

Items Supported by the CCF Medical Assistance Programmes

(a) Drugs Supported by the First Phase Programme

(b) Drugs Supported by the Programme “Subsidy for Eligible Patients to Purchase Ultra-expensive Drugs (Including Those for Treating Uncommon Disorders)”

(c) Implantable Medical Devices Supported by the Programme “Subsidy for Eligible Patients of Hospital Authority to Purchase Specified Implantable Medical Devices for Interventional Procedures”

(a) Drugs Supported by the First Phase Programme

The following specific self-financed cancer drugs are supported by the first phase programme:

Item	Drug	Type of cancer	Clinical indications
1	Acalabrutinib [#]	Lymphoma	For adult patients with relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma
2a	Atezolizumab	Lung cancer	As monotherapy for the first-line treatment of adult patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) whose tumours have a PD-L1 expression $\geq 50\%$ tumour cells (TC) and who do not have EGFR mutant or ALK-positive NSCLC
2b			In combination with carboplatin and etoposide for first-line treatment of adult patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer [^]
2c	Atezolizumab and Bevacizumab	Hepatocellular carcinoma	For the treatment of adult patients with advanced or unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) who have not received prior systemic therapy
4a			
3	Avelumab	Bladder cancer	Monotherapy for the first-line maintenance treatment of adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma (UC) who are progression-free following platinum-based chemotherapy
4b	Bevacizumab	Colorectal cancer	First line treatment of RAS mutant metastatic colorectal cancer in combination with chemotherapy in adult patients indicated for intensive treatment OR First-line treatment of RAS wild type metastatic colorectal cancer in combination with chemotherapy in adult patients indicated for intensive treatment who are unsuitable for or intolerant to Cetuximab / Panitumumab
5a	Daratumumab and Bortezomib	Multiple myeloma	In combination with thalidomide and dexamethasone for the treatment of adult patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma who are eligible for autologous stem cell transplant
6			
5b	Daratumumab and Lenalidomide [#]	Multiple myeloma	In combination with dexamethasone for the treatment of adult patients with multiple myeloma who have received at least one prior therapy
11a			

Item	Drug	Type of cancer	Clinical indications
7a	Ibrutinib [#]	Lymphoma	As a single agent or in combination with rituximab for the treatment of adult patients with Waldenström's macroglobulinaemia (WM) with MYD88 gene mutation who have received at least one prior therapy
7b		Leukaemia	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with previously untreated Chronic Lymphocytic Leukaemia (CLL) without del17p or TP53 gene AND (1) CIRS>6; or (2) CrCl<70 mL/min; or (3) unsuitable for full dose fludarabine or bendamustine based therapies [^]
8	Isatuximab and Pomalidomide [#]	Multiple myeloma	In combination with dexamethasone for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma who have received at least two prior therapies including lenalidomide and a proteasome inhibitor and have demonstrated disease progression on the last therapy
9			
10	Ixazomib [#] and Lenalidomide [#]	Multiple myeloma	In combination with dexamethasone for the treatment of multiple myeloma in patients who have received at least one prior therapy
11b			
12	Lapatinib	Breast cancer	HER2+ve advanced breast cancer with prior therapy including an anthracycline, a taxane, and Trastuzumab
13a	Lenvatinib [#]	Thyroid cancer	Treatment of adult patients with progressive, locally advanced or metastatic, differentiated thyroid carcinoma (papillary/follicular/poorly differentiated/oncocytic carcinoma), refractory to radioactive iodine
13b	Lenvatinib [#] and Pembrolizumab	Uterine cancer	Treatment of patients with advanced endometrial carcinoma (EC) that is mismatch repair proficient (pMMR), as determined by a validated test, or not microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H), who have disease progression following prior platinum-based chemotherapy in any setting and are not candidates for curative surgery or radiation
21a			
14	Lorlatinib	Lung cancer	For the treatment of patients with ALK-positive metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) whose disease has progressed on crizotinib and at least one other ALK inhibitor for metastatic disease; or alectinib or ceritinib or brigatinib as the first ALK inhibitor therapy for metastatic disease
15	Neratinib	Breast cancer	For extended adjuvant treatment of adult patients with early-stage HR+ve, HER2+ve, breast cancer (>1cm or lymph node-positive) and who completed adjuvant trastuzumab-based therapy less than one year ago

