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| **New product information** | |
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| ***Launched in the UK (or licence change for existing products)*** | |
| Adalimumab biosimilar (*Yuflyma*) 20mg in 0.2mL prefilled syringe | Treatment of juvenile idiopathic arthritis, paediatric plaque psoriasis, paediatric Crohn´s disease and paediatric uveitis [new strength] |
| Alectinib (*Alecensa*)  150mg capsule | Monotherapy as adjuvant treatment for adults with Stage IB (tumours ≥4cm) to IIIA (7th edition of the UICC/AJCC-staging system) ALK-positive non-small cell lung cancer following complete tumour resection [new indication] |
| Amivantamab (*Rybrevant*)  350mg in 7mL vial | Use in combination with carboplatin and pemetrexed for the first‑line treatment of adults with advanced non-small cell lung cancer with activating EGFR Exon 20 insertion mutations [new indication] |
| Durvalumab (*Imfinzi*)  120mg in 2.4mL and 500mg in 10mL vials | Use in combination with platinum-based chemotherapy as neoadjuvant treatment, followed by *Imfinzi* as monotherapy after surgery, for the treatment of adults with resectable (tumours ≥4cm and/or node positive) non-small cell lung cancer and no known EGFR mutations or ALK rearrangements [new indication] |
| Empagliflozin (*Jardiance*)  10mg and 25mg tablets | Use in adults and children aged ≥10 years for the treatment of insufficiently controlled type 2 diabetes mellitus as an adjunct to diet and exercise as monotherapy when metformin is considered inappropriate due to intolerance and in addition to other medicinal products for the treatment of diabetes  [licence change from use only in adults] |
| Etranacogene dezaparvovec (*Hemgenix*)  1x1014 genome copies in 10mL vial | Treatment of severe and moderately severe haemophilia B (congenital factor IX deficiency) in adults without a history of factor IX inhibitors |
| Human normal immunoglobulin (*Xembify*)  1g in 5mL, 2g in 10mL, 4g in 20mL and 10g in 50mL vials | Replacement therapy in adults, children and adolescents aged 0-18 years in primary immunodeficiency syndromes with impaired antibody production, hypogammaglobulinaemia and recurrent bacterial infections in patients with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia in whom prophylactic antibiotics have failed or are contra-indicated, hypogammaglobulinaemia and recurrent bacterial infections in multiple myeloma patients, and hypogammaglobulinaemia in patients pre- and post- allogeneic haematopoietic stem cell transplantation [new subcutaneous formulation] |
| Semaglutide (*Wegovy*)  2.4mg prefilled pen | Use as an adjunct to a reduced-calorie diet and increased physical activity to reduce the risk of major adverse cardiovascular events (cardiovascular death, non-fatal myocardial infarction, or non-fatal stroke) in adults with established cardiovascular disease and either obesity or overweight (BMI ≥ 27kg/m2)  [new indication] |
| Teduglutide (*Revestive*)  1.25mg and 5mg vials | Treatment of short bowel syndrome in those aged ≥4 months corrected gestational age [licence change from use only in patients aged ≥1 year] |
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| **New product information** | |
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| ***Launched in the UK (or licence change for existing products)* (continued)** | |
| Ustekinumab biosimilar (*Wezenla*)  45mg in 0.5mL prefilled syringe and vial, and 90mg in 1 mL prefilled syringe | Treatment of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis in adults who failed to respond to, or who have a contraindication to, or are intolerant to other systemic therapies including ciclosporin, methotrexate (MTX) or PUVA (psoralen and ultraviolet A); treatment of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis in children and adolescent patients aged ≥6 years who are inadequately controlled by, or are intolerant to, other systemic therapies or phototherapies; use alone or in combination with MTX for the treatment of active psoriatic arthritis in adults when the response to previous non-biological disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drug therapy has been inadequate; treatment of adults with moderately to severely active Crohn’s disease who have had an inadequate response with, lost response to, or were intolerant to either conventional therapy or a TNFα antagonist or have medical contraindications to such therapies |
| Ustekinumab biosimilar (*Wezenla*)  130mg in 26mL vial | Treatment of adults with moderately to severely active Crohn’s disease who have had an inadequate response with, lost response to, or were intolerant to either conventional therapy or a TNFα antagonist or have medical contraindications to such therapies |
