

2019 World Conference on Access to Medical Products: Achieving the SDGs 2030 19-21 November 2019, New Delhi, India Global Partnerships for Drug Discovery, Innovation, Technology Development: Scaling up Adaptive Technology Solutions for Medical Products



Changing Landscape of Health Innovation Networks and Other Collaborations to Foster Research and Development

Stephen A. Matlin

- Senior Fellow, Global Health Centre The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva
- Secretary and Head of Strategic Development International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development, Namur
- Visiting Professor, Institute of Global Health Innovation Imperial College London

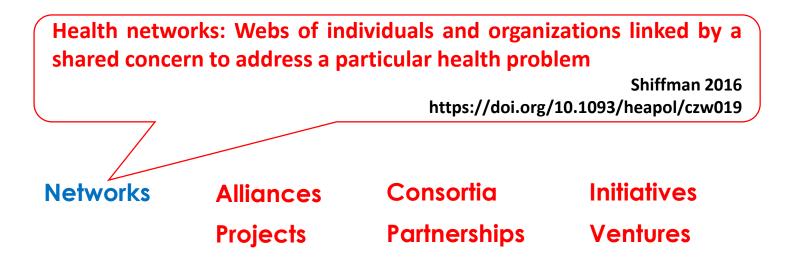
stephen.matlin@imperial.ac.uk



E GLOBAL HEALTH CENTRE International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development Imperial College London Institute of Global Health Innovation **Networks and Other Collaborations**

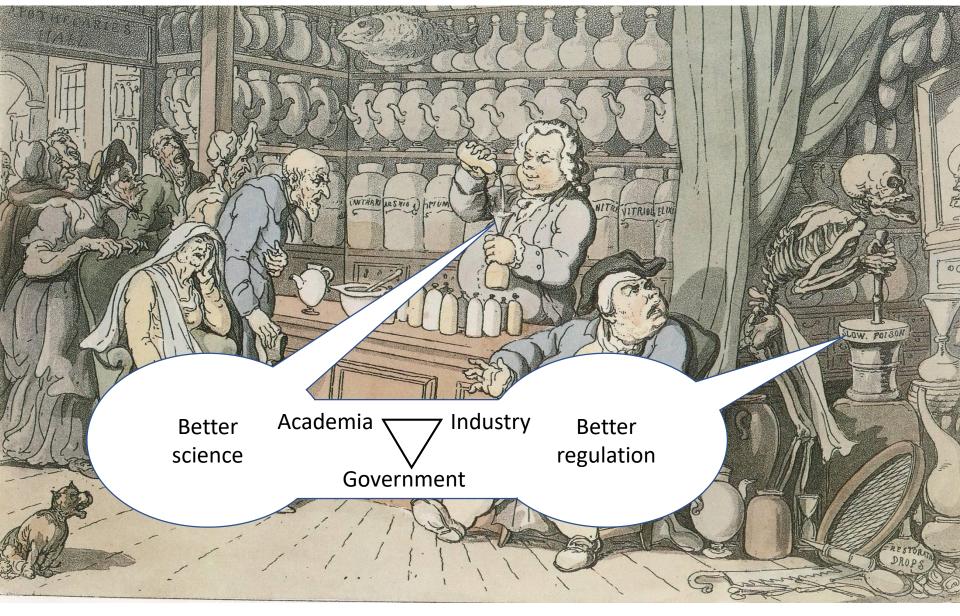






Collaborations with diverse

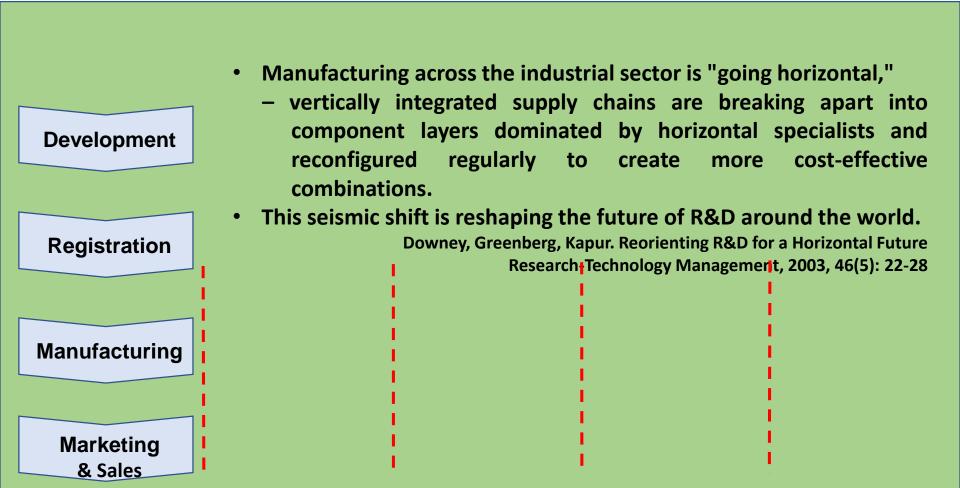
- goals
- methods of working
- degrees of formalization, rules, governance
- degrees of openness
- sources and levels of funding