Item	Drug	Type of cancer	Clinical indications
16	Niraparib [#]	Epithelial ovarian / fallopian tube / primary peritoneal cancer	As monotherapy for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with advanced Homologous Recombination Deficiency (HRd) BRCA wild-type epithelial (FIGO Stages III and IV) high-grade ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer who are in complete or partial response following completion of first-line platinum-based chemotherapy
17a	Nivolumab	Gastric, gastroesophageal junction or esophageal adenocarcinoma	In combination with fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-based combination chemotherapy for the 1 st line treatment of adult patients with HER2-ve advanced or metastatic gastric, gastroesophageal junction or esophageal adenocarcinoma whose tumours express PD-L1 with CPS \geq 5
17b	Nivolumab and Ipilimumab	Lung cancer	In combination with 2 cycles of platinum double chemotherapy for first-line treatment of adult patients with metastatic or recurrent squamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with no EGFR or ALK genomic tumor aberrations
18			
19	Osimertinib [#]	Lung cancer	As monotherapy for the adjuvant treatment after complete tumour resection in adult patients with stage IB-IIIa non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) whose tumours have EGFR exon 19 deletions or exon 21(L858) substitution mutations
20	Pegylated Liposomal Doxorubicin	Ovarian cancer	Second-line of platinum refractory or subsequent treatment of platinum resistant advanced ovarian cancer
21b	Pembrolizumab	Lung cancer	In combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel for first-line treatment of adult patients with metastatic squamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with PD-L1 expression (Tumor Proportion Score 1-49%) and no EGFR or ALK genomic tumor aberrations
21c			In combination with pemetrexed and platinum chemotherapy for first-line treatment of metastatic nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with PD-L1 expression (Tumor Proportion Score 1-49%) with no EGFR or ALK genomic tumor aberrations
21d			In combination with pemetrexed and platinum chemotherapy for first-line treatment of metastatic non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with unknown or no PD-L1 expression with no EGFR or ALK genomic tumor aberrations [^]
21e		Lymphoma	As monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin Lymphoma (cHL) who have failed autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT) and Brentuximab Vedotin (BV), or who are transplant-ineligible and have failed BV

Item	Drug	Type of cancer	Clinical indications
21f	Pembrolizumab	Lymphoma	As monotherapy for the treatment of paediatric patients aged 3 years and older with relapsed or refractory 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
21g		Head and neck cancer	In combination with platinum and fluorouracil (FU) for the first-line treatment of patients with metastatic or with unresectable, recurrent head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) whose tumors express PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 1) as determined by a validated test
22a	Polatuzumab Vedotin and Rituximab	Lymphoma	In combination with cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and prednisone /prednisolone for the treatment of adult patients with previously untreated diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) and have International Prognostic Index (IPI) score 3-5
23a			
22b	Polatuzumab Vedotin and Rituximab and Bendamustine	Lymphoma	For the treatment of adult patients with relapsed/refractory DLBCL who are not candidates for haematopoietic stem cell transplant
23b			
24			
25	Selumetinib	Neurofibromatosis	For the treatment of symptomatic, inoperable plexiform neurofibromas (PN) actively progressing on imaging in paediatric patients with neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1) aged 3 to 18 years
26	Sunitinib	Renal cell carcinoma	First line treatment for advanced renal cell carcinoma
27	Trastuzumab	Gastric carcinoma	Combined with Cisplatin & Capecitabine or 5FU for HER2 overexpressed metastatic gastric disease (IHC2+ and confirmatory FISH+ result, or IHC3+) in treatment-naïve patients for their metastatic disease
28	Zanubrutinib [#]	Lymphoma	Monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with Waldenström's macroglobulinaemia (WM) who have received at least one prior therapy

Remarks:

[^] With effect from 14 December 2024.

[#] The concerned drugs are under Capping Programmes where free drugs are subsequently provided through designated community pharmacy. For details, please refer to the [\[Information Sheet\]](#).

