

Cancer Drugs Approved for Reimbursement

The demand for the introduction of new cancer drugs is growing internationally and Ireland is no different. These drugs tend to be expensive and their introduction presents a particular challenge during difficult budgetary circumstances. Several new cancer drugs have been introduced in Ireland and it is hoped that these drugs will improve outcomes for patients.

Since 2012 the HSE has put a robust assessment process in place for new medicines, including cancer medicines. The intention of this process is to ensure that the HSE can provide access to as many new and existing medicines as possible, at sustainable prices and from within the resources which government and taxpayers have provided. The NCCP Technology Review Committee makes recommendations on reimbursement to the HSE Drug Committee.

As each new drug is approved for use, a regimen is made available to ensure national consistency for clinicians in the use of the drug.

The following is a list of indications for medicines used in the treatment of cancer which have been approved for reimbursement by the HSE.

For parenteral agents, centralised funding for these indications can be claimed by publicly funded hospitals via the Oncology Drug Management Scheme (ODMS) where the requirements of the indication and the agreed eligibility criteria, as detailed in the NCCP national SACT regimen, are met.

	Effective date for reimbursement	Funding stream	Approved Indications
Abemaciclib	June 2024	PCRS Community Schemes (PCRS)	Abemaciclib in combination with endocrine therapy for the adjuvant treatment of adult patients with hormone receptor (HR)-positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-negative, node-positive early breast cancer at high risk of recurrence.
Abiraterone	June 2012	PCRS	Abiraterone is indicated in combination with prednisone or prednisolone for the treatment of metastatic castration resistant prostate cancer in adult men whose disease has progressed on or after a docetaxel-based chemotherapy regimen.

Abiraterone	May 2015	PCRS	Treatment of metastatic castration resistant prostate cancer in adult men who are asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic after failure of androgen deprivation therapy in whom chemotherapy is not yet clinically indicated.
Acalabrutinib (tablets)	July 2023	PCRS	As monotherapy for the treatment of previously untreated CLL in the presence of 17p deletion or TP53 mutation in adult patients unsuitable for chemoimmunotherapy. As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with CLL who have received at least one prior therapy.
Acalabrutinib (capsules)	Oct 2021	PCRS	As monotherapy for the treatment of previously untreated CLL in the presence of 17p deletion or TP53 mutation in adult patients unsuitable for chemoimmunotherapy. As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with CLL who have received at least one prior therapy.
Afatinib	January 2014	PCRS	Afatinib as monotherapy is indicated for the treatment of EGFR TKI-naïve adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with activating EGFR mutation(s).
Alectinib	November 2017	PCRS	Treatment of adult patients with anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)-positive advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) previously treated with crizotinib.
Alectinib	June 2019	PCRS	As monotherapy is indicated for the first-line treatment of adult patients with anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)-positive advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

Apalutamide	April 2023	PCRS	For the treatment of patients with metastatic hormone sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC) in combination with androgen deprivation therapy.
Apalutamide	August 2021	PCRS	Treatment of adult men with non-metastatic castration resistant prostate cancer (nmCRPC) who are at high risk of developing metastatic disease.
Asciminib	November 2023	PCRS	Treatment of adult patients with Philadelphia chromosome positive chronic myeloid leukaemia (Ph+ CML) in the chronic phase (CP), who have previously been treated with two or more tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs).
Atezolizumab	March 2024	ODMS	As monotherapy for adjuvant treatment following complete resection and platinum-based chemotherapy for adult patients with NSCLC with a high risk of recurrence whose tumours have PD-L1 expression on $\geq 50\%$ of tumour cells (TC) and who do not have EGFR mutant or ALK-positive NSCLC.
Atezolizumab	March 2024	ODMS	In combination with bevacizumab for the treatment of adult patients with advanced or unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) who have not received prior systemic therapy.
Atezolizumab	March 2022	ODMS	Atezolizumab in combination with carboplatin and etoposide is indicated for first-line treatment of adult patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC).

Atezolizumab	March 2022	ODMS	In combination with nab-PAClitaxel for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable locally advanced or metastatic triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) whose tumours have PD-L1 expression $\geq 1\%$ and who have not received prior chemotherapy for metastatic disease.
Atezolizumab	July 2021	ODMS	Treatment of adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma (UC) who are considered cisplatin ineligible and whose tumours have a PD-L1 expression $\geq 5\%$.
Atezolizumab	Oct 2021	ODMS	As monotherapy for the first-line treatment of adult patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) whose tumours have a PDL1 expression $\geq 50\%$ tumour cells (TC) or $\geq 10\%$ tumour-infiltrating immune cells (IC) and who do not have EGFR mutant or ALK-positive NSCLC.
Atezolizumab	March 2021	ODMS	Treatment of adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma (UC) after prior platinum-containing chemotherapy.
Atezolizumab	March 2019	ODMS	Treatment of adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) after prior chemotherapy.
Avelumab	September 2022	ODMS	First-line maintenance treatment of adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma (UC) who are progression-free following platinum based chemotherapy.

Avelumab	May 2019	ODMS	Treatment of adult patients with metastatic Merkel cell carcinoma who have received 1 or more lines of chemotherapy for metastatic disease.
Axicabtagene ciloleucel	March 2026	ODMS	For the treatment of adult patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) and high-grade B-cell lymphoma (HGBL) that relapses within 12 months from completion of, or is refractory to, first-line chemoimmunotherapy.
Axicabtagene ciloleucel	April 2022	ODMS	For the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) and primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma (PMBCL), after two or more lines of systemic therapy.
Axitinib	March 2013	PCRS	Treatment of adult patients with advanced RCC after failure, on a previous line of therapy, i.e. treatment with SUNItinib, or a cytokine.
azaCITIDine (Oral)	December 2023	PCRS	Maintenance treatment in adult patients with acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) who achieved complete remission (CR) or complete remission with incomplete blood count recovery (CRi) following induction therapy with or without consolidation treatment and who are not candidates for, including those who choose not to proceed to, haematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT).
Blinatumomab	May 2022	ODMS	For the treatment of paediatric patients aged 1 years or older with high-risk first relapsed Philadelphia chromosome negative CD19 positive B-precursor acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL) as part of consolidation therapy.

