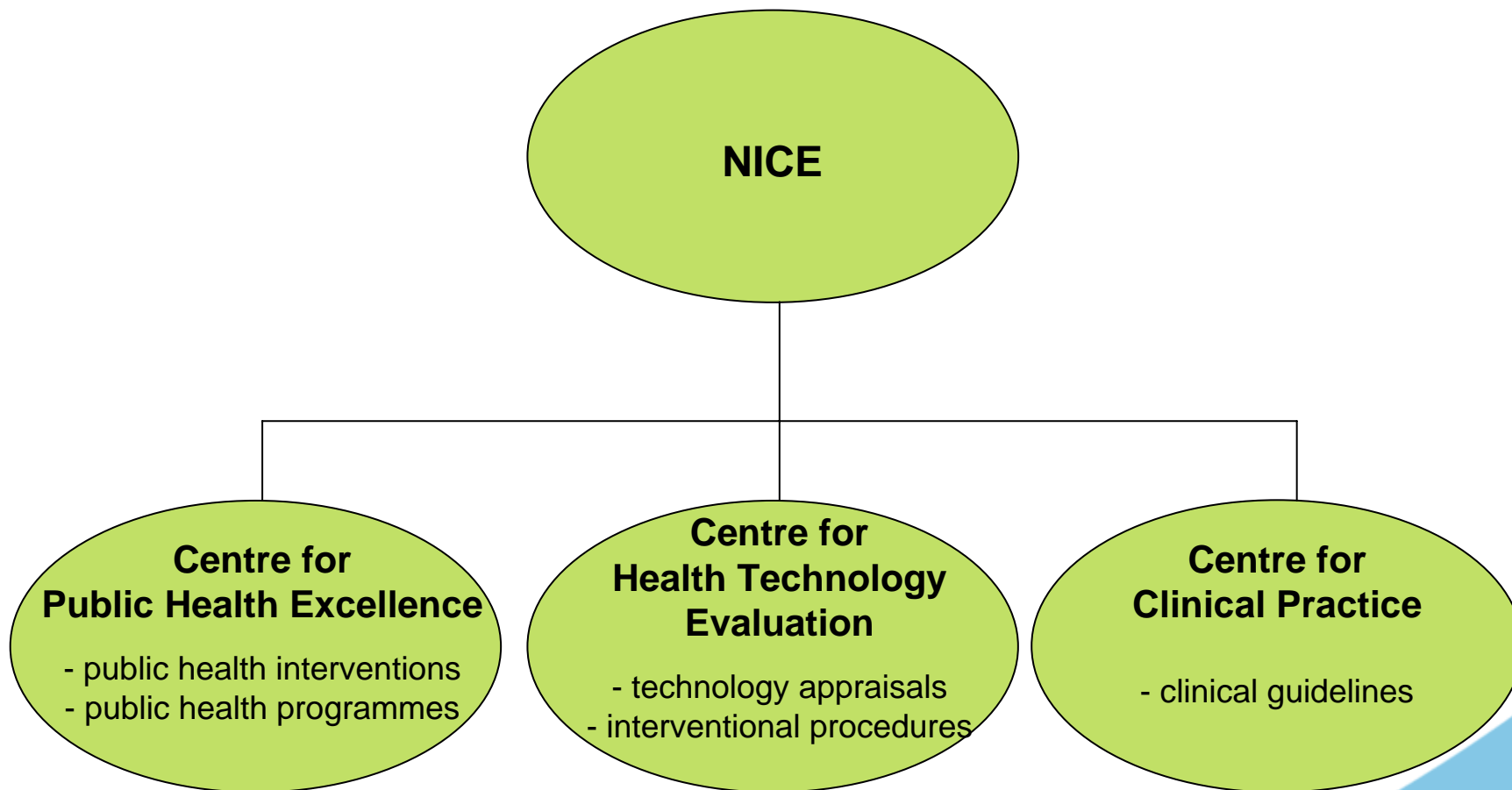


HTA as input to NICE guidance in England and Wales

Sarah Garner, Technical Adviser
National Institute for Health
and Clinical Excellence

What is NICE?

The National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) is the independent organisation responsible for providing national guidance on the promotion of good health and the prevention and treatment of ill health.



