

IX Curso de evaluación e selección de medicamentos Sevilla, 28 de Enero de 2011

Assessment of Pharmaceuticals to Inform Reimbursement Decisions in Portugal

Vasco A. J. Maria

INFARMED – Autoridade Nacional do Medicamento e Produtos de Saúde

Portugal









-Guimarães Rio Douro - Porto Trancoso oCoimbra Ria Teja Aljukerrota Castelo de Vide Santarém Crato - Alarcos **M**Alverca - Elvas Lishns Juromenha Évora Rio Guadiana 📑 Álcacer do Sal Rio Sado Moura Serpa Aliustre Inértola Durique ibufeiraCacela São Vicente Porche Tavira Faro

PORTUGAL 10 Million inhabitants

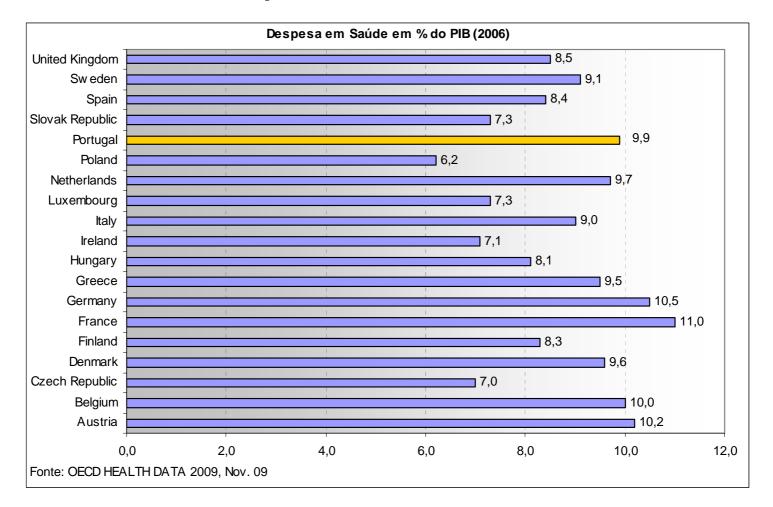
National Health Service Universal comprehensive free of charge covers all the population

