

OP153 Access To Real-World Data For Use In Health Technology Assessment – Still Work To Be Done

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Introduction: Real-world data (RWD) is an important source of evidence for health technology assessment (HTA). It is widely used to fill clinical trial data gaps and to inform risk-sharing agreements. HTA is mandatory in many jurisdictions as it is used for price negotiation between a manufacturer and a payer. HTA practitioners have so far had limited involvement in the debate surrounding access to RWD as regulators have primarily focused on scientific research and market authorization. This study examined the challenges of obtaining RWD for HTA decision-making that is beneficial at the population level when data sources are restricted to maintain the data integrity and rights of the public.

Methods: Types of RWD and processes for obtaining data were assessed for two jurisdictions (Australia and Denmark). Types of data considered were national registries, ongoing or completed cohorts, surveys at various universities, archived historical data, and medical claims data. The assessment was performed by analyzing a series of cases.

Results: There were similarities and differences between the two jurisdictions. In both jurisdictions the process for obtaining data included an ethics application as well as data handling fees. Patients and clinicians had little to no say in what their data are used for. It can take up to six months to obtain data. Person identification numbers enable linking of different datasets. Population wide data are accessible in Denmark only through secure servers, whereas full data sets, such as prescription data, can be released for research in Australia. Public hospital data, such as electronic health records, are not easily obtained in Denmark. In Australia, public hospitals are run by individual states and, therefore, additional effort is required to access nationwide data.

Conclusions: Access to RWD for HTA is challenging in both Australia and Denmark. Improvements in the process of applying for data and linking different data sources for HTA purposes are still needed.

OP154 Horses For Courses: Developing A Proportionate Approach To Health Technology Assessment In England

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Introduction: The number and range of technologies that the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) evaluates has never been greater, and with that comes an increasing requirement for capacity. However, not all technologies need the full intensity of the current standard evaluation process. This presents an opportunity to differentiate evaluation processes, and in doing so release capacity for more evaluations. NICE has embarked on a project to develop proportionate appraisal processes, allowing promising medicines to move through refined processes that better match the specific needs of individual evaluations.

Methods: The proportionate approach to technology appraisals (PATT) project was initiated in June 2022. Multiple work strands were established to develop and test potential proportionate approaches, focusing mainly on streamlined approaches for appraisals in which a lighter-touch approach is sufficient. By creating an accountability framework which empowered staff across NICE, new processes were developed using test-and-learn principles: piloting key concepts using retrospective reviews and live appraisals and adjusting the approach based on their findings. The impacts of each approach on NICE, on stakeholders and on the individual appraisals were monitored and assessed.

Results: The project has identified a range of procedural, methodological and operational improvements across the NICE technology appraisal process. Substantial efficiencies have been found, including consolidation of activities, reducing duplication of effort and minimizing disproportionate steps. The test-and-learn approach has proved successful, both in rapidly identifying unsuccessful ideas and in refining and adjusting processes in light of new information and challenges.

Conclusions: The proportionate approach to technology appraisals project represents an important part of improving and streamlining NICE's approach to health technology assessment, reflecting the increasing demands on the program. Developing proportionate approaches allows efficient use of limited evaluation resources to continue supporting rapid, evidence-based access to innovative technologies. The project also provides a valuable demonstration of an agile, flexible approach to process improvement, paving the way to rapid, dynamic updates in the future.

OP156 Systematic Review And Meta-Analysis Of The Perioperative Association Of Gabapentinoids With Sedation And Respiratory Depression After Abdominal Surgery

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