



PRICES AND REIMBURSEMENT CONDITIONS FOR POLY-ADP-RIBOSE POLYMERASE INHIBITORS (PARPi) INDICATED FOR OVARIAN CANCER IN SPAIN

HPR164

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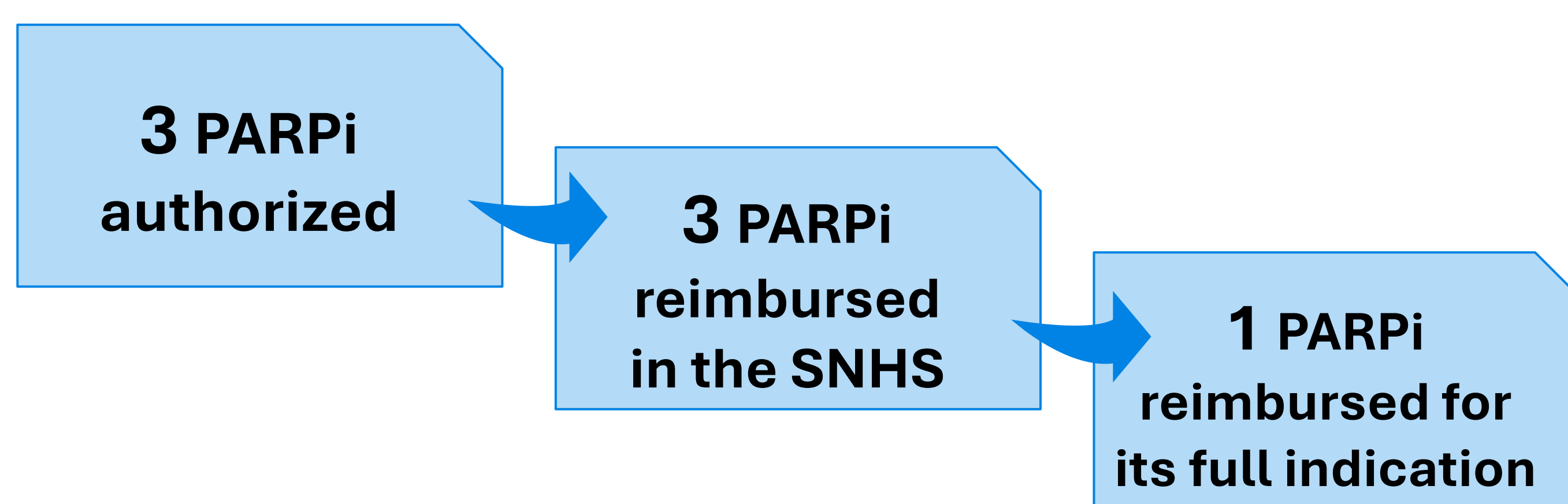
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Introduction and Objective

Poly-ADP-ribose polymerase inhibitors (PARPi) have revolutionized the treatment of ovarian cancer — particularly in patients with BRCA mutations or other genomic alterations—, in both the relapsed and first-line settings, improving overall survival and quality of life.¹

