

Small country (Austrian) methods manual in context of Europeanization of HTA (EUnetHTA, BeNeLuxA)

Claudia Wild







HTA/ EbM in Austria

- 1. LBI-HTA: 16 FTE, decision-support for 9 regions (hospitals) and Social Insurances, MoH
- 2. DUK (Krems): 10 FTE, Cochrane Collaboration + regional decision support NÖ
- 3. IAMEV (Graz): 12 FTE, EbM in General Medicine + HSR
- 4. UMIT (Innsbruck): 4-5 FTE, modelling, academic HTA (DIMDI)
- 5. GÖG: 2-3 FTE (in HTA), decision-support for MoH, academic HTA (DIMDI)
- 6. HVB: 3 FTE (in HTA), decision-support for Social Insurances





Methodenhandbuch	Methodenhandbuch für Health Technology Assessment Version 1.2012 Wissenschaftlicher Ergebnisbericht
Executivity Boltzmann Institut Health Technology Assessment	Gesundheit Österreich

Written by: LBI-HTA, GÖG, UMIT, DUK, peer-review: IAMEV





Inhalt

Tabe	llen		
Abbi	ldungen		
Boxe	n		XI
Abkü	irzungsv	/erzeichni	s XII
Einle			
1	Aufba	u des Met	hodenhandbuchs
2	HTA-P	rodukte .	
	2.1	HTA-Be	richt
	2.2	Rapid A	ssessment
	2.3	Adaptio	n bestehender Assessments
	2.4	Budgeta	uswirkungsanalyse
3			und Priorisierung
	3.1		findung
	3.2	Priorisie	rung
4	Metho	dik der D	urchführung eines Health Technology Assessment
	4.1	Entwick	eln der Fragestellung
		4.1.1 4.1.2	Vorabrecherche von Hintergrundinformationen (Scoping) 10 Operationalisieren der Fragestellung
	4.2	Definitio	on der Selektionskriterien
	4.3	Ersteller	16 des Hintergrunds
		4.3.1 4.3.2	Erstellen des gesundheitspolitischen Hintergrunds
	4.4	Ersteller	18 eines Berichtsplans
	4.5	Literatu	rsuche
		4.5.1	HTA-Bericht / Systematischer Review
		4.5.2 4.5.3	Rapid Assessment
			Assessments
	4.6		rselektion
		4.6.1	HTA-Bericht / Systematischer Review
		4.6.3	Adaption bestehender Assessments
	4.7	Exkurs:	Klassifikation von Studien
	4.8	Exkurs:	Hierarchie der Studien
5			engenerierung und Datenanalyse
	5.1	Grundla	gen
		5.1.1 5.1.2	Grundprinzipien sozialwissenschaftlicher Methoden35 Interviews

		5.1.3 5.1.4	Fragebogenerhebung. Zusammenfassende Darstellung der Methoden	41
	5.2		von Routinedaten im Rahmen von Health Technology ments	
		5.2.1	Einleitung: Routinedaten und HTA	
		5.2.2	Methode Definitionen und Abarenzung des Themas	
		5.2.3	Einsatz von Routinedaten im HTA-Prozess	
		5.2.5	Methoden zur Analyse von Routinedaten im Rahmen	
		5.2.6	von HTA	60
		5.2.7	Fazit	
		5.2.8	Danksagung	75
6	Beurt	eilung dei	r medizinischen Studien und Extraktion der Daten	76
	6.1	Beurtei	lung des Bias-Risikos (interne Validität)	76
		6.1.1	Therapie	
		6.1.2	Qualitative Studien	92
		6.1.3	Diagnostische Studien Präventionsstudien	95
	6.2		Präventionsstudien lung der externen Validität	
	6.2			
		6.2.1	Pragmatische Studien	
	6.3	Datene	xtraktion	104
7			edizinischen Evidenz	
	7.1		tive Zusammenfassung	
	7.2	Effektg	rößen	109
		7.2.1	Dichotome Effektmaße	110
		7.2.2	Stetige Effektmaße Inzidenzmaße	
		7.2.4	Überlebenszeitanalysen	
	7.3	Quantit	ative Zusammenfassung	
		7.3.1	Metaanalysen	
		7.3.2	Entscheidungsanalytische Nutzenmodellierung	
	7.4	Stärke	der Evidenz	152
8	Ökon		Sewertung	
	8.1	Ökonor	nische Übersichtsarbeit	155
		8.1.1	Hintergrund	155
		8.1.2	Exkurs: Grundlagen gesundheitsökonomischer Evaluation	
		8.1.3	Übersicht zu vorhandenen Methodenhandbüchern	
		8.1.4	Durchführung gesundheitsökonomischer	
		8.1.5	Übersichtsarbeiten Übertragbarkeit und Adaption von Ergebnissen vom	
		816	Studien- auf den Entscheidungskontext Resümee	
	8.2		auswirkungsanalyse	
	0.2	8 2 1	Definition	
		8.2.2	Abgrenzung der Budgetauswirkungsanalyse zu anderen	
		8.2.3	gesundheitsökonomischen Studien Erstellung und Durchführung einer Budgetauswirkungsanalyse	197 199
	8.3	Gesund	lheitsökonomische Modellierung	202
		8.3.1	Rahmenbedingungen des Modells	203

