# Future of Health Technology Assessment

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# Disclaimers

- No Conflicts of Interest to declare
- Views expressed are my own and not those of NICE

# Outline

- Health Technology Assessment (HTA)
  - What, Why and How?
  - Current status and need for change

- Next Generation Health Technology Assessment (HTx) project
  - Project outline
  - Focus areas
  - Key outputs

# What is Health Technology Assessment (HTA)?

## Health technology assessment

### HTA Definitions

There are many definitions of HTA. All emphasize its role as a tool supporting decision making at different level of the healthcare system, its multidisciplinary nature and its strong reliance on transparent scientific rigorous methods.

Scientific                                    rigorous

Decision-making

# Definition

- *HTA is a **multidisciplinary process** that uses **explicit** methods to determine the **value** of a **health technology** at **different points in its lifecycle**. The purpose is to **inform decision-making** in order to promote an **equitable, efficient**, and **high-quality** health system.*

International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care

cambridge.org/thc

The new definition of health technology assessment: A milestone in international collaboration

Brian O'Rourke[1], Wija Oortwijn[2] (iD), Tara Schuller[3] (iD) and the International Joint Task Group

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32398176/

# Health Technology

A health technology is an **intervention** developed to **prevent**, **diagnose** or **treat** medical conditions; **promote** health; provide **rehabilitation**; or **organize healthcare delivery**.

The intervention can be a **test**, **device**, **medicine**, **vaccine**, **procedure**, **program** or **system**. (Definition from the HTA Glossary)

| Medicines | Diagnostics |
| Devices | Procedures |
| Digital applications | Service delivery |

# HTA process

The process is **formal**, **systematic** and **transparent**, and uses **state-of-the-art methods** to consider the **best available evidence.**

# HTA process

## Developing technology appraisal guidance

An overview of the development process.

1. Provisional appraisal topics chosen ⌄

2. Consultees and commentators identified ⌄

3. Scope prepared ⌄

4. Appraisal topics referred ⌄

5. Evidence submitted ⌄

6. Evidence Review Group (ERG) or assessment report prepared ⌄

7. Committee papers prepared ⌄

8. Appraisal committee ⌄

9. Appraisal consultation document (ACD) produced ⌄

10. Final appraisal determination (FAD) produced ⌄

11. Guidance issued ⌄

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**NICE** National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

Guide to the methods of technology appraisal 2013

Process and methods
Published: 4 April 2013
nice.org.uk/process/pmg9

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

Guide to the processes of technology appraisal

April 2018

**Acknowledgements**

NICE is very grateful to everyone who contributed to the development of this guide (see section 7).

**Foreword**

The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) provides guidance to the NHS in England on the clinical and cost effectiveness of selected new and established technologies. NICE carries out appraisals of health technologies at the request of the Department of Health and Social Care. Guidance produced by NICE on health technologies is also applied selectively in Northern Ireland and Wales.

This document is one of a series describing the processes and methods that NICE uses to carry out technology appraisals. It focuses on the technology appraisal processes (and provides an overview for organisations invited to contribute to an appraisal).

The documents in the series are:

- Guide to the processes of technology appraisal (this document).
- Guide to the methods of technology appraisal.
- Cancer Drugs Fund technology appraisal process and methods (addendum).
- [...] sed technologies appeal

[...] praisals (consultees and [...]ments listed above. All

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**NICE Decision Support Unit**

The University Of Sheffield.

**NICE** National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

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## Technical Support Documents

Search ...

# Value

- The **dimensions of value** for a health technology may be assessed by examining the **intended** and **unintended consequences** of using a health technology **compared to existing alternatives**.

- These dimensions often include **clinical effectiveness**, **safety**, **costs** and **economic implications**, **ethical**, **social**, **cultural** and **legal** issues, **organisational** and **environmental** aspects, as well as wider implications for the **patient**, **relatives**, **caregivers**, and the **population**.

- The **overall value** may vary depending on the **perspective** taken, the **stakeholders** involved, and the **decision context**.

