



VALUING LIFE

NEW ZEALAND MEDICINES ACCESS SUMMIT

Doctors' Experience

Dr Gina O'Grady

Paediatric Neurologist

DISCLAIMER

- The views and opinions presented are my own
- I have received consultancy fees from Biogen and Roche for Advisory Board and educational speaking engagements.

THE RARE DISORDERS SPACE

Over 6000 clinically
defined rare disorders

72% genetic

70% start in childhood

3.5 - 5.9% of the world
population

300 million people in the
world living with a rare
disorders

New Zealand Rare
Disorders Strategy under
development, to improve
the lives of people living
with rare disorders

Rare disorder are
estimated to make up 6%
of New Zealand
population

300,000 people living in
New Zealand with a
rare disorder

SPINAL MUSCULAR ATROPHY

- A severe neurogenetic disorder, 1:10 000
- Progressive muscle weakness.
- **Without treatment it is the most common genetic cause of death in infancy**
- Two funded life saving therapies funded in 2023
- Newborn screening programme - 2025
- But
 - No access to single dose gene therapy
 - No funding for affected adults
 - Both available in Australia since 2022
 - No new funded therapies in the neurological or rare disorders space in NZ in 2024-2025





DUCHENNE MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY

Progressive muscle wasting disease with death age 20-30 years - 1/3500 males

8 new therapies funded internationally over the last 5 years

- **None** have an application for registration or reimbursement in NZ
- Prednisone is our only therapy



EPILEPSY

1% of the population

1 in 3 have drug resistant epilepsy

In the last 10 years:

- Australia funded 5 new antiseizure medications
- NZ funded 1

2024 LEARNINGS

- The process in New Zealand needs to be faster 
- PTAC committees need provision for expert consultation 
- Needs improved communication with pharmaceutical companies 
- Better engagement with the affected community 
- Improved transparency around prioritisation of funding 
- Reduce the time between a recommendation for funding and reimbursement 
- New Zealand falling to the bottom compared with other OECD countries

WHY?

- Increasing move towards high-cost medicines, especially genetic or “gene therapies”
- Extraordinarily high bar for funding to be considered
 - With a focus on cost, medicines need to not just work, but work spectacularly for the price
 - Medicines that slow decline or reduce symptoms don't meet the threshold for consideration
 - Largely no hope for high-cost medicines for rare disorders
- Not perceived as a viable market by Pharma
- Inadequate horizon scanning
- Lack of clinical trials infrastructure, value and investment