Technology appraisals

- Guidance on the clinical and cost effectiveness of specific new or existing medicines and treatments leading to recommendations on the appropriate use of the technology within the NHS.
 - **Pharmaceuticals**
 - **Devices**
 - **Diagnostics**
 - **Procedures**
 - **Health promotion tools**

Key principles of NICE guidance development

- Focused questions
- Stakeholder input
- Independent robust evidence assessment
- Independent advisory committee
- Multiple perspectives
- Transparent process & decision making
- Genuine and public consultation
- Regular review



HTA

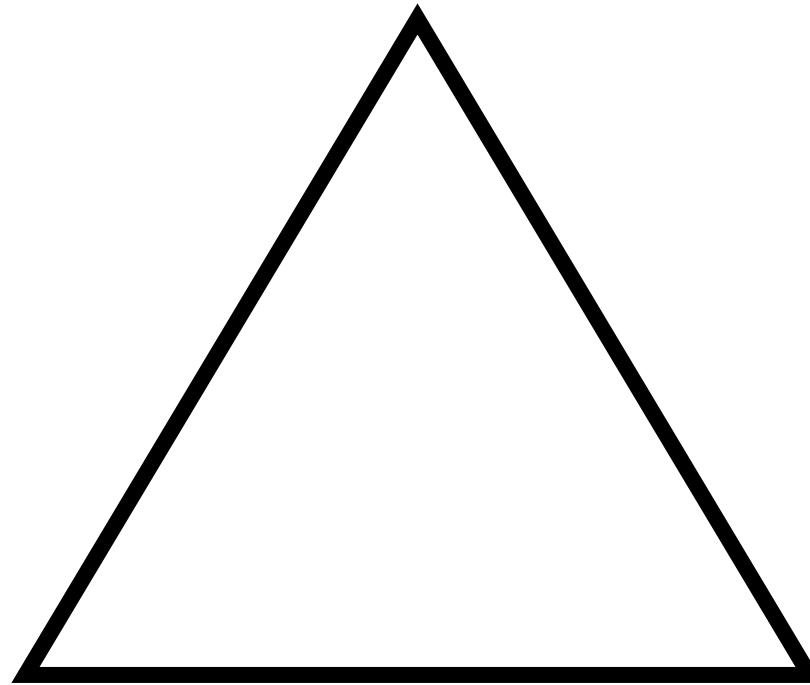
A diagram consisting of two concentric circles. The inner circle is yellow and contains the word 'Assessment'. The outer circle is white with a black outline and contains the word 'Appraisal' centered above the inner circle.