**HTx**
Next Generation Health Technology Assessment

ISPOR
*Improving healthcare decisions*

The leading professional society for health economics and outcomes research (HEOR) globally. The Society's mission is to promote HEOR excellence **to improve decision making for health globally.**

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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jval

ELSEVIER

*Value IN HEALTH*

# Defining Elements of Value in Health Care—A Health Economics Approach: An ISPOR Special Task Force Report [3]

CrossMark

Darius N. Lakdawalla, PhD[1],*, Jalpa A. Doshi, PhD[2], Louis P. Garrison Jr, PhD[3], Charles E. Phelps, PhD, MBA[4], Anirban Basu, PhD[3], Patricia M. Danzon, PhD[5]

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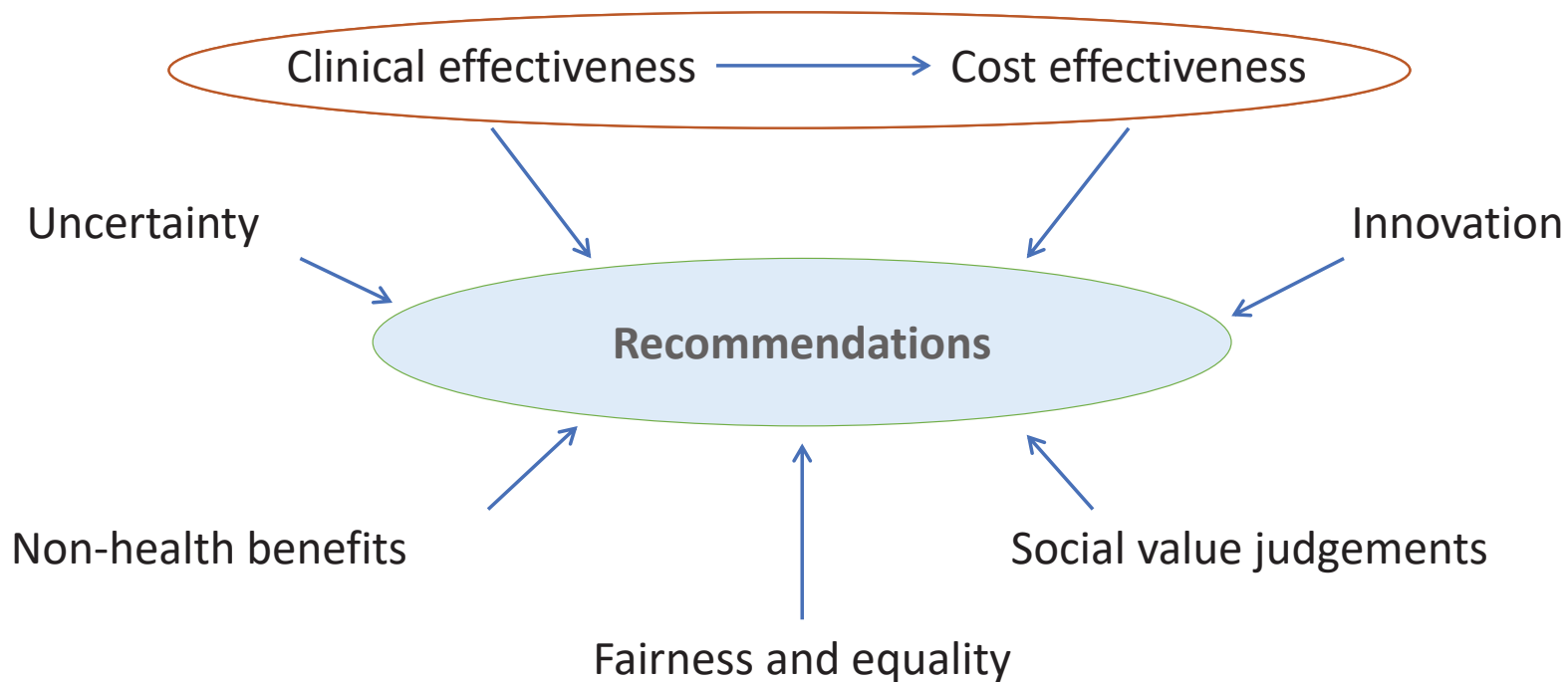
## Elements of Value