Other Health Systems (Civil Servants, and other) responsible for 3 millions

All the population has the right to health to be delivered through NHS

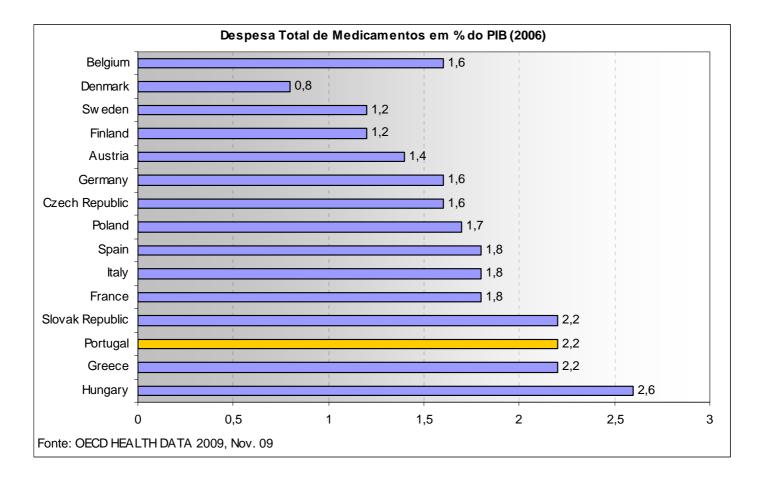


Total Health Expenditure as % of GDP - 2006



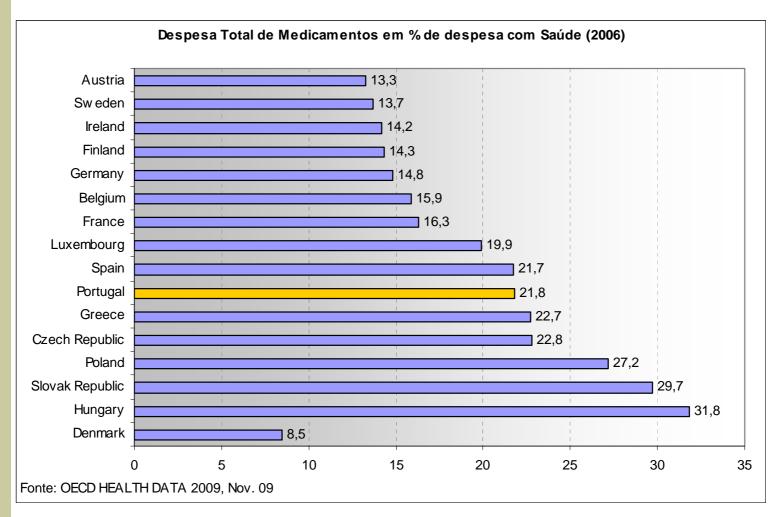


Total Medicines Expenditure as % of GDP - 2006



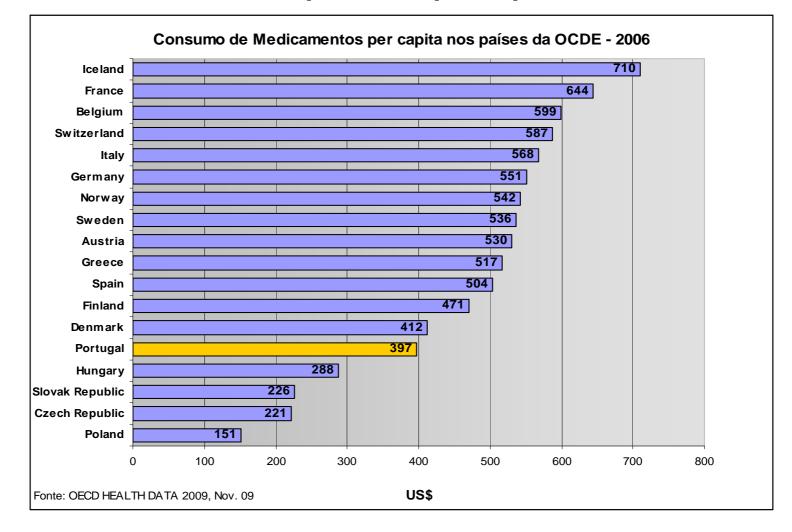


Total Medicines Expenditure as % of Total Health Expenditure - 2006





Total Medicines Expenditure *per capita* - 2006







• Hospitals

NHS or third payer is **responsible for all the expenses** with inpatient consumed medicines

• Pharmacies

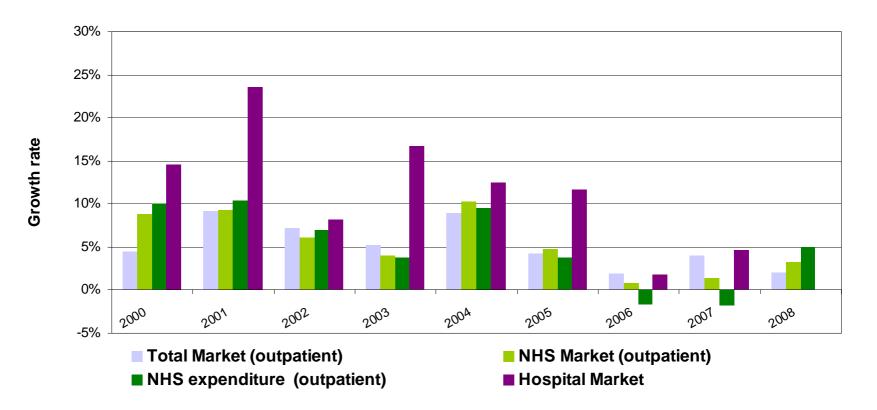
NHS or third payer is responsible for all or part of the expenses with consumed medicines

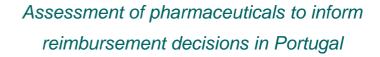
on the purchasing act the consumer does not pay or pay only a part of medicine's price



