ICER Value Assessment and Integration of “Modifiers”

May 2021
Value Assessment Framework: What is “Value”?

- **Special Social/Ethical Priorities**
- **Benefits Beyond “Health”**
- **Total Cost Overall**
  - Including Cost Offsets
- **Health Benefits:**
  - Return of Function, Fewer Side Effects
- **Health Benefits:**
  - Longer Life
Modifiers – the equal value of Life Years Gained (evLYG)

• Intended to address concerns regarding undervaluation of life-extending drugs for patients remaining at “low” function/quality of life

• When LYG = 0, evLYG = QALY

• During time of extended life
  • Normalized utility of average population at age 50
  • Normalized background health care expenses for age 50

• “One year of life = one year of life”
Modifiers: Benefits Beyond Health and Special Priorities -- examples

• ICER history
  • Attempts at formal MCDA
  • Qualitative inclusion of discussion of list of “contextual considerations” and “potential other benefits or disadvantages”
  • Stepwise cost-effectiveness thresholds proposed, not implemented
  • Specific votes on evolving list of modifiers, including proportional and absolute QALY shortfalls

• Example of current votes taken
Patient Population for question 1: Patients with triple-, quad- or penta-refractory multiple myeloma who have tried at least four prior lines of treatment. Our characterization of the population is consistent with the FDA label.

1. Given the currently available evidence, is the evidence adequate to demonstrate that the net health benefit of belantamab mafodotin is superior to that provided by usual care*?

   A. Yes
   
   B. No

*usual care is represented by the regimens employed for the relevant populations in the MAMMOTH observational study.
5. When making judgments of overall long-term value for money, what is the relative priority that should be given to any effective treatment for triple-class refractory multiple myeloma, on the basis of the following contextual considerations:

Acuity of need for treatment based on the severity of the condition being treated

A. Very low priority
B. Low priority
C. Average priority
D. High priority
E. Very high priority
6. When making judgments of overall long-term value for money, what is the relative priority that should be given to any effective treatment for triple-class refractory multiple myeloma, on the basis of the following contextual considerations:

Magnitude of the lifetime impact of the condition being treated

A. Very low priority
B. Low priority
C. Average priority
D. High priority
E. Very high priority
Please vote separately for each treatment under review on the following potential other benefits or disadvantages:

7. What are the relative effects of belantamab mafodotin versus usual care* on the following outcomes that inform judgment of the overall long-term value for money of belantamab mafodotin?

Patients’ ability to achieve major life goals related to education, work, or family life

A. Major negative effect
B. Minor negative effect
C. No difference
D. Minor positive effect
E. Major positive effect

*usual care is represented by the regimens employed for the relevant populations in the MAMMOTH observational study.
8. What are the relative effects of **belantamab mafodotin** versus usual care* on the following outcomes that inform judgment of the overall long-term value for money of belantamab mafodotin?

**Caregivers’ quality of life and/or ability to achieve major life goals related to education, work, or family life**

A. Major negative effect

B. Minor negative effect

C. No difference

D. Minor positive effect

E. Major positive effect

*usual care is represented by the regimens employed for the relevant populations in the MAMMOTH observational study.
9. What are the relative effects of **belantamab mafodotin** versus usual care* on the following outcomes that inform judgment of the overall long-term value for money of belantamab mafodotin?

**Society’s goal of reducing health inequities**

A. Major negative effect

B. Minor negative effect

C. No difference

D. Minor positive effect

E. Major positive effect

*usual care is represented by the regimens employed for the relevant populations in the MAMMOTH observational study.
9. What are the relative effects of belantamab mafodotin versus usual care* on the following outcomes that inform judgment of the overall long-term value for money of belantamab mafodotin?

Patients’ ability to manage and sustain treatment given the complexity of regimen

A. Major negative effect
B. Minor negative effect
C. No difference
D. Minor positive effect
E. Major positive effect

*usual care is represented by the regimens employed for the relevant populations in the MAMMOTH observational study.
Integrating Elements of Long-Term Value for Money

- Consider Range of Pricing Linked to Better Health
- Consider Benefits Beyond Health and Special Priorities

Maximum Price at Which We Can Create More Health Than Harm

Price to reach $50k/QALY or evLYG
Price to reach $100k/QALY or evLYG
Price to reach $150k/QALY or evLYG
14. Given the available evidence on comparative effectiveness and incremental cost-effectiveness, and considering other benefits, disadvantages, and contextual considerations, what is the long-term value for money of treatment at current pricing with belantamab mafodotin versus usual care*?

A. Low long-term value for money at current prices

B. Intermediate long-term value for money at current prices

C. High long-term value for money at current prices

*usual care is represented by the regimens employed for the relevant populations in the MAMMOTH observational study.
Thank you