SUMMARY

nivolumab/relatlimab

OPDUALAG 240 mg/80 mg,

solution for dilution for infusion

Initial inclusion

Original French opinion adopted by the Transparency Committee on 10 January 2024

The legally binding text is the original French opinion version

Transparency Committee's Conclusions

Clinical Benefit

- Melanoma is a serious life-threatening disease.
- The proprietary medicinal product OPDUALAG (nivolumab/relatlimab) is a curative medicinal product.
- The efficacy/adverse effects ratio is high for patients with an ECOG score of 0 or 1 not exhibiting active brain metastasis. The nivolumab - relatlimab association showed evidence of superiority in terms of progression-free survival in relation to nivolumab with a modest difference in absolute values of 5.49 months in median progression-free survival. There is no evidence of any significant difference in relation to nivolumab on the overall survival outcome measure.
- This is an additional first-line treatment option for advanced (unresectable or metastatic) melanoma for adult and adolescent patients aged 12 years and over with tumour cell PD-L1 expression below 1%.
- In view of the lack of comparative data, the role of the proprietary medicinal product OPDUALAG (nivolumab/relatlimab) in relation to the nivolumab - ipilimumab association, and pembrolizumab monotherapy, cannot be specified.

➔ Public health benefit

In view of:

- the seriousness of melanoma;
- the partially met medical need;
- the partial response to the identified medical need on account of the evidence of its superiority in relation to nivolumab, on progression-free survival, with no evidence of a benefit in overall survival. Note that its benefit in relation to the nivolumab - ipilimumab association is not known in the absence of comparative data;
- the lack of evidence of an impact on quality of life;
- the lack of data allowing an assessment of the additional impact on delivery of care;

OPDUALAG (nivolumab/relatlimab) is unlikely to have an additional impact on public health.

Considering all of these elements, the Committee deems that the clinical benefit of OPDUALAG (nivolumab/relatlimab) 240 mg/80 mg, solution for dilution for infusion, is:

- **substantial only as a first-line treatment of advanced (unresectable or metastatic) melanoma for adult and adolescent patients aged 12 years and over with tumour cell PD-L1 expression below 1%, with an ECOG score of 0 or 1 and exhibiting no active brain metastasis;**
- **insufficient in other contexts to justify public funding.**

The Committee approves the inclusion of OPDUALAG (nivolumab/relatlimab) 240 mg/80 mg, solution for dilution for infusion, in the list of covered drugs for inpatients only within the selected reimbursement scope and at the dosages of the marketing authorisation.

Clinical Added Value

In view of:

- evidence of superiority of the nivolumab – relatlimab association in relation to nivolumab only in terms of progression-free survival (HR= 0.75; 95% CI [0.62; 0.92]; p=0.0055) [ITT population], with a point estimation of the absolute difference on the medians of 5.49 months in a randomised double-blind phase 3 study;
- progression-free survival findings suggesting heterogeneity of the treatment effect according to the PD-L1 level (interaction test: p= 0.0301), in favour of the patient subgroup with a tumour PD-L1 expression < 1% [MA population];
- treatment considered to be similar for both adults and adolescents. The RELATIVITY 047 study did not include any adolescents, the efficacy data for adults were accepted as suitable for extrapolation to adolescents aged 12 years and over;

and despite:

- the lack of evidence of a gain in overall survival;
- a safety profile particularly marked by an increase in grade 3-4 AEs (22% of the patients of the nivolumab + relatlimab group and 12.0% of the patients of the nivolumab group) and in SAEs (16.1% and 8.4%), considered as treatment-related;
- the lack of formal conclusions that can be drawn from the exploratory secondary outcome measure findings including quality of life;

- the lack of comparative data in relation to the nivolumab - ipilimumab association and thus the inability to define the precise role of nivolumab/relatlimab treatment in relation to the nivolumab - ipilimumab association;

the Committee deems that OPDUALAG (nivolumab/relatlimab) 240 mg/80 mg, solution for dilution for infusion, provides minor clinical added value (CAV IV) in relation to nivolumab as a first-line treatment of advanced (unresectable or metastatic) melanoma for adult and adolescent patients aged 12 years and over with tumour cell PD-L1 expression below 1%, with an ECOG score of 0 or 1 and exhibiting no active brain metastasis.