

Zorginstituut Nederland

Towards Sustainable Access to Orphan Therapies: HTA persepctives & RWE

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| Van goede zorg verzekerd |



Core questions of HTA:

How does a product perform as compared to other existing options?

• Different from registration questions that deal with efficacy and safety

How well has cost-effectiveness been demonstrated?

- What do we get in return for the money?
- Is CE of treatment close to relevant CE reference levels?



Why explore Real-World Evidence (RWE)?

- RCTs: a golden standard?
 - · Short duration
 - · Ethical issues
 - Surrogate outcomes
 - Is there a comparator?
 - Etc.
- · Expansion of mandates:
 - Questions go beyond treatment X vs. Y (or placebo)
 - Societal perspective of analyses
 - Different evidence is also needed



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Problems of new, expensive drugs

Frequently inpatient.

Use unevenly spread over hospitals.

High price, made known only shortly

Difficult to budget for upfront.

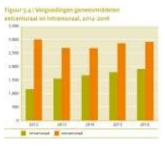
Rapidly-changing insights, e.g. combination treatments in oncology.

Impossible to negotiate over each and every product/indication.



Expenditure on drugs in the Netherlands

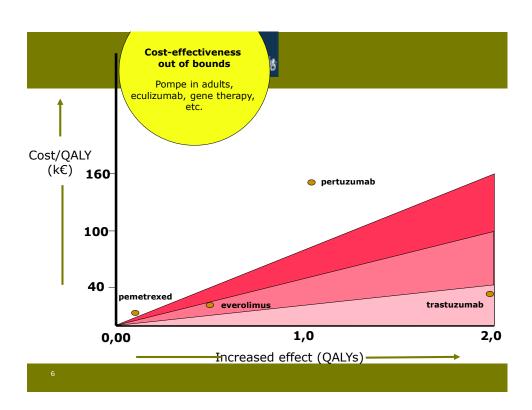
	2015	2016	Mutatie 15-16
Intramuraal, add-ons	1.662	1.809	8,8%
Intramuraal, stollingslactores	131	132	0,9%
Extramuraal, WMG genees middelen	2.819	2.881	2,2%
Totaal	9,612	4.822	4.6%
Intramurcal, procentuesi aandsel	39%	40%	



Annual in-patient cost increase : 5 -10 % (~170 million)

Political agreement 2018 : 1,6 % (~90 million)

Annual shortage : 50 – 100 million





Negotiations are getting more complicated:

Increased number of drugs for small groups enter the system.

The manufacturer has a monopoly position.

Heavy pressure is orchestrated through the media.

Hype-, hope- and belief-based medicine replace EBM/GRADE.

An extravagant price with a rebate is still extravagant.

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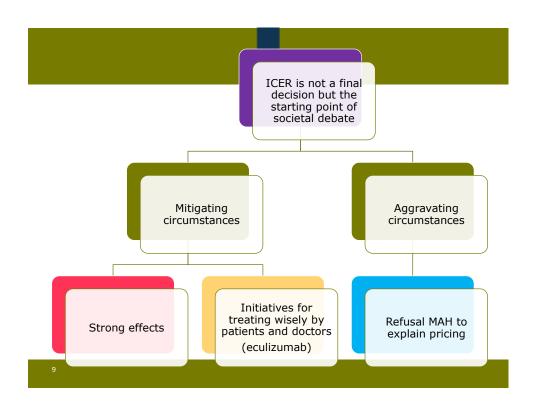
Do not let empathy for the few guide your reimbursement decisions for expensive

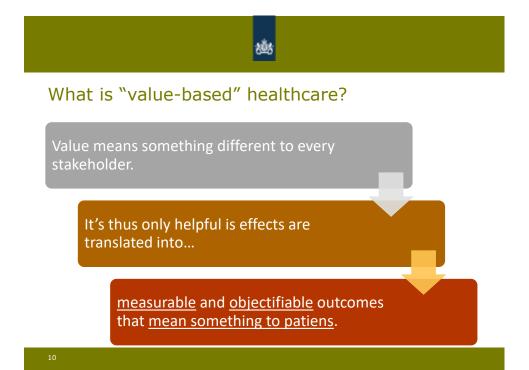
drugs (Matthijs Versteegh, NRC, 13 oktober 2017)



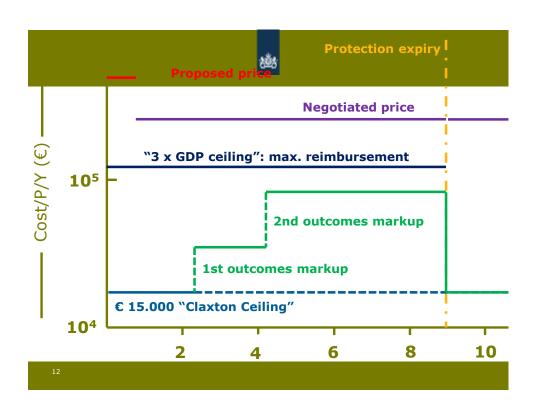
With Orkambi, used in cystic fibrosis, we win 3.48 healthy life years at a cost of 1,5 billion euro.

In cardiology, that amount of money would generate much more health: 36.59 QALYs.











Role of registries

Public access to registries.

Filled with data paid for by public money.

EU registry cooperation should be obligatory.

When relying on registry data for rapid reimbursement

Data collection, evaluation & interpretation not in one hand

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RWE for New HTA Methodology





Thank you for your attention.

Questions?

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