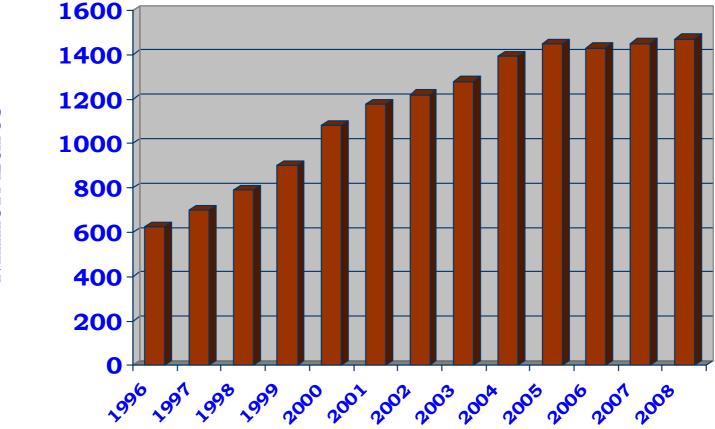


Medicines Expenditure Growth 2000-2008





Expenditure by NHS 1996-2008



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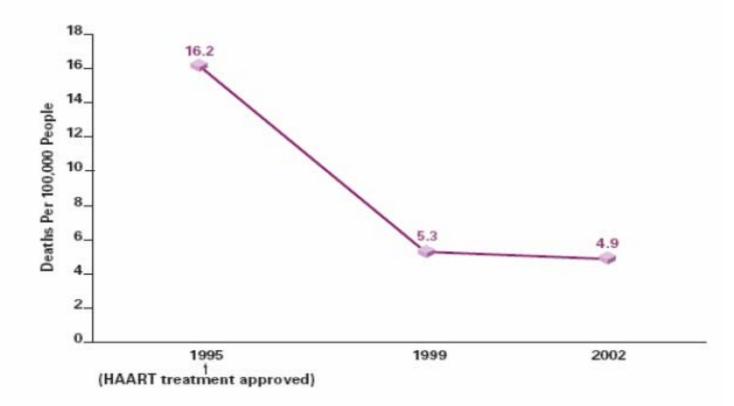


Causes of growing drug expenditure:

- Increase in population of elderly residents
- Increase incidence and duration of chronic diseases
- Continuing development of health technologies
- Increase in health expectations by patients and society
- Higher prices (R&D costs, attrition rates)



U.S. AIDS Deaths Drop Dramatically with Introduction of New Medicines



Data source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics¹⁴







Health Technology Assessment

"HTA involves the study of the medical, social, ethical and economic implications of the development, distribution, and use of health technology, classified as prevention, rehabilitation, vaccines, pharmaceuticals, and devices, medical and surgical procedures"

Bengt Jonsson, October 2006



What do we measure in HTA?

Relative effectiveness

Additional benefit in clinical practice of the new medicine in comparison with alternative therapies (EBM)

Cost-effectiveness

Comparison of two relevant alternative therapies (innovator *versus* standard treatment)





Preliminary

THERAPEUTIC/CLINICAL VALUE: FIRST FINDINGS

Questions

 What is considered valuable to be innovation?

First findings

- Therapeutic/Clinical Value is the most important category of innovation considered in all countries
- Main dimensions related to recovery, survival/disease progress and management of symptoms.
- Side-effects/interactions are a second important category
- Dimensions related to compliance are only considered where they translate into a clinical benefit
- How to identify and measure the value of innovation?

 When and how to reward and to provide incentives for innovation?

- Ideally one/some overarching parameter like QALY, but usually not possible
- Many defects in design, running and interpretation of studies (usually not made for provi(di)ng value of innovation)
- Main reward related to recovery and survival/disease progress



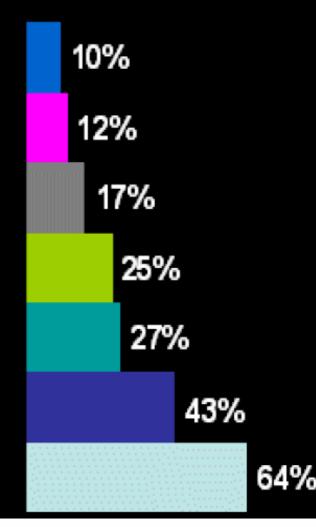


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What types of decisions were driven by HTA reports?

