PBAC CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE DRUG UTILISATION SUB-COMMITTEE

The PBAC noted reports with associated stakeholder responses from the June 2024 Drug Utilisation Sub-Committee (DUSC) meeting, which were provided in Items 10.04, 10.05, and 10.06 of the PBAC Agenda. DUSC minutes relating to these items were provided to the PBAC. The outcomes of the DUSC consideration of these items are available in the June 2024 DUSC outcome statement.

BRENTUXIMAB VEDOTIN FOR CD30 POSITIVE CUTANEOUS AND PERIPHERAL T-CELL LYMPHOMA

Outcome

The PBAC noted in the 2022-23 financial year, 36 patients were supplied 207 prescriptions for brentuximab vedotin for CD30 positive CTCL. In the 2022-23 financial year, 113 patients were supplied 428 prescriptions for brentuximab vedotin for CD 30 positive PTCL. The PBAC noted utilisation of brentuximab vedotin for CD30 positive PTCL had increased over time.

GALCANEZUMAB AND FREMANEZUMAB FOR CHRONIC MIGRAINE

Outcome

The PBAC recommended that for both galcanezumab for chronic migraine and fremanezumab for treatment resistant migraine, the treatment criteria in the current restrictions for the initial treatment phase should be altered from 'Must be treated by a neurologist' to 'Must be treated by a neurologist; OR 'Must be treated by a general practitioner in consultation with a neurologist'.

The PBAC noted that it may not be good clinical practice to use those medications currently listed in the restrictions for galcanezumab and fremanezumab as 'Prophylactic migraine medications' as excessive use could lead to over-use headache.

SEMAGLUTIDE FOR THE TREATMENT OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

Outcome

The PBAC noted that semaglutide had a majority of the market share of glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) medicines as there were approximately two million prescriptions of semaglutide supplied in 2023, and approximately 400,000 supplied prescriptions of

dulaglutide. The PBAC considered that this market share was growing as 94% of the patients supplied semaglutide or dulaglutide for the first time in 2023 were supplied semaglutide. The PBAC noted that the proportion of patients younger than 40 years old supplied semaglutide or dulaglutide for the first time increased from 6.0% in 2018 to 10.2% in 2023.