Self-financed Drugs supported by the Samaritan Fund (SF) and Community Care Fund (CCF) Medical Assistance Programme (First Phase Programme) (for specified self-financed cancer drugs)

Specialties	Clinical Indications	Drugs	SF	CCF Medical Assistance Programme (1st Phase Programme)
Haematology	Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia	Dasatinib, Inotuzumab Ozogamicin, Ponatinib	✓	
	Acute myeloid leukaemia	Azacitidine and Venetoclax [#] , Gemtuzumab Ozogamicin [~] , Gilteritinib [#] , Midostaurin [#]	✓	
	Aggressive systemic mastocytosis / systemic mastocytosis with associated haematological neoplasm / mast cell leukaemia	Midostaurin ^{^#}	✓	
	Chronic immune thrombocytopenia	Eltrombopag	✓	
	Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia	Acalabrutinib ^{*#} , Ibrutinib ^{*#} , Obinutuzumab, Rituximab [*]	✓	
		Ibrutinib ^{^*#}		✓
	Chronic myeloid leukaemia	Dasatinib, Nilotinib, Ponatinib	✓	
	Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma (cHL)	Pembrolizumab [*]		✓
	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL)	Polatuzumab Vedotin and Rituximab [*] , Polatuzumab Vedotin, Rituximab [*] and Bendamustine [*]		✓

Specialties	Clinical Indications	Drugs	SF	CCF Medical Assistance Programme (1st Phase Programme)
	Follicular lymphoma	Bendamustine* and Obinutuzumab, Obinutuzumab, Rituximab*	✓	
	Graft versus host disease	Ruxolitinib [#]	✓	
	Mantle cell lymphoma	Ibrutinib ^{**}	✓	
		Acalabrutinib ^{**}		✓
	Multicentric Castleman's disease (MCD)	Siltuximab	✓	
	Multiple myeloma	Bortezomib*, Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide ^{**} , Pomalidomide ^{**} , Lenalidomide ^{**} and Bortezomib*	✓	
		Daratumumab* and Bortezomib*, Daratumumab* and Lenalidomide ^{**} , Isatuximab and Pomalidomide ^{**} , Ixazomib [#] and Lenalidomide ^{**}		✓
	Multiple myeloma / Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	Plerixafor	✓	
	Myelofibrosis-related splenomegaly or symptoms	Ruxolitinib [#]	✓	
	Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria	Eculizumab	✓	
	Prophylaxis of cytomegalovirus reactivation and disease in recipients of an allogeneic haematopoietic stem cell transplant	Letermovir	✓	
	Severe aplastic	Eltrombopag [#]	✓	

Specialties	Clinical Indications	Drugs	SF	CCF Medical Assistance Programme (1st Phase Programme)
	anaemia			
	Systemic AL amyloidosis	Daratumumab* and Bortezomib*	✓	
	Systemic anaplastic large cell lymphoma (sALCL)	Brentuximab Vedotin	✓	
	CD30+ Hodgkin lymphoma/ CD30+ cutaneous T-cell lymphoma	Brentuximab Vedotin	✓	
	Transfusion-dependent anaemia^	Luspatercept^	✓	
	Waldenström's macroglobulinaemia (WM)	Ibrutinib**		✓
		Zanubrutinib**	✓	✓
Respiratory Medicine	Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis	Nintedanib (Ofev)	✓	
	Severe persistent confirmed allergic IgE mediated asthma	Omalizumab	✓	
	Severe refractory eosinophilic asthma	Mepolizumab, Benralizumab	✓	
	Severe asthma with Type 2 inflammation	Dupilumab	✓	
Rheumatology	Ankylosing spondylitis	Adalimumab, Certolizumab Pegol, Etanercept, Golimumab, Infliximab, Secukinumab, Upadacitinib	✓	
	Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA)^	Mepolizumab^	✓	
	Rheumatic disease associated progressive fibrosing interstitial lung disease (PF-ILD)	Nintedanib(Ofev)	✓	
	Psoriatic arthritis	Adalimumab, Certolizumab Pegol, Etanercept,	✓	

Specialties	Clinical Indications	Drugs	SF	CCF Medical Assistance Programme (1st Phase Programme)
		Golimumab, Guselkumab, Infliximab, Risankizumab, Secukinumab, Tofacitinib, Updacitinib, Ustekinumab		
	Rheumatoid arthritis	Abatacept, Adalimumab, Baricitinib, Certolizumab Pegol, Etanercept, Golimumab, Infliximab, Sarilumab, Tocilizumab, Tofacitinib, Upadacitinib	✓	
	Refractory rheumatoid arthritis	Rituximab*	✓	
	Refractory giant cell arteritis	Tocilizumab	✓	
	Severe, active non-life-threatening granulomatosis with polyangiitis / microscopic polyangiitis	Rituximab*	✓	
	Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)	Anifrolumab, Belimumab	✓	
Nephrology	Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease	Tolvaptan (Jinarc)	✓	
Neurology	Relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis	Cladribine	✓	
	Secondary progressive multiple sclerosis (SPMS)	Siponimod	✓	
Oncology	Bladder cancer	Avelumab		✓
		Pembrolizumab*	✓	