IV

		8.3.2 8.3.3	Vorgehen bei der Modellentwicklung Modelltypen	209						
		8.3.4 8.3.5	Basisfall- und Sensitivitätsanalyse Qualitätskriterien für die Modellierung	225						
	8.4	Ökonom	ische Empfehlung							
		841								
		8.4.2	Einleitung Ökonomische Empfehlung im Detail							
			thische, rechtliche und organisatorische Aspekte							
	9.1		oziale Aspekte							
	9.2	Ethische	Aspekte	245						
	9.3	Rechtlich	ne Aspekte	248						
	9.4	Organisa	atorische Aspekte	249						
)	Qualit	ätssicheru	ng	253						
	Implei	mentierun	g und Impact	254						
	11.1	Impleme	ntierungsvorschläge	254						
	11.2	Impact		254						
2	Ausbli	ck		256						
	Glossa	ur		257						
	Literaturverzeichnis									
	14.1	Literatur	zu Kapitel 2 HTA-Produkte	263						
	14.2	Literatur	zu Kapitel 3 Themenfindung und Priorisierung							
	14.3		zu Kapitel 4 Methodik der Durchführung eines Health ogy Assessment	263						
	14.4	Literatur	zu Kapitel 5 Zusätzliche Datengenerierung und alyse							
		14.4.1 14.4.2	, Literatur zu Kapitel 5.1 Grundlagen Literatur zu Kapitel 5.2. Einsatz von Routinedaten im Rahmen von Health Technology Assessments	267						
	14.5	Literatur Extraktio	zu Kapitel 6 Beurteilung der medizinischen Studien und on der Daten und Kapitel 7 Synthese der medizinischen							
	14.6	Literatur 14.6.1	zu Kapitel 8 Ökonomische Bewertung							
		14.6.2 14.6.3	Literatur zu Kapitel 8.1. Ökonomische Übersichtsarbeit. Literatur zu Kapitel 8.2 Bugdetauswirkungsanalyse Literatur zu Kapitel 8.3 Gesundheitsökonomische Modellierung.	303						
	14.7	Literatur	zu Kapitel 9 Soziale, ethische, rechtliche und torische Aspekte							
	14.8		zu Kapitel 10 Qualitätssicherung							
	14.0									
			1.5							
	15.1		narbeitsgruppe	315						
		15.1.1	Department für Evidenzbasierte Medizin und Klinische Epidemiologie an der Donau-Universität Krems EBM Review Center Graz	315						
		12.1.4	LOW REVIEW CENTER CIAL							

V

VI

	15.1.3 15.1.4	Gesundheit Österreich GmbH / Geschäftsbereich BIQG316 Ludwig Boltzmann Institut Health Technology
	15.1.5	Assessment
15.2	Nationale	und internationale Methodenhandbücher
15.3	Quellen f	ür Datenbanken
	15.3.1 15.3.2	Quellen für die systematische Literatursuche
15.4	Tabellaris	sche Übersicht zu Datenbeständen
15.5	Dateneig	enschaften ausgewählter Datenbestände
	15.5.1 15.5.2 15.5.3 15.5.4 15.5.5 15.5.6 15.5.7 15.5.8 15.5.9	Administrative Daten 337 Register 348 Survey 371 Daten zur Planningszweicken 372 Daten zu Planningszweicken 373 Sonstige 374 Sonstige 374 Verlinkung unterschiedlicher administrativer Daten 379 Meinstein Schleicher administrativer Daten 379
15.6	Checklist	en zur Qualitätsbewertung der Studien
	15.6.1	Checkliste zur Beurteilung von randomisierten kontrollierten Studien (RCT)
	15.6.2	Checkliste zur Beurteilung von Kohortenstudien
	15.6.3	Checkliste zur Beurteilung von Fall-Kontroll-Studien
	15.0.4	und Metaanalysen
	15.6.5	Checkliste zur Beurteilung von diagnostischen Studien
15.7	Checklist Übersicht	en und Tabellen zum Kapitel ökonomische sarbeit