**Challenge:** Map each element into an underlying economic framework for value assessment.
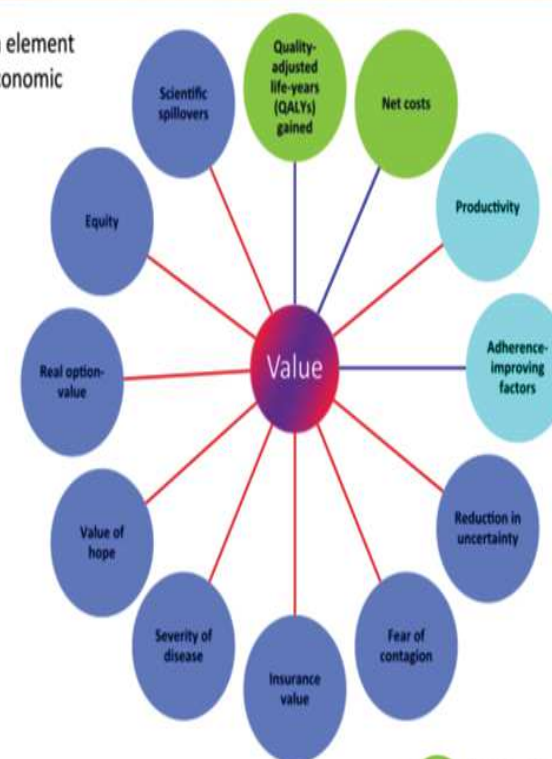


- Always included in value assessment
- Sometimes included in value assessment
- Rarely included in value assessment

**NICE** National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

**HTx** Next Generation Health Technology Assessment

Clinical effectiveness → Cost effectiveness

Uncertainty

Innovation

**Recommendations**

Non-health benefits

Social value judgements

Fairness and equality

*Robust*      *Consistent*      *Transparent*

# Timing

- HTA can be applied at **different points in the lifecycle of a health technology**, i.e. **pre-market**, **during market approval**, **post-market**, through to the **disinvestment** of a health technology.



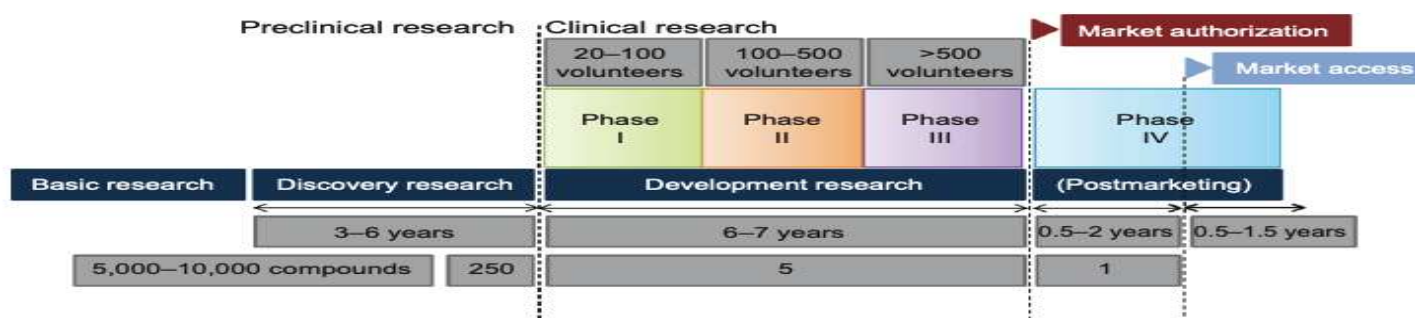| | Preclinical research | Clinical research | | | Market authorization |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 20—100 volunteers | 100—500 volunteers | >500 volunteers | Market access |
| | | Phase I | Phase II | Phase III | Phase IV |
| Basic research | Discovery research | Development research | | | (Postmarketing) |
| | 3—6 years | 6—7 years | | | 0.5—2 years / 0.5—1.5 years |
| 5,000—10,000 compounds | 250 | 5 | | | 1 |

**Figure 1** Schematic representation of the drug development process with timeline, attrition rate, and sample sizes of clinical studies.
**Notes:** Timing of different stages and sample sizes vary according to different countries, manufacturers, and indications. Reprinted from *Drug Discov Today*, 17. van Nooten F, Holmstrom S, Green J, Wiklund I, Odeyemi IA, Wilcox TK. Health economics and outcomes research within drug development: challenges and opportunities for reimbursement and market access within biopharma research. 615—622. © 2012, with permission from Elsevier.[10]

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4234281/

# Why?

To ensure the best use of the scarce healthcare system resources

- No health care system in the world can provide every effective intervention. **Resources** are **limited** and **wants** are **limitless** (**Scarcity**)

- If you provide more of one service, you have to provide less of another. (**Opportunity cost**)

- **Choices** and **trade-offs** have to be made.

