Program Content Outline

1. Introduction to HTA (Day 1)

   1. What is Health Technology Assessment and why is it important?
      - Describe what ‘health technology’, ‘health technology assessment’ is and key definitions linked with this process
      - Describe role of HTA in health care system; assessment process, appraisal process, and decision-making process
      - Why HTA is important for health policy
      - Other key terminology in HTA

   2. What are best practices in HTA?
      - Outline the fundamentals of what a ‘good’ HTA process looks like
      - Identify principles applicable to structuring and governing HTA organizations
      - How patients and other stakeholders can interact with an HTA process
      - Key aspects of HTA: Clinical evidence, economic evaluation, budget impact and uncertainty
      - Evidence Interpretation and Appraisal – Importance of process and societal and stakeholder involvement

   3. Current and future issues in HTA
      - Different and evolving approaches to implement HTA
      - Impact of HTA and barriers to impact
      - Upstream / Constructive HTA
      - Personalized medicine
      - Transparency of process, confidentiality and conflict of interest
      - Data transparency, sharing and collaboration between HTA bodies and industry

4. Implementing HTA
   - Formulary and benefits packages/ tiering
   - Managed entry agreements: risk-sharing/ performance-based, coverage with evidence development agreements
   - Supporting disinvestment decisions
   - Pricing and value-based pricing
   - Evidence-based / strategic procurement

5. Local considerations for HTA
   - Results of course participant survey
   - Reflections on current and future use of HTA
   - Flexible content to fit to the context of the course – e.g. a roundtable with regional stakeholders
II. Use and Conduct of HTA (Day 2)

1. Framing and Scoping in HTA
   - Differences between policy questions and HTA questions and how they are linked
   - Depth of analysis needed in HTA (e.g., rapid, mini, or full HTA)
   - What sources of information that can be used to answer questions (such as collecting new data or using existing data), the strengths and limitations of each approach
   - Exercise: creating a question
   - Feasibility of evidence collection and potential risk to payers from decisions based on different types of evidence

2. Literature searching: How to identify clinical/economic evidence from secondary sources
   - Various secondary information sources available and how these can be identified through searching databases and other sources
   - Strengths and limitations of using secondary sources of information (i.e., generalizability, dissemination bias)
   - General search methods common across all health technology assessments
   - Exercise: Searching PubMeb and NHS CRD

3. Combining and interpreting clinical evidence
   - Differences between efficacy and effectiveness
   - How to use and interpret observational (i.e., real-world evidence), modeling studies and meta-analysis (including indirect treatment comparison)
   - How to interpret patient reported outcome measures including health-related quality of life instruments
   - How clinical data can be combined with data on health-related quality of life
   - Exercise: Using the ISPOR Assessing Observational/Modeling Studies for Health Care Decisions Task Force

III. Use and Conduct of HTA (Day 3)

1. Costing and economic evaluation
   - Introduction to economic evaluation
   - Best practices in conducting and reporting economic evaluation
   - Best practices and issues related to study-based economic evaluation
   - Best practices and issues related to model-based economic evaluation
   - Exercises: Appraising economic studies; Conducting and transferring economic evaluation

2. Budget Impact Analysis
   - Differences between a budget impact analysis and economic evaluation
   - How to conduct budget impact analysis
   - How economic evaluation and budget impact analysis can be used to address policymaker uncertainty
   - Exercise: Implementing economic evaluation

3. Combining ethical, legal, social, cultural and other forms of evidence in HTA
   - Best practices in conducting and reporting research on ethical, legal, social and cultural impacts of technology

4. Evidence Appraisal - Methods for integrating societal and stakeholder values
   - Principles of combining social value including patient perspectives into an appraisal of evidence
   - Role and use of multi-criteria decision analysis and other approaches for combining perspectives
   - Best practices in patient engagement
   - Best practices in deliberative methods (processes)