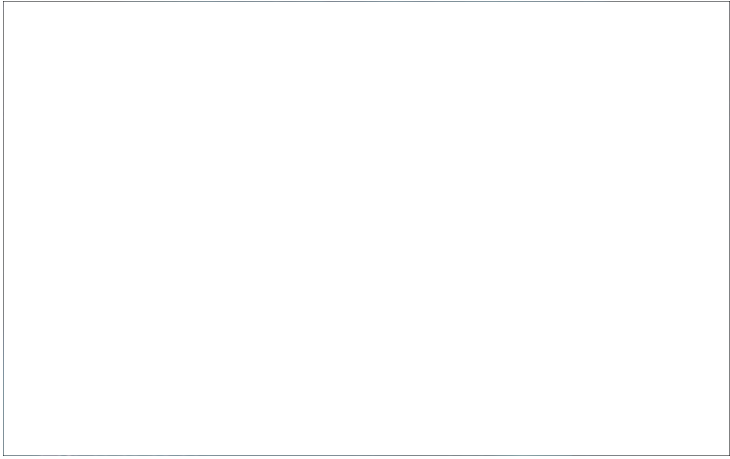


MSF launches challenge to Pfizer's patent on pneumonia vaccine in India

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Médecins Sans Frontières/Doctors Without Borders (MSF) has filed a 'patent opposition' in India to prevent US pharmaceutical company Pfizer from getting a patent on the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13), so more affordable versions can become available to developing countries and humanitarian organizations.

This is the first time a vaccine (biosimilar) patent has been challenged in India by a medical organization, with the goal of millions more children being protected against deadly pneumonia.

Pneumonia is the leading cause of childhood death, killing almost one million children each year.

Currently, pharmaceutical companies Pfizer and GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) are the only two manufacturers of the vaccine, which could prevent a large number of these deaths.

Pfizer has priced PCV13 (marketed as Prevenar) out of reach of many developing countries and humanitarian organizations.

It is now 68 times more expensive to vaccinate a child than in 2001, according to a 2015 MSF report, *The Right Shot: Bringing down Barriers to Affordable and Adapted Vaccines*.

"The pneumonia vaccine is the world's best-selling vaccine, and last year alone, Pfizer brought in more than US\$6 billion dollars in sales just for this product-meanwhile many developing countries, where millions of children risk getting pneumonia, simply can't afford it," said Dr Manica Balasegaram, Executive Director, MSF's Access Campaign. "To make sure children everywhere can be protected from deadly pneumonia, other companies need to enter the market to supply this vaccine for a much lower price than what Pfizer charges."

One vaccine producer in India has already announced that it could supply the pneumonia vaccine for \$6 dollars per child (for all three doses) to public health programmes and humanitarian organisations like MSF.

This is almost half the current lowest global price of \$10 dollars per child, which is only available to a limited number of developing countries via donor funding through Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.

In 2015, all 193 countries at the World Health Assembly passed a landmark resolution demanding more affordable vaccines and increased transparency around vaccine prices.

"Last year, more than 50 countries spoke out against high vaccine prices and about the difficulties of introducing new vaccines, including Indonesia, Jordan and Tunisia. We can't wait any longer for all countries to be able to afford this vaccine," said Dr Balasegaram.

The pre-grant opposition-a form of citizen review at the patent examination stage-submits technical grounds before the patent office to show that claims that cover a certain aspect of a drug or vaccine do not merit patenting under India's Patents Act.

An equivalent patent to the one opposed today in India was already revoked by the European Patent Office (EPO) and is currently being challenged in South Korea.

Pfizer's patent application involves the methods of conjugating 13 serotypes of streptococcus pneumonia into a single carrier.

"Our pre-grant opposition shows that the method Pfizer is trying to patent is too obvious to deserve a patent under Indian law, and is just a way to guarantee a market monopoly for Pfizer for many years to come," said Ms Leena Menghaney, Head of MSF's Access Campaign in South Asia. "India must rebuff demands from pharmaceutical companies, which are backed by diplomatic pressure tactics of the US and other governments, that India change its patentability standards to restrict generic competition. Pfizer's unmerited patent application on the pneumonia vaccine should be rejected, opening the door to more affordable versions of the vaccines being produced."

After years of fruitless negotiations with Pfizer to lower the vaccine's price for use in its projects, MSF is challenging this patent application in India to ensure that manufacturers who are planning to produce the pneumonia vaccine do not face key patent barriers at the time of launching a more affordable version.

"Pneumonia kills a child every 35 seconds," said Dr Balasegaram. "As doctors who have watched far too many children die of pneumonia, we're not going to back down until we know that all countries can afford this vaccine."