelines through the lens of rare disease medical product development.

A series of four rare PFDD guidance compendium workshops held between June and October 2021 convened nearly 100 leaders to consider the application of guidance across the therapeutic development process for rare diseases. These discussions informed creation of the Guide to Patient Involvement in Rare Disease Therapy Development.

A summary of each of the four workshops follows, to help build an understanding of the specific opportunities to involve rare disease patients in therapy development.

WORKSHOP 1 // June 23, 2021
RESEARCH AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT

WORKSHOP 2 // July 29, 2021
CLINICAL DEVELOPMENT

WORKSHOP 3 // September 14, 2021
HEALTH AUTHORITY REVIEW & MARKETING AUTHORIZATION

WORKSHOP 4 // October 7, 2021
POST-MARKETING

SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP 1: RESEARCH AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT

Advocacy Perspectives: Advocates shared their experiences and perspectives on the research and early development process, highlighting the importance of patient involvement from the start.

Industry Perspectives: Industry leaders discussed the challenges and opportunities of developing new therapies for rare diseases, emphasizing the need for patient input.

Regulatory Perspectives: FDA representatives provided insights into the regulatory process and the role of patient data in decision-making.

Key Takeaways: The workshop identified key areas for collaboration, including the need for clear communication, shared goals, and the importance of patient-centric design.

WORKSHOP 2 // July 29, 2021
CLINICAL DEVELOPMENT

WORKSHOP 3 // September 14, 2021
HEALTH AUTHORITY REVIEW & MARKETING AUTHORIZATION

WORKSHOP 4 // October 7, 2021
POST-MARKETING

SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP 2: CLINICAL DEVELOPMENT

Advocacy Perspectives: Advocates shared their experiences and perspectives on the clinical development process, highlighting the importance of patient involvement throughout the trial.

Industry Perspectives: Industry leaders discussed the challenges and opportunities of conducting clinical trials for rare diseases, emphasizing the need for patient input.

Regulatory Perspectives: FDA representatives provided insights into the regulatory process and the role of patient data in decision-making.

Key Takeaways: The workshop identified key areas for collaboration, including the need for clear communication, shared goals, and the importance of patient-centric design.

WORKSHOP 3 // September 14, 2021
HEALTH AUTHORITY REVIEW & MARKETING AUTHORIZATION

WORKSHOP 4 // October 7, 2021
POST-MARKETING

SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP 3: HEALTH AUTHORITY REVIEW & MARKETING AUTHORIZATION

Advocacy Perspectives: Advocates shared their experiences and perspectives on the health authority review and marketing authorization process, highlighting the importance of patient input.

Industry Perspectives: Industry leaders discussed the challenges and opportunities of obtaining marketing approval for rare diseases, emphasizing the need for patient input.

Regulatory Perspectives: FDA representatives provided insights into the regulatory process and the role of patient data in decision-making.

Key Takeaways: The workshop identified key areas for collaboration, including the need for clear communication, shared goals, and the importance of patient-centric design.

WORKSHOP 4 // October 7, 2021
POST-MARKETING

SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP 4: POST-MARKETING

Advocacy Perspectives: Advocates shared their experiences and perspectives on the post-marketing process, highlighting the importance of patient input.

