

Nintedanib for treating idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis

Information for the public

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What has NICE said?

Nintedanib (Ofev) is recommended as a possible treatment for people with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis if:

- their forced vital capacity (FVC; a test of lung function) is between 50% and 80% of the value expected for them
- treatment is stopped if the disease gets worse (that is, if their FVC falls by 10% or more of the value expected for them in 12 months).

What does this mean for me?

If you have idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, and your doctor thinks that nintedanib is the right treatment, you should be able to have the treatment on the NHS.

Nintedanib should be available on the NHS within 3 months of the guidance being issued.

If you are not eligible for treatment as described above, you should be able to continue taking nintedanib until you and your doctor decide it is the right time to stop.

Why has NICE said this?

NICE looks at how well treatments work in relation to how much they cost compared with other treatments available on the NHS.

Nintedanib was recommended because the benefits to patients justify its cost.

The condition and the treatment

If you have pulmonary fibrosis the tissues inside your lungs become scarred, which gets worse over time. It is called 'idiopathic' because the cause of the disease is unknown. The scarring means that it is hard for the person to breathe, making everyday activities more difficult.

Nintedanib (Ofev) helps to stop the disease getting worse.

[NHS Choices](#) may be a good place to find out more.

Sources of advice and support

- Action for Pulmonary Fibrosis, 07554 803 293
www.actionpulmonaryfibrosis.org
- Pulmonary Fibrosis Trust, 0333 202 0991
www.pulmonaryfibrosistrust.org

NICE is not responsible for the quality or accuracy of any information or advice provided by these organisations.

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Accreditation

