Specific Guidelines and Methods for HTA of Oncology Products (Cancer HTA)

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Overview

- Background
- Objectives
- Methods
- Results
- Limitations
- Conclusion

Background

- Heterogeneous guidelines for procedures and methods in HTA

- Variation according to different countries and diseases

Objectives

- Identify guidelines for HTA of oncology products

- Determine characteristics and dissimilarities in relation to HTA guidelines for non-oncology products

Methods

- Systematic search on the homepages of several HTA-organizations in Europe, Australia, North and South America
  - leading and nationally operating agencies incorporated in a stable environment,
  - financed mainly publicly
  - publish either German or English documents
- Documents with guidance on HTA evaluating oncology technologies
- Data extraction with a standardized extraction sheet
- Contact to the agencies where necessary

Results

- Three documents, published by CADTH (CA), NICE (UK) and the German Cancer Society (DE)
- NICE guidance focused on specific conditions for reimbursement for end-of-life treatments,
- CADTH and German Cancer Society dealt with specific challenges using typical HTA framework for cancer drugs

Results II

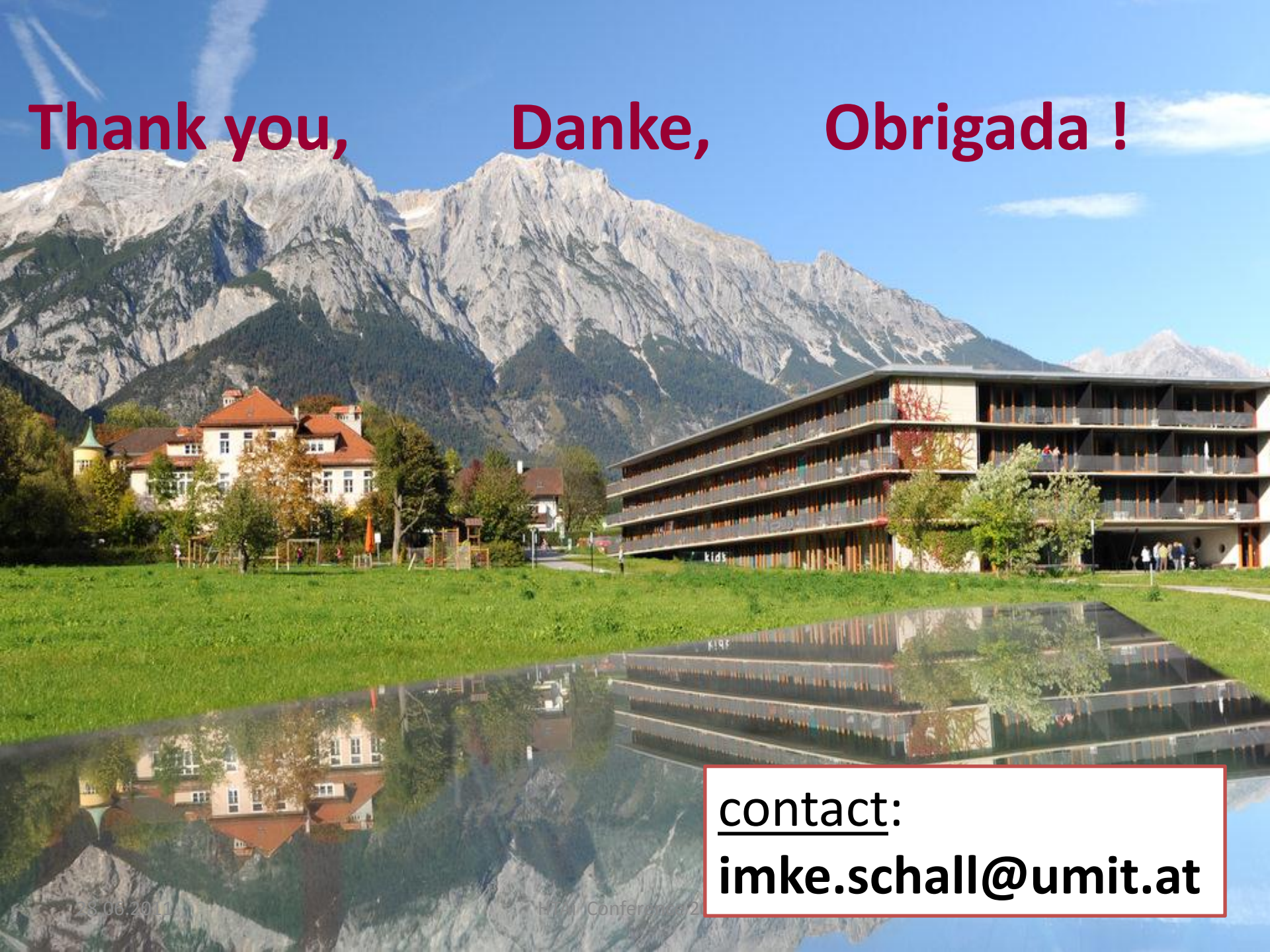
- Aidelsburger P, Wasem J. Kosten-Nutzen-Bewertungen von onkologischen Therapien. Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft e.V., 2008.
- Raftery J. NICE and the challenge of cancer drugs. BMJ 2009;338(b67):271-271.
- Mittmann N, Evans WK, Rocchi A, Longo CJ, Au H-J-, Husereau D, Leighl N, Isogai P, Krahn M, Peacock S, Marshall D, Coyle D, Malfair Taylor SC, Jacobs P, Oh PI. Addendum to CADTH´s Guidelines for the Economic Evaluation of Health Technologies: Specific Guidance for Oncology Products. Ottawa: Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health (CADTH), 2009.

Results III

- Selection of comparators in the assessment of oncology products appears to be complex
- Cross-over study designs can bias the effect estimators of the clinical efficacy results
- The most commonly used clinical outcome measure overall survival (OS) does not capture toxicity
  - ➢ a summary measure allowing weighing benefit and harm is needed
- Surrogate outcomes, like progression free survival, must be extrapolated to OS and the type of relationship must be justified

Conclusions

- Cancer specific HTA guidelines identified special challenges in the evaluation of oncology products and partly recommended standards for a reference case
- The included documents differed in their focus
  - ➢recommendations are not comparable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