



**MINISTÈRE
DE LA SANTÉ
ET DE LA PRÉVENTION**

*Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité*

POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

Maladies rares et
plans de santé publique :
National plan for rare diseases.



Context: Rare diseases - Obstacles

- Diagnostic error
- Limited information
- Geographic dispersion
- Access to treatment

PNMR 1



2004

2008

**RDs became a public
health issue
131 labelled CRMR
in 120 French Hospitals**

PNMR 2



2011

2014(16)

**Structuring of FSMR
9 Hospitals
Work on the establishment
of the BNDMR
AP-HP Hospital
Rare Disease Foundation**

PNMR 3



2018

2023

**4th, July 2018
Third Rare Disease Plan
(PNMR3)**

PNMR3 2018-2023

Sharing innovation, diagnosis and treatment for everyone

5 ambitions

- Enable rapid diagnosis for everyone;
- Innovate to treat;
- Improving the quality of life and autonomy of patients;
- Communicating and training;
- Modernising organisations and optimising funding.





- Make sure each patient receives a faster diagnosis and reduce diagnostic delay, with a quantified objective reduced to 1 year;
- Reinforce the structuring of databases in order to increase research potential;
- Boost the role of clinical networks to coordinate the actions of the multiple players concerned and support certain key phases, such as delivery of the diagnosis;
- Ensure greater clarity of the care pathway for both patients and their families;
- Encourage innovation and make it accessible;
- Put in place new neonatal screening programmes;
- Reinforce France's role as a driving force in Europe.

Efforts to structure and coordinate are still needed.

Specific research challenges.

The need to set up national databases, and their interaction with European databases.

A Europe of rare diseases with the 24 ERNs to be built.

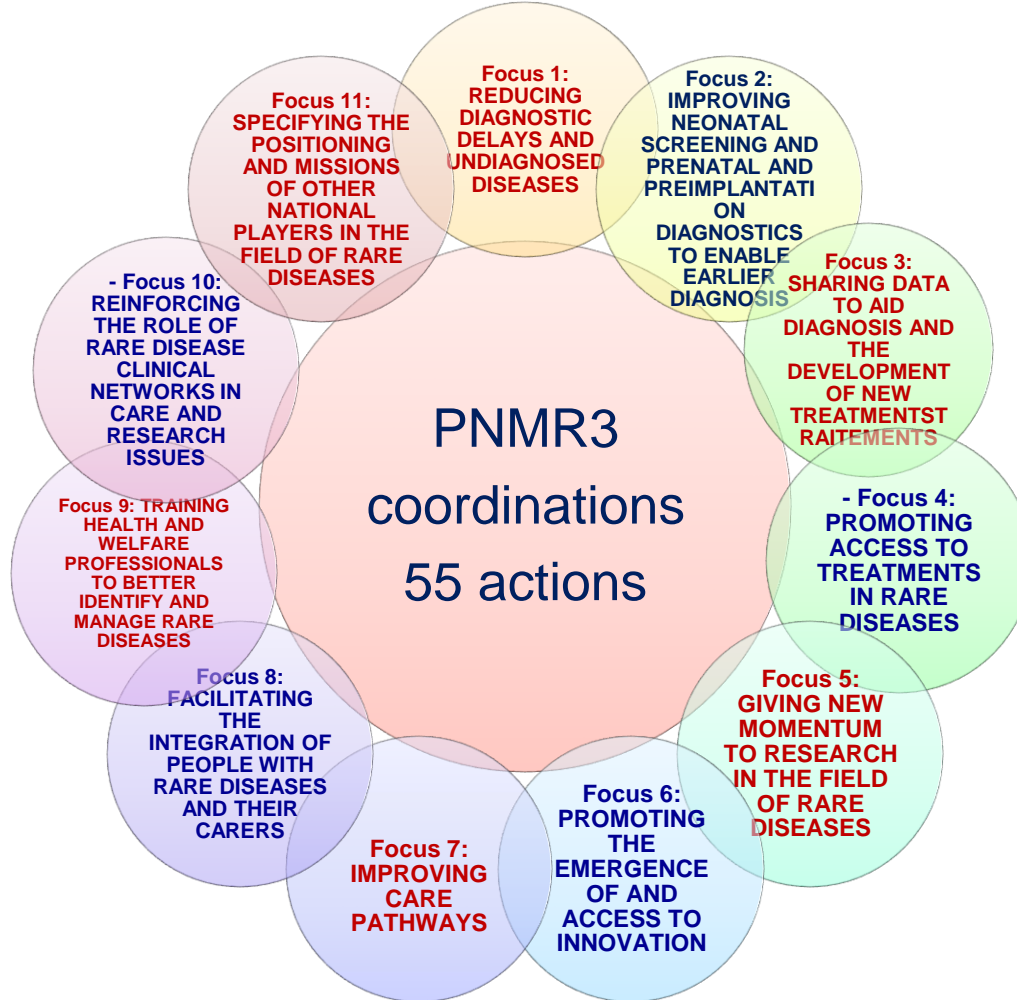
The role of stakeholders and associations in care and research to improve the efficiency of care pathways;

Linking the organization of care, the production of knowledge and feedback to patients creates a virtuous circle:

AAP PNDS (over 300), AAP ETP (over 200), information days, etc.

