



## Orphan Drugs

### Offering hope to families through earlier diagnosis and treatment

Orphan drugs refer to medicines for rare or orphan diseases which affect a maximum of one in two thousand (1/2'000) people and 50% of rare disease patients are children. Rare diseases are a major healthcare burden since between 8-10% of the global population is affected. Worldwide, some 8'000 orphan diseases have been identified, with another five new ones each week<sup>1</sup>, the great majority of which find their origins in genetics. Others may be caused by infectious or autoimmune disease. Only 5% have approved therapeutic solutions. Until relatively recently, there was little incentive to develop medicines for rare diseases. To encourage this research, special regulatory procedures were established by the American Food and Drug Agency (FDA), the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and the Swiss regulatory authority, Swissmedic. Currently, there are about 100 registered drugs on the Swiss market to treat orphan diseases<sup>2</sup>. The global orphan drugs market, of which the share of biologicals is nearly 65%, is expected to reach US\$112.1 billion in 2014<sup>3</sup>.

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Because new diseases are identified every day, a great effort has been put into research and the identification, earlier diagnosis and treatment of orphan diseases in the BioAlps cluster. Both Orphanet and the Blackswan Foundation sit within the Geneva University Hospitals (HUG). The Swiss branch of Orphanet, a central data repository on orphan diseases, collates all relevant information and feeds into the European network, while the

Blackswan Foundation funds pre-clinical and clinical research into rare diseases. Research focuses on genetic and molecular characterisation of disease, as well as the biochemical processes underlying physiopathological mechanisms which cause disease. Translational research aims to bring help to the patients suffering from these conditions, while clinical research aims to find new diagnostic and therapeutic tools.

Many projects on rare diseases are supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation and the Gebert Rűf Foundation, which has committed CHF2 million (€1.66 million) per year to researchers based at Swiss universities, university hospitals, federal institutes of technology and universities of applied sciences. Several centres are working in the fields of metabolic diseases, retinoblastoma, primary immunodeficiency in children, surgery of the liver and biliary tract in children, rare medullary tumours, surgery of epilepsy and neurosurgery of complex vascular anomalies of the central nervous system. There are a number of registries for specific rare diseases in Switzerland. Switzerland contributes to the following European registries: AIR, CAPS, E-IMD, TREAT-NMD, EURO CARE-CF and EUROCAT<sup>4</sup>.

Given the expertise within the region, Geneva has also hosted the World Orphan Drug Congress, with major companies Pfizer, Novartis and Shire, and contract research organisations such as Quintiles and Ergomed all participating.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.blackswanfoundation.ch/qui-sommes-nous/histoire/>

<sup>2</sup> [www.invivomagazine.com/en/focus/dossier/article/308/time-to-act-rare-diseases-in-the-limelight](http://www.invivomagazine.com/en/focus/dossier/article/308/time-to-act-rare-diseases-in-the-limelight)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.bccresearch.com/market-research/pharmaceuticals/orphan-drugs-market-phm038c.html>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.eucerd.eu/upload/file/Reports/2013ReportStateofArtRDActivitiesCH.pdf>



### ESPERARE FOUNDATION LEVERAGES THE BIOALPS COMMUNITY

Caroline Kant, Florence Porté-Thomas and Béatrice Gréco launched the non-profit EspeRare Foundation in Geneva in 2013, as a spin off from Merck Serono. Merck Serono donated an initial 2.8 million funding and transferred the rights of rimeporide, a compound previously developed for heart failure by Merck. The molecule has the potential to slow muscle degeneration in children with Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, a genetic and fatal rare disease. Within three months, the foundation announced a collaboration within Genetic Alliance of Washington, DC, to streamline the process of translating research into health outcomes by strengthening the decision-making for drug development. Two further collaborations, one with the Children National Medical Center in Washington, DC, and one with the University of Geneva were announced a few months later, demonstrating the dynamism of the foundation. In 2014, leveraging on its founders' strong network, the foundation collected funds from the Swiss Commission for Technology and Innovation (CTI) and from the Loterie Romande, respectively to carry out pre-clinical validation of rimeporide in Duchenne and to fund the development of new programs in rare diseases, by leveraging its translational platform. In April 2014, Esperare added a second program to its portfolio, in focal segmental glomerulosclerosis, a rare renal disease.

## HELPING PATIENTS EARLIER AND BETTER THROUGH THE POOLING OF RESOURCES

Rare diseases are a challenge too big for a single country to master alone. Pooling of resources to get a better understanding of rare diseases is paramount to find adequate treatment. The concentration of diverse competences and the strong sense of cooperation between academics institutions, hospitals, commercial companies and technology platforms within our region, provide an environment that bolsters global efforts.

The lists below are non exhaustive and showcase some examples of the work being done in the region.

