What are unmet needs for the use of registries in MSR91 regulatory/HTA decision-making in Europe? A survey-based approach from the More-EUROPA project

Jeverson Moreira, Julien Tanniou, Pierre Tang, Pascal Godbillot, Frank Ahrens, <u>Billy Amzal</u>

Quinten Health, Paris, France

Introduction

- Patient registries emerge as a useful source of information required at multiple stages of the drug lifecycle¹.
- The identification and selection of fit-for-purpose registries play a critical role in drug evaluation².
- The process remains laborious, time-consuming, and ad-hoc.
- **Objective:** To capture the best practices among identified stakeholders in utilizing registry data to guide the creation of an efficient screening tool for identifying appropriate registries for fit-for-purpose studies.
- **Project:** The More-EUROPA project, involving 15 public and private organizations from 7 EU countries, evaluates the effective and ethical use of registry data to support patient-centered decisions by drug regulators and Health Technology Assessment (HTA) agencies in Europe.

Methods

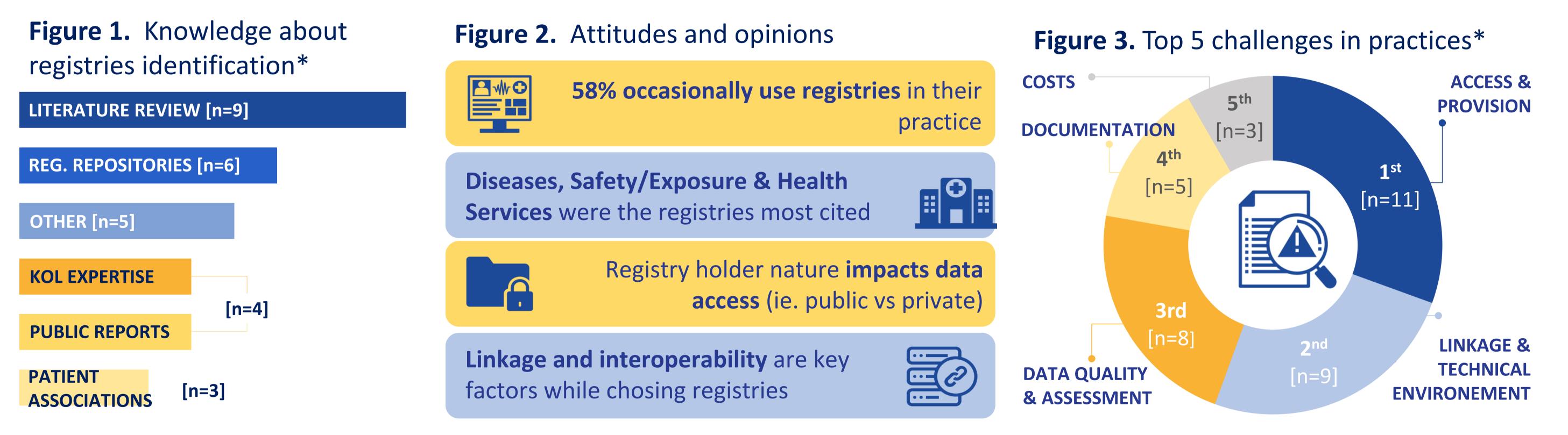
- Identify and invite 24 stakeholders working in the field of real-world evidence generation (regulatory/HTA drug evaluation, registry holders, researchers, and pharmaceutical industrial).
- Respond to an **online KAP survey**³ comprised of 74 questions.
- **Conduct a 1-hour stakeholder interview** with 2 members of our team for respondents to share their experiences concerning the use of registries or RWD in regulatory/HTA and RWE studies.
- This survey completes the insights from literature reviews conducted in parallel (see posters MSR30 and MSR61).

Results

- 12 respondents participated (Table 1).
- Knowledge: Different strategies are deployed to identify pertinent registries, with literature review methods being the most cited (Figure 1).
- Attitudes and opinions: Most respondents think that the nature of registry holders impacts access (Figure 2).
- **Practice**: Respondents prioritize registry repositories (e.g., ENCEPP) as preferred ways to look for relevant registries followed by studies repositories, and AI-powered search engines (e.g., Pubmed, Semantic Scholar). Few cited connecting with KOLs or specialized websites.
- Challenges: Data access and provision was the most relevant aspect cited as challenges associated with registry data (Figure 3).

Table 1. Stakeholders invited and interviewed

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	# CONTACTED	# INTERVIEWED
REGULATORY/HTA DRUGS EVALUATION PERSPECTIVE	15	9
ACADEMIC/REGISTRY HOLDERS AND/OR USERS PERSPECTIVE	4	2
INDUSTRY PERSPECTIVE	5	1
TOTAL	24	12



* Numbers depicted inside [] indicates the counts for which each item was cited

Conclusions

- Although limited feedbacks from pharmaceutical perspective, our survey and interviews offers valuable insights into stakeholder perceptions, preferences and unmet needs for registries identification and assessment.
- These findings will support the next steps of this project to develop an automated tool for identifying, selecting, and assessing registries.
- Future iterations with stakeholders and users on desired features, such as accessibility and coverage, will further guide the design and

implementation of the tool.

Acknowledgments

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EUROPA more-europa@umcg.nl