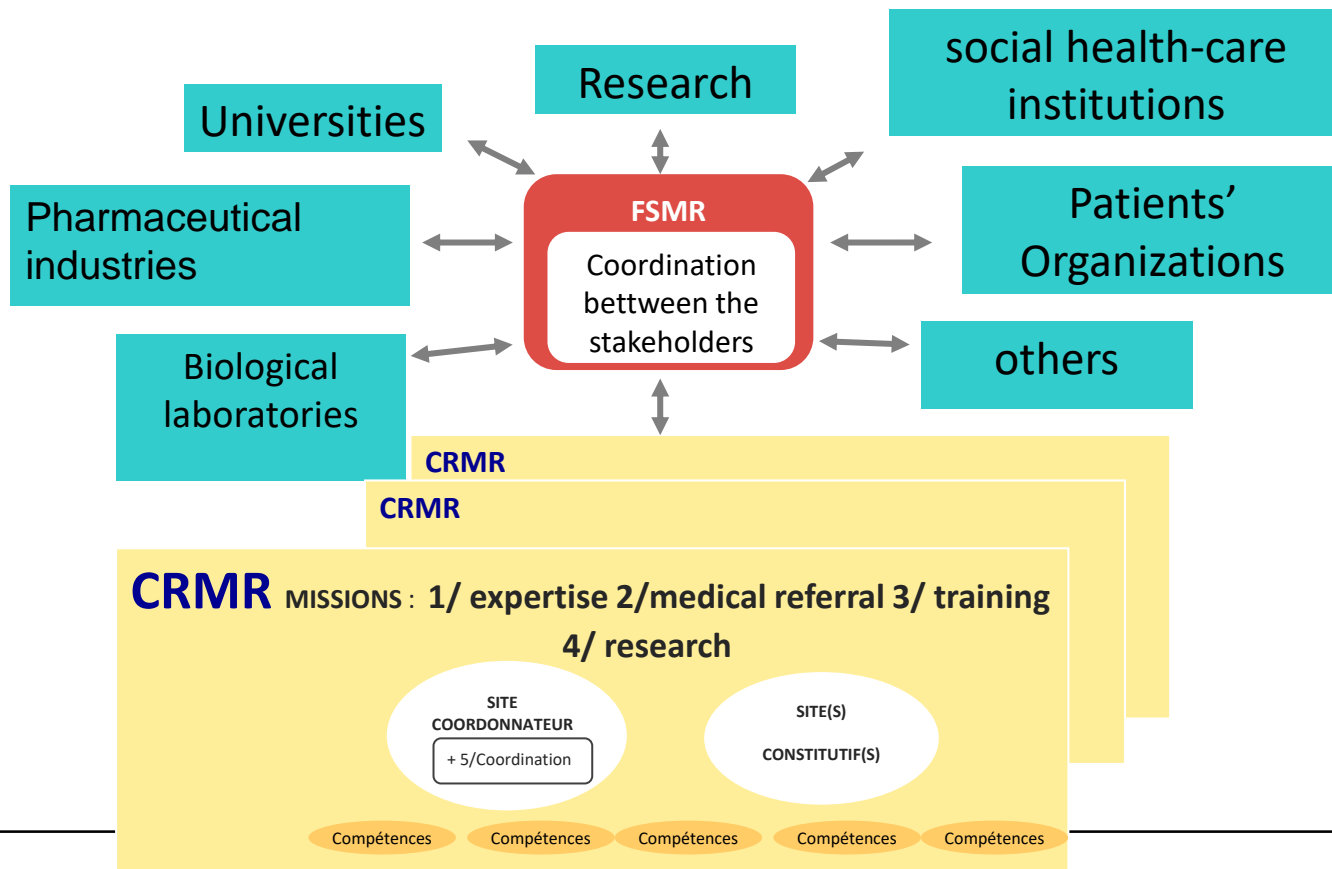
Structuring into center of expertise and networks organize access to care and expertise for all: governance of the FSMRs with the associations, rare disease expertise platforms in the regions, initial and continuing training for professionals with all the stakeholders involved, etc.

Therapeutic innovations and new treatment strategies in research and care, participatory research: upstream of registries, construction of endpoints for clinical trials, feedback of research results, taking qualitative aspects into account by integrating the voice of patients, etc.