Appraisal

Assessment

Assessment

Clinical
Effectiveness

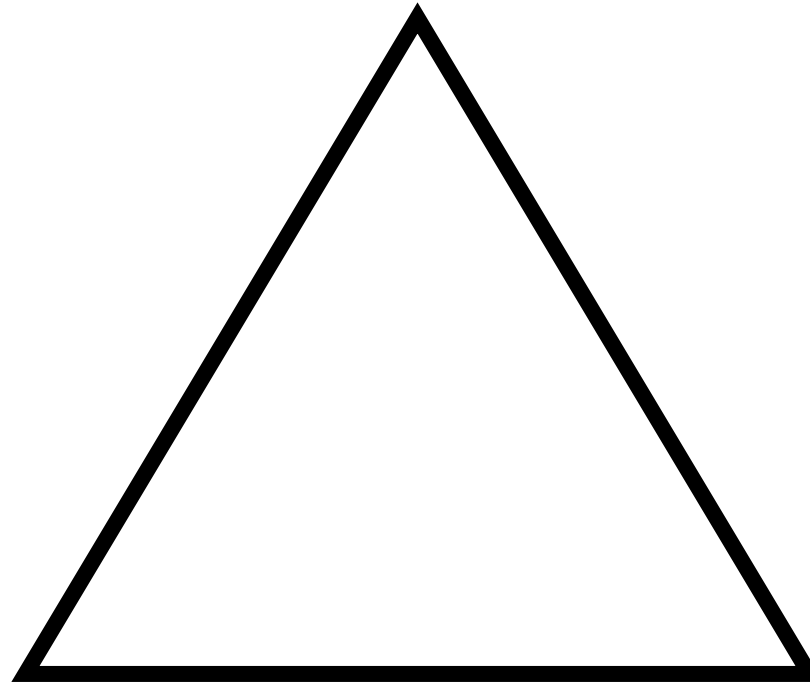


Cost
Effectiveness

Context

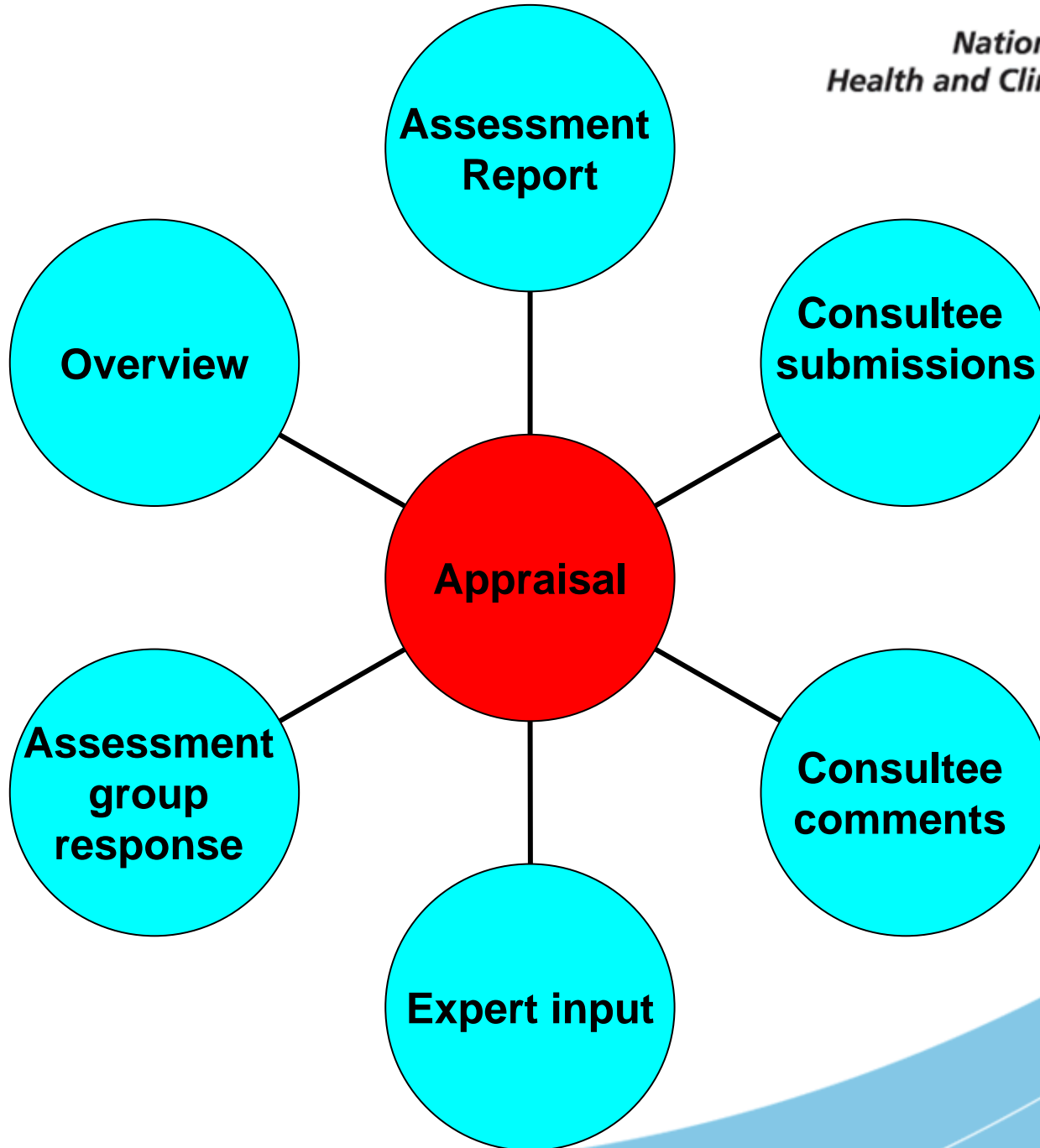
Appraisal

Research
Evidence



Patient
Experience

Clinical
Practice



The Process





Providing national guidance on promoting good health and preventing and treating ill health

Welcome to the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence

NICE is an independent organisation responsible for providing national guidance on promoting good health and preventing and treating ill health.