Specialties	Clinical Indications	Drugs	SF	CCF Medical Assistance Programme (1st Phase Programme)
	Breast cancer	Abemaciclib [#] , Abemaciclib [#] and Fulvestrant, Everolimus [#] , Palbociclib [#] , Pertuzumab and Trastuzumab*, Ribociclib [#] , Ribociclib [#] and Fulvestrant, Trastuzumab*, Trastuzumab Deruxtecan [^] , Trastuzumab Emtansine	✓	
		Lapatinib, Neratinib		✓
	Colorectal cancer	Cetuximab, Panitumumab	✓	
		Bevacizumab*		✓
	Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma [^]	Nivolumab ^{^*}	✓	
	Gastric carcinoma	Trastuzumab*		✓
	Gastric, gastroesophageal junction or esophageal adenocarcinoma	Nivolumab*		✓
	Gastrointestinal tumour	Sunitinib*	✓	
	Head and neck cancer	Nivolumab*~	✓	
		Pembrolizumab*		✓
	Recurrent high grade glioma	Temozolomide	✓	
	Liver cancer	Lenvatinib ^{*#}	✓	
		Atezolizumab* and Bevacizumab*		✓

Specialties	Clinical Indications	Drugs	SF	CCF Medical Assistance Programme (1st Phase Programme)
	Lung cancer	Afatinib, Alectinib [#] , Atezolizumab [*] , Brigatinib [#] , Ceritinib [#] , Crizotinib [#] , Durvalumab, Lorlatinib ^{^*#} , Nivolumab [*] , Osimertinib ^{*#} , Pembrolizumab [*]	✓	
		Atezolizumab ^{^*} , Lorlatinib [*] , Nivolumab [*] and Ipilimumab [*] , Osimertinib ^{*#} , Pembrolizumab ^{^*}		✓
	Malignant lymphoma	Rituximab [*]	✓	
	Malignant pleural mesothelioma [^]	Nivolumab ^{^*} and Ipilimumab ^{^*}	✓	
	Ovarian cancer	Pegylated Liposomal Doxorubicin		✓
	Epithelial ovarian / fallopian tube / primary peritoneal cancer	Bevacizumab ^{*~} , Olaparib [#]	✓	
		Niraparib [#]		✓
	Pancreatic cancer	Paclitaxel (Albumin)	✓	
	Prostate cancer	Abiraterone [#] , Apalutamide [#] , Enzalutamide [#]	✓	
	Renal cell carcinoma	Axitinib [#] , Nivolumab ^{*~} and Ipilimumab ^{*~} Pazopanib	✓	
		Sunitinib [*]		✓
	Skin cancer	Dabrafenib ^{~#} and Trametinib ^{~#} , Nivolumab [*]	✓	
	Thyroid cancer	Lenvatinib ^{*#}		✓

Specialties	Clinical Indications	Drugs	SF	CCF Medical Assistance Programme (1st Phase Programme)
	Uterine cancer	Lenvatinib* [#] and Pembrolizumab*		✓
Ophthalmology	Macular oedema secondary to / following Central Retinal Vein Occlusion	Aflibercept, Dexamethasone [^] , Ranibizumab	✓	
	Neovascular (wet) age-related macular degeneration	Aflibercept, Faricimab, Ranibizumab	✓	
	Non-infectious intermediate, posterior and panuveitis	Adalimumab	✓	
	Paediatric chronic non-infectious anterior uveitis	Adalimumab	✓	
	Visual impairment caused by diabetic macular oedema	Aflibercept, Dexamethasone [^] , Faricimab, Ranibizumab	✓	
Endocrinology	Dwarfism	Growth Hormone	✓	
Dermatology	Atopic dermatitis	Abrocitinib, Dupilumab, Upadacitinib	✓	
	Hidradenitis suppurativa	Adalimumab	✓	
	Pemphigus vulgaris	Rituximab*	✓	
	Severe psoriasis	Adalimumab, Etanercept, Guselkumab, Infliximab, Ixekizumab, Risankizumab, Secukinumab, Ustekinumab	✓	
Clinical Immunology	Chronic spontaneous urticaria	Omalizumab	✓	
Paediatrics	Atopic dermatitis	Dupilumab, Upadacitinib	✓	

