

NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde: New Medicines Decisions

In Scotland, a newly licensed medicine is routinely available in a health board only after it has been:

- accepted for use in NHSScotland by the Scottish Medicines Consortium (SMC), and
- accepted for use by the health board's Area Drug and Therapeutics Committee (ADTC).

All medicines accepted by SMC are available in Scotland, but may not be considered 'routinely available' within NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde (NHSGG&C) because of available services and preferences.

'Routinely available' means that a medicine can be prescribed by the appropriately qualified person within a health board.

Each health board has an ADTC. The Greater Glasgow and Clyde ADTC is responsible for advising the NHSGG&C health board on all aspects of the use of medicines.

Medicines routinely available within NHSGG&C are usually included in the GGC Formulary. The Formulary is a list of medicines for use in the health board that has been agreed by ADTC in consultation with healthcare professionals to prescribe for common medical conditions. The GGC Formulary can help improve safety as prescribers are likely to become more familiar with the medicines included, which are consistent across the health board.

How does NHSGG&C decide which new medicines to make routinely available for patients?

The ADTC in NHSGG&C will consider national and local guidance before deciding whether to make a new medicine routinely available.

What national guidance does the ADTC consider?

- SMC advice: The SMC considers newly licensed medicines and advises health boards in Scotland whether they should be available. When SMC considers a new medicine for the NHS in Scotland
 - how well the medicine works,
 - which patients might benefit from it,
 - whether it is as good or better than medicines the NHS already uses to treat the medical condition, and
 - whether it is good value for money.
- In the table below, national guidance usually refers to SMC advice. Links to SMC advice for individual medicines are also included in the table.
- In some cases, other agencies may also provide guidance on how medicines should be used. For example, Healthcare Improvement Scotland issues alerts to advise if National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) Appraisals (NICE MTAs) are applicable in Scotland.

What local guidance does the ADTC consider?

- Advice from local clinical experts who would be expected to prescribe a particular medicine, where that service is available in NHSGG&C.

Why is a particular medicine not routinely available in NHSGG&C?

- This is usually because the medicine is not recommended for use in NHSScotland by the SMC.
- The medicine may not be routinely available in a health board, particularly in smaller health boards, because there is not a suitable specialist who may use the medicine.
- There may also be differences in which medicines are preferred in health boards. Sometimes SMC accepts more than one medicine for treating a specific medical condition. Clinical experts in each health board advise the ADTC on their preferred medicines to their formulary and advise the ADTC. Sometimes it is agreed that established medicines are a better choice than new medicines.

Medicine	Condition being treated	NHSGGC Decision	Date of decision
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axicabtagene ciloleucel	Treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma (FL) after three or more lines of systemic therapy.	Not routinely available as not recommended for use in NHSScotland	19/02/2024
Yescarta®			
SMC2646			
belantamab mafodotin	Monotherapy for the treatment of multiple myeloma in adult patients, who have received at least four prior therapies and whose disease is refractory to at least one proteasome inhibitor, one immunomodulatory agent, and an anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody, and who have demonstrated disease progression on the last therapy.	Not routinely available as not recommended for use in NHSScotland	19/02/2024
Blenrep®			
SMC2597			
Brexucabtagene autoleucel	Treatment of adult patients 26 years of age and above with relapsed or refractory B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL).	Routinely available in line with national guidance	19/02/2024
Tecartus®			
SMC2548			
burosumab	Treatment of X-linked hypophosphataemia in children and adolescents aged 1 to 17 years with radiographic evidence of bone disease.	Routinely available in line with national guidance	19/02/2024
Crysvita®			
SMC2588			

Medicine	Condition being treated	NHSGGC Decision	Date of decision
cabozantinib Cabometyx® SMC2590	Monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic differentiated thyroid carcinoma (DTC), refractory or not eligible to radioactive iodine (RAI) who have progressed during or after prior systemic therapy	Not routinely available as not recommended for use in NHSScotland	19/02/2024
difelikefalin Kapruvia® SMC2623	Treatment of moderate-to-severe pruritus associated with chronic kidney disease in adult patients on haemodialysis	Routinely available in line with national guidance	19/02/2024
dupilumab Dupixent® SMC2598	Treatment of adults with moderate-to-severe prurigo nodularis (PN) who are candidates for systemic therapy.	Routinely available in line with national guidance	19/02/2024
Loncastuximab tesirine Zynlonta® SMC2609	monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) and high-grade B-cell lymphoma (HGBL), after two or more lines of systemic therapy	22/04/2024	19/02/2024

Medicine	Condition being treated	NHSGGC Decision	Date of decision
Nivolumab	Pleural or peritoneal mesothelioma; second or subsequent line in patients whose disease has progressed on or after platinum-based chemotherapy	Routinely available in line with local or regional guidance	19/02/2024
NCMAG106			
pazopanib	Second line treatment of poor or intermediate risk advanced/metastatic renal cell carcinoma in patients who have received nivolumab in combination with ipilimumab as first line treatment	Not routinely available as not recommended for use in NHSScotland	19/02/2024
NCMAG112			
pembrolizumab	As monotherapy for adults with microsatellite instability high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) colorectal cancer in the following settings: - treatment of unresectable or metastatic colorectal cancer after previous fluoropyrimidine-based combination therapy.		19/02/2024
Keytruda®			
SMC2589	As monotherapy for the treatment of the following MSI-H or dMMR tumours in adults with: - advanced or recurrent endometrial carcinoma, who have disease progression on or following prior treatment with a platinum-containing therapy in any setting and who are not candidates for curative surgery or radiation; - unresectable or metastatic gastric, small intestine, or biliary cancer, who have disease progression on or following at least one prior therapy.	22/04/2024	

Medicine	Condition being treated	NHSGGC Decision	Date of decision
ravulizumab Ultomiris® SMC2658	treatment of adult patients with neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder (NMOSD) who are anti-aquaporin 4 (AQP4) antibody-positive	Not routinely available as not recommended for use in NHSScotland	19/02/2024
ravulizumab Ultomiris® SMC2657	Add-on to standard therapy for the treatment of adult patients with generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG) who are anti-acetylcholine receptor (AChR) antibody-positive.	Not routinely available as not recommended for use in NHSScotland	19/02/2024
secukinumab Cosentyx® SMC2592	Treatment of active moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa (HS) (acne inversa) in adults with an inadequate response to conventional systemic HS therapy.	Routinely available in line with national guidance	19/02/2024
setmelanotide Imcivree® SMC2647	Treatment of obesity and the control of hunger associated with genetically confirmed Bardet-Biedl syndrome (BBS) in adults and children 6 years of age and above.	Not routinely available as not recommended for use in NHSScotland	19/02/2024

Medicine	Condition being treated	NHSGGC Decision	Date of decision
sunitinib NCMAG111	Sunitinib as second line treatment of poor or intermediate risk advanced/metastatic renal cell carcinoma in patients who have received nivolumab in combination with ipilimumab as first line treatment.	Routinely available in line with local or regional guidance	19/02/2024
trastuzumab deruxtecan Enhertu® SMC2608	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic HER2-low breast cancer who have received prior chemotherapy in the metastatic setting or developed disease recurrence during or within 6 months of completing adjuvant chemotherapy.	Routinely available in line with local or regional guidance	19/02/2024