

Biosimilars Have Significantly Lowered Prices of All Biologics

Competition from Biosimilars has Lowered Prices on Reference Biologics by Average of 56%, up to 150%

2021 marks six years since the first biosimilar was made available to patients in the United States. These life-saving therapies have changed the way that Americans give and receive care. Without biosimilars, the cost of biologics were on track to increase by an average of 56 percent, limiting access to treatment for patients.

Xcenda examined the average sales price (ASP) of brand name reference biologics beginning two years before the first biosimilar competitor for each reference biologic entered the market, along

with the trended ASP of the brand name reference biologics when the first biosimilar became available to determine how the introduction of biosimilar competition affects the ASPs for brand name reference biologics.

Despite the savings that biosimilars have created, uptake still remains slow. The U.S. market needs bipartisan policy solutions to break down barriers to continued access. Once these barriers are overcome, the U.S. biosimilars market will be able to fully realize biosimilars' true savings potential.

Key Findings

The report found that every brand name reference biologic was on track to have a higher average sales price in the absence of biosimilars – with an **average sales price estimated to be 56% higher without biosimilar competition.**

1 reference product

Remicade had an estimated ASP that would have been **150% HIGHER**

1 reference product

Neulasta had an estimated ASP almost **100% HIGHER**

2 reference products

Epoegen and Procrit had estimated ASPs approximately **60% HIGHER**

4 reference products

Avastin, Herceptin, Neupogen, and Rituxan had estimated ASPs **13-26% HIGHER**

REFERENCE PRODUCT	ESTIMATED ASP INCREASE IN ABSENCE OF BIOSIMILAR COMPETITION
AVASTIN® (bevacizumab)	22.0%
PROCRIPT® (epoetin alfa)	60.8%
EPOGEN® (epoetin alfa)	60.9%
NEUPOGEN® (filgrastim)	17.6%
REMICADE® (infliximab)	150.1%
NEULASTA® (pegfilgrastim)	96.2%
RITUXAN® (rituximab)	13.3%
HERCEPTIN® (trastuzumab)	25.8%
AVERAGE	55.8%

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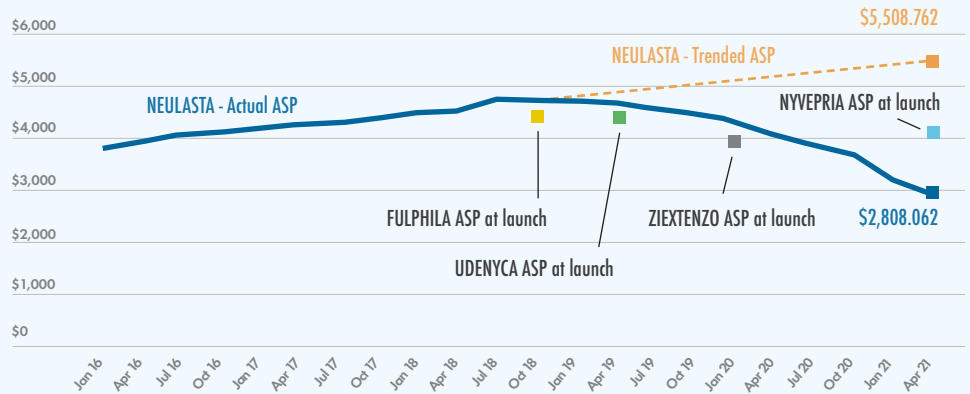
Neulasta (pegfilgrastim)

is used in oncology support to help the body make white blood cells after receiving chemotherapy. While chemotherapy works by killing cancer cells, it can decrease the number of white blood cells in your body and lower your immune system, potentially causing febrile neutropenia (FN). Based on a study of patient data from 2007 to 2010, more than 80% of U.S. patients with FN require hospitalization. Pegfilgrastim can boost white blood cells, and in turn change the lives of many patients.

Without the launch of biosimilars Fulphila, Udenyca, Ziextenzo, and Nyvepria, Neulasta's price would be almost 100% higher, making this treatment less accessible to patients.

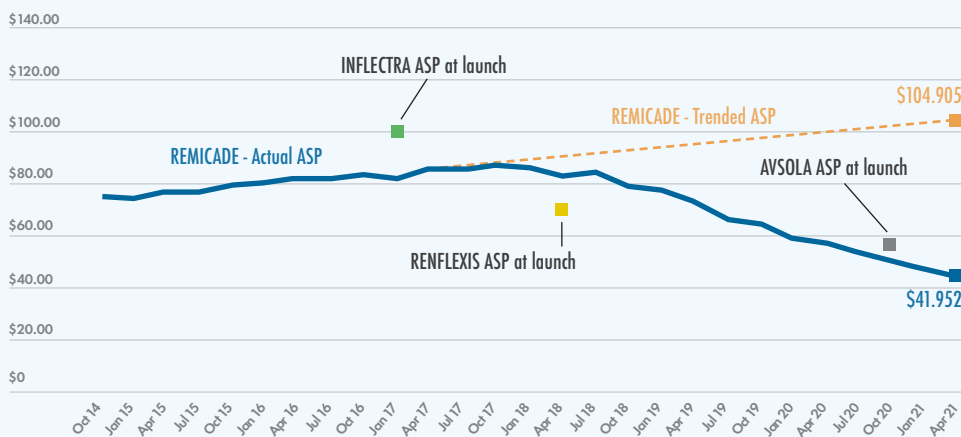
Neulasta's Actual ASP and Trended ASP Without Biosimilars

NEULASTA's ASP estimated to be 96.2% (\$2,770.70) higher in April 2021 in the absence of biosimilar competition



REMICADE's Actual ASP and Trended ASP Without Biosimilars

REMICADE's ASP estimated to be 150.1% (\$62.95) higher in April 2021 in the absence of biosimilar competition



Remicade (infliximab)

is used as an autoimmune treatment for arthritis (rheumatoid arthritis, arthritis of the spine, psoriatic arthritis), certain bowel diseases (Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis), and a specific severe skin disease (chronic plaque psoriasis). The medicine reduces symptoms and can induce and maintain remission of these chronic diseases, increasing quality of life.

Without the launch of biosimilars Inflectra, Renflexis, and Avsola, Remicade's price is estimated to have been 150% higher, creating a significantly greater financial burden for patients who are already enduring daily health challenges.