

# WP7: Methodological tools using multi-criteria value methods for HTA decision-making

Mónica Oliveira, Panos Kanavos, Aris Angelis

IMPACT HTA Final Workshop  
8 June 2021



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# WP7 Research design and objectives



## *Task 1: Framework on determinants of HTA recommendations*

- ✓ Advanced econometric techniques to understand determinants of HTA coverage across therapeutic classes and jurisdictions.
- ✓ Qualitative assessment based on direct feedback from HTA agencies and health insurers



## *Task 2: Multi-criteria evaluation framework*

- ✓ Adaptable and flexible multi-criteria models within a common value framework (for different drugs/diseases)
- ✓ Workshops, web-Delphi panels involving 250-500 stakeholders to discuss key issues
- ✓ Methods and techniques to enable model building



## *Task 3: Testing the framework with empirical applications*

- ✓ Case studies to build evaluation models in HTA agencies (2-3 disease-specific)
- ✓ Combining Delphi processes with decision conferences for building evaluation models



## *Task 4: Recommendations for resource allocation*

- ✓ Discussing the use of tools and models for improved resource allocation and to inform coverage recommendations and pricing decisions

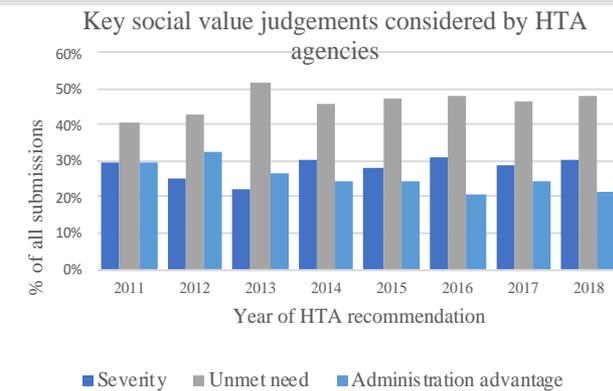
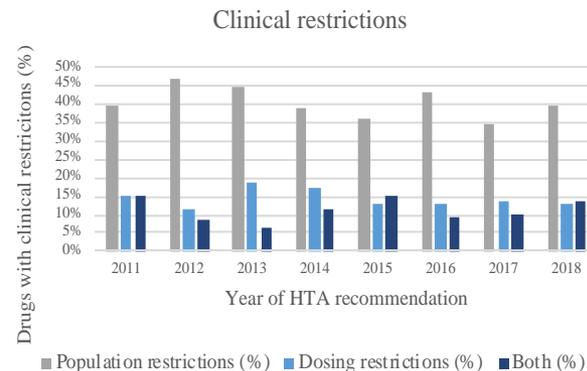
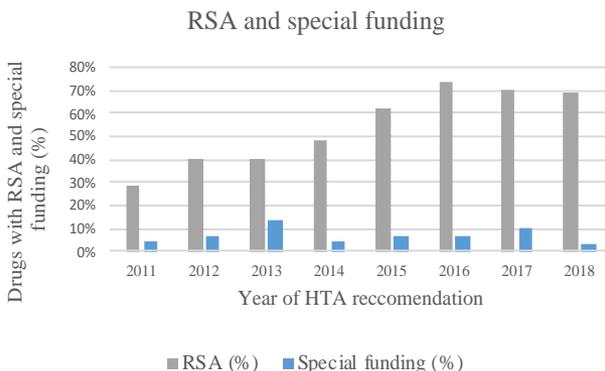
# Task 1: Key methods and results

- Development of a model studying the factors associated with HTA coverage decisions; model captures different groups of factors:

- Drug type
- Clinical and economic evidence
- Funding type
- Quality of evidence
- Clinical uncertainties
- Economic uncertainties
- Social value judgements
- Country- and time-specific variables

| Country (agency) | List (L)   | List with criteria (LWC) | Do Not List (DNL) | Original sample size |
|------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Canada (CADTH)   | 9          | 159                      | 29                | 219                  |
| France (HAS)     | 32         | 156                      | 12                | 219                  |
| Quebec (INESSS)  | 24         | 98                       | 66                | 219                  |
| Germany (G-BA)   | 44         | 103                      | 1                 | 219                  |
| England (NICE)   | 14         | 123                      | 10                | 219                  |
| Australia (PBAC) | 5          | 141                      | 36                | 219                  |
| Scotland (SMC)   | 46         | 133                      | 18                | 219                  |
| Sweden (TLV)     | 60         | 85                       | 11                | 219                  |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>231</b> | <b>1,004</b>             | <b>180</b>        | <b>1,752</b>         |

