Consideration of Societal and Equity-Based Value Attributes by NICE During Evaluation of Innovative Technologies in 2023

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HTA302: Supplementary Materials

NICE: Definition of innovation

For an intervention to be defined as an innovation it should demonstrate an incremental improvement, that meets an unmet clinical need or provides improvements upon existing technologies[1]. In particular, the technologies potential to have a substantial effect on health-related benefits that are unlikely to be included in the economic evaluation[2].

[1] Medical technology innovation classification framework, published 9 April 2024

[2] NICE health technology evaluations: the manual, last updated 31 October 2023

Definitions of evaluated value attributes

Table S1: Definitions of value attributes

Category	Value attribute	Definition	Example
Societal Impact	Reduced caregiver or family burden	Technology offers reduced burden resulting from the condition on the caregiver or family members e.g. reduced outpatient appointments that means caregivers have less missed workdays	The company suggested that daratumumab plus lenalidomide and dexamethasone may reduce anxiety associated with relapse and reduce carer burden (TA917)
	Improved productivity	Technology has a positive impact on the patient's productivity e.g. patients are able to spend longer at work without need of a break; or children are more alert in school	Patients explained that being able to spend a few extra minutes in daylight could allow a person to travel to work (HST27)
Ethics and Equity	Impact on equity and patient accessibility	Technology improves patient access to treatment e.g. in conditions currently without disease-modifying treatments	Foslevodopa–foscarbidopa could potentially be provided in a less specialist treatment setting than levodopa–carbidopa intestinal gel, potentially more people could access treatment (TA934)
	Reduction of health disparities	Technology reduces health disparities across racial, ethnic, gender, disability, and socioeconomic or regional categories e.g. where access to current treatment varies on geographical location	Committee considered that 1 advantage of difelikefalin might be to lessen that burden for those at greater risk of developing CKD-aP and therefore help reduce health inequalities (TA890)

Abbreviations: CKD: chronic kidney disease; HST: highly specialised technology; TA: technology appraisal

Overview of included TA and HST FADs

Table S2: Included TA and HST FADs (2023)

HST	TA
• Onasemnogene abeparvovec for treating spinal muscular atrophy (HST15) • Ataluren for treating Duchenne muscular dystrophy with a nonsense mutation in the dystrophin gene (HST22) • Lumasiran for treating primary hyperoxaluria type 1 (HST25) • Eladocagene exuparvovec for treating aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase deficiency (HST26) • Afamelanotide for treating erythropoietic protoporphyria (HST27) • Velmanase alfa for treating alpha-mannosidosis (HST29)	• Risdiplam for treating spinal muscular atrophy (TA755) • Polatuzumab vedotin in combination for untreated diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (TA874) • Difelikefalin for treating pruritus in people having haemodialysis (TA890) • Axicabtagene ciloleucel for treating relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma (TA894) • Bulevirtide for treating chronic hepatitis D (TA896) • Selpercatinib for untreated RET fusion-positive advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (TA911) • Daratumumab with lenalidomide and dexamethasone for untreated multiple myeloma when a stem cell transplant is unsuitable (TA917) • Baricitinib for treating severe alopecia areata (TA926) • Foslevodopa–foscarbidopa for treating advanced Parkinson's with motor symptoms (TA934)

Abbreviations: FAD: final appraisal document; HST: highly specialised technology; HTA: health technology assessment; TA: technology appraisal