

BC PharmaCare Drug Information

The drug below is being considered for coverage under the BC PharmaCare program. PharmaCare is a government-funded drug plan that helps B.C. residents with the cost of eligible prescription drugs and medical supplies. For more information about PharmaCare, visit the [PharmaCare website](#).

PharmaCare reviews each drug for treating a specific illness or medical condition (also called an “indication”). If PharmaCare decides to cover a drug, that coverage applies only to the indication(s) specified. In some cases, PharmaCare covers a drug only for people who have not responded to other drugs that treat the same indication.

More information about the PharmaCare drug review process is provided on the last page of this document.

Drug information	
Generic name (scientific name)	nerandomilast
Brand name	TBC (to be confirmed)
Manufacturer	Boehringer Ingelheim
Indication	For the treatment of progressive pulmonary fibrosis (PPF) and reduction in the risk of death in adult patients with PPF.
Has the drug been reviewed by CDA-AMC, or will CDA-AMC be reviewing it? (See note below.)	Yes For more information about the CDA-AMC Reimbursement Review (CRR) of nerandomilast, Search the CDA-AMC Reports .
Public input start date	Wednesday, September 30, 2026
Public input closing date	Tuesday, October 27, 2026, at 11:59 pm
How is the drug taken?	Nerandomilast is taken orally (by the mouth).
How often is the drug taken?	Nerandomilast is taken twice daily with doses administered approximately 12 hours apart.

General drug and/or drug study information

Nerandomilast is being reviewed by the Ministry of Health for the treatment of PPF and reduction in the risk of death in adult patients with PPF.

PPF is a serious condition that can occur in people with interstitial lung disease (ILD), a group of diseases that cause inflammation and scarring in the lungs. In PPF, scarring of the lungs continues to worsen over time despite treatment of the underlying disease. As the scarring increases, the lungs become less able to supply the body with oxygen, leading to worsening breathing problems and reduced lung function. Common symptoms of PPF include shortness of breath, cough, fatigue, and increasing difficulty carrying out daily activities. Symptoms typically worsen over time as lung function declines.

Nerandomilast is a phosphodiesterase 4B (PDE4B) inhibitor. It works by blocking PDE4B, an enzyme involved in pathways that promote inflammation and scarring in the lungs, which may help slow the progression of pulmonary fibrosis.

Studies looked at the following:

- Absolute change from baseline in forced vital capacity (FVC), measured in millilitres, at Week 52. FVC is the total amount of air a person can forcefully exhale after taking a deep breath
- Time to the first occurrence of any of the following: acute ILD exacerbation, hospitalization for a respiratory cause, or death (whichever occurs first) over the duration of the trial
- Time to first acute ILD exacerbation or death over the duration of the trial
- Time to first hospitalization for respiratory cause or death over the duration of the trial
- Time to death over the duration of the trial
- Absolute change from baseline in forced vital capacity as a percentage of the predicted value^a at Week 52
- Time to an absolute decline from baseline of more than 10% in forced vital capacity as a percentage of the predicted value^a, or death, over the duration of the trial
- Absolute changes from baseline in Living with Pulmonary Fibrosis (L-PF) questionnaire symptom scores, including dyspnea (shortness of breath), cough, and fatigue, at week 52

Drug information	
	• Bad reactions • Serious bad reactions • Patients leaving the trial due to bad reactions • Bad reactions of special interest: Severe drug-induced liver injury, vasculitis (inflammation of the blood vessels), severe or opportunistic infections, severe depression, and severe anxiety
Other considerations	None

Note:

CDA-AMC ([Canada's Drug Agency-L'Agence des Médicaments du Canada](#)) is a national organization that reviews drugs on behalf of Canadian public sector plans when drug manufacturers want those plans to provide coverage for the drug. For detailed information about the PharmaCare drug review process, including the role of the CDA-AMC Reimbursement Review (CRR) in that process, visit [How PharmaCare Decides Which Drugs to Cover](#).

Table of Comparators Used to Treat the Same Indication		
Generic Name (Brand Name) of Drug Comparator	Dosage Form	PharmaCare Status (if and how the drug is already covered)
nerandomilast (TBC)	Tablet	Under Review
nintedanib (Ofev, generics)	Tablet	Limited Coverage, Subject to LCA
Off-label comparator		
pirfenidone (Esbriet, generics)	Tablet	Limited Coverage, Subject to LCA

^a Predicted value refers to the lung function expected for a healthy person with similar characteristics (such as age, sex, and height). Values are expressed as a percentage of this expected level.

The Drug Review Process in B.C.

A manufacturer submits a request to the Ministry of Health (Ministry).

An independent national organization called [Canada's Drug Agency \(CDA-AMC\)](#) provides evidence-based recommendations to public drug plans across Canada through its reimbursement review process.

As part of the CDA-AMC's Clinical Reimbursement Review process, the Canadian Drug Expert Committee (CDEC) makes reimbursement recommendations for non-oncology pharmaceuticals to the participating federal, provincial, and territorial publicly funded drug plans. In developing its recommendations, the CDEC considers:

- whether the drug is safe and effective
- what the drug costs and whether it is a good value to the citizens of B.C.
- ethical considerations related to covering or not covering the drug
- input from physicians, patients, caregivers, patient groups and drug submission sponsors

The Ministry makes a BC PharmaCare coverage decision by considering:

- existing BC PharmaCare policies, programs and resources
- the evidence-informed advice of the CDA-AMC
- the recommendations and reimbursement conditions of the CDEC
- if a Ministry Initiated review, the advice of an independent expert group called the Drug Benefit Council (DBC)
- BC-specific patient input collected through the Your Voice website
- drugs already covered by BC PharmaCare that treat similar medical conditions
- the overall cost of covering the drug

Visit [BC PharmaCare](#) and [Drug reviews](#) for more information.

This document provides information only.

It does not take the place of advice from a physician or other qualified health care provider.