- Testing of the model in 8 jurisdictions involving a representative panel of 219 drug-indication pairs
- Model confirms that clinical and economic dimensions are significantly associated with coverage; uncertainties have a negative effect on coverage decisions, while certain social value judgements are positively and significantly associated with coverage decisions and can act as decision modifiers; the model informs Tasks 2 & 3



# Task 2: Key methods and results

## HTA agency:

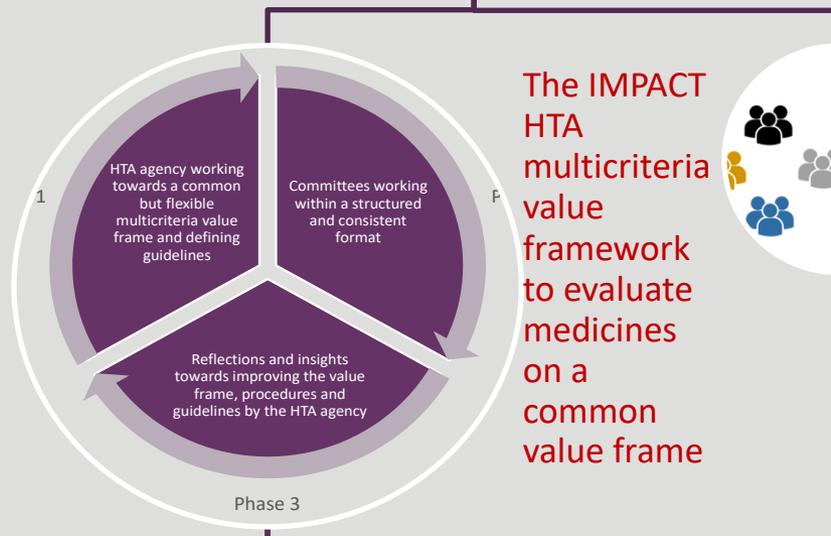
- I. Consensualizing value aspects with large number of HTA agency stakeholders
- II. Setting relevance of value aspects across therapeutic indications
- III. Setting guidelines for committees' work

## HTA committee:

- I. Departing from the value frame set by the agency
- II. Working under structured formats, using Delphi and decision conferencing processes

Actionable tools to assist HTA agencies in the evaluation of medicines

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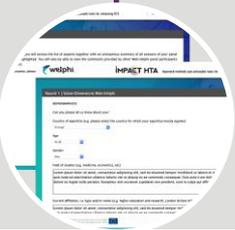


The **IMPACT HTA multicriteria value framework** to evaluate medicines on a common value frame

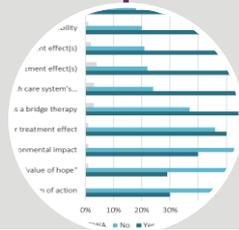
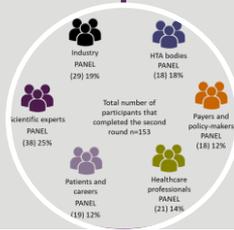


Who's in and who's out: An analytical framework for stakeholders' roles and involvement in HTA

Designed Delphi and decision conferencing processes and technical tools for engaging HTA stakeholders in collaborative value modelling



Tested the framework with a large number of HTA agency stakeholders (approx. 170)



Could understand differences in opinion about relevant value aspects to evaluate medicines across HTA stakeholder groups

# Task 2: Key methods and results

Actionable tools to assist HTA agencies in the evaluation of medicines

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The **IMPACT HTA multicriteria value framework** to evaluate medicines on a **common value frame**

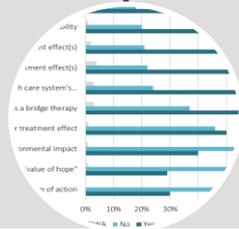
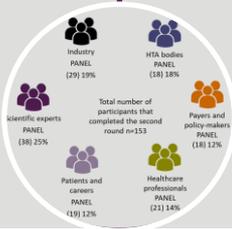