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| **Regulatory changes in the UK or EU** | | |
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| ***Approved in the UK*** | | |
| Aztreonam + avibactam  (*Emblaveo*)  1.5g/0.5g vial | | Treatment of the following infections in adults: Complicated intra-abdominal infection; hospital-acquired pneumonia, including ventilator-associated pneumonia; complicated urinary tract infection, including pyelonephritis. Also treatment of infections due to aerobic Gram-negative organisms in adults with limited treatment options. |
| Bevacizumab gamma (*Lytenava*)  7.5mg in 0.3mL vial | | Use in adults for treatment of neovascular (wet) age-related macular degeneration  [new ophthalmic formulation] |
| Bretovameran (*Comirnaty JN.1 3micrograms/dose)*  3-dose multi-dose vial | | Active immunisation to prevent COVID-19 caused by SARS-CoV-2 in infants and children aged 6 months to 4 years |
| Bretovameran (*Comirnaty JN.1 10micrograms/dose)*  10microgram in 0.3mL single-dose vial | | Active immunisation to prevent COVID-19 caused by SARS-CoV-2 in children aged 5 to 11 years |
| Bretovameran (*Comirnaty JN.1 30micrograms/dose)*  6-dose multi-dose vial and 30micrograms in 0.3mL single-dose prefilled syringe | | Active immunisation to prevent COVID-19 caused by SARS-CoV-2 in individuals ≥12 years |
| Capivasertib (*Truqap*)  160mg and 200mg tablets | | Use in combination with fulvestrant for the treatment of adults with hormone receptor-positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative (defined as IHC 0 or 1+, or IHC 2+/ISH-) locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer with one or more PIK3CA/AKT1/PTEN-alterations following recurrence or progression on or after an endocrine based regimen |
| Liraglutide biosimilar  (*Diavic/Liraglutide SUN*)  18mg in 3mL prefilled pen | | Treatment of adults, adolescents and children aged ≥10 years with insufficiently controlled type 2 diabetes mellitus as an adjunct to diet and exercise as monotherapy when metformin is considered inappropriate due to intolerance or contraindications and in addition to other medicinal products for the treatment of diabetes |
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| **Regulatory changes in the UK or EU** | | |
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| ***Approved in the UK* (continued)** | | |
| Liraglutide biosimilar (*Liobesy*)  18mg in 3mL prefilled pen | | Use as an adjunct to a reduced-calorie diet and increased physical activity for weight management in adults with an initial Body Mass Index (BMI) of ≥30kg/m² (obesity), or ≥27kg/m² to <30kg/m² (overweight) in the presence of at least one weight-related comorbidity such as dysglycaemia (pre-diabetes or type 2 diabetes mellitus), hypertension, dyslipidaemia or obstructive sleep apnoea. And use as an adjunct to a healthy nutrition and increased physical activity for weight management in adolescent patients aged ≥12 years with obesity (BMI corresponding to ≥30kg/m2 for adults by international cut-off points) and body weight >60 kg. |
| Ocrelizumab (*Ocrevus*)  920mg in 23mL vial | | Treatment of adults with relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis with active disease defined by clinical or imaging features, and early primary progressive multiple sclerosis in terms of disease duration and level of disability, and with imaging features characteristic of inflammatory activity [new subcutaneous formulation] |
| Omalizumab biosimilar (*Omlyclo*)  75mg in 0.5mL and 150mg in 1mL prefilled syringes | | Use as add-on therapy to improve asthma control in adults and adolescents aged ≥12 years with severe persistent allergic asthma who have a positive skin test or in vitro reactivity to a perennial aeroallergen and who have reduced lung function (FEV1<80%) as well as frequent daytime symptoms or night-time awakenings and who have had multiple documented severe asthma exacerbations despite daily high-dose inhaled corticosteroids, plus a long-acting inhaled beta2-agonist. Also for use as add-on therapy to improve asthma control in children aged 6 to 11 years with severe persistent allergic asthma who have a positive skin test or in vitro reactivity to a perennial aeroallergen and frequent daytime symptoms or night-time awakenings and who have had multiple documented severe asthma exacerbations despite daily high-dose inhaled corticosteroids, plus a long-acting inhaled beta2- agonist. Also for use as add-on therapy with intranasal corticosteroids (INC) for the treatment of adults with severe chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps for whom therapy with INC does not provide adequate disease control. |
