GOVERNMENT PRICE SETTING THREATENS THE MANY SIGNIFICANT INNOVATIONS GENERATED AFTER INITIAL FDA APPROVAL

Innovation doesn't stop when the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approves a new prescription medicine. Biopharmaceutical companies continue to research treatments after FDA approval to see if they can be used in new ways to improve patient care, especially in disease areas like cancer.

Additional FDA Approvals Resulting from Post-Approval Research and Development Can Include:

NEW USES OR INDICATIONS
to treat a different medical condition

NEW PATIENT POPULATIONS
such as children or patients with different stages of disease

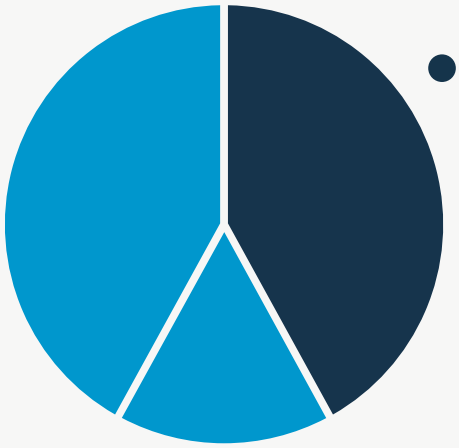
NEW FORMULATIONS
that offer significant advances in therapy

NEW DOSAGE FORMS
that can help increase patient adherence

Nearly 60% of oncology medicines approved a decade ago received additional approvals in later years.

Biopharmaceutical company research and development generated most of these additional advances seven or more years after the initial approval, resulting in new indications or improved ways for patients to receive a therapy.

Share of Oncology Medicines Approved in 2012 that Later Received Additional FDA Approvals



Note: Findings based on an analysis conducted by Partnership for Health Analytic Research

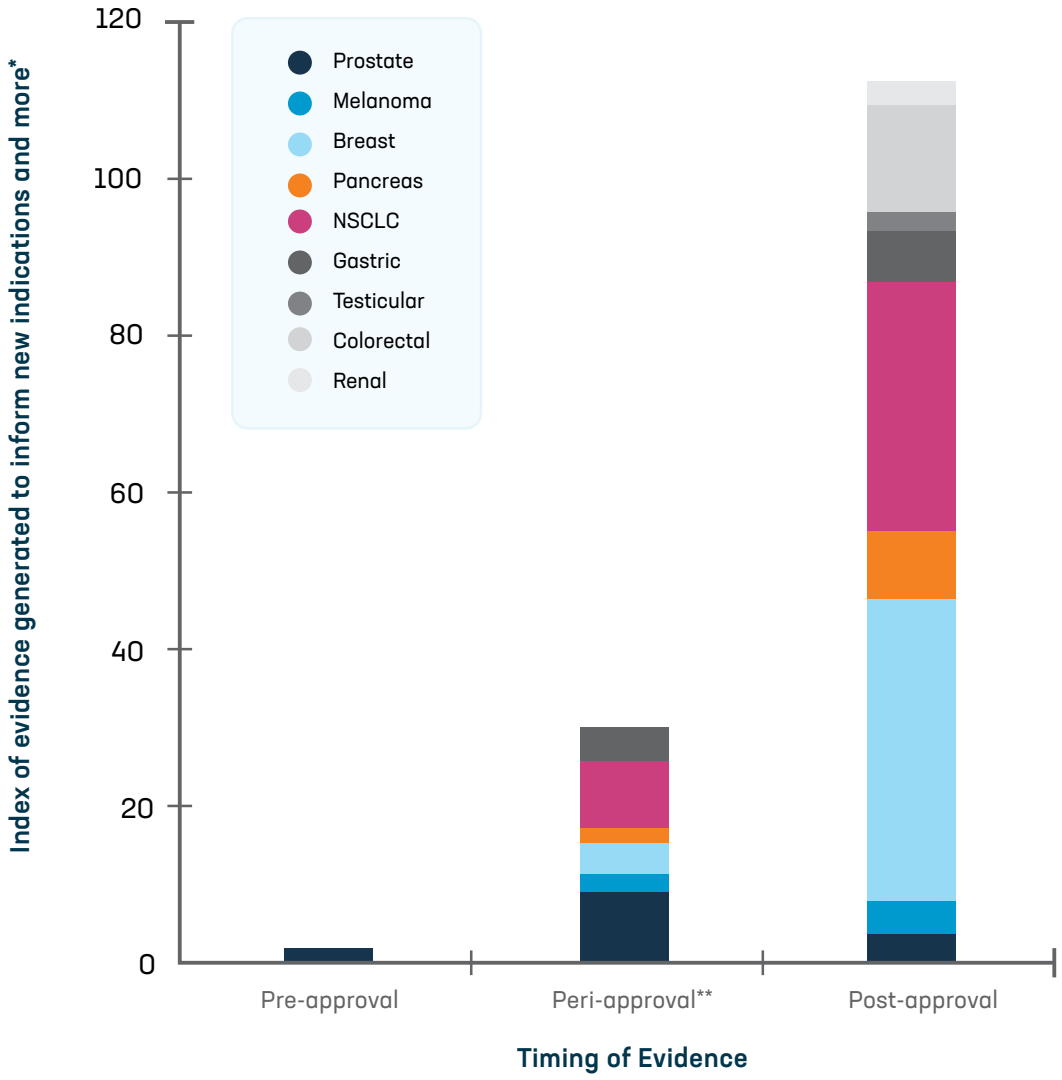
Most of the research showing survival gains from cancer medicines is generated *after* a cancer medicine is initially approved.

This post-approval research often leads to additional uses for the medicines that can benefit more patients.

Government price setting policies currently under debate would reduce biopharmaceutical companies' ability to invest in the post-approval research required to achieve these later survival gains.

Instead of undermining incentives for research, policymakers should encourage more progress in fighting disease.

Timing of Research Evidence of Improved Overall Survival From Oncology Medicines



*Based on publications on selected solid tumor types from 1998-2015. Source: Paddock et al., "Dynamic value assessments in oncology supported by the PACE Continuous Innovation Indicators," *Future Oncol.* (2017) 13(25), 2253-2264.

**Peri-approval spans 2 years pre- and post-approval to account for possible delays in publishing evidence in conjunction with the approval process.