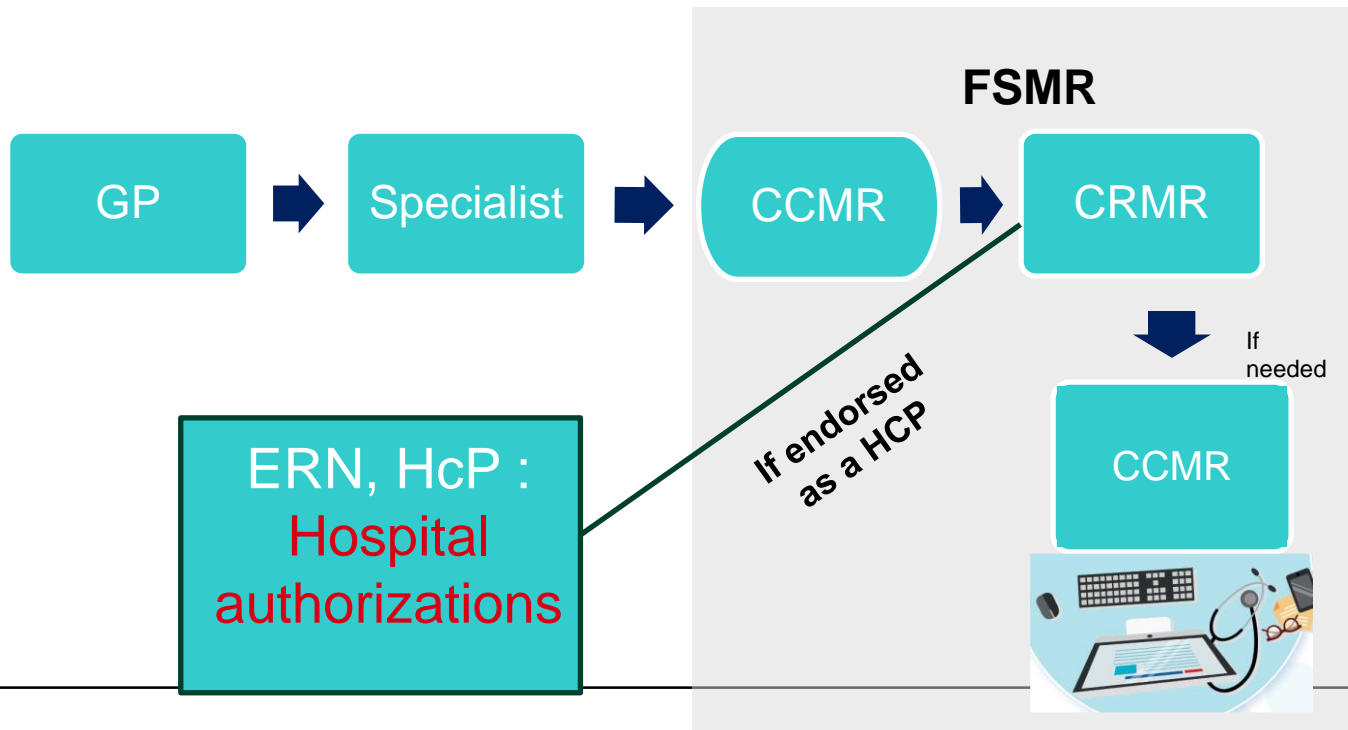


The hospitals :

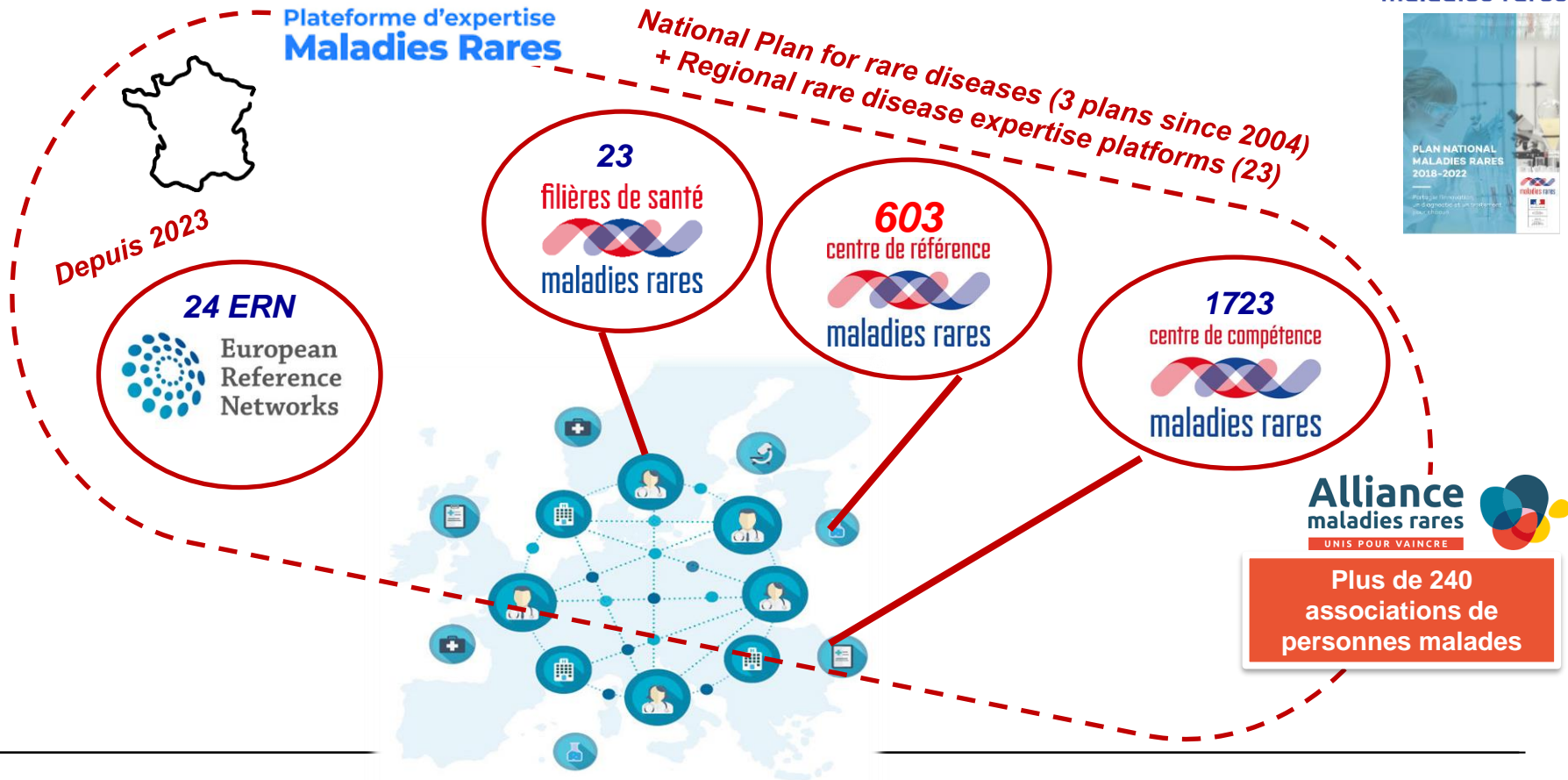
the ecosystem for rare diseases and for the 3rd national plan