# HTA Recommendations

- Single intervention

- Target population level

- Clinical effectiveness based on RCT evidence

**Methods development**

**NICE** National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

**HTx**
Next Generation Health Technology Assessment

# HTx: Next Generation Health Technology Assessment
### Horizon 2020 project funded by the European Union (2019-2023)

Utrecht University (UU)
Netherlands – Project Coordinator

University of Copenhagen (UoC)
Denmark

Medical University of Sofia (MUS)
Bulgaria

European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC)
Belgium

**NICE** National Institute of Health and Care Excellence (NICE)
UK

U M University of Maastricht (UM)
Netherlands

University of Oulu (UoO)
Finland

u^b University of Bern (UBERN)
Switzerland

**TLV** Dental and Pharmaceutical Benefits Agency (TLV)
Sweden

syreon Research Institute Syreon Research Institute (SRI)
Hungary

EURORDIS Rare Diseases Europe (EURORDIS)
France

University of York (UoY)
UK

POLITÉCNICA Universidad Politecnia de Madrid
Spain

National Health Care Institute (ZIN)
Netherlands

SYNAPSE Synapse research management (SYNAPSE)
Spain

**HTx 2nd General Assembly**
**Bern, 6-7 February 2020**

# Next Generation HTA (HTx)

- To **facilitate the development** of **methodologies** to deliver more **customized information** on the **effectiveness** and **cost-effectiveness** of **complex** and **personalised combinations** of health technologies.

- To provide methods to support **personalised treatment advice** that will be shared with **patients** and **their physicians**



**Next generation**
**Health Technology Assessment**

Patient-centred, societally oriented, real-time decision-making on access to and reimbursement for health technologies throughout Europe.

# The HTx vision:
## a new generation of healthcare decision-making

**Imagine an individual patient who visits the doctor for a medical problem.** The her use of different health technologies, such as medical devices, e-health **outcomes.**

Adequate clinical studies and real-world data analysis have resulted in a **real-patient can use to obtain person-centered information** (in a user-friendly **associated with a range of possible strategies to manage the patient's ailment.**

**The same information is made available to HTA agencies** whose decisions are i level of individuals and summarised at the subgroup and population level for t **is what we envision as HTx.**