15.8 Beispiel für eine Budgetauswirkungsanalyse4	.403	3
--	------	---



Synthesis of other countries' methods manuals + methods guidelines. Nothing controversial (plain and well-behaved text)



G



A > Home » Output

EUnetHTA Guidelines

OUTPUT

GUIDELINES

> TOOLS

25

ZLuciana Allini - AS

R Italy

JOINT ASSESSMENTS

DOCUMENTS AND MEDIA

Торіс	Торіс
Internal validity of non-randomised studies (NRS) on interventions	Choice of appropriate comparator
Meta-analysis of diagnostic test accuracy studies	Direct + Indirect comparisons
Methods for health economic evaluations	Clinical, Surrogate, Composite endpoints
Therapeutic Medical Devices	Endpoints for safety Endpoints for quality of life
Reflection paper on Personalised Medicine	Internal validity of RCTs
Information retrieval in study registries and bibliographic databases	Levels of Evidence



European network for Health Technology Assessment | JA2 2012-2015 | www.eunethta



2 examples with methodological challenges (LBI-HTA)







1 Evaluations of <u>new high-tech</u> interventions in hopitals

Within the (national) hospital DRG-system(s) (new) medical technologies are proposed by "stakeholders" (hospitals, specialiced physicians etc.)

for their incorporation in service/ benefit catalogue(s) & applied for (extra/additional) coverage/ reimbursement

Austria: "Medizinische Einzelleistungen/ MEL"





MELs 2008-2016 2017 ongoing/unpublished

- 78 Systematic Reviews
 - 59 new interventions
 - 19 Updates
 - Often MTAs (of multiple MedTechs)
 - But also STAs (single MedTech)
- Medium to High risk interventions
 - MedDev Product-Classes: 1xIIa,36xIIb, 22xIII
 - Rarly diagnostics





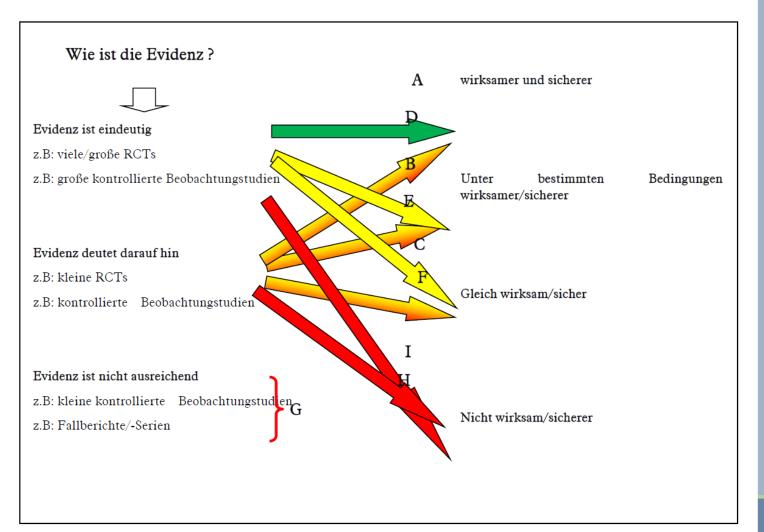
GRADE: Recommendation key & results

1	Recommendation, acceptance. There is clear evidence for a net benefit of the intervention.
2	Rejection . There is clear evidence of no net benefit of the intervention.
3	Recommendation with limitations. There is indication of a net benefit. Further evidence might have influence on the re-evaluation of the intervention at a later date.
4	Preliminary rejection. There is not enough evidence to assess the net benefit of the intervention at this time.