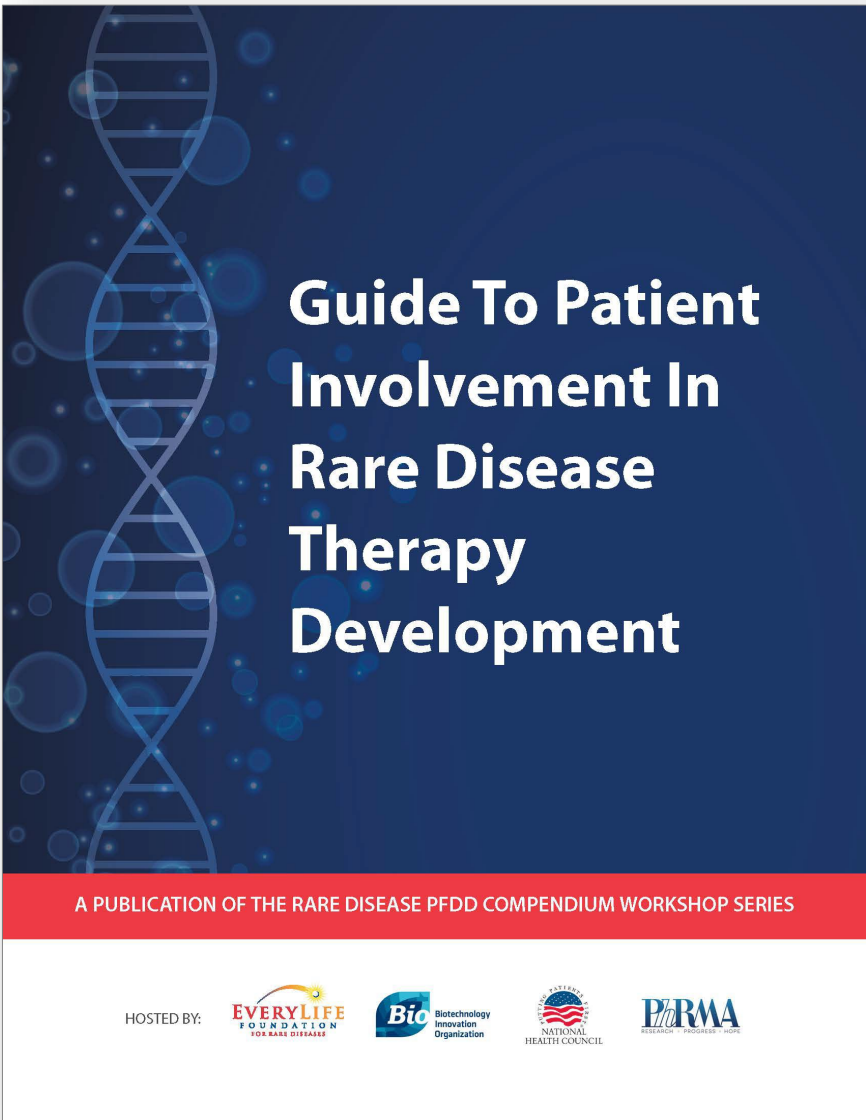
Industry Perspectives: Industry leaders discussed the challenges and opportunities of maintaining and improving therapies for rare diseases, emphasizing the need for patient input.

Regulatory Perspectives: FDA representatives provided insights into the regulatory process and the role of patient data in decision-making.

Key Takeaways: The workshop identified key areas for collaboration, including the need for clear communication, shared goals, and the importance of patient-centric design.



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Thank You!

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Project Leadership

Annie Kennedy, EveryLife Foundation
Victoria Dohnal, BIO (Aug 2021 – Nov 2021)
Kate Donigan, BIO (beginning Dec 2021)
Eric Gascho, National Health Council
Danielle Friend, BIO (through Aug. 7, 2021)
Maria Apostolaros, PhRMA
Christine Harhaj, PhRMA
Kim McCleary, Kith Collective
Samantha Mayberry, Kith Collective

Project Steering Committee

Jennifer Bright, The Innovation & Value Initiative
Nimi Chhina, BioMarin
Ryan Fischer, PPMD
Emily Freeman, Lundbeck
Danielle Friend, J&J
Lauren Hetrick, AbbVie
Paul Howard, Amicus Therapeutics
Jill Jarecki, CureSMA
Alexis Miller, Merck
Steve Morin, Merck
Amy Nicole Nayar, Novartis
Cara O'Neill, Cure Sanfilippo Foundation
Samantha Roberts, Genentech
Sean Tunis, Rubix Health
Pujita Vaidya, Amgen
Kristin Van Goor, Vertex