Blinatumomab	February 2021	ODMS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adults with Philadelphia chromosome negative CD19 positive B-precursor ALL in first or second complete remission with minimal residual disease (MRD) greater than or equal to 0.1%.
Blinatumomab	May 2019	ODMS	Treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory B cell precursor (BCP) Philadelphia chromosome negative acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL) who have received no prior salvage treatment for relapsed/refractory (R/R) disease and are considered eligible for transplant (i.e. as a bridge-to-transplant).
Blinatumomab	May 2019	ODMS	As monotherapy for the treatment of paediatric patients aged 1 year or older with Philadelphia chromosome negative CD19 positive B-cell precursor ALL which is refractory or in relapse after receiving at least two prior therapies or in relapse after receiving prior allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.
Bosutinib	January 2014	PCRS	Treatment of adult patients with chronic phase, accelerated phase, and blast phase Ph+CML previously treated with one or more TKI(s) and for whom imatinib, nilotinib and dasatinib are not considered appropriate treatment options.
Brentuximab vedotin	December 2022	ODMS	Treatment of adult patients with CD30+ cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL) after at least 1 prior systemic therapy.
Brentuximab vedotin	December 2022	ODMS	Treatment of adult patients with CD30+ Hodgkins Lymphoma (HL) at increased risk of relapse or progression following an autologous haematopoietic stem cell transplant (ASCT).

Brentuximab vedotin	December 2022	ODMS	In combination with cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin and prednisone (CHP) is indicated for adult patients with previously untreated systemic anaplastic large cell lymphoma (sALCL).
Brentuximab vedotin	August 2014	ODMS	The treatment of adults with - Relapsed or refractory CD30 positive Hodgkin Lymphoma who have - failed at least one autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT) or - at least two prior therapies when ASCT or multi-agent chemotherapy is not a treatment option - Relapsed or refractory systemic anaplastic large cell lymphoma
Brentuximab vedotin and Bendamustine	October 2019	ODMS	Treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory CD30+ Hodgkin lymphoma (HL).
Brentuximab vedotin Etoposide, methylPREDNISolone, Cytarabine and CISplatin ESHAP) therapy (BRSHAP)	September 2019	ODMS	Treatment of adult patients with relapsed/refractory CD30+ Hodgkin's lymphoma.
Brentuximab vedotin, and CARBOplatin, etoposide, ifosfamide (ICE)	September 2019	ODMS	Treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory CD30+ Hodgkin lymphoma (HL).

Brexucabtagene autoleucel	November 2025	ODMS	For the treatment of adult patients 26 years of age and above with relapsed or refractory B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL)
Brigatinib	October 2020	PCRS	Monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) positive advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) previously not treated with an ALK inhibitor.
Brigatinib	June 2019	PCRS	For the treatment of adult patients with anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) positive advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) previously treated with crizotinib.
Cabazitaxel	March 2013	ODMS	Treatment of mHRPC previously treated with docetaxel containing regimen.
Cabozantinib	January 2019	PCRS	Treatment of advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC) in adults following prior VEGF targeted therapy.
Carfilzomib	October 2020	ODMS	In combination with dexamethasone for the treatment of adult patients with multiple myeloma who have received at least one prior therapy.
Carfilzomib	September 2018	ODMS	Carfilzomib, lenalidomide and dexamethasone therapy is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with multiple myeloma who have received at least one prior therapy.

Cemiplimab	October 2024	ODMS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic or locally advanced cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (mCSCC or laCSCC) who are not candidates for curative surgery or curative radiation.
Ceritinib	December 2016	PCRS	Treatment of adult patients with anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)-positive advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) previously treated with crizotinib.
Chlormethine	July 2024	PCRS	For the topical treatment of mycosis fungoides-type cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (MF-type CTCL) in adult patients.
Ciltacabtagene autoleucel	August 2026	ODMS	For the treatment of relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma who have received at least one prior therapy including immunomodulatory agent and a proteasome inhibitor have demonstrated disease progression on the last therapy and are refractory to lenalidomide.
Ciltacabtagene autoleucel	October 2025	ODMS	For the treatment of adult patients with relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma, who have received at least three prior therapies, including an immunomodulatory agent, a proteasome inhibitor and an anti-CD38 antibody and have demonstrated disease progression on the last therapy.
Cobimetinib	April 2018	PCRS	Cobimetinib in combination with vemurafenib is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic melanoma with a BRAF V600 mutation.

Crizotinib	June 2014	PCRS	For the treatment of adults with previously treated anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)-positive advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).
Dabrafenib	September 2014	PCRS	Treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic melanoma with the BRAF V600 mutation.
Dacomitinib	November 2019	PCRS	Monotherapy, for the first-line treatment of adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR)-activating mutations.
Daratumumab	June 2024	ODMS	In combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone (Rd) for the treatment of adult patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma who are ineligible for autologous stem cell transplant.
Daratumumab	June 2024	ODMS	In combination with bortezomib, cyclophosphamide and dexamethasone (D-VCd) for the treatment of adult patients with newly diagnosed systemic light chain (AL) amyloidosis.
Daratumumab	June 2022	ODMS	Daratumumab in combination with bortezomib, thalidomide and dexamethasone for the treatment of adults with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma who are eligible for autologous stem cell transplant.
Daratumumab	October 2020	ODMS	Daratumumab in combination with bortezomib and dexamethasone in adult patients with multiple myeloma who have received at least one prior therapy.

Daratumumab	April 2018	ODMS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma whose prior therapy included a proteasome inhibitor and an immunomodulatory agent and who have demonstrated disease progression on the last therapy.
Darolutamide	March 2022	PCRS	Treatment of adult men with non-metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (nmCRPC) who are at high risk of developing metastatic disease.
Decitabine	January 2014	ODMS	Treatment of adult patients aged 65 years and above with newly diagnosed de novo or secondary AML, according to the WHO classification, who are not candidates for standard induction chemotherapy.
Dostarlimab	April 2026	ODMS	In combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel for the treatment of adults with mismatch repair deficient (dMMR)/ microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) primary advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer and who are candidates for systemic therapy.
Durvalumab	October 2026	ODMS	In combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel is indicated for the first-line treatment of adults with primary advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer who are candidates for systemic therapy, followed by maintenance treatment of durvalumab as monotherapy in endometrial cancer that is mismatch repair deficient (dMMR).
Durvalumab	September 2025	ODMS	In combination with gemcitabine and cisplatin for the first-line treatment of adults with unresectable or metastatic biliary tract cancer (BTC).