Step towards recommendation







Recommendations LBI-HTA (59 interventions)

No 4/59 (6,8)

Reimbursement recommended <u>with restrictions</u>: 13/59 (22%) Reimbursement <u>not</u> recommended yet (update): 42/59 (71,2%)

Inclusion on catalogue of benefits is recommended. Inclusion in catalogue of benefits is recommended with restrictions. Inclusion in catalogue of benefits is currently not recommended. Inclusion in catalogue of benefits is not recommended.



Decisions Federal Health Commission

No_coverage: 36/59 (61%)

Decision for reimbursement without restrictions <u>5/59 (8,5)</u>-

Decision for conditional coverage: <u>18/ 59 (30,5%)</u>



Example: Cardio-Med Devices: III, IIb

Wild et al. BMC Cardiovascular Disorders 2014, 14:154 http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2261/14/154

BMC Cardiovascular Disorders

Open Access

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Contrasting clinical evidence for market authorisation of cardio-vascular devices in Europe and the USA: a systematic analysis of 10 devices based on Austrian pre-reimbursement assessments

Claudia Wild^{*}, Judit Erdös and Ingrid Zechmeister



Cardio-Med Devices: III, IIb

Early Approval in Europa, no Approval (PMA/premarket approval) in USA

Lack of proof of efficacy

(example: Symplicity[™], CE Mark 2008, PMA rejection 2014).

Timeline: MEL-Evaluation "Renale Denervation" 2011, update 2012



Cardio-Med Devices: III, IIb

Early Approval in Europe Safety concerns

in USA

(Examples: WATCHMAN® LAA, CE Mark 2005, PMA rejection 2009 with 7:5 Stimmen, 2014 PMA approval with better data; Cotavance[™], CE Mark 2011 and Ventana[™], CE Mark 2005, in both cases PMA approval study was withdrawn resp. halted due to safety concerns).

Timeline: MEL-Evaluation "Thrombembolieprophylaxe" 2011, update 2014; MEL-Evaluation "DEB/ Drug Eluting Balloon" 2009, update 2013, "Aortenaneurysmen mit gefensterten oder verzweigten Prothesen" 2013.









Cardio-Med Devices: III, IIb

Implant with Critical Benefit-Risk Relation



(Example: MitraClip®, CE Mark 2008, PMA Approval
 2013 with 5: 3, with concern whether benefit exceeds riks,
 4: 5, whether there is proof of efficacy).

Timeline: MEL-Evaluation "Mitralklappenintervention mittels Mitralclip bei Mitralklappen-Insuffizienz" 2010, update 2012.



Prevalent examples

- Leadless pacemaker (Nanostim –safety)
- Bioresorbable stents (long-term safety)





Lessons Learnt

MedTechs are applied for reimbursement very early, with very low evidence

AND

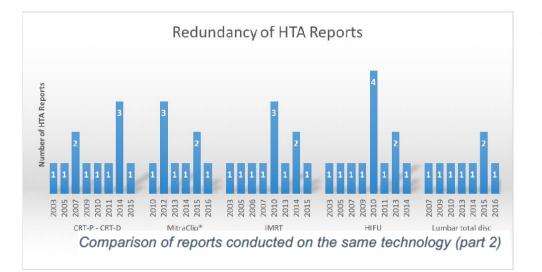
HTA is given the role of gatekeeper in Europe comparable to FDA in USA: safety and efficacy assessment

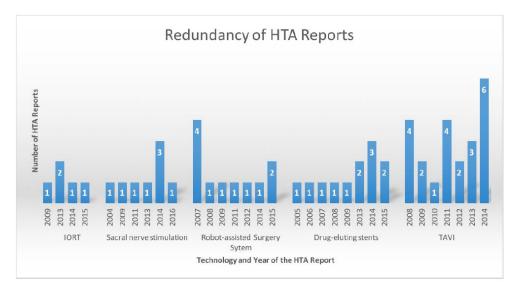




Redundancies

Most redundant + timing:





TAVI: 22 (2008-2014) DES: 12 (2005-2015) HIFU: 12 (2003-2014) CRT: 11 (2003-2015) IMRT: 11 (2003-2015) Robotic Surgery: 11 (2007-2015) MitraClip: 9 (2010-2016) SNS: 8 (2004-2016) DiscReplacement: 8 (2007-2016) IORT: 5 (2009-2015)