National Plans : A CLEAR PATIENT PATHWAY



France: Rare diseases network in 2023

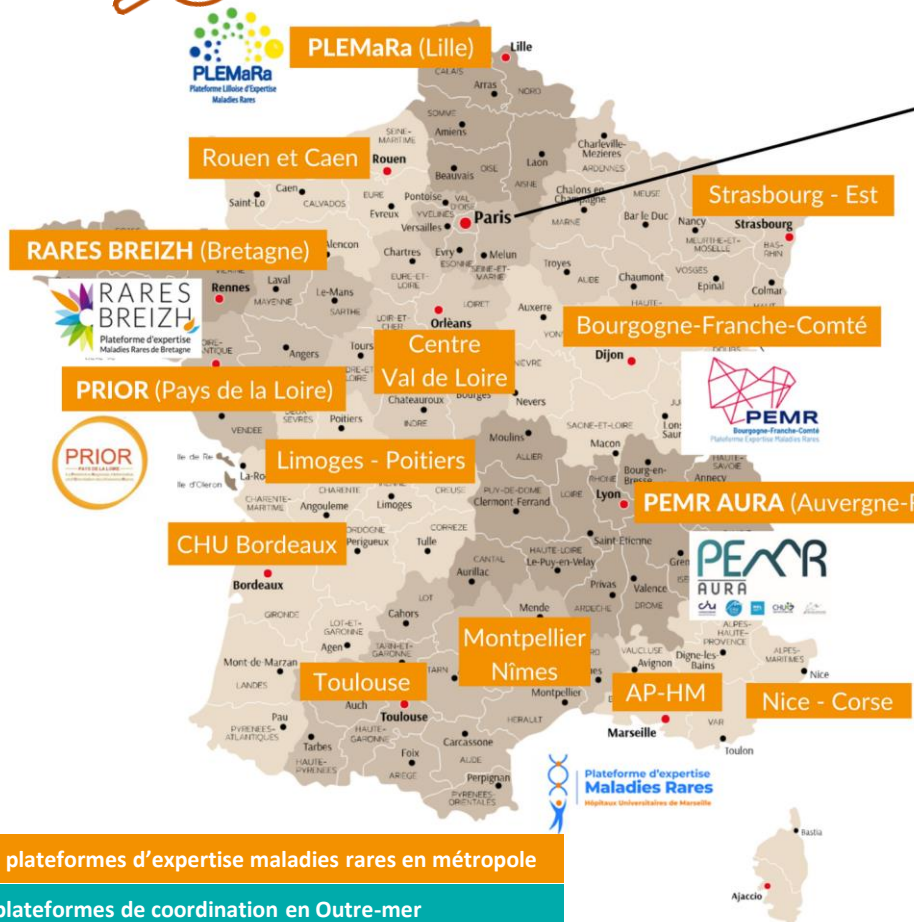


The actions of the 3rd national plan and the prospects of the future 4th national plan around health data

- **WP Life-course and care / from territories to Europe:**
 - ❖ The town-hospital link
 - ❖ Neonatal screening, new born screening
 - ❖ Information and training
 - ❖ The dissemination of a rare diseases policy within the countries of the EU:
 - ❖ the sharing of health data with Europe as part of the joint action JARDIN to integrate European reference networks into health systems
-

RARE DISEASES IN REGIONAL AREAS

an action to be continued in the 4th national plan for rare diseases



PEMR en Ile-de-France

Plateforme d'Expertise Maladies Rares et Handicap AP-HP
Centre Université de Paris

ESMARA (Plateforme d'Expertise Maladies Rares Grand Paris Est)

Plateforme d'Expertise Maladies Rares Paris Nord

Plateforme d'Expertise Maladies Rares AP-HP Paris Saclay -
Université de Paris

Plateforme d'Expertise Maladies Rares AP-HP Paris Sorbonne -
Université de Paris



KARUKERARES (Guadeloupe)



ALLO Maladies Rares (Martinique)

Specific objectives JA ERN Coordination Infrastructure for data sharing across the EU with the development of European-wide patient registries

ERNs

- ❖ An extension of national healthcare systems;
- ❖ To provide an additional dimension of EU-wide networked care in addition to that provided at national level,
- ❖ A paradigm shift in their respective fields of clinical excellence but also made important steps towards a sharing of know-how around rare diseases between a large number of medical specialities across the EU in a short time;
- ❖ Concerted actions from the very first days of the COVID pandemic are probably the best proof of how this has worked.



24 european reference network (ERN)

ERN BOND

Réseau européen de référence sur les troubles osseux



ERN CRANIO

Réseau européen de référence sur les anomalies craniofaciales et les troubles ORL



Endo-ERN

Réseau européen de référence sur les maladies endocriniennes



ERN EpiCARE

Réseau européen de référence sur les épilepsies rares



ERKNet

Réseau européen de référence sur les maladies rénales



ERN-RND

Réseau européen de référence sur les maladies neurologiques



ERNICA

Réseau européen de référence sur les anomalies héréditaires et congénitales



ERN LUNG

Réseau européen de référence sur les maladies respiratoires



ERN Skin

Réseau européen de référence sur les troubles de la peau



ERN EURACAN

Réseau européen de référence sur les cancers chez l'adulte (tumeurs solides)



ERN EuroBloodNet

Réseau européen de référence sur les maladies hématologiques



ERN eUROGEN

Réseau européen de référence sur les maladies et affections urogénitales



**7 ERN
France**



European
Reference
Networks

ERN EURO-NMD

Réseau européen de référence sur les maladies neuromusculaires



ERN EYE

Réseau européen de référence sur les maladies des yeux



ERN GENTURIS

Réseau européen de référence sur les syndromes génétiques du risque de tumeur



ERN GUARD-HEART

Réseau européen de référence sur les maladies du cœur



ERN ITHACA

Réseau européen de référence sur les malformations congénitales et une déficience intellectuelle rare



MetabERN

Réseau européen de référence sur les troubles métaboliques héréditaires



ERN PaedCan

Réseau européen de référence sur le cancer pédiatrique



ERN RARE-LIVER

Réseau européen de référence sur les maladies hépatologiques



ERN ReCONNECT

Réseau européen de référence sur les maladies du tissu conjonctif et de l'appareil locomoteur



ERN RITA

Réseau européen de référence sur l'immunodéficience, les maladies auto-inflammatoires et auto-immunes



ERN TRANSPLANT-CHILD

Réseau européen de référence sur la transplantation pédiatrique



VASCERN

Réseau européen de référence sur les maladies vasculaires multi systémiques rares