Durvalumab Durvalumab 10mg/kg Monotherapy Durvalumab 1500mg Monotherapy	February 2021	ODMS	As monotherapy for the treatment of locally advanced, unresectable non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) in adults whose tumours express PD-L1 $\geq 1\%$ on tumour cells and whose disease has not progressed following platinum-based chemo-radiation therapy (CRT).
Elranatamab	April 2026	ODMS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma, who have received at least three prior therapies, including an immunomodulatory agent, a proteasome inhibitor, and an anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody, and have demonstrated disease progression on the last therapy.
Encorafenib and Binimetinib	May 2019	PCRS	Treatment of adult patients with advanced (unresectable or metastatic) melanoma with a BRAF V600 mutation.
Enfortumab vedotin Monotherapy	December 2023	ODMS	For the treatment of adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma (UC) who have previously received a platinum-containing chemotherapy and a programmed death receptor 1 (PD-1) or programmed death ligand 1 inhibitor (PD-L1).
Enfortumab vedotin	September 2026	ODMS	In combination with pembrolizumab for the first-line treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic urothelial cancer who are eligible for platinum-containing chemotherapy.
Entrectinib	October	PCRS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patient with solid tumours expressing a neurotrophic tyrosine receptor kinase (NTRK) gene fusion, • who have a disease that is locally advanced, metastatic or where surgical resection is likely to result in severe morbidity, and • who have not received a prior NTRK inhibitor who have no satisfactory treatment options

Entrectinib	June 2022	PCRS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with ROS1-positive, advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) not previously treated with ROS1 inhibitors.
Enzalutamide	January 2016	PCRS	Treatment of metastatic castration resistant prostate cancer in adult men who are asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic after failure of androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) in whom chemotherapy is not yet clinically indicated.
Enzalutamide	August 2014	PCRS	The treatment of adults with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer whose disease has progressed on or after docetaxel.
Epcoritamab	November 2025	ODMS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) after two or more lines of systemic therapy
Erdafitinib	March 2025	PCRS	As monotherapy is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic urothelial carcinoma (UC), harbouring susceptible <i>FGFR3</i> genetic alterations who have previously received at least one line of therapy containing a PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitor in the unresectable or metastatic treatment setting.
eriBULin	January 2014	ODMS	Treatment of LABC or MBC which has progressed after at least two chemotherapeutic regimens for advanced disease. Prior therapy should have included an anthracycline and a taxane unless patients were not suitable for these treatments.

Fedratinib	December 2022	PCRS	For the treatment of disease-related splenomegaly or symptoms in adult patients with: primary myelofibrosis (PMF), post polycythaemia vera myelofibrosis (PVMF) or post essential thrombocythaemia myelofibrosis (ET MF) who are Janus Associated Kinase (JAK) inhibitor naïve or have been treated with ruxolitinib
Fruquintinib	April 2025	PCRS	As monotherapy is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) who have been previously treated with available standard therapies, including fluoropyrimidine-, oxaliplatin-, and irinotecan-based chemotherapies, anti-VEGF agents, and anti-EGFR agents, and who have progressed on or are intolerant to treatment with either trifluridine-tipiracil or regorafenib.
Gemtuzumab ozogamicin	November 2020	ODMS	As combination therapy with DAUNORubicin and cytarabine for the treatment of patients age 15 years and above with previously untreated, de novo CD33 positive Acute Myeloid Leukaemia (AML), except acute promyelocytic leukaemia.
Gilteritinib	October 2025	PCRS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients who have relapsed or refractory acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) with a FLT3 mutation. * *In the event that patients re-initiate gilteritinib post haematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT) as maintenance therapy, gilteritinib treatment should be restricted to patients who are minimal residual disease (MRD)-positive post-transplant.
Glofitamab	September 2026	ODMS	For the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), after two or more lines of systemic therapy.
Ibrutinib	August 2016	PCRS	As a single agent for the treatment of adult patients with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL) who have received at least one prior therapy.

Olbrutinib	August 2016	PCRS	As a single agent for the treatment of adult patients with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL) in first line in the presence of 17p deletion or TP53 mutation in patients unsuitable for chemo-immunotherapy.
Ibrutinib	August 2016	PCRS	As a single agent for the treatment of adult patients with Waldenström's macroglobulinaemia (WM) who have received at least one prior therapy, or in first line treatment for patients unsuitable for chemo-immunotherapy.
Ibrutinib	August 2016	PCRS	As a single agent for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma (MCL).
Idelalisib	January 2017	PCRS	Monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with follicular lymphoma (FL) that is refractory to two prior lines of treatment.
Idelalisib and riTUXimab Therapy	January 2017	PCRS	In combination with riTUXimab for the treatment of adult patients with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL): • who have received at least one prior therapy or • as first line treatment in the presence of 17p deletion or TP53 mutation in patients who are not eligible for any other therapies

Idelalisib with Ofatumumab			In combination with ofatumumab for the treatment of adult patients with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL): • who have received at least one prior therapy or • as first line treatment in the presence of 17p deletion or TP53 mutation in patients who are not eligible for any other therapies Please note ofatumumab is no longer commercially available from 01 March 2019. New patients should not be started on this regimen
Inotuzumab	May 2019	ODMS	Monotherapy for the treatment of adults with relapsed or refractory CD22- positive B cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL). Adult patients with Philadelphia chromosome positive (Ph+) relapsed or refractory B cell precursor ALL should have failed treatment with at least 1 tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI).
Ipilimumab	May 2012	ODMS	Treatment of adults with advanced (unresectable or metastatic) malignant melanoma.
Ivosidenib	October 2025	PCRS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic cholangiocarcinoma with an IDH1 R132 mutation who were previously treated by at least one prior line of systemic therapy.
Ixazomib	December 2018	PCRS	Ixazomib in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone for the treatment of adult patients with multiple myeloma who have received at least one prior therapy.

