

PP55 HTA And High Cost Innovative Therapies - Focus On Cancer Drugs

AUTHORS:

Ralitsa Raycheva (rayralitsa@gmail.com),
Rumen Stefanov

INTRODUCTION:

High-cost innovative therapies are considered as high-risk investments in the reality of limited health care budgets. Health technology assessment (HTA) facilitates evidence-based decision making that relies on robust assessment of the clinical cost-effectiveness of the technology that is often not available for expensive cancer therapies (CT).

METHODS:

The objective of the study is to undertake a systematic comparison between HTA agencies worldwide in order to identify similarities and differences in the methods and processes in HTA of CT. A cross-sectional web-based survey was conducted between September 2013 and May 2015. We received responses from 161 HTA organizations based in thirty-nine countries.

RESULTS:

HTA of CT is mainly performed by agencies in South America (38.46 percent), Australia (37.05 percent) and Europe (36.07 percent), followed by agencies in North America (20.00 percent) and Asia (16.67 percent). Logically, the agencies in high income countries produce more assessments of CT (40.23 percent), which in 34.43 percent they determine as innovative technologies compared with 10.00 percent of the units based in middle income countries and active in CT assessment (11.11 percent). We prove association ($p < 0.05$) between (i) the type of HTA and income per capita; the level at which the organization operates; its main activity; and the level of recommendation dissemination; (ii) the main target group and consumers of the final HTA product; the stage of evolution of the technology, on which it is likely to be assessed; and approaches to identify innovative technologies. The most active in the preparation of HTA reports are biomedical companies (50.00 percent), government agencies (42.11 percent) and professional organizations (40.00 percent). HTA bodies that assess CT distribute recommendations (37.50 percent) nationally and they are mainly addressed to private health care providers (66.67 percent).

CONCLUSIONS:

Making coverage decisions based on HTA recommendations control the technologies introduction into the healthcare system that is why it's very important this tool to be properly adjusted to the specific needs of CT assessment.

PP57 Grading The Quality Of Evidences In HTA Process

AUTHORS:

Martina Andellini (martina.andellini@opbg.net),
Roxana di Mauro, Francesco Faggiano, Pietro Derrico,
Matteo Ritrovato

INTRODUCTION:

In decision-making processes, health technology assessment (HTA) plays an important role ensuring the adoption of effective technologies and translating scientific evidence into decisions. Bambino Gesù Children's Hospital developed a new method which integrates EUnetHTA Core Model with multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA) enabling decision makers to make a more informed decision between different alternatives. This approach quantifies assessment parameters, which are defined by literature evidence, or by expert opinion when lacking such evidence. MCDA results (i.e. decision tree of assessment elements, weighting systems and numerical values of technology' performance) are derived from expert judgement. This means that indicators are weighed by the same weight system; either they are supported by strong literature evidence or otherwise based on expert opinion. The objective of this work is to use the GRADE approach to weight the relevance of each indicator starting from its source of information because different level of evidence should result in different weights.

METHODS:

A GRADE level was associated with each judgement value of performance indicators and a normal probability function was built with the standard deviation inversely proportional to GRADE level to describe the possible dispersion of the judgement due to the different levels of evidence that support each indicator. The higher the GRADE value, the lower the associated standard deviation. A Monte Carlo simulation was carried out to evaluate the expected value of technology' performance modulated by GRADE level.