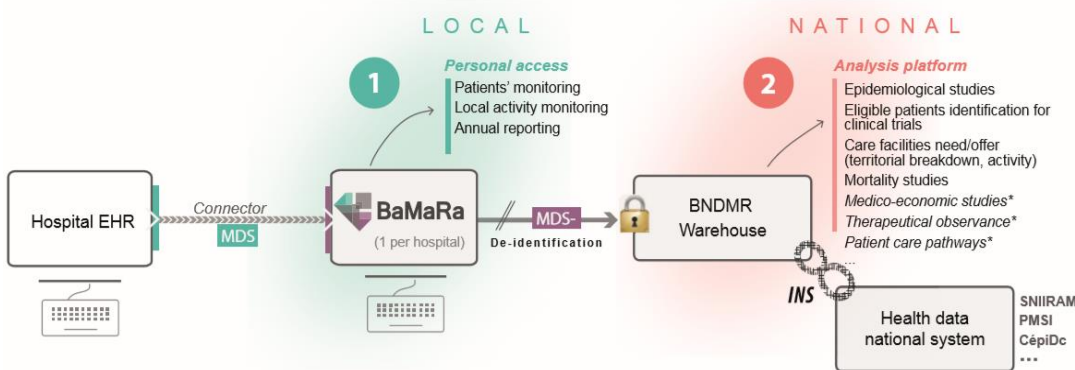
Gathering in a single database one of the largest rare disease cohort in the world: the French national rare disease registry data

Thibaut Pichon, Claude Messiaen, Louis Soussand, Céline Angin, Nabila Elarouci, Anne-Sophie Jannot
Banque Nationale de Données Maladies Rares – BNDMR (AP-HP), Paris (France) contact.bndmr@aphp.fr

The French national rare disease registry data

Banque Nationale de Données Maladies Rares (BNDMR)

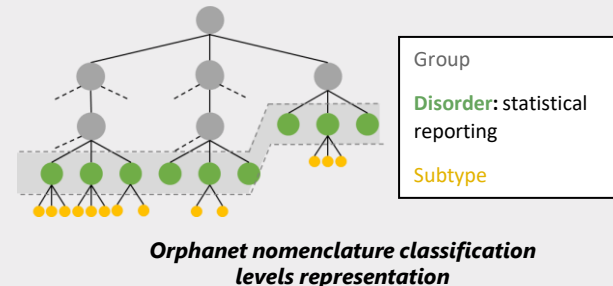
The BNDMR was created as part of the second National Plan for Rare Diseases. Its aim is to collect from all expert centers on rare diseases in France a Minimal Data Set (MDS), either from a web app (BaMaRa) or from the electronic health record (EHR). In the end, these data are sent to the BNDMR data warehouse to allow national analyses.



Rare diseases coding in the BNDMR

To identify the patients' rare disease(s), the BNDMR uses the Orphanet nomenclature (July 2021 version).

Each clinical entity is assigned a unique identifier that is stable over time: the ORPHA code. ORPHA codes are organised into three classification levels: disease groups, diseases and disease subtypes.



Specific objectives JA JARDIN ERN Coordination

WP8

- To develop solutions allowing for semantic and technical interoperability amongst HCPs for national and European it-tools;
- To manage the diversity within and between national health systems and ERNs by design;
 - To develop a solution for describing the rare disease health care system and ERN/NRN structures;
- To develop solutions to overcome organisational and legal barriers for accessing data;
 - To demonstrate these solutions through a set of use cases.

JA JARDIN

To develop recommendations ensuring the interoperability of data structures on MS level (local, regional, national) and ERN level

Deliverables: Recommendations (document):

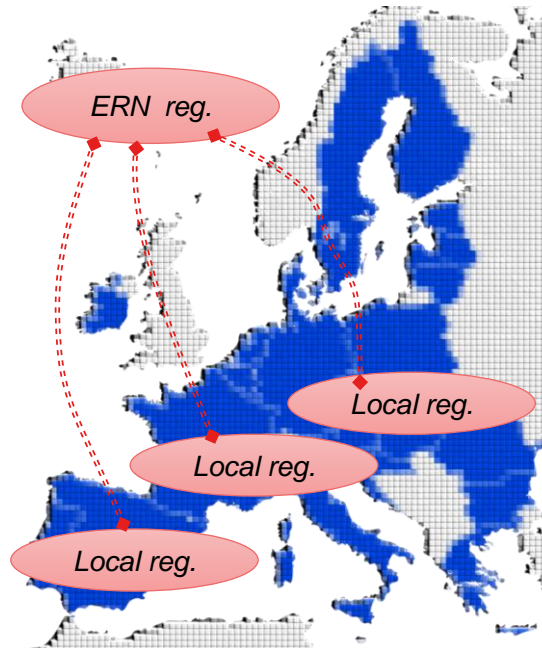
1. “Practical solutions” for implementation of an extensive interoperability of Member State data structures (local, regional, national) and ERN data structures
2. A roadmap for the FAIR management of MS (national, regional and local) and ERN data structures

Data reusability to ease the burden of data entry

Arnaud Sandrin¹, Céline Angin¹, Morris Swertz², Fernanda De Andrade², Klea Vyshka^{3,4}, Alain Verloes^{3,5}