Larotrectinib	May 2023	PCRS	For the treatment of adult patients with solid tumours that display a Neurotrophic Tyrosine Receptor Kinase (NTRK) gene fusion, • who have a disease that is locally advanced, metastatic or where surgical resection is likely to result in severe morbidity, and • who have no satisfactory treatment options
Larotrectinib	May 2023	PCRS	For the treatment of paediatric patients with solid tumours that display a Neurotrophic Tyrosine Receptor Kinase (NTRK) gene fusion, • who have a disease that is locally advanced, metastatic or where surgical resection is likely to result in severe morbidity, and • who have no satisfactory treatment options
Lenvatinib	May 2021	PCRS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with advanced or unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) who have received no prior systemic therapy.
Lenvatinib	January 2016	PCRS	Treatment of adult patients with progressive, locally advanced or metastatic, differentiated (papillary/follicular/Hürthle cell) thyroid carcinoma (DTC), refractory to radioactive iodine.
Lipegfilgrastim	May 2025	PCRS	For adults and in children 2 years of age and older for reduction in the duration of neutropenia and the incidence of febrile neutropenia in patients treated with cytotoxic chemotherapy for malignancy (with the exception of chronic myeloid leukaemia and myelodysplastic syndromes).

Lorlatinib	October 2019	PCRS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)-positive advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), following disease progression on (i) alectinib or ceritinib as the first ALK-targeted treatment or (ii) crizotinib and at least one other ALK-targeted treatment
Lorlatinib	October 2022	PCRS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with ALK-positive advanced NSCLC previously not treated with an ALK inhibitor.
Lutetium (¹⁷⁷ Lu) oxodotreotide (Lutathera®)	Feb 2021	ODMS	Treatment of unresectable or metastatic, progressive, well differentiated (G1 and G2), somatostatin receptor positive- gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumours (GEP-NETs) in adults.
Midostaurin	Oct 2021	PCRS	Midostaurin is indicated in combination with standard daunorubicin and cytarabine induction and high dose cytarabine consolidation chemotherapy, and for patients in complete response followed by midostaurin single agent maintenance therapy, for adult patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) who are FLT3 mutation positive.
Mifamurtide	March 2013	ODMS	Treatment of high-grade resectable non-metastatic osteosarcoma after macroscopically complete surgical resection, in children, adolescents and young adults.
Mogamulizumab	May 2023	ODMS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with mycosis fungoides (MF) or Sézary syndrome (SS) who have received at least one prior systemic therapy.

Momelotinib	September 2024	PCRS	For the treatment of disease-related splenomegaly or symptoms in adult patients with: Moderate to severe anaemia who have primary myelofibrosis, Post polycythaemia vera myelofibrosis or Post essential thrombocythaemia myelofibrosis and who are Janus Kinase (JAK) inhibitor naïve or have been treated with ruxolitinib.
nab-PACLitaxel	February 2016	ODMS	nab-PACLitaxel in combination with gemcitabine is indicated for the first-line treatment of adult patients with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the pancreas.
Neratinib	March 2022	PCRS	Extended adjuvant treatment of adults with early-stage hormone receptorpositive, HER2-overexpressed/amplified breast cancer and who completed adjuvant trastuzumab-based therapy less than one year ago.
Nintedanib Therapy	February 2017	PCRS	In combination with docetaxel for the treatment of adult patients with locally advanced, metastatic of stage IIIB or IV, or locally recurrent NSCLC of adenocarcinoma tumour histology after first-line chemotherapy.
Niraparib and Abiraterone acetate (Akeega®)	November 2023	PCRS	Niraparib in combination with abiraterone acetate (Akeega®) and predniSONE/prednisoLONE for the treatment of adults with metastatic castration resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) and BRCA1/2 mutations (germline and/or somatic) in whom chemotherapy is not clinically indicated.
Niraparib (tablets)	March 2024	PCRS	As monotherapy for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with platinum sensitive relapsed high grade serous epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer, who are in response (complete response or partial response) to platinum-based chemotherapy.

Niraparib (tablets)	March 2024	PCRS	As monotherapy for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with advanced epithelial (FIGO Stages III and IV) high-grade ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer who are in response (complete or partial) following completion of first-line platinum-based chemotherapy.
Niraparib (capsules)	April 2023	PCRS	As monotherapy for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with advanced epithelial (FIGO Stages III and IV) high-grade ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer who are in response (complete or partial) following completion of first-line platinum-based chemotherapy.
Niraparib (capsules)	March 2021	PCRS	As monotherapy for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with platinum sensitive relapsed high grade serous epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer, who are in response (complete response or partial response) to platinum-based chemotherapy.
Nivolumab 240mg Nivolumab 480mg	December 2024	ODMS	As monotherapy for the adjuvant treatment of adults with muscle invasive urothelial carcinoma (MIUC) with tumour cell PD-L1 expression $\geq 1\%$, who are at high risk of recurrence after undergoing radical resection of MIUC, providing patients are unsuitable for adjuvant treatment with platinum based chemotherapy.
Nivolumab	May 2024	ODMS	In combination with platinum-based chemotherapy is indicated for the neoadjuvant treatment of resectable NSCLC at high risk of recurrence in adult patients whose tumours have PD-L1 expression $\geq 1\%$.
Nivolumab	February 2026	ODMS	In combination with fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-based combination chemotherapy for first line treatment of adult patients with HER-2 negative advanced or metastatic gastric cancer, gastroesophageal junction cancer (GEJC) or esophageal adenocarcinoma (EAC), whose tumours express PD-L1 (CPS) ≥ 5 .