= large amount of redundancies = time-range: ca 6-12 y





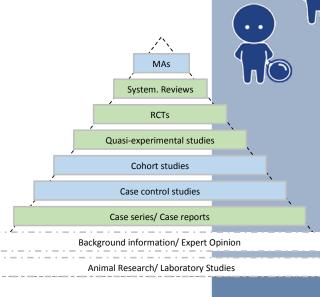
Methodology: Evidence used

Summary of findings in the comparison of HTA institutes

Device or procedure	Institute	Report Year	Level of used	Year of CE-		
			evidence	mark		
Implantable cardiac	SBU	2003	Level 3			
resynchronization therapy	AETSA	2009	Level 1	0001		
and defibrillator	AGENAS	2014	Level 1	2001		
(CRT-D/ CRT-P)	Swiss Medical Board	2015	Level 1			
MitraClip®	LBI-HTA	2010	Level 4			
	Stockholm County	2012	Level 3			
	Council HTA-Center			2008		
	OSTEBA	2014	Level 2			
	HAS	2015	Level 3			
Intensity-modulated	AVALIA-T	2005	Level 7			
radiation therapy (IMRT)	KCE	2007	Level 3			
	NIHR	2010	Level 2	-		
	OSTEBA	2014	Level 5			
High intensity focused	NICE	2005	Level 7			
ultrasound (HIFU)	LBI-HTA	2010	Level 7	4000/0000		
	AGENAS	2011	Level 5	1999/2000		
	AOTMIT	2014	Level 2			
Lumbar total disc	HAS	2007	Level 2			
replacement	LBI-HTA	2010	1987			
	AETSA	2014	Level 3	1907		
	KCE	2015	Level 2			
Intraoperative radiation	LBI-HTA	2009	Level 3			
therapy (IORT)	AVALIA-T	2013	Level 1	1999		
	AVALIA-T	2014	Level 2	1999		
	HAS	2016	Level 3			
Sacral nerve stimulation	NICE	2004	Level 4			
(SNS) for fecal	HTA Center of	2009	Level 3			
incontinence	Stockholm/Gotland			1994		
	LBI-HTA	2011	Level 1			
	AQuAs	2014	Level 1			
Robot-assisted surgery	ASSR	2008	Level 2	1000		
systems	KCE	2009	Level 2	1999		

Use of Evidence: Principle...the later, the higer LoE

NOT principle: STOP !





Industry data: Recommendations: negative - positive

How many HTA reports on TAVI?

9 HTA Reports + 1 IPG (UK)

2 Austria 2 Spain (regional) 1 Norway 1 France 1 Belgium 1 Sweden (regional) 6 HTA Reports + 1 IPG (UK)

> 1 Austria 1 Italy (regional) 1 France 1 Belgium 1 The Netherlands 1 Scotland





CE Mark (November 2006)



RCT - PARTNER first Publication (November 2010)

www.eucomed.org

MedTech Europe from diagnosis to cure



Lessons Learnt

- Inefficient duplications across Europe: Good reasons to collaborate !
- EUnetHTA CoreModel as facilitator to build on each other's assessments.
- Need for standardisation/ harmonisation of methods !!! (thresholds for acceptable evidence)







HTA

standardisation/ harmonisation of methodologic aspects

- 1. Evidence requirements: minimal requirements, role of observational data
- 2. Comparators: realistic comparators, unmet need (?)
- 3. Outcomes: patient relevancy, short- vs. long-term outcomes
- 4. Organisational aspects (learning curve, quality-frequency, institutional aspects)



Forcast

Due to "real" market approval of highrisk devices HTA will be able to concentrate on its core-business: decision-support for reimbursement decisions: REA and valueassessments rather than efficacy/safety assessments.