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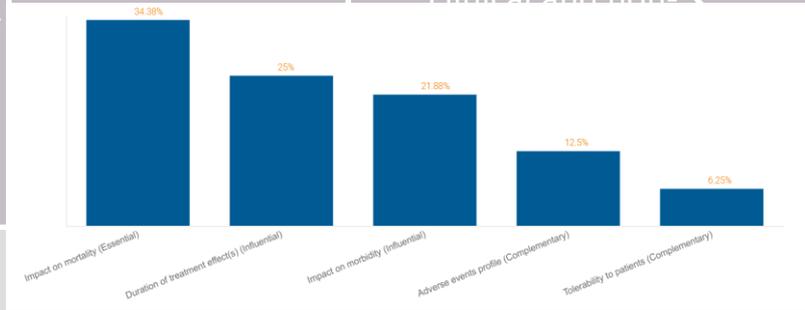
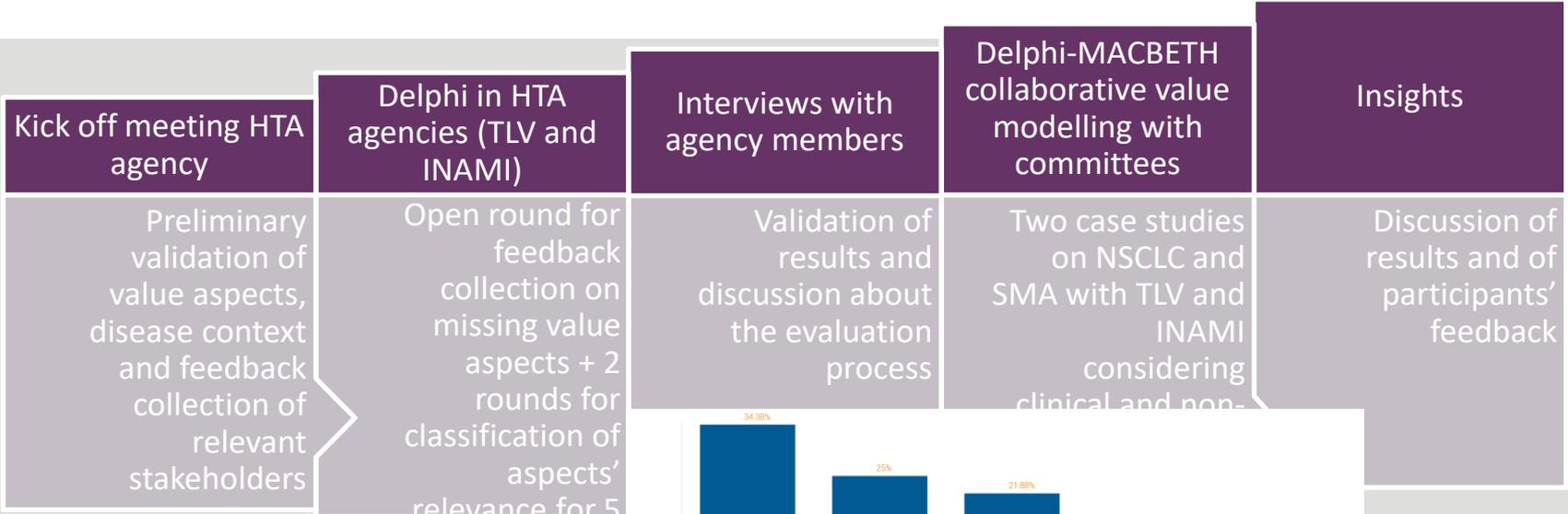