Nivolumab	January 2026	ODMS	Nivolumab for subcutaneous use co- formulated with recombinant human hyaluronidase (rHuPH20), is indicated across multiple previously approved adult solid tumours as monotherapy, monotherapy maintenance following completion of nivolumab plus ipilimumab (Yervoy®) combination therapy, or in combination with chemotherapy or cabozantinib.
Nivolumab 240mg Nivolumab 480mg	September 2023	ODMS	For the adjuvant treatment of oesophageal or gastro-oesophageal junction cancer who have residual pathologic disease following prior neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy.
Nivolumab	July 2023	ODMS	In combination with fluoropyrimidine and platinum-based combination chemotherapy for the first-line treatment of adult patients with unresectable advanced, recurrent or metastatic oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) with tumour cell programmed death ligand 1 (PD-L1) expression $\geq 1\%$.
Nivolumab 240mg Nivolumab 480mg	February 2021	ODMS	As monotherapy for the adjuvant treatment of adults with melanoma with involvement of lymph nodes or metastatic disease who have undergone complete resection.
Nivolumab 240mg Nivolumab 480mg	May 2018	ODMS	As monotherapy for the treatment of squamous cell cancer of the head and neck in adults progressing on or after platinum-based therapy.
Nivolumab 240mg Nivolumab 480mg	September 2018	ODMS	As monotherapy for the treatment of locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) after prior chemotherapy in adults.

Nivolumab 240mg Nivolumab 480mg	October 2017	ODMS	As monotherapy for the treatment of advanced (unresectable or metastatic) melanoma in adults. As monotherapy for the treatment of advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC) after prior therapy in adults. As monotherapy is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma (cHL) after autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT) and treatment with brentuximab vedotin.
Nivolumab Ipilimumab	October 2025	ODMS	NivolumAB in combination with ipilimumab for the first-line treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) or microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) colorectal cancer.
Nivolumab Ipilimumab	June 2023	ODMS	In combination with ipilimumab for the treatment of adult patients with mismatch repair deficient or microsatellite instability-high metastatic colorectal cancer (MSI-HmCRC) after prior fluoropyrimidine-based combination chemotherapy.
Nivolumab Ipilimumab	April 2023	ODMS	Nivolumab combination with ipilimumab for the first-line treatment of adult patients with unresectable malignant pleural mesothelioma.
Nivolumab Ipilimumab	March 2022	ODMS	Nivolumab and ipilimumab plus PEMEtrexed and Cisplatin therapy for the first-line treatment of metastatic non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) in adults whose tumours have no sensitising EGFR mutation or ALK translocation.
Nivolumab Ipilimumab	March 2022	ODMS	Nivolumab and ipilimumab plus PEMEtrexed and CARBOplatin therapy for the first-line treatment of metastatic non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) in adults whose tumours have no sensitising EGFR mutation or ALK translocation.

Nivolumab Ipilimumab	March 2022	ODMS	Nivolumab and ipilimumab plus CARBOplatin and PACLitacel therapy for the first-line treatment of metastatic squamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) in adults whose tumours have no sensitising EGFR mutation or ALK translocation.
Nivolumab Ipilimumab	February 2021	ODMS	Nivolumab in combination with ipilimumab for the first-line treatment of adult patients with intermediate-/poor-risk advanced renal cell carcinoma.
Nivolumab Ipilimumab	October 2017	ODMS	Nivolumab in combination with ipilimumab is indicated for the treatment of advanced (unresectable or metastatic) melanoma in adults.
Obinutuzumab	August 2015	ODMS	In combination with chlorambucil for the treatment of adult patients with previously untreated chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL) and with comorbidities making them unsuitable for full-dose fludarabine based therapy.
Obinutuzumab	November 2017	ODMS	Obinutuzumab in combination with bendamustine is indicated for the treatment of patients with follicular lymphoma (FL) who did not respond or who progressed during or up to 6 months after treatment with rituximab or a rituximab-containing regimen.
Obinutuzumab-CHOP Obinutuzumab-CVP Obinutuzumab-bendamustine	November 2017	ODMS	Obinutuzumab maintenance therapy is indicated in patients with follicular lymphoma (FL) who have responded to induction treatment with obinutuzumab and chemotherapy (CHOP, CVP or bendamustine) or have stable disease.
Obinutuzumab	May 2019	ODMS	Obinutuzumab, in combination with chemotherapy, followed by maintenance treatment in patients achieving a response, for previously untreated advanced follicular lymphoma (FL).

Olaparib	May 2025	PCRS	As monotherapy or in combination with endocrine therapy for the adjuvant treatment of adult patients with germline BRCA1/2-mutations who have HER2-negative, high risk early breast cancer previously treated with neoadjuvant or adjuvant chemotherapy.
Olaparib	May 2025	PCRS	As monotherapy for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with germline BRCA1 /2 mutations who have metastatic adenocarcinoma of the pancreas and have not progressed after a minimum of 16 weeks of platinum treatment within a first line chemotherapy regimen
Olaparib	September 2023	PCRS	In combination with bevacizumab for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with advanced (FIGO stages III and IV) high-grade epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer who are in response (complete or partial) following first-line platinum-based chemotherapy in combination with bevacizumab and whose cancer is associated with homologous recombination deficiency (HRD) positive status defined by either a BRCA1/2 mutation and/or genomic instability.
Olaparib	March 2023	PCRS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer and BRCA1/2-mutations (germline and/or somatic) who have progressed following prior therapy that included a new hormonal agent.
Olaparib	December 2020	PCRS	Maintenance treatment of adult patients with advanced (FIGO stages III and IV) BRCA1/2-mutated (germline and/or somatic) high grade epithelial ovarian cancer fallopian tube cancer primary peritoneal cancer

			who are in response (complete response or partial response) following completion of first-line platinum based chemotherapy.
Olaparib	November 2017	PCRS	As monotherapy for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with platinum sensitive relapsed BRCA-mutated ovarian cancer (including fallopian tube or primary peritoneal) who are in response (complete response or partial response) to platinum-based chemotherapy.
Osimertinib	March 2024	PCRS	As monotherapy for adjuvant treatment after complete tumour resection in adult patients with stage IB-IIIa Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) whose tumour has epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) exon 19 deletions (Ex19del) or exon 21 (L858R) substitution mutations.
Osimertinib	July 2020	PCRS	Treatment of adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) T790M mutation-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).
Osimertinib	October 2020	PCRS	First-line treatment of adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with activating epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutations.
Palbociclib	June 2018	PCRS	Treatment of hormone receptor (HR)-positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer in combination with an aromatase inhibitor. Treatment of hormone receptor (HR)-positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer in combination with fulvestrant in women who have received prior endocrine therapy.