- Financial investment definition
- Legal action response
- Technology prescription definition
- Service redefinition
- Referral coordination
- Clinical Practice Guide preparation

Coverage policy definition







Need to:

- Promote the development of new tools to provide support on decision making process - Economic Evaluation Studies of Medicines (1998)
- Create guidelines to implement good practices on the execution and evaluation of Economic Evaluation Studies of Medicines - Guidelines (1999)
- Create levels of quality to graduate the clinical evidence used for assessment of pharmaceuticals to inform reimbursement decisions (2000)





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ORIENTAÇÕES METODOLÓGICAS <u>PARA ESTUDOS DE</u> <u>AVALIAÇÃO ECONÓMICA DE</u> MEDICAMENTOS

Emília Alves da Silva Instituto Nacional da Farmácia e do Medicamento

Carlos Gouveia Pinto Instituto Superior de Economia e Gestão, Universidade Técnica de Lisboa

> Cristina Sampaio Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de Lisboa

João António Pereira Escola Nacional de Saúde Pública, Universidade Nova de Lisboa

> Michael Drummond Centre for Health Economics, University of York

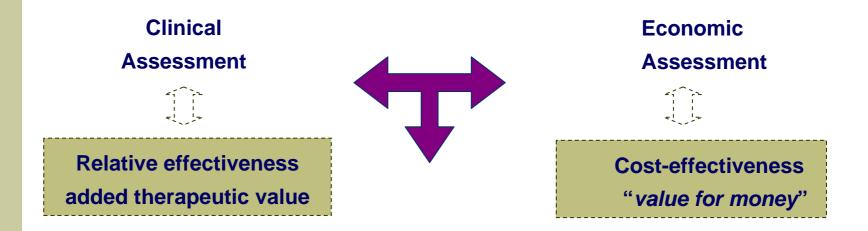
Rosário Trindade Instituto Nacional da Farmácia e do Medicamento

Novembro de 1998





Relative effectiveness and cost-effectiveness evaluation for reimbursement decision – ambulatory and hospital

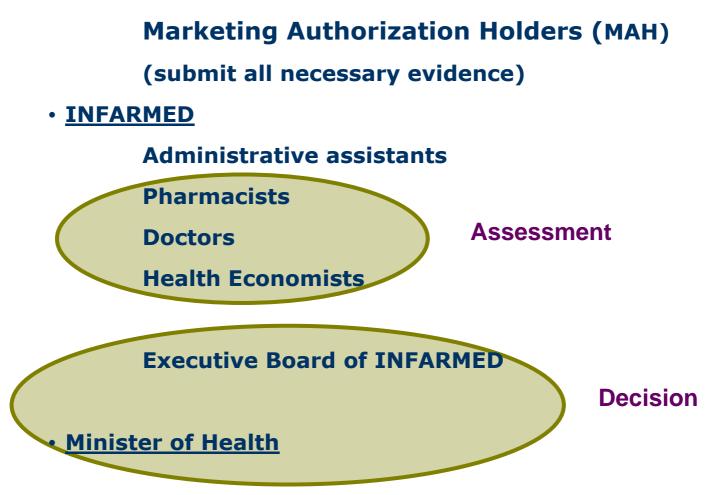


Evidence based report to support the decision





Applicants







Team:

• 10 external experts coming from universities and hospitals

(doctors and health economists) *

- Internal staff
 - 6 economists
 - 4 pharmacists
 - 2 administrative assistants

* Names and CV are available at INFARMED webpage





Clinical Assessment

Identify if the medicine is for an <u>unmet need</u>

Identify the relative effectiveness/added therapeutic value



Extent to which an intervention does more good than harm compared to one or more intervention alternatives for achieving the desired results when provided <u>under the usual circumstances</u> <u>of health care practice</u>.