[Read more about NICE](#)

Using guidance

NICE helps health professionals implement our guidance by providing tools such as cost templates, audit criteria and slide sets.



- [Benefits of implementation](#)
- [NICE implementation programme](#)
- [Implementation tools](#)
- [Tracking guidance implementation](#)
- [Help implement NICE guidance](#)

Get involved

Latest guidance

- [Smoking cessation](#)
- [Physical activity](#)
- [Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder \(ADHD\)](#)
- [Sarcoma](#)
- [Tuberculosis](#)

[See all latest guidance](#)

Latest news

- [NICE launches first public health guidance: focus on smoking cessation and physical activity](#)
30 Mar 2006
- [NICE issues guidance on drug treatments for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder \(ADHD\)](#)
23 Mar 2006
- [New NICE guidelines launched for World TB Day to tackle tuberculosis](#)
22 Mar 2006
- [NICE issues guidance on laser eye surgery for](#)

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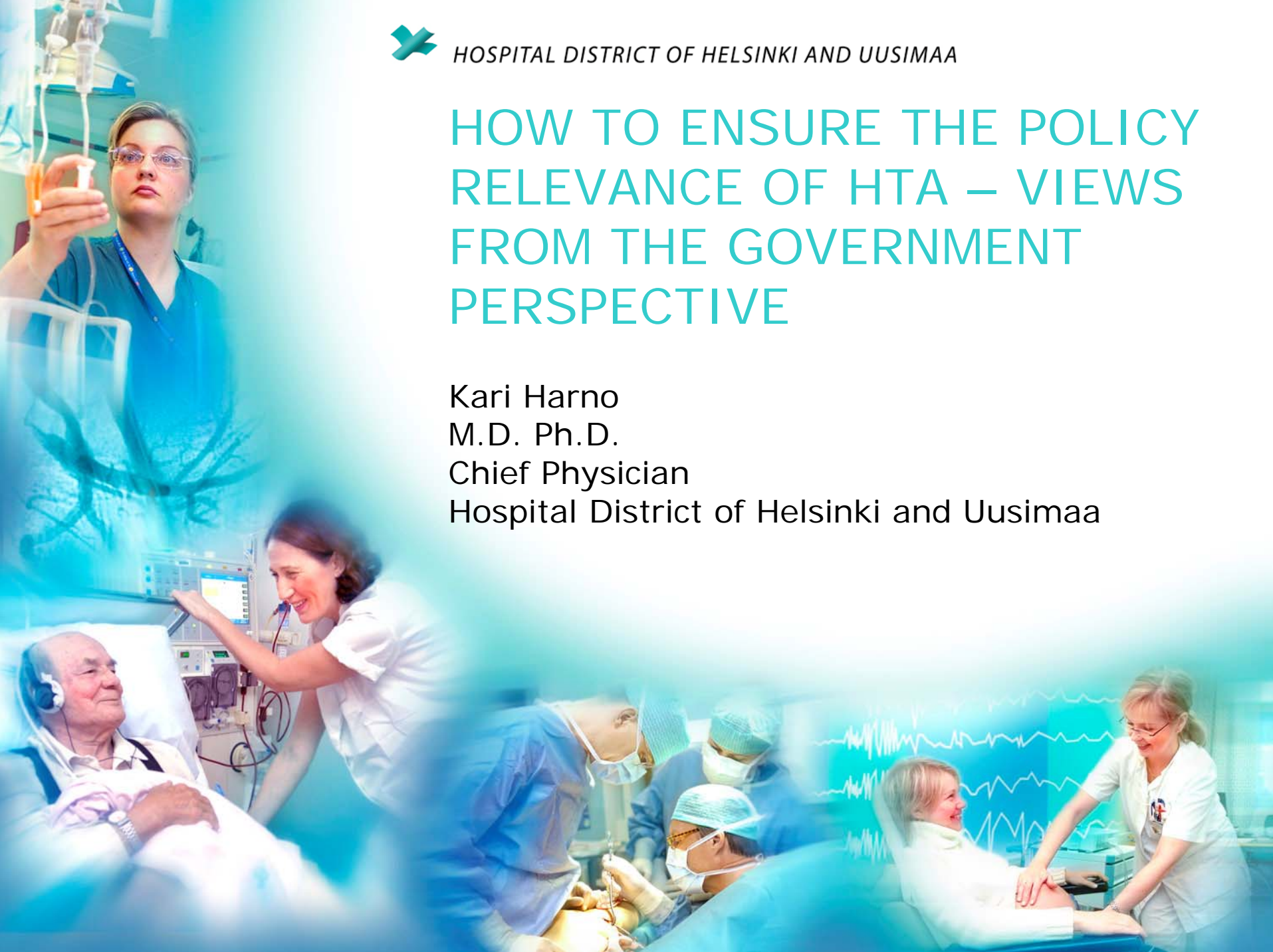
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HOSPITAL DISTRICT OF HELSINKI AND UUSIMAA