Pembrolizumab 200mg Monotherapy Pembrolizumab 400mg Monotherapy	December 2024	ODMS	For the adjuvant treatment of patients with RCC at increased risk of recurrence following nephrectomy or following nephrectomy and resection of metastatic lesions.
Pembrolizumab 200mg Monotherapy Pembrolizumab 400mg Monotherapy	December 2024	ODMS	For the adjuvant treatment of adults and adolescent (≥ 12 years of age) with stage IIB or IIC melanoma following complete resection.
Pembrolizumab 200mg Monotherapy Pembrolizumab 400mg Monotherapy	June 2016	ODMS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adults with unresectable or advanced melanoma. For the treatment of ipilimumab-refractory patients with unresectable or advanced metastatic melanoma.
Pembrolizumab 200mg Monotherapy Pembrolizumab 400mg Monotherapy	April 2018	ODMS	First-line treatment of metastatic non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) in adults whose tumours express PD-L1 with a $\geq 50\%$ tumour proportion score (TPS) with no EGFR or ALK positive tumour mutations.
Pembrolizumab 200mg Monotherapy Pembrolizumab 400mg Monotherapy	November 2018	ODMS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma (cHL) who are transplant-ineligible and have failed brentuximab vedotin.

Pembrolizumab	August 2026	ODMS	In combination with chemoradiotherapy (external beam radiation therapy followed by brachytherapy), for the treatment of FIGO 2014 Stage III - IVA locally advanced cervical cancer in adults who have not received prior definitive therapy.
Pembrolizumab	August 2026	ODMS	In combination with chemotherapy with or without bevacizumab, for the treatment of persistent, recurrent, or metastatic cervical cancer in adults whose tumours express PD-L1 with a CPS $\geq$ 1.
Pembrolizumab	June 2024	ODMS	In combination with chemotherapy as neoadjuvant treatment and then continued as monotherapy as adjuvant treatment after surgery, is indicated for the treatment of adults with locally advanced, or early stage triple negative breast cancer at high risk of recurrence.
Pembrolizumab	June 2023	ODMS	Pembrolizumab in combination with platinum and fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy, for the first line treatment of patients with locally advanced unresectable or metastatic carcinoma of the oesophagus or HER-2 negative gastro-oesophageal junction adenocarcinoma in adults whose tumours express PD-L1 with CPS $\geq$ 10.
Pembrolizumab 200mg Pembrolizumab 400mg	April 2023	ODMS	First-line treatment of metastatic microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) colorectal cancer in adults.

Pembrolizumab 200mg Monotherapy Pembrolizumab 400mg Monotherapy	February 2022	ODMS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory (R/R) classical Hodgkin lymphoma (cHL) who have failed autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT) or following at least two prior therapies when ASCT is not a treatment option.
Pembrolizumab Paediatric Monotherapy	February 2022	ODMS	As monotherapy for the treatment of paediatric patients aged 3 years and older with relapsed or refractory (R/R) classical Hodgkin lymphoma (cHL) who have failed autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT) or following at least two prior therapies when ASCT is not a treatment option.
Pembrolizumab 200mg	20/12/2021	ODMS	As monotherapy for the first-line treatment of metastatic or unresectable recurrent head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) in adults whose tumours express PD-L1 with a CPS $\geq$ 1.
Pembrolizumab 400mg	20/12/2021	ODMS	As monotherapy for the first-line treatment of metastatic or unresectable recurrent head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) in adults whose tumours express PD-L1 with a CPS $\geq$ 1.
Pembrolizumab	20/12/2021	ODMS	Pembrolizumab is indicated, in combination with CARBOplatin and 5-fluorouracil, for the first-line treatment of metastatic or unresectable recurrent head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) in adults whose tumours express PD-L1 with a CPS $\geq$ 1.
Pembrolizumab	20/12/2021	ODMS	Pembrolizumab is indicated, in combination with CISplatin and 5-fluorouracil, for the first-line treatment of metastatic or unresectable recurrent head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) in adults whose tumours express PD-L1 with a CPS $\geq$ 1.

Pembrolizumab 200mg Pembrolizumab 400mg	May 2021	ODMS	As monotherapy for the adjuvant treatment of adults with stage III melanoma and lymph node involvement who have undergone complete resection.
Pembrolizumab	February 2021	ODMS	In combination with pemetrexed and carboplatin chemotherapy, is indicated for the first-line treatment of metastatic non-squamous NSCLC in adults whose tumours have no EGFR or ALK positive mutations.
Pembrolizumab	February 2021	ODMS	In combination with pemetrexed and cisplatin chemotherapy, is indicated for the first-line treatment of metastatic non-squamous NSCLC in adults whose tumours have no EGFR or ALK positive mutations.
Pembrolizumab 200mg Pembrolizumab 400mg	February 2021	ODMS	As monotherapy is indicated for the treatment of locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma in adults who have received prior platinum-containing chemotherapy.
Pembrolizumab 200mg Pembrolizumab 400mg	February 2021	ODMS	As monotherapy is indicated for the treatment of locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma in adults who are not eligible for cisplatin-containing chemotherapy whose tumours express PD-L1 with a combined positive score (CPS) ≥ 10 .
Pembrolizumab	February 2021	ODMS	In combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel for the first-line treatment of patients with metastatic squamous Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC).