(Pharmaceutical Forum)





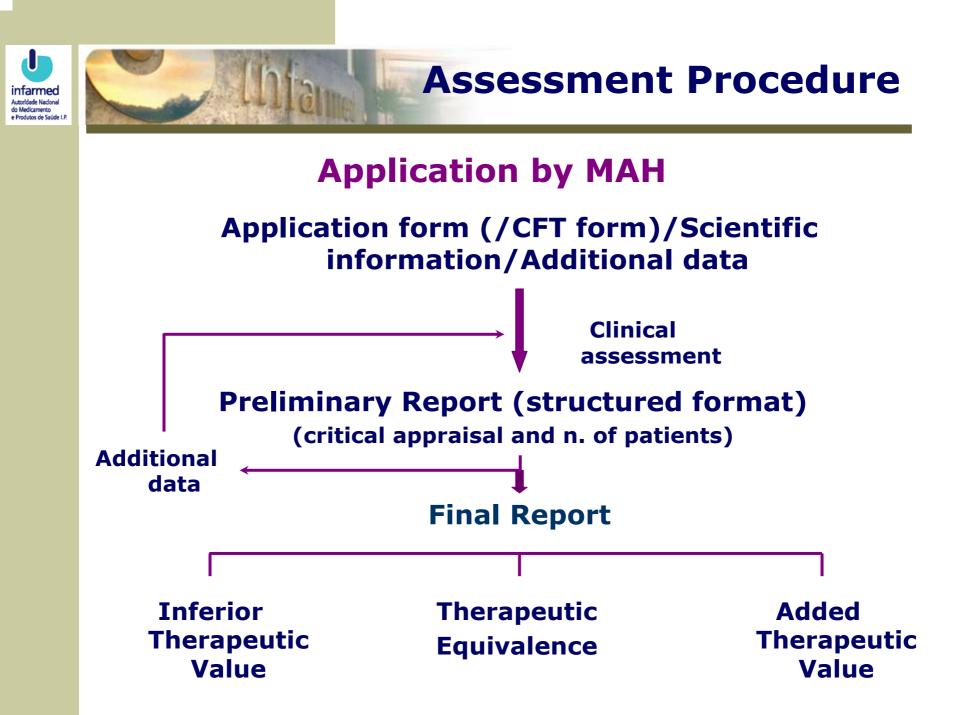
Economic Assessment

Identify the value for money

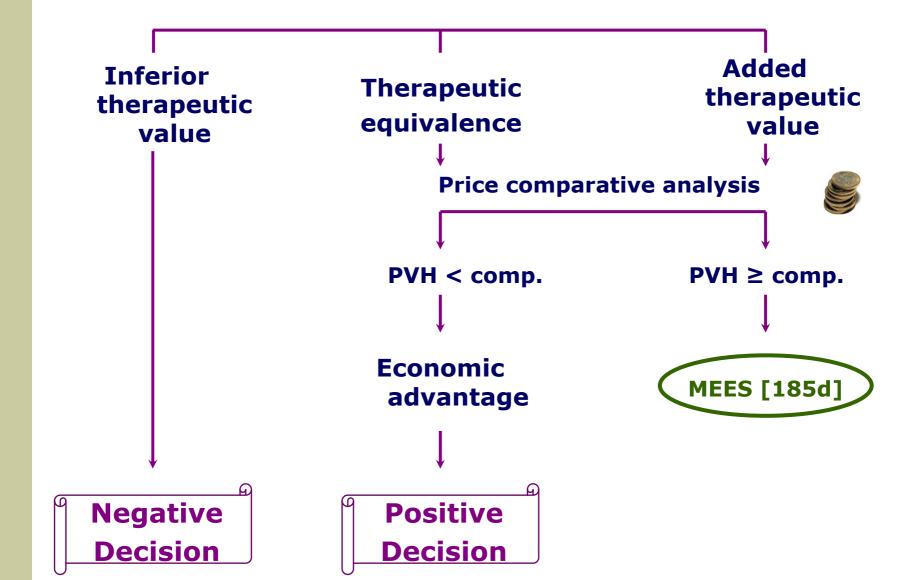
- <u>Comparative price analysis</u> for generics and medicines without added therapeutic value using equivalent daily treatment

- <u>Economic evaluation study</u> for medicines that fulfil an unmet need or with added therapeutic value (innovative medicines) in order to identify the cost-effectiveness ratio

