

Medicine: entrectinib (brand name: Rozlytrek®)

Roche Products Ltd.

The Scottish Medicines Consortium (SMC) has assessed entrectinib for treating patients 12 years and older who have solid tumours that have a neurotrophic tyrosine receptor kinase (NTRK) gene fusion. It is used in patients who have a disease that is locally advanced, metastatic or where surgical resection is likely to result in severe morbidity, and who have not received a prior NTRK inhibitor and who have no satisfactory treatment options. This document summarises the SMC decision and what it means for patients.

What has SMC said?

After careful consideration, SMC has accepted entrectinib for the treatment of solid tumours with an NTRK gene fusion as described above.

This SMC advice takes into account a confidential discount offered by the pharmaceutical company that improves the cost-effectiveness of entrectinib. In addition SMC was able to apply a more [flexible approach*](#) in the assessment, as it is for a rare condition where patients are likely to have a life expectancy of less than three years with currently available treatments.

What does SMC's decision mean for patients?

If your healthcare professional thinks that entrectinib for use as described above is the right medicine for you, you should be able to have the treatment on the NHS in Scotland.



What is entrectinib used for?

Entrectinib is used to treat patients who have solid tumours (cancer growths) where the cancer cells have a rare genetic abnormality called an NTRK gene fusion. Entrectinib can be used to treat these tumours regardless of where they are situated. It is used for patients who are 12 years and older with tumours that have spread nearby from where they started (locally advanced); with tumours that have spread to other parts of the body (metastatic); or with tumours that cannot be removed without causing severe complications (where surgical resection is likely to result in severe morbidity). It is for patients who have not previously received a medicine that works in the same way as entrectinib (an NTRK inhibitor) and where other treatments have not worked or are not suitable for that individual patient.

*<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/how-we-decide/pace/>

How does entrectinib work?

Cancer cells that have an NTRK gene fusion produce a faulty protein that causes the cells to grow in an uncontrolled way. Entrectinib blocks the faulty protein and helps to slow down the growth of the cancer. It is an oral treatment making it convenient and it may offer better symptom control for some patients.

How does SMC make its decision?

SMC carefully considers every new medicine to make sure it benefits patients and is considered to be an acceptable use of the limited resources in NHSScotland.

To do this SMC considers the following:

- Evidence from the company about how well the medicine works compared with current treatments available in Scotland, in relation to how much they will cost to buy and administer.
- Information from patient groups about the potential impact of the medicine on patients and carers.
- Advice from healthcare professionals about any benefits of the new medicine compared to current treatment, along with how the new medicine is likely to be used.

When SMC assesses a medicine it takes account of the needs of all patients in NHSScotland, not just those who may be treated with the medicine under consideration.

You can find more detailed information about the SMC assessment of entrectinib by looking at the SMC Detailed Advice Document (SMC2295).

More information

The organisations below can provide more information and support for people with solid tumours and their families. SMC is not responsible for the content of any information provided by external organisations.

GIST Cancer UK



<https://www.gistcancer.org.uk>



0300 400 0000

Roy Castle Lung Cancer Foundation



<https://www.roycastle.org>



0333 323 7200

The Scottish Cancer Coalition



<https://scottishcancercoalition.org.uk>

You can find out more about entrectinib (Rozlytrek®) in the European public assessment report (EPAR) summary for the public by searching for the medicine name on the European Medicines Agency (EMA) website.



<http://www.ema.europa.eu>