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# Task 3: key methods and results



| IMPACT-HTA Value Framework criteria                                                                            | Disease 1 | Disease 2 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| A - Severity of the disease                                                                                    | Green     | Green     |
| B - Unmet need of the disease                                                                                  | Green     | Green     |
| C - Medicine's impact on mortality                                                                             | Green     | Green     |
| D - Medicine's impact on morbidity                                                                             | Green     | Green     |
| E - Medicine's impact on health-related quality of life                                                        | Green     | Green     |
| F - Medicine's adverse events profile                                                                          | Green     | Green     |
| G - Medicine's tolerability to patients                                                                        | Green     | Pink      |
| H - Medicine's ease and convenience for patients                                                               | Pink      | Pink      |
| I - Medicine's impact on wider public health in terms of disease risk reduction in the community               | Yellow    | Yellow    |
| J - Medicine's economic impact                                                                                 | Green     | Green     |
| K - Medicine's affordability                                                                                   | Green     | Green     |
| L - Medicine's efficiency                                                                                      | Green     | Green     |
| M - Risk of bias due to flaws in the design, conduct, analyses and reporting of the medicine's clinical trials | Green     | Pink      |
| N - Impact of the medicine's adoption on the health care system's organisation and delivery of care            | Yellow    | Pink      |
| O - Impact of the medicine's adoption on equity and ethical issues                                             | Yellow    | Yellow    |
| P - Medicine's value as a bridge therapy                                                                       | Pink      | Pink      |
| Q - Medicines' impact on patient functionality                                                                 | Yellow    | Pink      |
| R - Medicine's time for treatment effect                                                                       | Yellow    | Pink      |
| S - Medicine's duration of treatment effect(s)                                                                 | Green     | Green     |
| T - Medicine's duration of adverse/unwanted treatment effect(s)                                                | Pink      | Pink      |
| U - Disease frequency (e.g. rarity)                                                                            | Yellow    | Green     |
| V - Medicine's spill-over effects                                                                              | Yellow    | Yellow    |
| W - Medicine's mechanism of action                                                                             | Yellow    | Yellow    |

|                                             |      | Nivolumab | Pembrolizumab | Atezolizumab | Docetaxel |
|---------------------------------------------|------|-----------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
|                                             |      | #1        | #3            | #2           | #4        |
| <b>CLINICAL VALUE ASPECTS</b>               |      | 100       | 64.77         | 67.61        | 0         |
| Impact on mortality (Essential)             | 0.14 | 100       | 100           | 100          | 0         |
| Impact on morbidity (Essential)             | 0.14 | 100       | 100           | 25           | 0         |
| Duration of treatment effect(s) (Essential) | 0.23 | 100       | 25            | 62.5         | 0         |
| Adverse events profile (Essential)          | 0.36 | 100       | 50            | 62.5         | 0         |
| Tolerability to patients (Essential)        | 0.14 | 100       | 100           | 100          | 0         |

# Impacts & Future Research

## Impacts of WP7 results:

- Produced a comprehensive model capturing factors associated with HTA coverage decisions
- Produced novel IMPACT HTA Value Framework and tools to enable the evaluation of distinct medicines by HTA agencies on multiple dimensions but within a common value frame
  - Framework tested with a large number of HTA agency stakeholders, with two HTA agencies (TLV and INAMI), and with four HTA committees
  - Novel Delphi and decision conferencing processes, within collaborative value model frame
- New framework to assist HTA agencies in identifying and understanding the role of their stakeholders
- Key contributions to MCDA in HTA literature

## Future Research:

- Testing the framework in other contexts (country- and disease-specific)
- Building tools to enable a more expeditious implementation of the framework

# Thank You For Your Attention!

## IST Team:

**Mónica Oliveira**

Mail: [monica.oliveira@tecnico.ulisboa.pt](mailto:monica.oliveira@tecnico.ulisboa.pt)

**Carlos Bana e Costa**

Mail: [carlosbana@tecnico.ulisboa.pt](mailto:carlosbana@tecnico.ulisboa.pt)

**Ana Vieira**

Mail: [ana.lopes.vieira@tecnico.ulisboa.pt](mailto:ana.lopes.vieira@tecnico.ulisboa.pt)

**Klára Dimitrovová**

Mail: [klara.dimitrovova@tecnico.ulisboa.pt](mailto:klara.dimitrovova@tecnico.ulisboa.pt)

## LSE Team:

**Panos Kanavos**

Mail: [p.g.kanavos@lse.ac.uk](mailto:p.g.kanavos@lse.ac.uk)

**Aris Angelis**

Mail: [A.N.Angelis@lse.ac.uk](mailto:A.N.Angelis@lse.ac.uk)

**Erica Visintin**

Mail: [e.visintin@lse.ac.uk](mailto:e.visintin@lse.ac.uk)