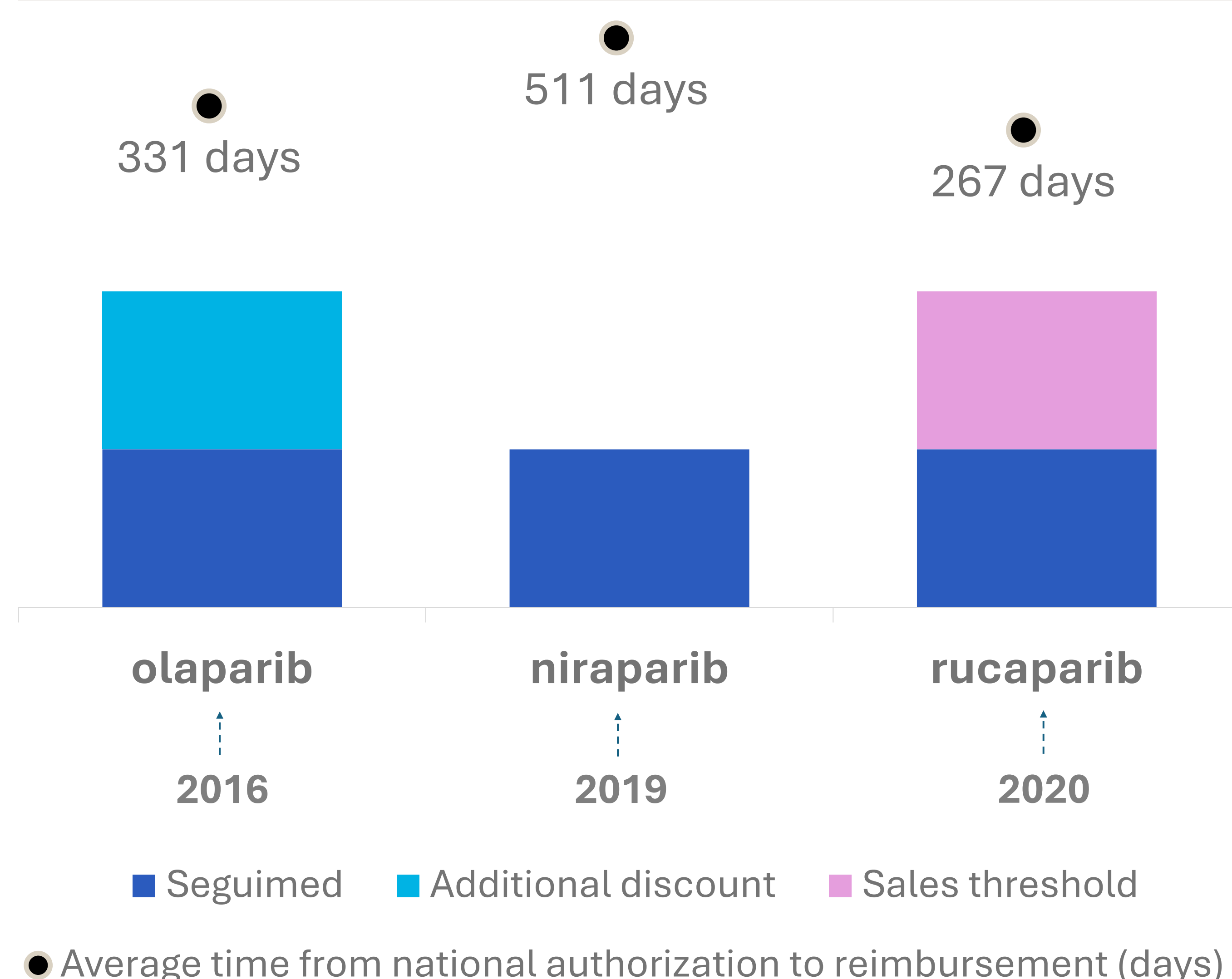
The objective of this study is to analyse the reimbursement status of PARPi indicated for the treatment of ovarian cancer within the Spanish National Health System (SNHS), and to estimate their total annual cost.

Results



Since 2016, three PARPi have been authorized and reimbursed by the SNHS for the treatment of ovarian cancer. The average time from national authorization to reimbursement approval was 369.7 (SD: 126.5 days). All PARPi have special reimbursement conditions, with a mean of 1.7 (SD: 0.6) (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Poly-ADP-ribose polymerase inhibitors (PARPi) reimbursed by the Spanish National Health System for ovarian cancer: year of reimbursement, average time, and type of special reimbursement conditions.