Pemigatinib	August 2025	PCRS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adults with locally advanced or metastatic cholangiocarcinoma with a fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 (FGFR2) fusion or rearrangement that is relapsed or refractory after at least one line of systemic therapy.
Pertuzumab	February 2014	ODMS	Treatment of adult patients with HER2- positive MBC or locally recurrent unresectable breast cancer, who have not received previous anti- HER2 therapy or chemotherapy for their metastatic disease.
Pertuzumab	July 2020	ODMS	Pertuzumab in combination with trastuzumab and chemotherapy for the neoadjuvant treatment of adult patients with HER2-positive, locally advanced, inflammatory, or early stage breast cancer at high risk of recurrence.
Pertuzumab/ trastuzumab (Phesgo®)	December 2022	ODMS	Use in combination with chemotherapy as: neo-adjuvant treatment of patients with HER2-positive, locally advanced, inflammatory, or early stage breast cancer at high risk of recurrence.
Pertuzumab/ trastuzumab (Phesgo®)	December 2022	ODMS	Use in combination with docetaxel for treatment of patients with HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer who have not received prior anti-HER2 therapy or chemotherapy for metastatic disease.
Pixantrone	August 2015	ODMS	Monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with multiply relapsed or refractory aggressive Non-Hodgkin B-cell Lymphomas (NHL).
Polatuzumab Vedotin	August 2024	ODMS	In combination with ritUXimab, cycloPHOSphamide, DOXOrubicin and prednisoLONE for the treatment of adult patients with previously untreated diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL).

Polatuzumab Vedotin	December 2021	ODMS	In combination with bendamustine and ritUXimab for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed/refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) who are not candidates for haematopoietic stem cell transplant.
Pomalidomide	February 2016	PCRS	In combination with dexamethasone in the treatment of adult patients with relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma who have received at least two prior treatment regimens, including both lenalidomide and bortezomib, and have demonstrated disease progression on the last therapy.
Pomalidomide	December 2022	PCRS	Pomalidomide in combination with bortezomib and dexamethasone for the treatment of adult patients with multiple myeloma who have received at least one prior treatment including lenalidomide.
Ponatinib	December 2016	PCRS	Treatment of adult patients with chronic phase, accelerated phase, or blast phase chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML) who are resistant to dasatinib or nilotinib; who are intolerant to dasatinib or nilotinib and for whom subsequent treatment with imatinib is not clinically appropriate; or who have the T315I mutation. Treatment of adult patients with Philadelphia chromosome positive acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (Ph+ ALL) who are resistant to dasatinib; who are intolerant to dasatinib and for whom subsequent treatment with imatinib is not clinically appropriate; or who have the T315I mutation.

Quizartinib	February 2025	PCRS	Quizartinib in combination with standard DAUNOrubicin and cytarabine induction chemotherapy for adult patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) who are <i>FLT3</i> -ITD mutation positive.
Quizartinib	February 2025	PCRS	Quizartinib in combination with standard IDArubicin and cytarabine induction chemotherapy for adult patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) who are <i>FLT3</i> -ITD mutation positive
Radium 223	May 2015	ODMS	Treatment of adults with castration-resistant prostate cancer, symptomatic bone metastases and no known visceral metastases.
Regorafenib	April 2015	PCRS	Treatment of adult patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) who have been previously treated with, or are not considered candidates for, available therapies. These include fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy, an anti-VEGF therapy and an anti-EGFR therapy. Treatment of adult patients Unresectable or metastatic gastrointestinal stromal tumours (GIST) who progressed on or are intolerant to prior treatment with imatinib and sunitinib.
Relugolix	January 2024	PCRS	Treatment of adult patients with advanced hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (HSPC).

Ribociclib	October 2025	PCRS	In combination with an aromatase inhibitor for the adjuvant treatment of patients with hormone receptor (HR)-positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-negative early breast cancer at high risk of recurrence. In pre- or perimenopausal women, or in men, the aromatase inhibitor should be combined with a luteinising hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH) agonist.
Ribociclib	September 2020	PCRS	Treatment of women with hormone receptor (HR) positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer in combination with an aromatase inhibitor or fulvestrant as initial endocrine based therapy or in women who have received prior endocrine therapy. In pre or perimenopausal women, the endocrine therapy should be combined with a luteinising hormone releasing hormone (LHRH) agonist.
Ribociclib	February 2019	PCRS	Treatment of postmenopausal women with hormone receptor (HR) positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer as initial endocrine-based therapy in combination with an aromatase inhibitor.
Rucaparib	September 2026	PCRS	For the maintenance treatment of adult patients with advanced (FIGO stages III and IV) high-grade epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer who are in response (complete or partial) following completion of first-line platinum-based chemotherapy.
Ruxolitinib	February 2014	PCRS	The treatment of disease-related splenomegaly or symptoms in adult patients with: Primary myelofibrosis (chronic idiopathic myelofibrosis) Post polycythaemia vera myelofibrosis Post essential thrombocythaemia myelofibrosis

Sacituzumab Govitecan	September 2024	ODMS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic triple-negative breast cancer (mTNBC) who have received two or more prior systemic therapies, including at least one of them for advanced disease.
Serplulimab	February 2026	ODMS	In combination with carboplatin and etoposide for the first-line treatment of adult patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC).
Siltuximab	August 2015	ODMS	Treatment of adult patients with Multicentric Castleman's disease (MCD) who are human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) negative and human herpes virus 8 (HHV-8) negative.
Tafasitamab	April 2025	ODMS	In combination with lenalidomide followed by tafasitamab monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) who are not eligible for autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT).
Talazoparib	May 2021	PCRS	Talazoparib is indicated as monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with germline BRCA1/2-mutations, who have HER2-negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer. Patients should have been previously treated with an anthracycline and/or a taxane in the (neo) adjuvant, locally advanced or metastatic setting unless patients were not suitable for these treatments. Patients with hormone receptor (HR)-positive breast cancer should have been treated with a prior endocrine-based therapy or be considered unsuitable for endocrine-based therapy.
Talquetamab	November 2025	ODMS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma, who have received at least 3 prior therapies, including an immunomodulatory agent, a proteasome inhibitor, and an anti-CD38 antibody and have demonstrated disease progression on the last therapy