| Omalizumab biosimilar (*Omlyclo*)  150mg in 1mL prefilled syringe | | Use as add-on therapy for the treatment of chronic spontaneous urticaria in adults and adolescents aged ≥12 years with inadequate response to H1 antihistamine treatment |
| Selvacovatein (*Bimervax*)  40micrograms in 0.5mL single-dose vial | | Use as a booster for active immunisation to prevent COVID-19 in individuals aged ≥16 years who have previously received a mRNA COVID-19 vaccine  [new single-dose formulation] |
| Vibegron (*Obgemsa*)  75mg tablet | | Symptomatic treatment of adults with overactive bladder syndrome |
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| ***Recommended for approval in the UK or EU*** | | |
| Atezolizumab (*Tecentriq*) | | Use as monotherapy for the first-line treatment of adults with advanced non-small cell lung cancer who are ineligible for platinum-based therapy [EU] [new indication] |
| Binimetinib (*Mektovi*) | | Use in combination with encorafenib for the treatment of adults with advanced non-small cell lung cancer with a BRAF V600E mutation [EU] [new indication] |
| Bretovameran (*Comirnaty JN.1 3micrograms/dose)* | | Active immunisation to prevent COVID-19 caused by SARS-CoV-2 in infants and children aged 6 months to 4 years [EU] |
| Bretovameran (*Comirnaty JN.1 10micrograms/dose)* | | Active immunisation to prevent COVID-19 caused by SARS-CoV-2 in children aged 5 to 11 years [EU] |
| Bretovameran (*Comirnaty JN.1 30micrograms/dose)* | | Active immunisation to prevent COVID-19 caused by SARS-CoV-2 in individuals aged ≥12 years [EU] |
| Ciclosporin (*Vevizye*) | | Treatment of moderate to severe dry eye disease (keratoconjuctivitis sicca) in adults, which has not improved despite treatment with tear substitutes [EU] |
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| **Regulatory changes in the UK or EU** | | |
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| ***Recommended for approval in the UK or EU* (continued)** | | |
| Delgocitinib (*Anzupgo*) | | Treatment of moderate to severe chronic hand eczema in adults for whom topical corticosteroids are inadequate or inappropriate [EU] |
| Elafibranor (*Iqirvo*) | | Treatment of primary biliary cholangitis in combination with ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA) in adults with an inadequate response to UDCA, or as monotherapy in patients unable to tolerate UDCA [EU] |
| Encorafenib (*Braftovi*) | | Use in combination with binimetinib for the treatment of adults with advanced non-small cell lung cancer with a BRAF V600E mutation [EU] [new indication] |
| Enfortumab (*Padcev*) | | Use in combination with pembrolizumab for the first-line treatment of adults with unresectable or metastatic urothelial cancer who are eligible for platinum-containing chemotherapy [EU]  [new indication] |
| Macitentan (*Opsumit*) | | Use as monotherapy or in combination, for the long-term treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension in paediatric patients aged <18 years and bodyweight ≥40kg with WHO Functional Class II to III [EU] [licence change from use only in adults] |
| Macitentan (*Opsumit*) | | Use as monotherapy or in combination, for the long-term treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension in paediatric patients aged 2 years to <18 years with WHO Functional Class II to III [EU] [new 2.5mg dispersible tablet formulation with new indication] |
| Macitentan + tadalafil (*Yuvanci*) | | Use as substitution therapy for the long-term treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension in adults of WHO Functional Class II to III, who are already treated with the combination of macitentan and tadalafil given concurrently as separate tablets [EU] |
| Melatonin (*Slenyto*) | | Treatment of insomnia in children and adolescents aged 2-18 years with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and/or neurogenetic disorders with aberrant diurnal melatonin secretion and/or nocturnal awakenings, where sleep hygiene measures have been insufficient [EU] [licence change from use in ASD and/or Smith Magenis syndrome] |
| Odevixibat (*Kayfanda*) | | Treatment of cholestatic pruritus in Alagille syndrome in patients aged ≥6 months [EU] |
| Pembrolizumab (*Keytruda*) | | Use in combination with enfortumab vedotin for the first-line treatment of unresectable or metastatic urothelial carcinoma in adults [EU] [new indication] |