Identify the implications for NHS budget

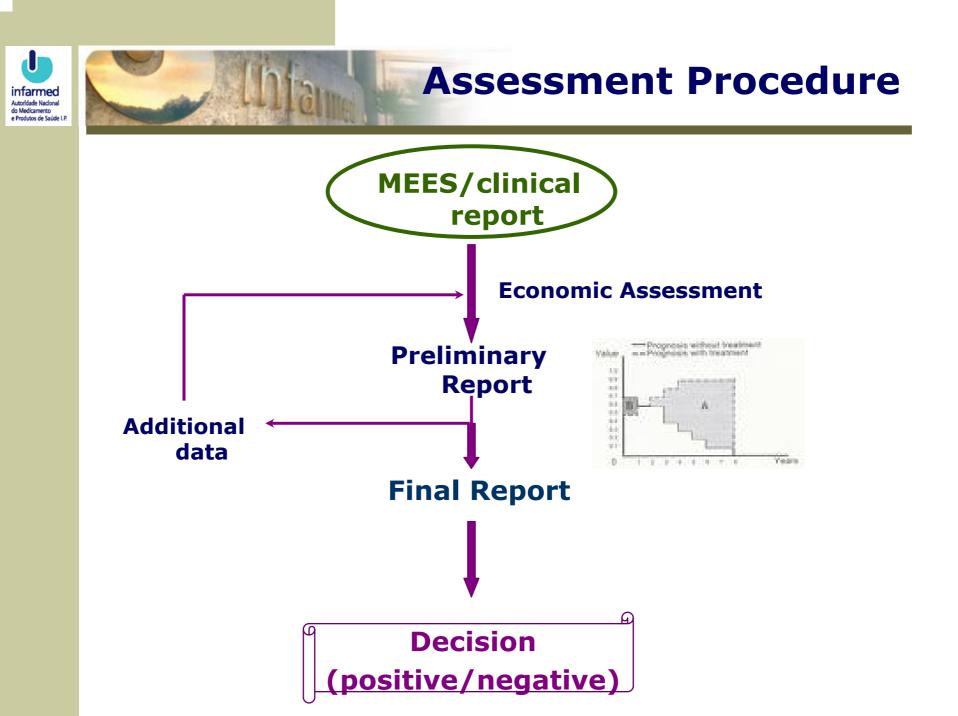


Assessment Procedure



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Assessment Procedure

Decision (positive/negative)

- Reports (clinicians/economists/pharmacists)
 - Peer discussion and adoption by consensus

Consolidated Final Report

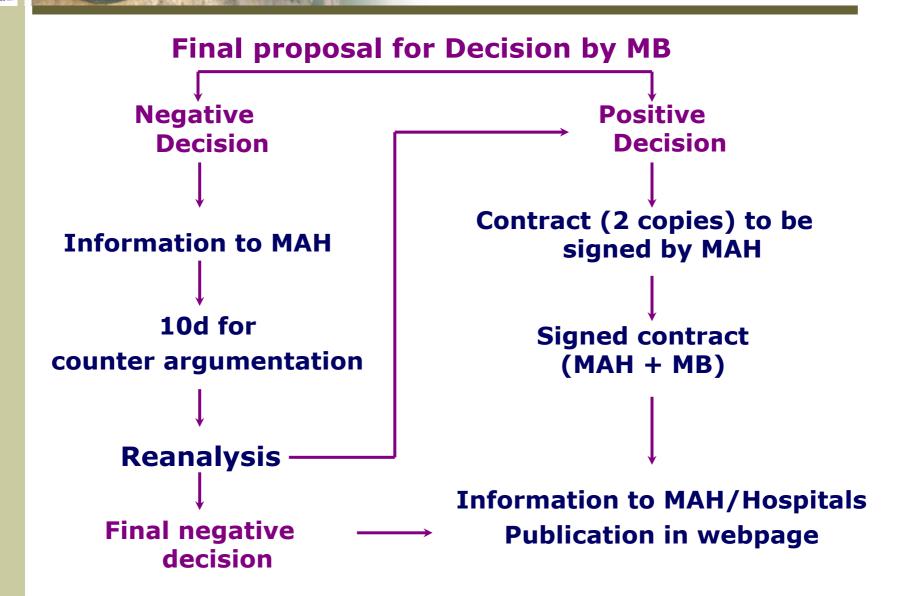
- Summary report (to be publish in the webpage) (revised by assessors)
- Proposal for CFT monitoring procedures)



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Final proposal for Decision by MB

Assessment Procedure



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Agreement and Signed Contract