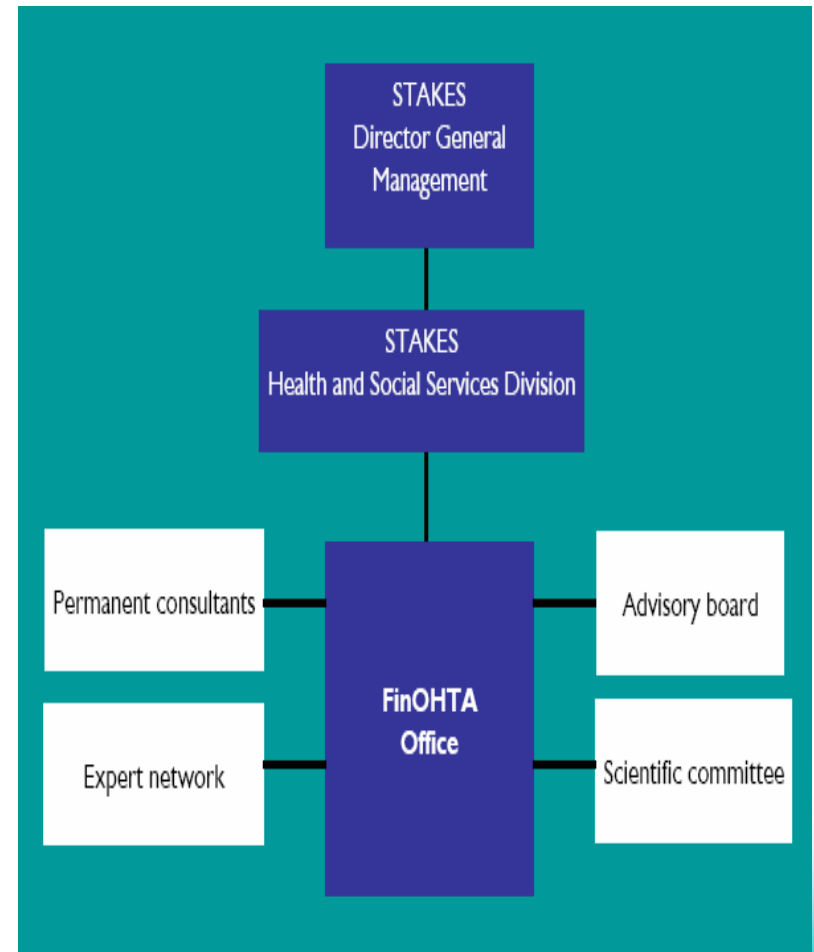
HOW TO ENSURE THE POLICY RELEVANCE OF HTA – VIEWS FROM THE GOVERNMENT PERSPECTIVE

Kari Harno
M.D. Ph.D.
Chief Physician
Hospital District of Helsinki and Uusimaa



FINNISH OFFICE FOR HTA

- Finohta - national domain for HTA
 - focused on micro-level assessment
 - publicly funded, level of autonomy
- HTA Research
 - co-ordinator, facilitator and expert
- Dissemination of information
 - clearinghouse