| Respiratory syncytial virus vaccine (*Arexvy*) | | Active immunisation for the prevention of lower respiratory tract disease caused by respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) in adults aged ≥60 years, and adults aged 50 through 59 years who are at increased risk for RSV disease [EU] [licence change from use only in adults aged ≥60 years] |
| Rilpivirine (*Edurant*) | | Treatment of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV‑1) infection in adults and paediatric patients weighing ≥25kg without known mutations associated with resistance to the non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor class, and with a viral load ≤100,000 HIV‑1 RNA copies/mL [EU] [licence change from use only in patients aged ≥12 years] |
| Rilpivirine (*Edurant*) | | Use in combination with other antiretroviral medicinal products, for the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV‑1) infection in paediatric patients aged 2 to <18 years and weighing ≥14kg to <25kg without known mutations associated with resistance to the non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor class, and with a viral load ≤100,000 HIV‑1 RNA copies/mL [EU] [new 2.5mg dispersible tablet formulation with new indication] |
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| **Regulatory changes in the UK or EU** | |
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| ***Recommended for approval in the UK or EU* (continued)** | |
| Rituximab biosimilar (*Ituxredi*) | Treatment of previously untreated adults with stage III-IV follicular lymphoma in combination with chemotherapy; maintenance therapy for the treatment of adult follicular lymphoma patients responding to induction therapy; monotherapy for treatment of adults with stage III-IV follicular lymphoma who are chemoresistant or are in their second or subsequent relapse after chemotherapy; treatment of adults with CD20 positive diffuse large B cell non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma in combination with CHOP (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisolone) chemotherapy; use in combination with chemotherapy for the treatment of paediatric patients (aged ≥6 months to <18 years) with previously untreated advanced stage CD20 positive diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, Burkitt lymphoma/Burkitt leukaemia (mature B-cell acute leukaemia) or Burkitt-like lymphoma; use in combination with chemotherapy for the treatment of patients with previously untreated and relapsed/refractory chronic lymphocytic leukaemia; use in combination with methotrexate for the treatment of adults with severe active rheumatoid arthritis who have had an inadequate response or intolerance to other disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs including one or more tumour necrosis factor inhibitor therapies; use in combination with glucocorticoids for the treatment of adults with severe, active granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Wegener’s) (GPA) and microscopic polyangiitis (MPA); use in combination with glucocorticoids for the induction of remission in paediatric patients (aged ≥2 to <18 years) with severe, active GPA (Wegener’s) and MPA; treatment of patients with moderate to severe pemphigus vulgaris [EU] |
| Spesolimab (*Spevigo*) | Prevention of generalised pustular psoriasis flares in adults and adolescents aged ≥12 years. [EU] [new indication] |
| Spesolimab (*Spevigo*) | Treatment of generalised pustular psoriasis flares in adults and adolescents aged ≥12 years as monotherapy [EU] [licence change from use only in adults] |
| Toripalimab (*Loqtorzi*) | Use in combination with cisplatin and gemcitabine, for the first-line treatment of adults with recurrent, not amenable to surgery or radiotherapy, or metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma [EU] |
| Toripalimab (*Loqtorzi*) | Use in combination with cisplatin and paclitaxel for the first-line treatment of adults with unresectable advanced, recurrent, or metastatic oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma [EU] |
| Trastuzumab biosimilar (*Tuznue*) | Treatment of adults with HER2 positive metastatic breast cancer as monotherapy for the treatment of those patients who have received at least two chemotherapy regimens for their metastatic disease (prior chemotherapy must have included at least an anthracycline and a taxane unless patients are unsuitable for these treatments. Hormone receptor positive patients must also have failed hormonal therapy, unless patients are unsuitable for these treatments), in combination with paclitaxel for the treatment of those patients who have not received chemotherapy for their metastatic disease and for whom an anthracycline is not suitable, in combination with docetaxel for