# Focus areas
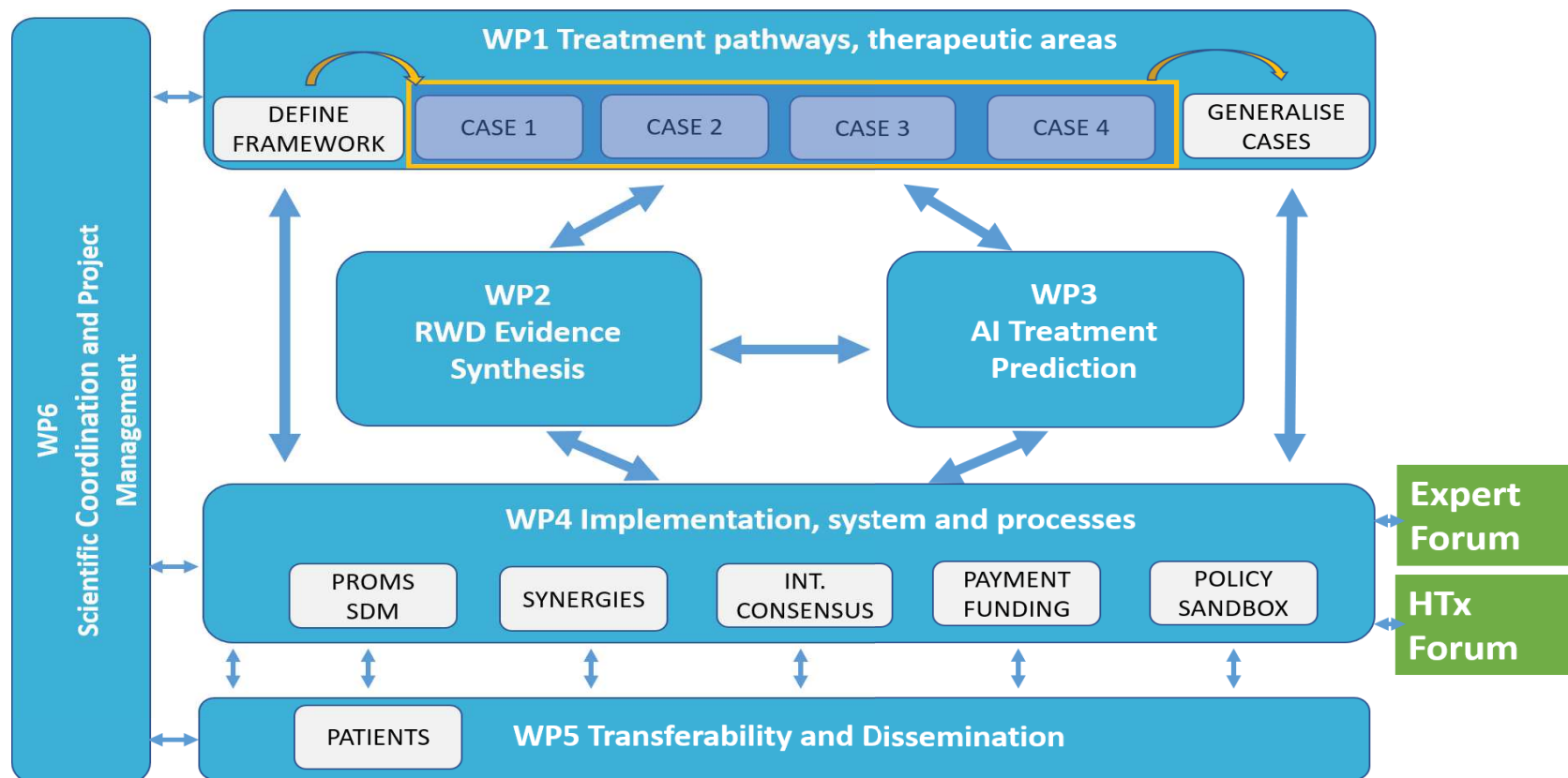
- Prediction modelling on the basis of data using different study designs (RCT, RWD etc) (WP2)

- Health-econometric tools to take into account effects and costs (WP2)

- Develop AI/ML methods to forecast individual patient treatment outcomes (WP3)

*Focus on combinations (and/or sequences) of health technologies not evaluated in RCT as such*

# Focus areas

- **Proton Therapy** for **head and neck cancer**

- Monitoring and treatment pathways in **diabetes** (T1DM and T2DM)

- **Pharmacological treatments** for relapsing remitting **multiple sclerosis** (MS)

- Different **treatment** modalities in patients with **myelodysplastic syndrome** (MDS)
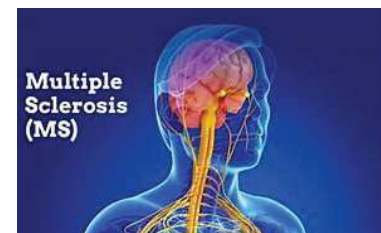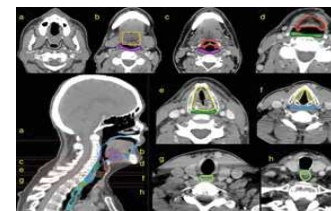
# Outputs

- **Clear methods** developed for these disease areas:
  - Are **practically used** in healthcare practice
    - **By HTA organisations** to facilitate HTA for personalised treatments (including support appropriate use);
    - **By healthcare providers** as part of new guidelines – For individual patients and their clinicians
  - Provides a **general framework that can help other groups** to develop methods for specific disease areas
  - Has a **clear link to national reimbursement and pricing processes**

# Concluding remarks

- Next generation HTA will increasingly consider:

  - Combinations and sequences of treatments

  - Individualised treatments using AI-based prediction models and genetic testing

- Methods' development is key to future-proofing HTA

# Thank You!

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