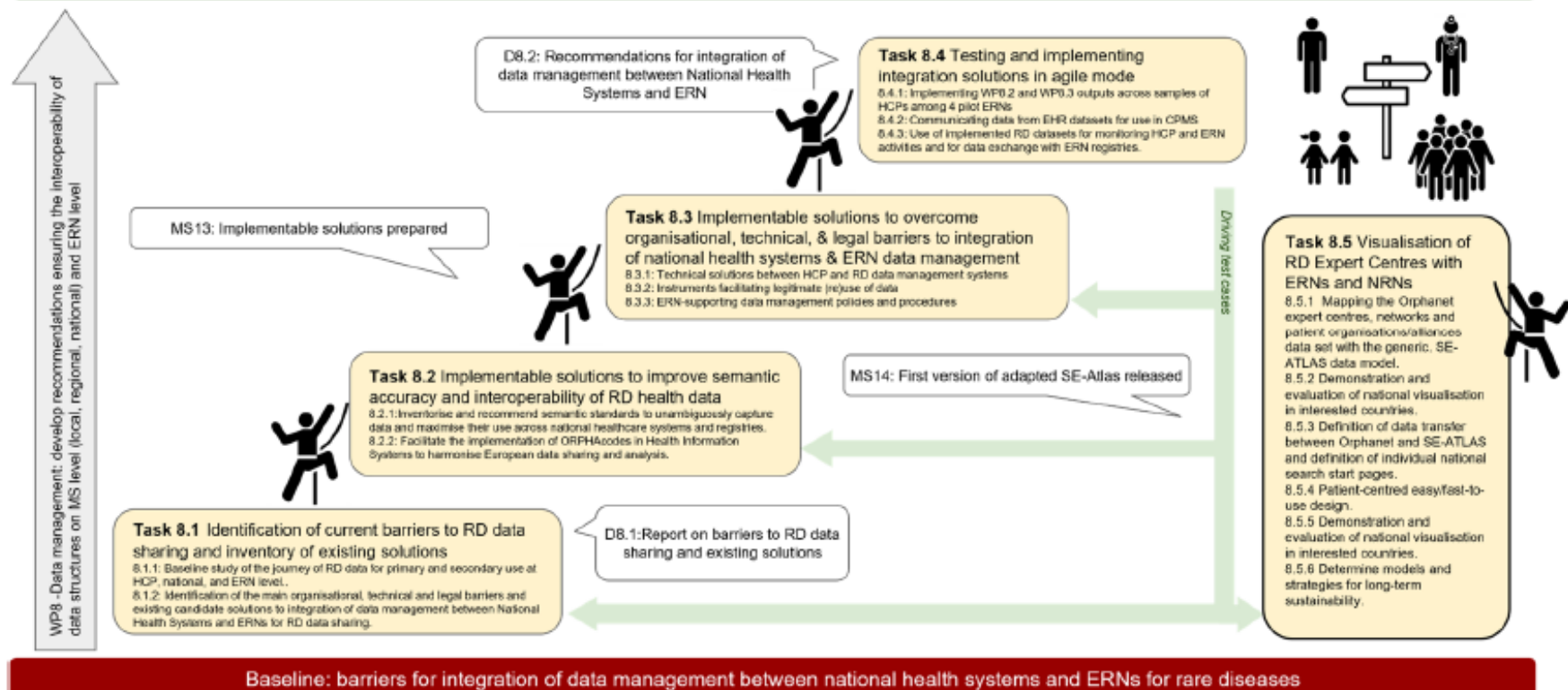
¹ French National Rare Disease Registry (BNDMR) - Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, Paris, France | ² University Medical Center Groningen, Dept. of Genetics, Genomics Coordination Center, Groningen, Netherlands | ³ Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris - Université de Paris, Department of Genetics, Paris, France | ⁴ CERCRIID, UMR 5137, "Centre de Recherches Critiques en Droit", Université de Lyon, Lyon, France | ⁵ INSERM UMR 1141 "NeuroDiderot", Hôpital R DEBRE, Paris, France

All European Reference Networks (ERN) are currently developing registries in order to collect or make Findable, Accessible, Reusable and Interoperable (FAIR) the **common data elements (CDE)** required by the European Joint Research Consortium (JRC) are



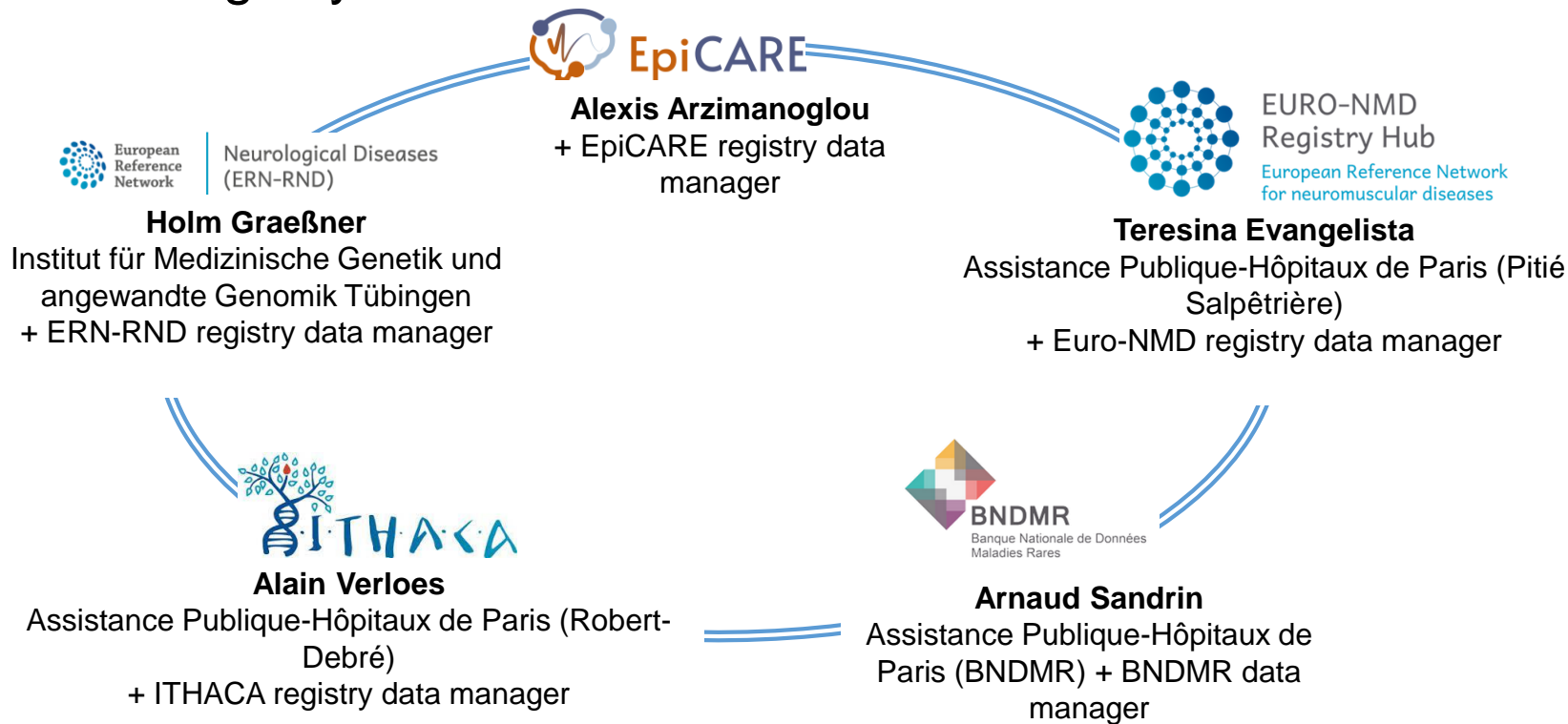
Connecting such a large number of local registries altogether is an unprecedented interoperability effort. It faces significant challenges of various sorts :