Methods: Relative effectiveness + Value for money



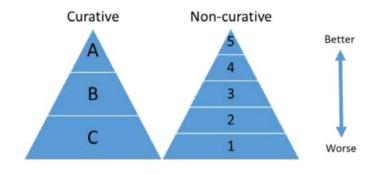
2 Horizon Scanning in Oncology

- Assessments shortly before EMAapproval
- Concrete decision-support for regional drug commissions in hospitals (decentralized decisions)
- 2016: decision-support: easy to apply
- 70 reports since 2009





Method for decision-support



ESMO – Meaningful Clinical Benefit (only for solid tumours)

Tabelle 3.2-1: ESMO-MCBS Evaluation Form 1 – Adjuvante oder neue potentiell kurative Therapien

	Form 1 – Primäre Endpunkte OS oder DFS
Grad A	>5 % OS nach \geq 3 Jahren
ADDID	HR des primären Endpunktes DFS <0,65
Grad B Grad C	\geq 3 % OS nach \geq 3 Jahren
	HR des primären Endpunktes DFS zwischen 0,65–0,8
	Nicht-Unterlegenheit ("non inferior") des OS od. DFS, jedoch reduzierte toxische Wirkung od. Verbesserung von QoL
	Nicht-Unterlegenheit ("non inferior) des OS od. DFS, jedoch reduzierte Therapiekosten als definiertes Studienergebnis
	< 3 % OS nach ≥ 3 Jahren
	HR des primären Endpunktes DFS >0,8

DFS ... krankheitsfreies Überleben; HR ... Hazard Ratio; OS ... Gesamtüberleben; QoL ... Lebensqualität. Adaptiert von ESMO 2015 [21].



Results – ESMO-MCBS

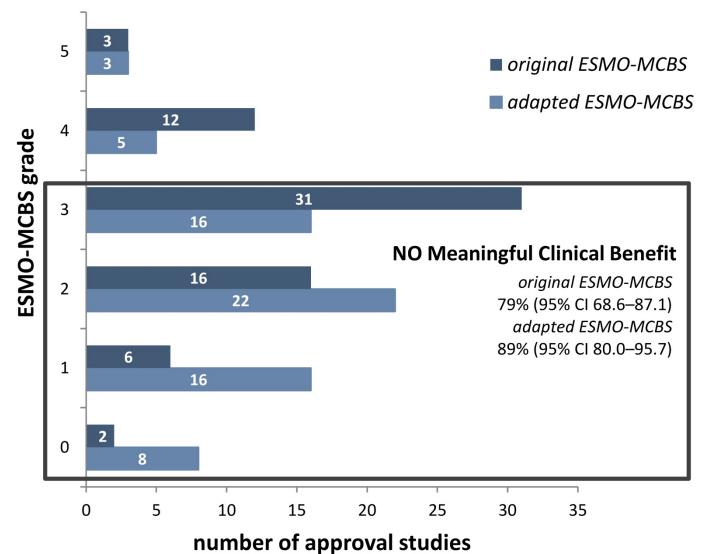




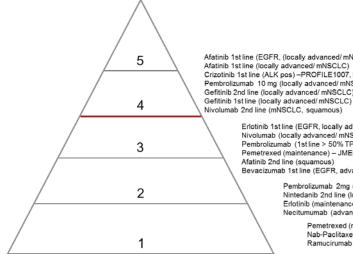


Table 1: Score calculations of the original and the adapted ESMO-MCBS (n=42)