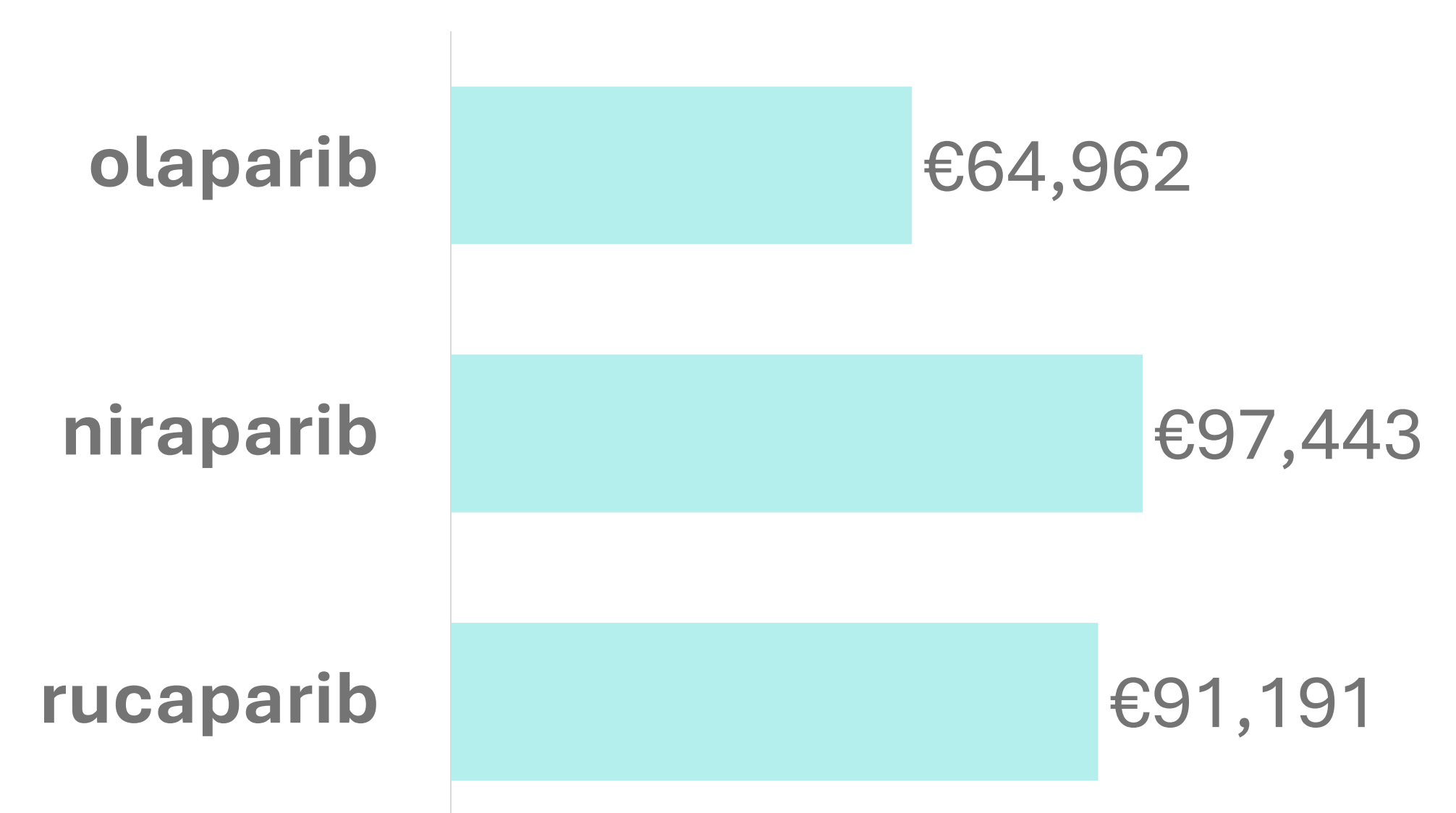


Methods

- (1) **Review of PARPi authorized** by the European Medicines Agency and the Spanish Agency for Medicines and Health Products was conducted in June 2025.^{2,3}
- (2) **Analysis of therapeutic indications**, excluding PARPi authorized for other cancer types.^{2,3}
- (3) **Review of their reimbursement status** in the SNHS and the associated cost-control measures.⁴
- (4) **Construction of annual costs** using list prices and dosage regimens specified in each drug's the summary of product characteristics.^{3,5}

The estimated annual cost per patient ranges from €64,962 (olaparib) to €97,443 (niraparib) (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Average annual cost by treatment and indication.



Conclusions

- All authorised PARPi in ovarian cancer have been reimbursed in Spain, after a process that lasted between 0.5 and 2 years.
- Each drug is subject to **one or two reimbursement conditions**, mainly the monitoring of drug supply through the national Seguidim™ software.
- The high annual cost per patient reinforces the **need for comprehensive economic evaluations and robust monitoring mechanisms** to ensure the sustainability of public healthcare financing.

REFERENCES: 1. Tuninetti V, Marín-Jiménez JA, Valabrega G, Ghisoni E. Long-term outcomes of PARP inhibitors in ovarian cancer: survival, adverse events, and post-progression insights. ESMO Open. 2024;9(11). 2. Ministry of Health. General Secretariat for Digital Health, Information and Innovation for the SNHS. BIFIMED: Search tool for information on the reimbursement status of medicines [Internet]. 2025 [accessed 14 May 2025]. Available from: <https://www.sanidad.gob.es/profesionales/medicamentos.do>; 3. General Council of Official Pharmacists' Associations. BOT PLUS (Medicines Database) [Internet]. [accessed 14 May 2025]. Available from: <https://botplusweb.farmaceuticos.com/>; 4. European Medicines Agency. European Medicines Agency (EMA) [Internet]. [accessed 14 May 2025]. Available from: <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/homepage>; 5. Spanish Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices. Spanish Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices (AEMPS) [Internet]. [accessed 14 May 2025]. Available from: <https://www.aemps.gob.es/>

ABBREVIATIONS: BRCA, breast cancer genes; PARPi, poly-ADP-ribose polymerase inhibitors; SD, standard deviation; SNHS, Spanish National Health System.