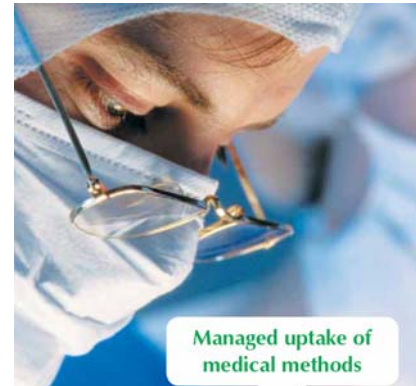


HTA STRATEGY 2006-2009

- Guiding principles
 - independence
 - reliability
 - decision support
 - viability
 - collaboration
 - methodology support
- Focus groups
 - health policy makers
 - health care providers
- Aims for HTA in policy decisions
 - preset HTA targets have been met
 - number of HTA reports enhances
 - application of HTA information increases
 - know-how of HTA improves

RESEARCH TO POLICY 1/2

- thinking beyond efficacy
 - evaluation of effectiveness
- profiling the problem and managed uptake of medical methods
- information dissemination
- catalyst for technology adoption
 - support for implementation



RESEARCH TO POLICY 2/2

NEXT STEPS

- forecasting the impact of emerging technologies
 - early warning system for ripple effects
- EB implementation strategies
- self-assessment of Finnohta
- HTA –related academic positions
- cross-border collaboration for planning HTA

MORE INFORMATION

www.stakes.fi/finohta



Health decision- making in Germany

Health care decision making



Evidence

Values

Resources

Muir Gray 1997

Self Administration of Health Care in Germany

Ministry of Health

Legal supervision

**Federal Joint
Committee**

Patients, Physicians, Sickness
Insurance Funds

Decision making

**Institute for Quality
and Efficiency in
Health Care**

**Production of evidence
based information**

<http://www.g-ba.de>

Effects and benefits

- **Mortality**
- **Morbidity**
- **Health-related quality of life**
- **Use of health care recourses**
- **Patient satisfaction**

Grades of Evidence

Pathophysiologic studies

Description of cases

Cross-sectional studies

Case control studies

Cohort studies

Randomized controlled trials



Evidence based decision making

Pathophysiologic studies

Description of cases

Cross-sectional studies

Case control studies

Cohort studies

Randomized controlled trials



Available Evidence



Sufficient Evidence

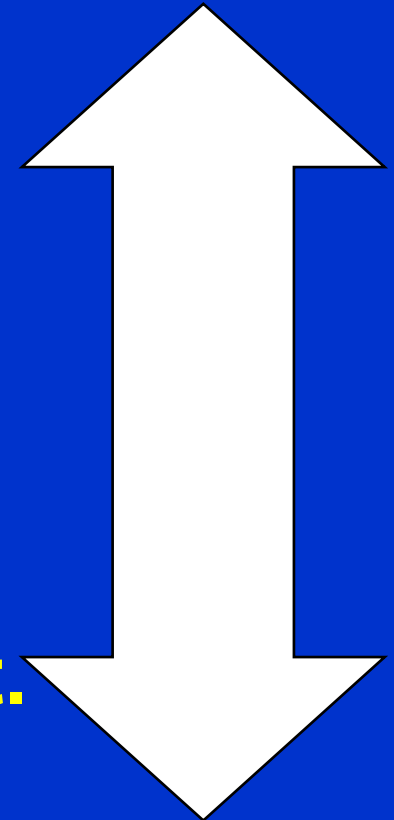
Evidence based decision making

The gap between available and sufficient evidence must be put into relation to...

Nature and severity of the disease.

Magnitude of the therapeutic effect.

Availability of alternatives.





Segreteria Regionale Sanità e Sociale

Dr. Giancarlo Ruscitti

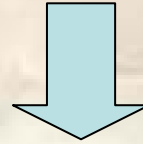


European Health Forum

Gastein, 2006

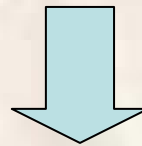
PRESENT SITUATION

Increasing health care needs **BUT** limited available resources



Need to assess:

- Appropriateness of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures
- Technologies to be used in health care institutions
- Organization models to best allocate scarce resources



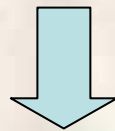
Primary role of HTA

TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

The assessment on a **HEALTH CARE INNOVATION** must consider a number of elements:

- It must guarantee effectiveness when dealing with a target problem ;
- It must be safe ;
- No-one should risk being harmed by the use of it;
- It must show a good patient compliance ;
- Its solutions must satisfy the priorities defined at the public level ;
- Its cost must not exceed its value ;
- It must be compatible with the budget available.