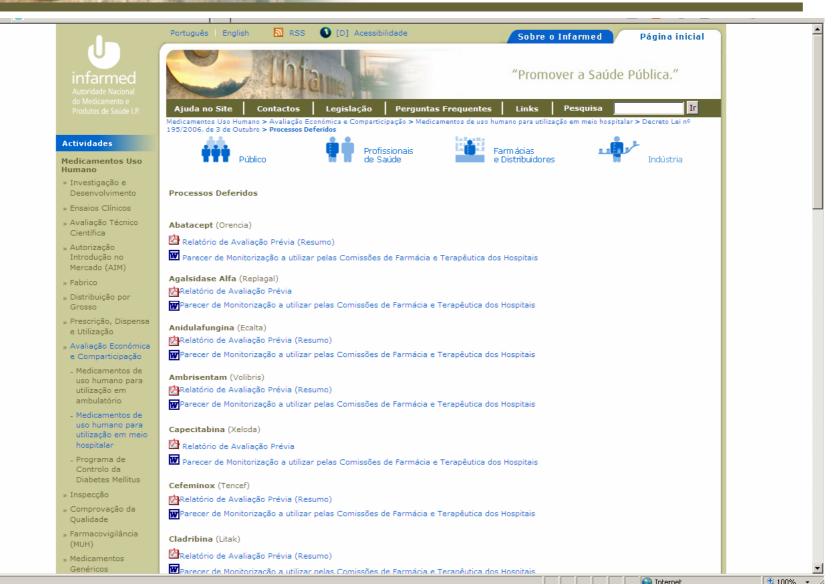
Agreement for 2 years (to be renewed)

- Additional demonstration of ATV
- Ceiling for NHS expenditure with the medicine in all public hospitals
- Estimation of the number of patients to be treated
- Monitoring mechanisms
- Consequences if ceiling is surpassed
- Maximum price considered to be adequate









RELATÓRIO DE AVALIAÇÃO PRÉVIA DE MEDICAMENTO PARA

USO HUMANO EM MEIO HOSPITALAR

DCI – ABATACEPT

Medicamento		PVH	PVH com IVA	Titular de AIM
ORENCIA	1 frasco para inject. contendo 250 mg de pó para concentrado para sol. para perf. a 25 mg/ml - 5039359	€ 345,05	€ 362,30	Bristol Myers Squibb Pharma, EEIG.

Data de autorização de utilização - 13-07-2009

Duração da autorização de utilização - 2 anos

Estatuto quanto à dispensa - Medicamento Sujeito a Receita Médica Restrita, alínea a) do Artigo 118º do D.L. 176/2006, de 30 de Agosto

Indicações terapêuticas constantes do RCM - Orencia, em associação com o metotrexato, é indicado no tratamento da artrite reumatóide activa moderada a grave em doentes adultos que tenham tido uma resposta insuficiente ou intolerância a outros fármacos anti-reumatismais modificadores da doença, incluindo pelo menos um inibidor do factor de necrose tumoral (FNT). O abatacept demonstrou reduzir a progressão das lesões articulares e melhorar a função física durante o tratamento em associação com metotrexato.

Indicações terapêuticas para as quais foi solicitada avaliação: todas as indicações aprovadas (vide secção anterior). Indicações terapêuticas para as quais esta avaliação é válida: todas as indicações aprovadas (vide secção anterior).

RELATÓRIO DE AVALIAÇÃO PRÉVIA DE MEDICAMENTO PARA

USO HUMANO EM MEIO HOSPITALAR

DCI – BEVACIZUMAB

Medicamento		Titular de AlM
	Embalagem de 1 frasco contendo 4 ml de solução injectável doseada a 25 mg/ml – 5252382	
Avastin	Embalagem de 1 frasco contendo 16 ml de solução injectável doseada a 25 mg/ml – 5252481	Roche Registration, Ltd.