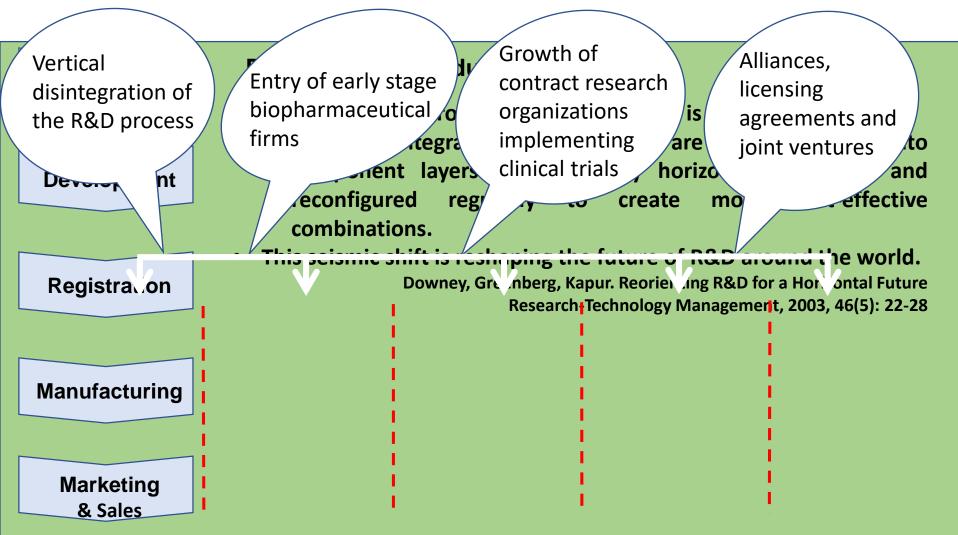
The Quack Doctor, 1814 Arnold-Foster & Tallis*, The Bruising Apothecary*, Pharmaceutical Press, 1989



- Mergers and acquisitions
- Shift from 'vertical' to 'horizontal' structures, including the separation of research from development
- Buying intellectual property rather than creating it (in many cases, buying the innovative small companies that create the candidates)



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While mergers apparently have achieved cost reductions and addressed short-run pipeline problems, there is little evidence to date that they increased long-term R&D performance or outcomes. Many of the larger pharmaceutical firms... continue to deal with a persistent R&D productivity problem.

Grabowski & Kyle 2008 http://margaretkyle.net/G-K%20Merger%20chapter.pdf

Pharma mergers are "bad for science, bad for patients, bad for medicine".

LaMattina 2014 https://www.pharmaceutical-technology.com/features/featurepharma-mergers-big-business-bad-science-4467897/



Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Oncoming global health challenges



Health R&D

State of the body

Diseases:

Diagnosis, prevention, treatment

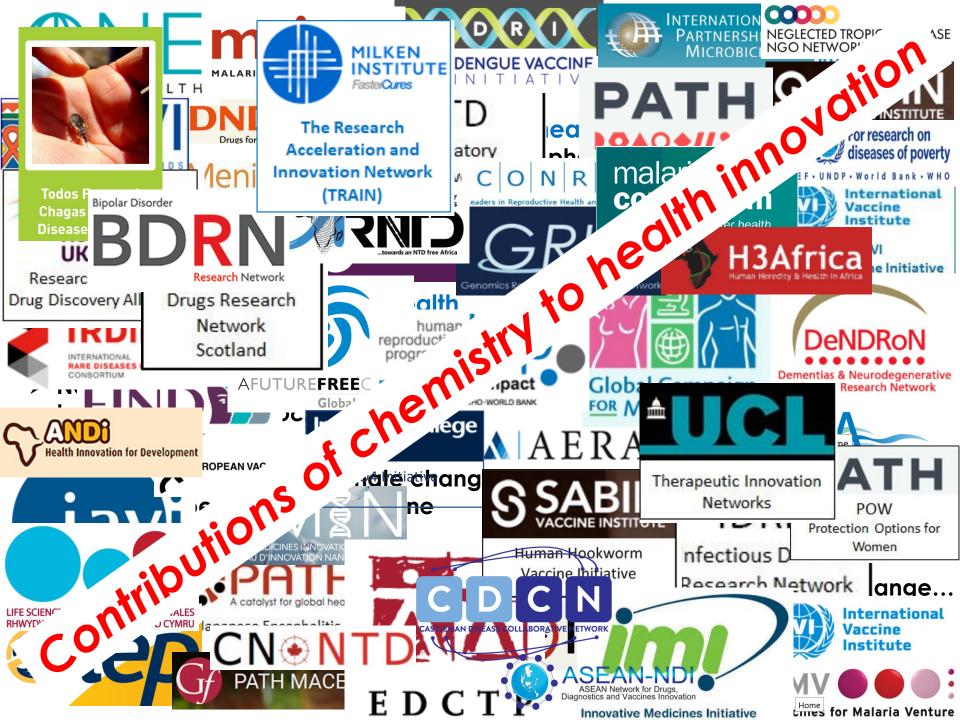
- > Old, new, re-emerging
- Epidemics & pandemics
- Non-communicable diseases
- > Ageing
- > Genetics
- Personalised medicine
- ≻ etc

State of the world

- Global environment
 Pollution: land, sea, air
 Climate
 - > Water
 - **≻Food**
 - ≻etc

Economic/political/social factors
Globalization
Conflict, violence
Population
Urbanization
SDGs: UHC, Health Equity
etc

R&D for health





Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

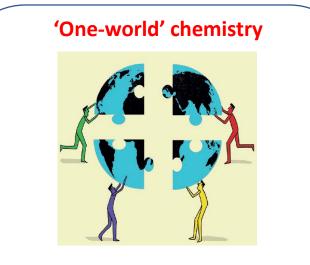
Contributions of chemistry to health



 Prevention Vaccines Antiseptics Nutritional factors, e.g. vitamins, trace elements Gene editing etc
 Diagnosis Analysis: body fluids, tissues, excretions Imaging Identification of pathogens Gene sequencing etc
 Treatment Pharmaceuticals: cure, control, management Anaesthetics Medical materials, e.g. in-dwelling Prosthetics etc

The chemical sciences have been central to global progress and will be essential to meeting oncoming global challenges – especially sustainable development – with 'one-world' chemistry

Matlin, Mehta, Hopf & Krief, "One-world' chemistry and systems thinking. Nature Chemistry 2016, 8, 393-6



Recognises 'one-health':

 Human and animal health and the environment are intimately interconnected systems

Aims to be:

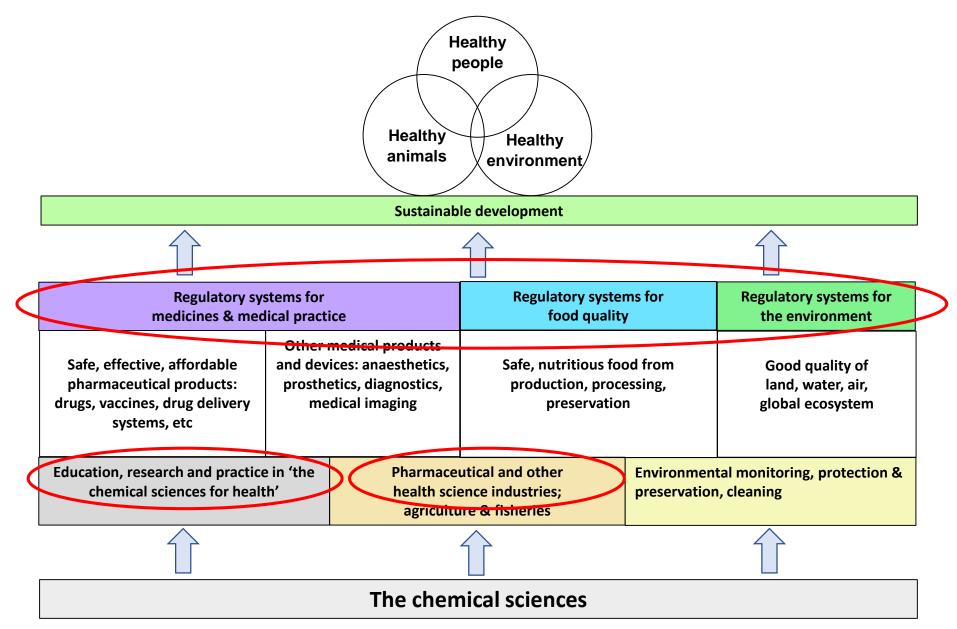
• A science for the benefit of society

Requires

- Systems thinking
- Cross-disciplinary approaches

www.iocd.org/OWC/intro.shtml

The chemical sciences support health through multiple channels



Three systemic fragmentations:

1. Compartmentalization in the science discipline

For health, core chemistry (inorganic, organic, physical, analytical, theoretical) needs to interface with:

- Biological sciences
 - biochemistry
 - biology
 - genetics
 - molecular biology
- Pharmaceutical sciences
 - medicinal/pharmaceutical chemistry
 - biopharmaceutical analysis
 - pharmaceutical formulation
 - pharmacology
 - pharmacy
 - toxicology
- Medical sciences
 - pharmacology
 - clinical chemistry
 - medical imaging
- Forensics
 - forensic chemistry

- □ Bioengineering science
 - biomaterials
- Environmental science
 - Environmental chemistry
 - analytical chemistry
- □ Food
 - nutrition
 - agricultural chemistry
 - food analysis
- Legal & regulatory affairs
 - intellectual property, patents
 - regulation of pharmaceuticals
 - regulation of food
 - regulation of environment
 - No single platform to prepare chemistry graduates to work across 'Chemistry and Health'

Three systemic fragmentations:

1. Compartmentalization in the science discipline

'Chemistry and Health'

- Creating an overall vision of the multitudinous roles and capacities of the chemical sciences in contributing to better health
- Providing the intellectual underpinning for trained graduates and researchers with a solid, broad platform of knowledge and skills to engage in cross-disciplinary work in chemistry applied to health, related to, eg:
 - Biological sciences
 - Pharmaceutical sciences
 - Medical sciences

- □ Bioengineering science
- □ Environmental science
- Food
- Legal & regulatory affairs
- Promoting convergence of diverse knowledge streams in the chemical sciences and harnessing these convergences to enhance the innovative contributions of the chemical sciences to health
 - New partnerships of chemistry with health and environmental disciplines
 - > New networks of collaborating Departments/Institutions in teaching & research
 - New degrees in 'Chemistry and Health'; changed curricula

Three systemic fragmentations:

- 1. Compartmentalization in the science discipline
- 2. Dis-integration in the pharmaceutical industry
- The model needs revisiting since the world needs
- more drugs and other health products at more affordable prices for more diseases and conditions
- a system enabling achievement of the SDG goals of health and health equity for all

Solutions will not be straightforward:

- driven by economic forces that do not originate in the pharmaceutical sector itself but in functioning of economic reward and innovation systems at national and global levels
- If countries wish to have strong pharmaceutical development capacities and play leadership roles in the field, attention needed to systemic elements, including:
- ensuring strong, robust and well-designed education programmes, including in the chemical sciences, to create a pool of talent with skills in conducting inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary research
- well-funded academic centres that can create new leads to health products
- innovation hubs that foster early-stage drug development
- national innovation systems and innovation financing that encourage the growth of independent middle-size companies that have options beyond buy-out when they create promising candidate products and high-value new licensed drugs
 - Across all these areas: Foster and support networks/initiatives/alliances/partnerships to encourage research, development and innovation for health

Three systemic fragmentations:

- 1. Compartmentalization in the science discipline
- 2. Dis-integration in the pharmaceutical industry
- 3. Disconnections in the regulatory sector
- > It's a dirty world and a fake world affects pharmaceuticals, food and the environment

Need for more effective – BETTER COORDINATED AND ALIGNED – regulation

- Licencing
- Quality of products procured
- Quality of products in circulation
- Counterfeits
- Contamination of environment
- Contamination of foodstuffs

Regulation = Laws + investigation + criminal justice system

- Analytical science feeds into all three
 - Sets position for what is possible
 - Sets practical framework/limits for timescale and cost of what is detectable
 - Sets limits of what is 'provable' and therefore enforceable by courts

Health innovation R&D across pharmaceuticals, food and the environment

- Foster and support networks/initiatives/alliances/partnerships to better align and coordinate regulation – including laws, standards, methods
- Dialogue essential: between scientists, policy makers, legal system, public, media
 Non-technical language
 - Effective communication e.g. about 'certainty' and 'risk'

