

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, which 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 the ADTC on their preferred 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>Abiraterone tablets Zytiga NCMAG101</p>	<p>Proposed off-label use: High-risk hormone-sensitive non-metastatic cancer: 2 years of abiraterone with radical radiotherapy to the prostate and 3 years of androgen deprivation therapy (ADT)</p>	<p>Not routinely available as not recommended for use in NHSScotland</p>	<p>15/08/2022</p>
<p>Ataluren oral suspension Translarna® SMC2327</p>	<p>Treatment of Duchenne muscular dystrophy resulting from a nonsense mutation in the dystrophin gene, in ambulatory patients aged 2 years and older.</p>	<p>Routinely available in line with national guidance</p>	<p>15/08/2022</p>
<p>Atezolizumab Infusion Tecentriq® SMC2492</p>	<p>as monotherapy as adjuvant treatment following complete resection for adult patients with Stage II to IIIA (7th edition of the UICC/AJCC staging system) non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) whose tumours have PD-L1 expression on $\geq 50\%$ of tumour cells and whose disease has not progressed following platinum-based adjuvant chemotherapy.</p>	<p>Routinely available in line with local or regional guidance</p>	<p>15/08/2022</p>
<p>Beclometasone, Formoterol and Glycopyrronium inhaler Trimbow® SMC2334</p>	<p>maintenance treatment of asthma, in adults not adequately controlled with a maintenance combination of a long-acting beta2-agonist and high dose of inhaled corticosteroid, and who experienced one or more asthma exacerbations in the previous year</p>	<p>Routinely available in line with national guidance</p>	<p>15/08/2022</p>

Medicine	Condition being treated	NHSGGC Decision	Date of decision
Cabotegravir injection Vocabria® SMC2376	In combination with rilpivirine prolonged-release injection, for the treatment of Human Immunodeficiency Virus type 1 (HIV-1) infection in adults who are virologically suppressed (HIV-1 RNA <50 copies/mL) on a stable antiretroviral regimen without present or past evidence of viral resistance to, and no prior virological failure with agents of the NNRTI and INI class.	Routinely available in line with national guidance	15/08/2022
Crizanlizumab infusion Adakveo® SMC2438	Prevention of recurrent vaso-occlusive crises in sickle cell disease patients aged 16 years and older. It can be given as an add-on therapy to hydroxycarbamide or as monotherapy in patients for whom hydroxycarbamide is inappropriate or inadequate.	Routinely available in line with national guidance	15/08/2022
Daratumumab injection Darzalex® SMC2447	In combination with cyclophosphamide, bortezomib and dexamethasone for the treatment of adult patients with newly diagnosed systemic light chain (AL) amyloidosis.	Routinely available in line with local or regional guidance	15/08/2022
Delafloxacin infusion Quofenix® SMC2453	Treatment of acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections (ABSSSI) in adults when it is considered inappropriate to use other antibacterial agents that are commonly recommended for the initial treatment of this infection.	Routinely available in line with national guidance	15/08/2022

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Enfortumab vedotin infusion Padcev® SMC2505	Monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial cancer who have previously received a platinum-containing chemotherapy and a programmed death receptor-1 or programmed death-ligand 1 inhibitor.	Not routinely available as not recommended for use in NHSScotland	15/08/2022
Odevixibat capsules Bylvay® SMC2411	Progressive familial intrahepatic cholestasis	Routinely available in line with national guidance	15/08/2022
Pegcetacoplan infusion Aspaveli® SMC2451	Treatment of adult patients with paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria (PNH) who are anaemic after treatment with a C5 inhibitor for at least 3 months.	Routinely available in line with national guidance	15/08/2022
Potassium citrate and potassium hydrogen carbonate prolonged-release granules Sibnaya® SMC2409	for the treatment of distal renal tubular acidosis (dRTA) in adults, adolescents and children aged one year and older.	Routinely available in line with national guidance	15/08/2022

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Remimazolam injection Byfavo® SMC2454	in adults for procedural sedation.	Not routinely available as not recommended for use in NHSScotland	15/08/2022
Roxadustat tablets Evrenzo® SMC2461	treatment of adult patients with symptomatic anaemia associated with chronic kidney disease (CKD).	Routinely available in line with local or regional guidance	15/08/2022
Solriamfetol tablets Sunosi® SMC2439	To improve wakefulness and reduce excessive daytime sleepiness in adult patients with narcolepsy (with or without cataplexy).	Routinely available in line with national guidance	15/08/2022
Tepotinib tablets Tepmetko® SMC2457	Treatment of adult patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) harbouring mesenchymal-epithelial transition factor gene (MET) exon 14 (METex14) skipping alterations.	Not routinely available as not recommended for use in NHSScotland	15/08/2022

Medicine	Condition being treated	NHSGGC Decision	Date of decision
Vedolizumab infusion Entyvio® SMC2506	Treatment of adult patients with moderately to severely active chronic pouchitis, who have undergone proctocolectomy and ileal pouch anal anastomosis for ulcerative colitis, and have had an inadequate response with or lost response to antibiotic therapy.	Not routinely available as not recommended for use in NHSScotland	15/08/2022