Specialties	Clinical Indications	Drugs	SF	CCF Medical Assistance Programme (1st Phase Programme)
	CD20 positive diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, Burkitt lymphoma / Burkitt leukaemia or Burkitt-like lymphoma	Rituximab*	✓	
	Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma (cHL)	Pembrolizumab*		✓
	Chronic granulomatous disease	Interferon	✓	
	Cryopyrin-associated periodic syndromes	Canakinumab	✓	
	Familial Mediterranean fever	Canakinumab	✓	
	Hyperimmunoglobulin D syndrome / mevalonate kinase deficiency	Canakinumab	✓	
	Neurofibromatosis	Selumetinib		✓
	Tumour necrosis factor receptor associated periodic syndrome	Canakinumab	✓	
	Severe, active granulomatosis with polyangiitis (GPA) / microscopic polyangiitis (MPA)	Rituximab*	✓	
	Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis	Abatacept, Adalimumab, Etanercept, Tocilizumab	✓	
	Hidradenitis suppurativa	Adalimumab	✓	
	Severe psoriasis	Adalimumab, Secukinumab	✓	
	Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)	Belimumab	✓	
	Systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis	Canakinumab, Tocilizumab	✓	

Remarks:

- ^ With effect from 14 December 2024.
- * The designated clinical indications of the same drug supported by different funds are different. Please consult your case doctor for details.
- ~ **Bevacizumab** for treating epithelial ovarian / fallopian tube / primary peritoneal cancer; **Dabrafenib and Trametinib** for treating skin cancer (Stage III melanoma); **Gemtuzumab Ozogamicin** for treating leukaemia; **Nivolumab** for treating head and neck cancer; and **Nivolumab and Ipilimumab** for treating renal cell carcinoma, are repositioned from CCF Medical Assistance Programme (First Phase Programme) to SF with effect from 14 December 2024. New applications and renewal applications approved on or after the effective date will be subsidised by SF. For applications already approved before the effective date, CCF subsidy will be provided until end of treatment of the applications.
- # The concerned drugs are under Capping Programmes where free drugs are subsequently provided through designated community pharmacies. For details, please refer to the [\[Information Sheet\]](#).

(b) Drugs Supported by the Programme “Subsidy for Eligible Patients to Purchase Ultra-expensive Drugs (Including Those for Treating Uncommon Disorders)”

Item	Drug	Clinical indications
1	Burosumab	X-linked hypophosphataemia
2	Carglumic acid [^]	For treatment of chronic hyperammonaemia in N-acetylglutamate synthase (NAGS) deficiency, methylmalonic acidemia (MMA) or propionic acidemia (PA)
3	Dinutuximab Beta	Treatment of high-risk or relapse/refractory neuroblastoma
4	Eculizumab	Atypical haemolytic uraemic syndrome (aHUS)
5	Iptacopan [^]	Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria (PNH)
6	Nusinersen	Infantile Onset Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA) / Childhood Onset Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA) / Pre-symptomatic Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA)
7	Onasemnogene abeparvovec	Infantile Onset Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA) / Pre-symptomatic Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA)
8	Ravulizumab	Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria (PNH) / Atypical haemolytic uraemic syndrome (aHUS)
9	Risdiplam	Infantile Onset Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA) / Childhood Onset Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA)
10	Tafamidis Meglumine	For the treatment of transthyretin amyloidosis in adult patients with stage 1 symptomatic polyneuropathy to delay peripheral neurologic impairment
11	Tafamidis	For the treatment of hereditary transthyretin amyloidosis in adult patients with cardiomyopathy (ATTR-CM)
12	Tisagenlecleucel	Paediatric and young adult patients up to 25 years of age with B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia that is refractory, in relapse post-transplant or in second or later relapse / Adult patients with relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma after two or more lines of systemic therapy
		For the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma (FL) after two or more lines of systemic therapy

Remarks:

[^] With effect from 11 January 2025.

(c) Implantable Medical Devices Supported by the Programme “Subsidy for Eligible Patients of Hospital Authority to Purchase Specified Implantable Medical Devices for Interventional Procedures”

1. Transcatheter Valve Implantation (TVI)
2. MitraClip System
3. Percutaneous Pulmonary Valve Implantation (PPVI)
4. Subcutaneous Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillator (S-ICD)
5. Impella
6. Transcatheter Tricuspid Valve Repair System

Remarks:

Patients who have financial difficulties may apply for assistance from the CCF. Eligible applicants may be given full or partial subsidy of the cost, depending on their financial situation.

For details of the Samaritan Fund, please refer to the [Samaritan Fund](#) web page in the Hospital Authority Website.