Teclistamab	March 2025	ODMS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma, who have received at least three prior therapies, including and immunomodulatory agent, a proteasome inhibitor and an anti-CD38 antibody and have demonstrated disease progression on the last therapy.
Tepotinib	August 2024	PCRS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) harbouring alterations leading to mesenchymal-epithelial transition factor gene exon 14 (METex14) skipping, who require systemic therapy following prior treatment with immunotherapy and/or platinum-based chemotherapy.
Teysono	February 2013	PCRS	Treatment of advanced gastric cancer when given in combination with cisplatin.
Tisagenlecleucel	June 2025	ODMS	For the treatment of adult patients with relapsed/refractory follicular lymphoma after 2 or more lines of therapy.
Tisagenlecleucel	01/07/2021	ODMS	Treatment of paediatric and young adult patients up to 25 years of age with B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL) that is refractory, in relapse post-transplant or in second or later relapse.
Tisagenlecleucel	01/07/2021	ODMS	Treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) after two or more lines of systemic therapy.
Tislelizumab	August 2026	ODMS	In combination with platinum and fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy, is indicated for the first-line treatment of adult patients with HER-2-negative locally advanced unresectable or metastatic gastric or gastroesophageal junction (G/GEJ) adenocarcinoma whose tumours express PD-L1 with a tumour area positivity (TAP) score $\geq$ 5%

Tislelizumab	August 2026	ODMS	In combination with carboplatin and either paclitaxel or nab-paclitaxel, is indicated for the first-line treatment of adult patients with squamous NSCLC who have: - locally advanced NSCLC and are not candidates for surgical resection or platinum-based chemoradiation, or - metastatic NSCLC
Tislelizumab	August 2026	ODMS	In combination with pemetrexed and platinum-containing chemotherapy, is indicated for the first-line treatment of adult patients with non-squamous NSCLC whose tumours have PD-L1 expression on $\geq 50\%$ of tumour cells with no EGFR or ALK positive mutations and who have: - locally advanced NSCLC and are not candidates for surgical resection or platinum-based chemoradiation, or - metastatic NSCLC.
Tislelizumab	November 2025	ODMS	In combination with platinum-based chemotherapy, indicated for the first-line treatment of adult patients with unresectable, locally advanced or metastatic oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) whose tumours express PD-L1 with a tumour area positivity (TAP) score $\geq 5\%$.
Tivozanib	October 2019	PCRS	Tivozanib for the first line treatment of adult patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC) and for adult patients who are VEGFR and mTOR pathway inhibitor-naïve following disease progression after one prior treatment with cytokine therapy for advanced RCC.
Trametinib	April 2018	PCRS	Trametinib in combination with dabrafenib is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic melanoma with a BRAF V600 mutation.

Trametinib	December 2021	PCRS	Trametinib in combination with dabrafenib is indicated for the adjuvant treatment of adult patients with Stage III melanoma with a BRAF V600 mutation, following complete resection.
Trastuzumab deruxtecan	June 2025	ODMS	As monotherapy is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic HER2-low breast cancer who have received prior chemotherapy in the metastatic setting or developed disease recurrence during or within 6 months of completing adjuvant chemotherapy.
Trastuzumab Deruxtecan	August 2024	ODMS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer who have received one or more prior anti-HER2-based regimens.
Trastuzumab Emtansine	August 2015	ODMS	Treatment of adult patients with HER2-positive, unresectable locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer who previously received trastuzumab and a taxane, separately or in combination. Patients should have either: Received prior therapy for locally advanced or metastatic disease, or Developed disease recurrence during or within six months of completing adjuvant therapy
Trastuzumab Emtansine	20/12/2021	ODMS	As a single agent, is indicated for the adjuvant treatment of adult patients with HER2-positive early breast cancer who have residual invasive disease, in the breast and/or lymph nodes, after neoadjuvant taxane-based and HER2-targeted therapy.
Tremelimumab	March 2026	ODMS	In combination with durvalumab is indicated for the first line treatment of adults with advanced or unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).

Trifluridine and Tpiracil (Lonsurf®) Therapy	February 2017	PCRS	Treatment of adult patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (CRC) who have been previously treated with, or are not considered candidates for, available therapies including fluoropyrimidine, oxaliplatin and irinotecan-based chemotherapies, anti-VEGF agents, and anti-EGFR agents.
Vandetanib	June 2014	PCRS	The treatment of aggressive and symptomatic medullary thyroid cancer (MTC) in patients with unresectable locally advanced or metastatic disease.
Vemurafenib	March 2013	PCRS	Treatment of adult patients with BRAF V600 mutation-positive unresectable or metastatic melanoma.
Venetoclax	June 2024	PCRS	In combination with azacitidine agent for patients with newly diagnosed AML who are ineligible for intensive chemotherapy.
Venetoclax	March 2022	PCRS	In combination with obinutuzumab for the treatment of adult patients with previously untreated chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL).
Venetoclax	July 2020	PCRS	In combination with rituximab is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL) who have received at least one prior therapy.
Venetoclax	December 2018	PCRS	Treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL) in the presence of 17p deletion or TP53 mutation in adult patients who are unsuitable for or have failed a B-cell receptor pathway inhibitor. Treatment of CLL in the absence of 17p deletion or TP53 mutation in adult patients who have failed both chemoimmunotherapy and a B-cell receptor pathway inhibitor.

Vismodegib	November 2017	PCRS	Treatment of adult patients with Symptomatic metastatic basal cell carcinoma (MBCC), Treatment of adult patients with Local advanced basal cell carcinoma inappropriate for surgery or radiotherapy.
Vxycos liposomal® (DAUNOrubicin and cytarabine) Induction Therapy Consolidation Therapy	February 2021	ODMS	For the treatment of adults with newly diagnosed, therapy-related acute myeloid leukaemia (t-AML) or AML with myelodysplasia-related changes (AML-MRC).
Zanubrutinib	June 2026	PCRS	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed/refractory marginal zone lymphoma, who have received at least one prior anti-CD20-based therapy.
Zanubrutinib	September 2023	PCRS	As monotherapy - for the treatment of adult patients with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL) who are treatment naïve and have del(17p) and/or TP53-mutated positive disease - for the treatment of adult patients with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia with relapsed and/or refractory disease following at least one line of prior therapy
Zanubrutinib	May 2022	PCRS	For the treatment of for adult patients with Waldenström's macroglobulinemia (WM) who have received at least one prior therapy, or as first-line treatment for patients unsuitable for chemo-immunotherapy.