# LEVEL OF ICER OF HEALTH ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT IN **FRANCE IN 2022**



HTA212

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### **Context - Objective - Methods**

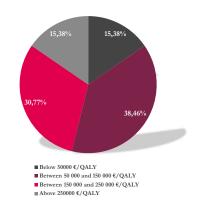
In France, the main objective of economic evaluation of health technologies is to estimate an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER). The CEESP (Economic & Public Health Assessment Commission) provides an economic opinion on its validity. The ICER is considered validated in the absence of a major reservation or major uncertainty. A validated ICER is expected to provide economically relevant information for the price negotiation with CEPS (French Pricing Committee).

The objective of the study is to analyze the levels of ICER in France in 2022.

Using Vyoo Agency efficiency database, all available validated Health Economic appraised by CEESP between January 1 and until December 31, 2022, were reviewed to analyze the levels of ICERs.

#### **Results**

Figure 1. Proportion of economic dossiers validated according to ICER



In 2022, the CEESP validated the results of 13 health economic assessments on 28 economics opinions (46%).

Eleven of these 13 opinions concern oncology (i.e solid tumors) treatments, 1 onco-hematology (i.e liquid tumors) and 1 hematology, with an average ICER of €153,392/QALY.

The levels of ICER vary widely: 2 ICERs are below €50,000/QALY, 5 between €50,000 and €150,000/QALY, 4 between €150,000 and €250,000/QALY and 2 above €250,000/QALY. One treatment is dominant in a part of its indication.

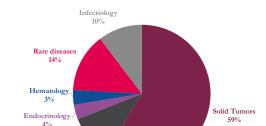
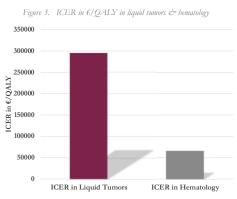


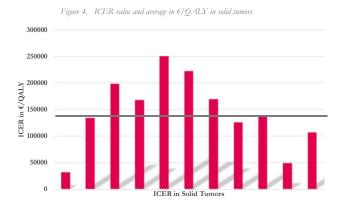
Figure 2. Proportion of CEESP opinions by therapeutic area



In solid tumor treatments, ICERs range vary between €33,110/QALY and €250,086/QALY. The average is €145,375/QALY.

The highest ICER is for Liquid indication Tumors with €295,406/QALY.

In hematology, one opinion reports an ICER of €66,335/QALY in a sub-indication and a dominant result in another.



Liquid Tumors

#### Conclusion

These levels of ICER are high compared to those accepted abroad, notably the UK. This is partly explained by CEESP's methodological requirements. The CEESP's commitment to explore and control uncertainty leads to select conservative hypotheses to prevent any risk of underestimating the ICER. This trend does not fit well with the threshold of dominance, currently the only threshold considered by the CEPS to influence and speed up the price negotiations. Defining a reference value for qualifying ICERs appears to be necessary to provide concrete information that can be used in price negotiations between manufacturers and the CEPS.

## References

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