Data de indeferimento da autorização de utilização - 16-04-2010

Estatuto quanto à dispensa – Medicamento Sujeito a Receita Médica Restrita, alínea a) do Artigo 118º do D.L. 176/2006, de 30 de Agosto

Indicações terapêuticas constantes do RCM – Avastin (bevacizumab), em associação com 5-fluorouracilo/ácido folínico ou 5-fluorouracilo/ácido folínico/irinotecano por via intravenosa, está indicado no tratamento de primeira linha de doentes com carcinoma metastizado do cólon ou do recto. Avastin, em associação com paclitaxel, está indicado no tratamento de primeira linha de doentes com cancro da mama metastático. Avastin, em associação com quimioterapia baseada em platinos, está indicado no tratamento de primeira linha de doentes com cancro do pulmão de células não pequenas, irressecável, avançado, metastático ou recidivante, excluindo histologia com predomínio de células escamosas.



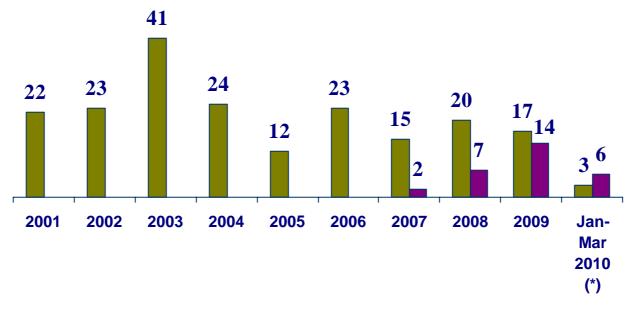






Field of Application

NCE reimbursed since 2001



Ambulatory

Hospitalar

(*) 3 under agreement negotiation





Medicines for Hospital use

Positive	Decision	Negative decision
Abatacept	Lenalidomida	Ácido lipoico
Agalsidase Alfa	Leuprorrelina	Bevacizumab
Anidulafungina	Levofolinato dissódico	Carbetocina
Ambrisentam	Maraviroc	Oxibato de sódio
Capecitabina	Mecassermina	Ziconotida
Cefeminox	Panitumumab	
Cladribina	Raltegravir	
Darunavir	Ranibizumab	
Dasatinib	Sitaxentano	
Efavirenz + emtricitabina + tenofovir	Sorafenib	
Etravirina	Tacrolímus	
Fibrinogénio humano + Trombina humana	Temsirolímus	
Gadoversetamida	Tenofovir	



Medicines for Hospital use

Number of agreements (contracts)

Year of Signature	Number
2007	2
2008	7
2009	14
2010 (Jan-Mar)	3
Total	26





Critical Issues/Constraints

- Selection of comparators
- Uncertainty (lack of information)
- Orphan drugs (rare diseases)
- Target-population (subgroups)
- Budget impact
- •Time pressure
- Pressure from pharmaceutical industry



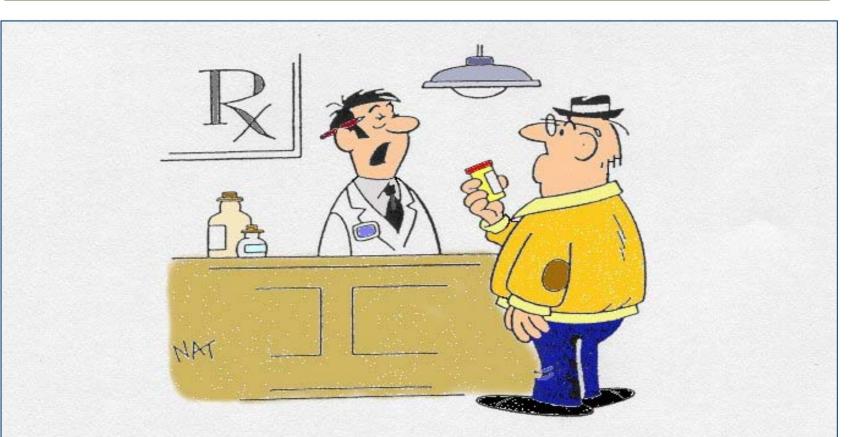


Basic Principles:

- Scientific independence
 - Conflicts of interest
- Robustness of assessment procedure
 - > Best experts in the field
 - Evidence based
 - > Peer discussion and decision by consensus
- Transparency
 - Clear definition of criteria
 - Publication
- Segregation between assessment and decision







"The drug itself has no side effects but the number of health economists needed to prove its value may cause dizziness and nausea"





Gracias por su atención

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