Find more information in our extensive database: [bioalps.org/community/](http://bioalps.org/community/) and, for the six Alpine regions, [alpslifesciencesearch.com](http://alpslifesciencesearch.com)

## ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN RARE DISEASES IN WESTERN SWITZERLAND

<b>University of Lausanne UNIL</b> & <b>University Hospital of Lausanne CHUV</b>	Department of medical genetics	Hereditary peripheral neuropathies Genetic renal disease	<a href="http://unil.ch/dgm">unil.ch/dgm</a>
	Division of Experimental Oncology	Lymphedema Distichiasis	<a href="http://unil.ch/deo">unil.ch/deo</a>
	Center for Integrative Genomics	Narcolepsy	<a href="http://unil.ch/cig/page8695.html">unil.ch/cig/page8695.html</a>
	Clinical neurosciences	Huntington disease	<a href="http://chuv.ch/neurosciences/en/dnc_home/dnc-recherche.htm">chuv.ch/neurosciences/en/dnc_home/dnc-recherche.htm</a>
<b>University of Geneva UNIGE</b>	Department of Pathology	Rasmussen encephalitis	<a href="http://pathology.unige.ch">pathology.unige.ch</a>
	Division of Medical Genetics	Rare autosomal recessive disorders	<a href="http://medgen.unige.ch">medgen.unige.ch</a>
<b>University Hospitals of Geneva HUG</b>	Departments of Genetics and Laboratory Medicine	Registry of rare diseases	<a href="http://orphanet.ch">orphanet.ch</a>
	Children's Hospital	Children's orphan diseases	<a href="http://blackswanfoundation.ch">blackswanfoundation.ch</a>
<b>Ecole Polytechnique de Lausanne EPFL</b>	Laboratory of Integrated Systems Physiology (LISP)	Cellular organelles	<a href="http://auwerx-lab.epfl.ch">auwerx-lab.epfl.ch</a>
	Laboratory of Cell and Membrane Biology	Enzyme deficiencies, Hyaline fibromatosis	<a href="http://vdg.epfl.ch">vdg.epfl.ch</a>
	Laboratory of Virology and Genetics	Defects in imprinting	<a href="http://tronolab.epfl.ch">tronolab.epfl.ch</a>
	ISREC Institute	Polycystic kidney disease	<a href="http://constam-lab.epfl.ch">constam-lab.epfl.ch</a>
<b>University of Bern UNIBE</b>	Department of Human Genetics	Hereditary diseases and genetic predisposition of multifactorial diseases at a molecular level (gene, transcript, protein)	<a href="http://dkfunibe.ch">dkfunibe.ch</a>
<b>Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics SIB</b>	Computer and Laboratory Investigation of Proteins of Human Origin (CALIPHO)	Experimental characterization of unknown human proteins	<a href="http://isb-sib.ch/groups/geneva/calipho-bairoch.html">isb-sib.ch/groups/geneva/calipho-bairoch.html</a>

## SAMPLING LIST OF LARGE AND SMALL COMPANIES WORKING IN RARE DISEASES IN THE BIOALPS CLUSTER

<b>CHORD THERAPEUTICS</b>	Drug development based CDR1 for rare neurological diseases	<a href="http://chordtherapeutics.com">chordtherapeutics.com</a>	<b>GENKYOTEX</b>	Targeted NOX inhibitors to treat oxygen-radical mediated diseases	<a href="http://genkyotex.com">genkyotex.com</a>
<b>CELGENE</b>	Innovative therapies for the treatment of cancer and inflammatory diseases through gene and protein regulation	<a href="http://celgene.eu">celgene.eu</a>	<b>GENE SIGNAL</b>	Oligonucleotides, proteins and monoclonal antibodies where angiogenesis is involved	<a href="http://genesignal.com">genesignal.com</a>
<b>CSL BEHRING</b>	Biotherapies from rare immunodeficiency and auto-immune diseases and bleeding disorders	<a href="http://cslbehring.ch">cslbehring.ch</a>	<b>IQVIA</b>	Expert clinical services	<a href="http://iqvia.com">iqvia.com</a>
<b>DEBIOPHARM</b>	Immunology, metabolism, infectious disease	<a href="http://debiopharm.com">debiopharm.com</a>	<b>MED EXPANSION</b>	Expert in Medical Affairs - rare diseases	<a href="http://medexpansion.ch">medexpansion.ch</a>
<b>DORPHAN</b>	Preclinical development of drug candidates for the treatment of orphan and rare genetic diseases	<a href="http://dorphan.com">dorphan.com</a>	<b>NOVARTIS</b>	Antibody for sporadic inclusion body myositis	<a href="http://novartis.com">novartis.com</a>
<b>ERGOMED VIRTUOSO</b>	Regulatory and expertise for rare diseases clinical programs	<a href="http://ergomedplc.com/">ergomedplc.com/</a>	<b>SANOFI</b>	Rare genetic diseases	<a href="http://sanofi.ch">sanofi.ch</a>
<b>ESPERARE FOUNDATION</b>	Drug repositioning for neurological and immunological rare diseases	<a href="http://esperare.org">esperare.org</a>	<b>SEROLAB</b>	Inflammatory diseases	<a href="http://serolab.ch">serolab.ch</a>
<b>GENEVA BIOTECH CENTER</b>	Hit discovery to proof of concept, orphan diseases	<a href="http://genevabiotechcenter.com">genevabiotechcenter.com</a>	<b>TAKEDA</b>	Haemophilia, immune products and nephrology	<a href="http://takeda.ch">takeda.ch</a>

The fact sheet provides a view of the key players in the sector at any given time; it is not comprehensive and is subject to regular updates. This current edition was updated in Autumn 2019.



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