the treatment of those patients who have not received chemotherapy for their metastatic disease, in combination with an aromatase inhibitor for the treatment of postmenopausal patients with hormone-receptor positive MBC, not previously treated with trastuzumab. Also treatment of adults with HER2 positive early breast cancer following surgery, chemotherapy (neoadjuvant or adjuvant) and radiotherapy (if applicable), following adjuvant chemotherapy with doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide, in combination with paclitaxel or docetaxel, in combination with adjuvant chemotherapy consisting of docetaxel and carboplatin, in combination with neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by adjuvant *Tuznue* therapy, for locally advanced (including inflammatory) disease or tumours >2cm in diameter. Also use in combination with capecitabine or 5-fluorouracil and cisplatin for the treatment of adults with HER2 positive metastatic adenocarcinoma of the stomach or gastro-esophageal junction who have not received prior anti-cancer treatment for their metastatic disease. [EU] |
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| **Regulatory changes in the UK or EU** | |
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| ***Recommended for approval in the UK or EU* (continued)** | |
| Ustekinumab biosimilar (*Fymskina*) | Treatment of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis in adults who failed to respond to, or who have a contraindication to, or are intolerant to other systemic therapies including ciclosporin, methotrexate (MTX) or PUVA (psoralen and ultraviolet A); treatment of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis in children and adolescent patients aged ≥6 years and who are inadequately controlled by, or are intolerant to, other systemic therapies or phototherapies; use alone or in combination with MTX, for the treatment of active psoriatic arthritis in adults when the response to previous non-biological disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drug (DMARD) therapy has been inadequate; treatment of adults with moderately to severely active Crohn’s disease who have had an inadequate response with, lost response to, or were intolerant to either conventional therapy or a TNFα antagonist or have medical contraindications to such therapies; treatment of adults 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 [EU] |
| Ustekinumab biosimilar (*Otulfi*) | Treatment of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis in adults who failed to respond to, or who have a contraindication to, or are intolerant to other systemic therapies including ciclosporin, methotrexate (MTX) or PUVA (psoralen and ultraviolet A); treatment of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis in children and adolescent patients aged ≥6 years and who are inadequately controlled by, or are intolerant to, other systemic therapies or phototherapies; use alone or in combination with MTX, for the treatment of active psoriatic arthritis in adults when the response to previous non-biological disease- modifying anti-rheumatic drug therapy has been inadequate; treatment of adults with moderately to severely active Crohn’s disease who have had an inadequate response with, lost response to, or were intolerant to either conventional therapy or a TNFα antagonist or have medical contraindications to such therapies [EU] |
| Zolbetuximab (*Vyloy*) | Use in combination with fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-containing chemotherapy, for the first-line treatment of adults with locally advanced unresectable or metastatic HER2‑negative gastric or gastro-oesophageal junction adenocarcinoma whose tumours are Claudin 18.2 positive [EU] |
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| ***Filed for approval in the UK or EU*** | |
| Aflibercept biosimilar – ALT-L9 | Treatment of age-related macular degeneration in adults and other *Eylea* indications [EU] |
| Belantamab mafodotin (*Blenrep*) | Treatment of relapsed or refectory multiple myeloma, second-line with either bortezomib plus dexamethasone or pomalidomide and dexamethasone [EU]  *Note: In the UK, Blenrep is currently licensed for use as monotherapy to treat multiple myeloma in adults, 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. In the EU, the licence for Blenrep was* [*withdrawn*](https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/public-statement/public-statement-blenrep-belantamab-mafodotin-non-renewal-conditional-marketing-authorisation-european-union_en.pdf) *in March 2024.* |
| Chikungunya vaccine (*Ixchiq*) | Active immunisation for the prevention of disease caused by chikungunya virus in individuals aged ≥18 years [UK] |
