

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. Medicines included 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 on 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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<p>Blinatumomab infusion Blinicyto® SMC2234</p>	<p>Monotherapy for the treatment of adults with Philadelphia chromosome negative, CD19 positive, B-precursor acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL) in first or second complete remission with minimal residual disease (MRD) greater than or equal to 0.1%.</p>	<p>Routinely available in line with local or regional guidance</p>	<p>06/07/2020</p>
<p>Cinacalcet capsules Mimpara® SMC2275</p>	<p>Secondary hyperparathyroidism (HPT):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treatment of secondary HPT in adult patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) on maintenance dialysis therapy. - Treatment of secondary HPT in children aged 3 years and older with ESRD on maintenance dialysis therapy in whom secondary HPT is not adequately controlled with standard of care therapy <p>Parathyroid carcinoma and primary HPT in adults</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of hypercalcaemia in adult patients with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - parathyroid carcinoma. - primary HPT for whom parathyroidectomy would be indicated on the basis of serum calcium levels, but in whom parathyroidectomy is not clinically appropriate or is contraindicated 	<p>Not routinely available as not recommended for use in NHSScotland</p>	<p>06/07/2020</p>
<p>Fampridine tablet Fampyra® SMC2253</p>	<p>Improvement of walking in adult patients with multiple sclerosis with walking disability (EDSS [expanded disability status scale] 4-7).</p>	<p>Not routinely available as local implementation plans are being developed or ADTC is waiting for further advice from local clinical experts - Decision expected by: 31/12/2020</p>	<p>06/07/2020</p>

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Insulin glargine plus Lixisenatide injection Suliqua® SMC2235	In combination with metformin for the treatment of adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus, to improve glycaemic control when this has not been provided by metformin alone or metformin combined with another oral glucose-lowering medicinal product or with basal insulin.	Routinely available in line with national guidance	06/07/2020
Lorlatinib tablets Lorviqua® SMC2239	Monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)-positive advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) whose disease has progressed after: - alectinib or ceritinib as the first ALK tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) therapy; or - crizotinib and at least one other ALK TKI	Not routinely available as local clinical experts do not wish to add the medicine to the Formulary at this time or there is a local preference for alternative	06/07/2020
Mexiletine capsules Namuscla® SMC2241	Symptomatic treatment of myotonia in adult patients with non-dystrophic myotonic disorders.	Not routinely available as not recommended for use in NHSScotland	06/07/2020
Naldemedine tablets Rizmoic® SMC2242	Treatment of opioid induced constipation (OIC) in adult patients who have previously been treated with a laxative.	Routinely available in line with local or regional guidance	06/07/2020

Medicine	Condition being treated	NHSGGC Decision	Date of decision
<p>Ocrelizumab infusion</p> <p>Ocrevus®</p> <p>SMC2223</p>	<p>Treatment of adult patients with early primary progressive multiple sclerosis (PPMS) in terms of disease duration and level of disability, and with imaging features characteristic of inflammatory activity.</p>	<p>Routinely available in line with local or regional guidance</p>	<p>06/07/2020</p>
<p>Ranibizumab injection</p> <p>Lucentis®</p> <p>SMC2274</p>	<p>In preterm infants for the treatment of retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) with zone I (stage 1+, 2+, 3 or 3+), zone II (stage 3+) or AP-ROP (aggressive posterior ROP) disease.</p>	<p>Not routinely available as not recommended for use in NHSScotland</p>	<p>06/07/2020</p>
<p>Rucaparib tablets</p> <p>Rubraca®</p> <p>SMC2224</p>	<p>As monotherapy for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with platinum-sensitive relapsed high-grade epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer who are in response (complete or partial) to platinum-based chemotherapy.</p>	<p>Routinely available in line with local or regional guidance</p>	<p>06/07/2020</p>
<p>Ustekinumab infusion, injection</p> <p>Stelara®</p> <p>SMC2250</p>	<p>Treatment of adult patients with moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis who have had an inadequate response with, lost response to, or were intolerant to either conventional therapy or a biologic or have medical contraindications to such therapies.</p>	<p>Routinely available in line with national guidance</p>	<p>06/07/2020</p>