÷																
ESMO-	Active	Indication		DE		r	MG-C		Efficacy							AP
MCBS	substance (trial name)	Indication	1	PE	SE	Form	MG-C	MG (m)	HR (95% CI)	Score calculation	PM	Toxicity	QoL	AJ	FM	year
adapted	Pemetrexed /Alimta (PARAMOUNT)	NSCLC (maintenance)	NC	PFS	os	2b	⊴6 m	OS: NA PFS: 1.3	OS: NA PF S: 0.62 (0.49-0.79)	HR ≤0.65 BUT Gain <1.5 m	2	+8% grade ≥3 AEs (<u>siq. higher</u>), +2% discontinuation	ND	-1°	1	2009
original	Pemetrexed /Alimta (PARAMOUNT)	NSCLC (maintenance)	NC	PFS	os	2b	⊴6 m	OS: NA PF S: 1.3	OS: NA PFS: 0.62 (0.49-0.79)	HR <u><</u> 0.65 BUT Gain <1.5 m	2	x	ND	-1°	1	2009
adapted	Pemetrexed/ Alimta (JMEN)	NSCLC (maintenance)	NC	PFS	os	2a ^e	<u>≤</u> 1 y	OS: 2.8 PFS: 2	OS: 0.79 (0.65-0.95) PFS: 0.60 (0.49-0.73)	HR >0.65-0.70 OR Gain 1.5-2.4 m	2	+12% grade <u>≥</u> 3 AEs (<u>siq. higher</u>), +4% discontinuation (-1)	x	-1ª	1	2009
original	Pemetrexed/ Alimta (JMEN)	NSCLC (maintenance)	NC	PFS	os	2a ^e	≤1 y	OS: 2.8 PFS: 2	OS: 0.79 (0.65-0.95) PFS: 0.60 (0.49-0.73)	HR ⊴0.65 AND Gain 2.5-2.9 m	3	x	x	x	3	2009
adapted	<u>Gefitinib</u> (INTEREST)	locally advanced/ metastatic NSCLC (2 ^{no} line)	NC	os	PF S	2c non- inferio rity	x	OS: -0.4 PFS: -0.5	OS: 1.02 (0.91-1.15) PFS: 1.04 (0.93-1.18)	Reduced toxicity or impr. QoL with evidence for statistically or superiority PFS/OS	4	-32% grade <u>></u> 3 AEs	impr Qol	x	4	2009
original	Gefitinib (INTEREST)	locally advanced/ metastatic NSCLC (2 ^{na} line)	NC	OS	PF S	2c non- inferio rity	x	OS: -0.4 PFS: -0.5	OS: 1.02 (0.91-1.15) PFS: 1.04 (0.93-1.18)	Reduced toxicity or impr. QoL with evidence for statistically or superiority PFS/OS	4	-32% grade ≥3 AEs	impr Qol	x	4	2009
adapted	Gefitinib (IPASS)	locally advanced/ metastatic NSCLC (1 st line)	NC	PFS	os	2c non- inferio rity	x	OS: 1.3 PFS: -0.1	OS: 0.91 (0.76-1.10) PFS: 0.74 (0.65-0.85)	Reduced toxicity or impr. QoL with evidence for statistically or superiority PFS/OS	4	-32.3% grade ≥3 AEs	imer Qol	x	4	2009
original	Gefitinib (IPASS)	locally advanced/ metastatic NSCLC (1 st line)	NC	PFS	os	2c non- inferio rity	x	OS: 1.3 PFS: -0.1	OS: 0.91 (0.76-1.10) PFS: 0.74 (0.65-0.85)	Reduced toxicity or impr. QoL with evidence for statistically or superiority PFS/OS	4	-32.3% grade ≥3 AEs	imer Qol	x	4	2009



ESMO-original: NSCLC only (all since 2009)



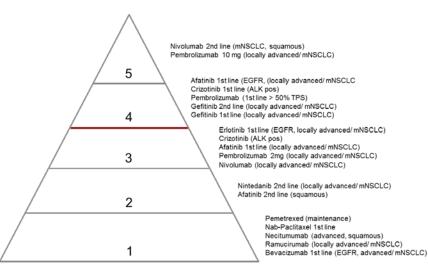
Afatinib 1st line (EGFR, (locally advanced/mNSCLC Crizotinib 1st line (ALK pos) - PROFILE1007, PROFILE1014 Pembrolizumab 10 mg (locally advanced/mNSCLC) Gefitinib 2nd line (locally advanced/ mNSCLC)

> Erlotinib 1st line (EGFR, locally advanced/mNSCLC) Nivolumab (locally advanced/ mNSCLC Pembrolizumab (1st line > 50% TPS) Pemetrexed (maintenance) - JMEN Afatinib 2nd line (squamous) Bevacizumab 1st line (EGFR, advanced/mNSCLC)

> > Pembrolizumab 2mg (locally advanced/mNSCLC) Nintedanib 2nd line (locally advanced/mNSCLC) Erlotinib (maintenance) Necitumumab (advanced, squamous)

> > > Pemetrexed (maintenance) - PARAMOUNT Nab-Paclitaxel 1st line Ramucirumab (locally advanced/mNSCLC)

ESMO-adapted: NSCLC only (all since 2009)



Erlotinib (maintenance)



BeNeLuxA

Aim: Joint price negotiations (for bigger market)

- 1. Joint Drug Horizon Scanning across all indications
- 2. National early identification of "valuable" drugs
- 3. Joint Assessments
- Standardization of methodologies !



Small country (Austrian) methods manual in context of Europeanization of HTA (EUnetHTA, BeNeLuxA)

Claudia Wild