| Denosumab biosimilar – FKS518 | Postmenopausal osteoporosis and other *Prolia* indications [EU] |
| Denosumab biosimilar – FKS518 | Prevention of skeletal related events in adults with advanced malignancies involving bone and other *Xgeva* indications [EU] |
| Denosumab biosimilar – RGB 14-P | Postmenopausal osteoporosis and other *Prolia* indications [EU] |
| Denosumab biosimilar – RGB 14-P | Prevention of skeletal related events in adults with advanced malignancies involving bone and other *Xgeva* indications [EU] |
| Deutivacaftor + tezacaftor + vanzacaftor | Cystic fibrosis in patients aged ≥6 years with at least one F508del mutation in the CFTR gene [UK] |
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| **Regulatory changes in the UK or EU** | | |
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| ***Filed for approval in the UK or EU* (continued)** | | |
| Efgartigimod alfa (*Vyvgart*) | Treatment of adults with chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy [EU] | |
| Hydromethylthionine mesylate | Treatment of mild cognitive impairment and mild to moderate stages of dementia due to Alzheimer’s disease [UK] | |
| Ipilimumab (*Yervoy*) | Use in combination with nivolumab as a first-line treatment for adults with unresectable or advanced hepatocellular carcinoma who have not received prior systemic therapy [EU]  [new indication] | |
| Nivolumab (*Opdivo*) | Use in combination with ipilimumab as a first-line treatment for adults with unresectable or advanced hepatocellular carcinoma who have not received prior systemic therapy [EU]  [new indication] | |
| Sipavibart | Pre-exposure prophylaxis of COVID-19 in immunocompromised patients aged ≥12 years [EU] | |
| TAK-880 | Primary immunodeficiency in patients aged ≥2 years with immunoglobulin A deficiency [EU] | |
| Upadacitinib (*Rinvoq*) | Treatment of giant cell arteritis in adults [EU] [new indication] | |
| Vimseltinib | Treatment of giant cell tumour of tendon sheath in adults [EU] | |
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| ***Other UK/EU developments*** | | |
| Alnuctamab | Relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma in adults – development discontinued  (company decision) | |
| Atezolizumab (*Tecentriq*) | Advanced, non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer in adults, first-line with tiragolumab plus pemetrexed and carboplatin/cisplatin – development discontinued (lack of efficacy) | |
| Emiplacel | Treatment of muscle injury following arthroplasty – assume development discontinued  (lack of efficacy) | |
| Envafolimab | Undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma and myxofibrosarcoma in adults and children aged ≥12 years – development discontinued (lack of efficacy) | |
| Erdafitinib (*Balversa*) | FGFR-positive solid tumours in adults and children aged ≥6 years, second-line or later – UK development discontinued (company decision) | |
| Insulin icodec + semaglutide | Type 2 diabetes mellitus in adults – UK development discontinued (company decision) | |
| Lecanemab (*Leqembi*) | Treatment of adults with mild cognitive impairment due to Alzheimer’s disease and mild Alzheimer’s disease – not recommended for approval in EU | |
| Semaglutide (*Wegovy*) | Use as an adjunct to a reduced-calorie diet and increased physical activity to reduce the risk of major adverse cardiovascular events (cardiovascular death, non-fatal myocardial infarction, or non-fatal stroke) in adults with established cardiovascular disease and either obesity or overweight (BMI ≥ 27kg/m2) – not approved in EU as European Medicines Agency considers that use in this population is already covered by the approved indication for weight management in people with a BMI of ≥27kg/m2 *Note: The MHRA has approved this new indication* | |
| Sirolimus (*Pascomer*) | Tuberous sclerosis complex- associated facial angiofibroma in adults and children aged ≥6 years – UK development discontinued (company decision) | |
| SPK-3006 | Late-onset glycogen storage disease type II (Pompe disease) in adults – development discontinued (company decision) | |
| Tiragolumab | Advanced, non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer in adults, first-line with atezolizumab plus pemetrexed and carboplatin/cisplatin – development discontinued (lack of efficacy) | |
| Venglustat | Late-stage onset GM2 gangliosidoses (Tay-Sachs/Sandhoff diseases), and other lysosomal storage disorders involving the glucosylceramide-based sphingolipid pathway – development discontinued (lack of efficacy) | |
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