- **Regulatory** : patient re-information *and* inter-HCPs contracts requiring law and data protection regulation expertise
- **IT** : compliancy with interoperability international standards requires highly technical IT development and infrastructure expertise
- **Data** : managing inconsistencies, data duplication, data source tracing is mandatory in a fully automated system



Supplementary Figure 2: Work Package 8. The objective of WP8 is to develop recommendations ensuring the interoperability of data structures on MS level (local, regional, national) and ERN level. WP8 follows a process that acknowledges the diversity between member states. Current barriers for integration per MS are analysed and existing solutions to address them are inventoried (Task 8.1, D8.1); existing solutions are tested and where needed reprocessed and documented to become implementable solutions for health systems in MS (Tasks 8.2, 8.3; MS13); improvement upon the baseline is tested and demonstrated in MS and HCPs selected using the baseline study in close collaboration with ERNs (Task 8.4). In parallel, a tool that helps patients and non-specialised medical professionals to find RD experts and expert centres is deployed to work in all MS (Task 8.5; MS14). Integration stewards will play an important role in developing guidance making WP8 recommended solutions implementable in national health systems of MS (Tasks 8.1-8.5; D8.2). The driving test cases (Task 8.4) are used throughout WP8, from helping define scope and requirements (Task 8.1) to testing and refining solutions (Tasks 8.2-8.5).

Involved partners : the 3 Neuro ERNs and ITHACA (for the genetic and neurodevelopmental issues), supported by French registry on RD




The actions of the 3rd national plan and the prospects of the 4th national plan around health data


o WP Diagnosis :

- ❖ The observatory for the diagnosis of rare diseases
 - ❖ Genomic medicine and links with the France Genomic Medicine Plan (PFMG)
 - ❖ Foetopathology
 - ❖ Medical biology laboratories in liaison with clinicians for functional validations.
-


REDUCING DIAGNOSTIC DELAYS AND UNDIAGNOSED DISEASES



Ensuring that practices are consistent and that diagnostic innovations are taken into account in the care provided to patients, based on a scientific, technological, clinical, regulatory and ethical watch.



To enable the production of annual dashboards giving an account of the evolution of diagnostic errancy and impasse in France, using the national database on rare diseases (BNDMR).



Interact with and be represented on the PFMG 2025 bodies

Strengthening the diagnostic axis with better knowledge of life and care pathways: strategic data for assessing public policies

Perspective PNMR4: Focus on actions for neonatal screening

- ▶ Medico-economic evaluation of neonatal screening candidates: medico-economic opportunity of these new screens (not implemented in France, but implemented in other countries) via a BNDMR-SNDS chain study
- ▶ Specific data collection added to BaMaRa for new neonatal screening: biannual retrospective study of these screenings to characterise the health status of patients who have undergone these screenings.

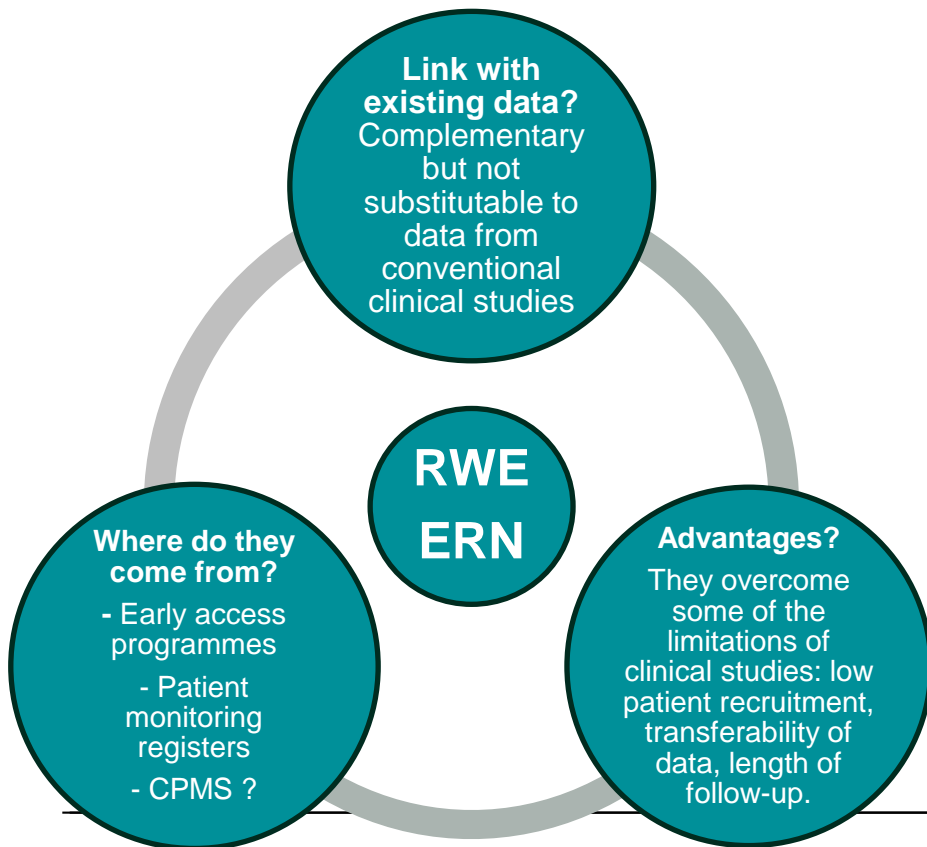
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o WP Innovations and treatments:

The BNDMR, matched with Assurance Maladie data (Social Security), will make it possible to carry out major public health studies for 6,000 rare diseases on the consumption of care and drugs, both in towns and hospitals, with 10 years' hindsight.