In theory, these are the variables at play. In practice, they are complicated by the possible clash between different actors in the health sector



Importance of
NETWORKS

at local, regional, national and european level



REGIONAL CONTEXTS

Regions' achieving objectives:

- High technology management (within the current scenario of lack of scientific evidence)
- Medical devices management
- Improvement of health care performance through advanced and coherent information technologies which enable health workers and professionals to meet the needs of patients by optimising the organization and sharing of information (i.e. e-government and e-health)
- Management of pharmacological innovation



THE VENETO REGION CONTEXT

Veneto achieving objectives:

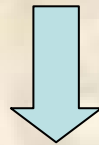
1. High technology management
2. Improvement of health care performance through computerized technology
3. Management of pharma innovation
4. Creation of a multidisciplinary group for the dissemination of the principles and methodology of HTA in the regional health service
5. Cross border cooperation in HTA



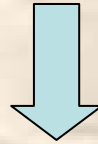
1. HIGH TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT

After the national law arrangement on competencies (D.Lgs. 502/92 and D.Lgvo 229/99)

VENETO REGION



Governance task on the health care planning, guidance and control



ULSS



Management task in obedience to regional guidelines

INVESTMENT PLANNING in HEALTH CARE field is a REGIONAL CHOICE that requires health care EXPENDITURE GOVERNANCE and available resources BEST UTILIZATION.



1. HIGH TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT

PHASES

for the decision of financing effective investment in the social and health care sector

- **PROJECT PROPOSITION:** LHU and Hospital proposals are presented to the Regional government;
- **PROJECT SELECTION:** proposals are selected according to economic viability, financial feasibility and sustainability criteria, in a overall multi-year frame;
- **PROJECT FINANCING:** projects are financed according to the available resources;
- **PROJECT REALIZATION:** projects are realized and subsequently examined by the regional government.

2. THE IMPROVEMENT OF HEALTH CARE PERFORMANCE THROUGH COMPUTERIZED TECHNOLOGIES

The introduction of **TELEMEDICINE** applications requires:

- the re-organization of internal processes
- the streamlining of human and technological resources
- the full support of governing bodies

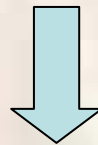


2. THE IMPROVEMENT OF HEALTH CARE PERFORMANCE THROUGH COMPUTERIZED TECHNOLOGIES

HEALTH OPTIMUM Project

Financed by European Commission, Regione Veneto Project Leader

- Sharing experiences among different LHUs, Regions, Countries
- Supporting partners for technical and organizational aspects
- Specialties covered:
 - Neurosurgical Teleconsultation
 - Telelaboratory applied to HomeCare



All information produced by the two strands
converge in a
PATIENT BOOKLET



3. MANAGEMENT OF THE PHARMA INNOVATION

PHARMA EXPENDITURE



Up to a 10% annual increase

SUSTAINABLE EXPENDITURE



Up to a 3-4% annual increase

To find a balance between sustainable expenditure and predicted consumption and to promote an effective use of drugs, Veneto Region boasts of:

- *The Regional Hospital Manual of Pharmaceuticals*
- *The Regional Information Network*
- *The Regional Network of Pharmaceutical Surveillance*
- *The Regional Network of Ethical Committees*



4. CREATION OF A MULTIDISCIPLINARY GROUP FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF THE PRINCIPLES AND METHODOLOGIES OF HTA

Operates on 2 main fronts

REGIONAL

- Setting up of a Technical Group which supports HTA and includes all kind of professional categories (doctors, economists, engineers, clinicians, statisticians...)

NATIONAL

- Development of a national HTA network (in which Veneto participates through LHUs) to identify the minimum structural, organizational and functional prerequisites for the launching of a HTA programme on a Regional and LHU level, within the NHS

5. HTA IN CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION

Veneto Region has begun a process of information sharing in the area of technology assessment with the Regions of Friuli Venezia Giulia and Carinthia. This type of collaboration will be implemented on a wider scale in the “Euroregione” project.