- ❖ The rare disease treatment observatory
 - ❖ The collection of real-life data for early access and compassionate use
 - ❖ Supporting market access for innovation in rare diseases
-

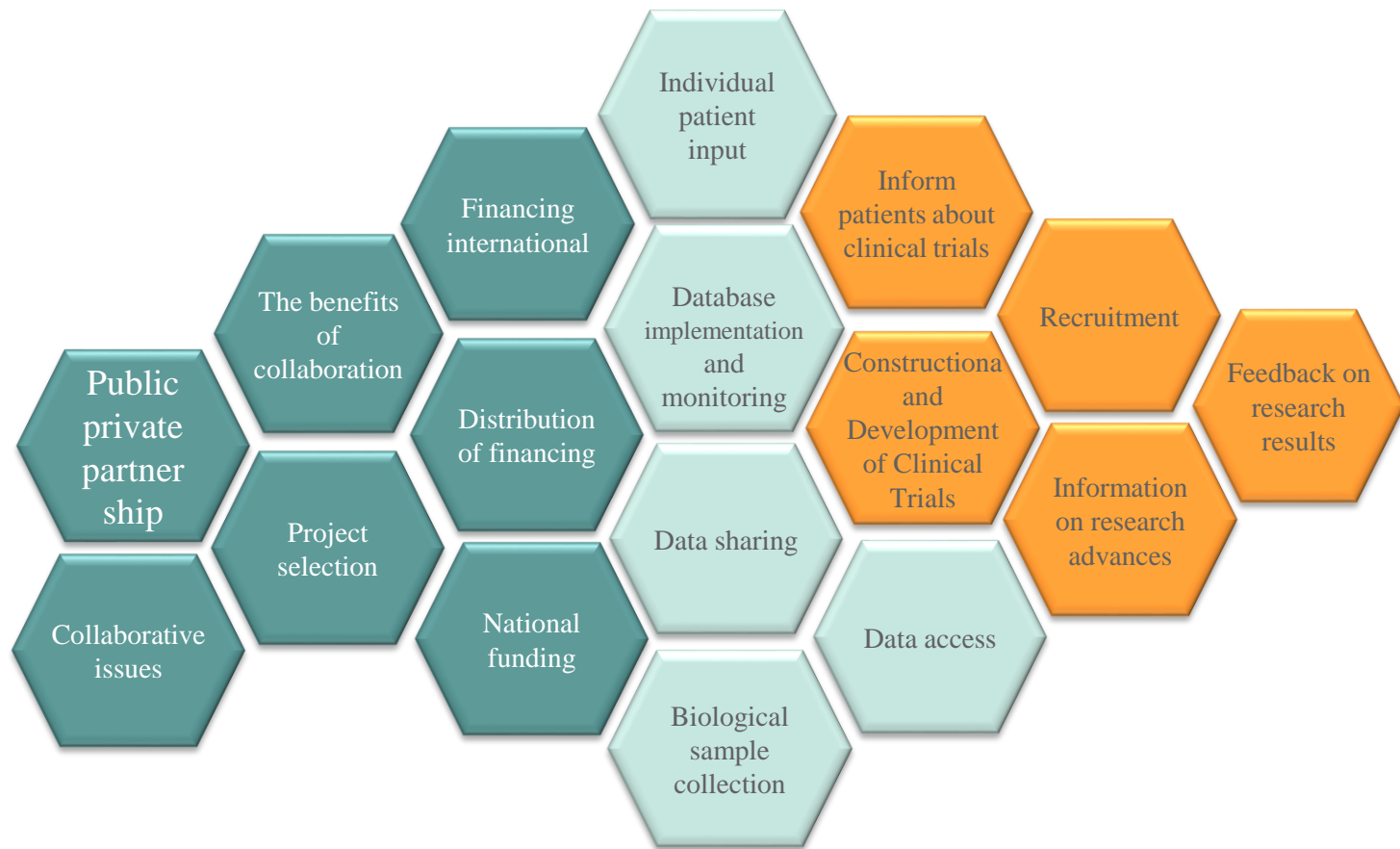
Real World Evidence - RWE



RWE allows health authorities and payers to

- Obtain **additional information** after bringing to market;
- **Re-evaluate the benefit** of a product, clarify its place in the therapeutic strategy;
- Enable the implementation of **innovative financing models** or the **product price revision** ;
- Obtain a marketing authorisation in a niche indication in the case of a **use outside the scope of the marketing authorisation** ;
- Have a **more global understanding** of the care pathway of rare disease patients.

Background since 1999 Transforming research practices for rare diseases with patient and association involvement



How to promote RD Research ?

- Identify ongoing research projects and existing research resources so as to share the results and make the best use of these efforts
- Continue to identify needs and priorities for basic, clinical, translational and social research making a link with centres of expertise
- Create new additional financial resources for research
- Cover biomedical, public health and social research,
- Foster participation of new researchers in EU-funded projects on RD
- Promote public-private partnership (help the bench-to-bed transfer)
- Find appropriate funding mechanisms for the long-term sustainability of research infrastructures such as biobanks, databases, registries, clinical research infrastructure... because of the nature of rarity
- **Involve patients, a prerequisite to develop the knowledge, to raise awareness and to ensure the dialogue between all actors**



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