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How Can HTA Become Truly Participatory?

Implementing the Guidance of the Joint HTAI – ISPOR Task Force Deliberative Processes for HTA

Issue Panel - ISPOR 2022 Tuesday, May 17th
4:30 PM - 5:30 PM EDT Room # National Harbor 10-11

“Designing and Implementing Deliberative Processes for Health Technology Assessment: A Good Practices Report of a Joint HTAi / ISPOR Task Force”

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Deliberation, deliberative processes and HTA

- Deliberation is exchange between participants who may *see* or *value* things *differently*
 - Deepens understanding
 - Can provide critical insight
- In HTA, deliberation is useful for:
 - Providing an opinion (advice, recommendation)
 - Understand diverging views
 - Expose conflicting values and perspectives and “strength” of opinion
 - Expand concepts of value
 - Increasing trust, perceived legitimacy

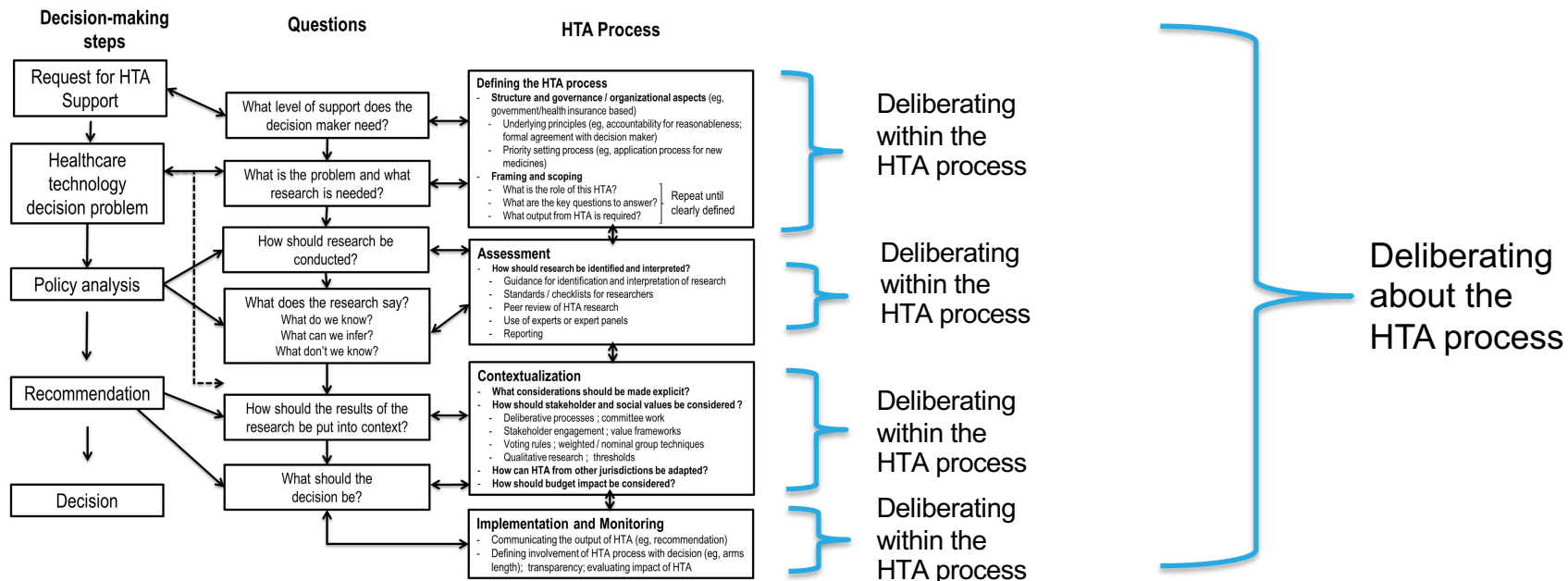


Definitions

- *Deliberation in HTA* is the informed and critical examination of an issue and the weighing of arguments and evidence to guide a subsequent decision.
- *A deliberative process for HTA* consists of procedures, activities and events that support deliberation in HTA.
- *Deliberation is a form of engagement but not all engagement is deliberation.*
- *Consultation, for example, is a form of engagement but opinions are not exchanged.*



Deliberation about and within an HTA process



Finn Børllum Kristensen et al., "Identifying the Need for Good Practices in Health Technology Assessment: Summary of the ISPOR HTA Council Working Group Report on Good Practices in HTA," Value in Health: The Journal of the International Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research 22, no. 1 (2019): 13–20, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jval.2018.08.010>.

Examples

- 1) Identification and prioritization of relevant topics for HTA
 - *Thailand multi-stage process of deliberation (in the form of a working group comprised of stakeholders who have their own stakeholder group deliberations prior to nominating the topics to the working group) informed by evidence and the use of explicit criteria*
- Other examples (in the report)
 - 2) Providing Scientific Advice (NICE)
 - 3) Scoping, and Evidence Synthesis (Palliative home care)
 - 4) Contextualizing and providing recommendations (INESSS)

Deliberative processes for HTA guidance

- Unique collaboration between ISPOR and HTAi (!)
- Task was to provide comprehensive guidance and an accompanying checklist for:
 1. Developing the governance and structure of an HTA program (i.e., deliberation about processes)
 2. Developing the governance and structure of an HTA program (i.e., deliberation about processes)
- The target audience for this guidance is the executive and legislative actors responsible for establishing and managing HTA processes, *particularly HTA bodies*.
- Secondary audiences are *stakeholders* and *researchers*

Content of the guidance > checklist

Considerations for designing and implementing a deliberative process

1. Determining the need for a deliberative process
2. Preparing for a deliberative process
3. Conducting a deliberative process
4. Supporting a deliberative process
5. Development and communication of the output(s) of deliberation
6. Monitoring and evaluating a deliberative process

Item : Determining the need for a deliberative process

Question	Details		Notes
a. Why deliberate?*	<p>Goals of deliberation may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To generate additional information • To probe and explore the values underpinning positions taken • To reduce influence of self-interest • To optimize HTA processes • To comply with legal requirements • To improve the acceptance of decisions • To improve the perceived legitimacy of the HTA process • To enhance public trust • Other, please specify 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>These are the ultimate “goals” of implementing a deliberative process about or within HTA processes or stages.</p>

Panel Discussion



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Advocate
ExPPect



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Questions for Panel

- We've said most HTA processes are still not truly participatory and that this guidance might be a helpful step forward—
 - Is this true in your experience and from your unique perspective?
 - Can the HTAi/ISPOR guidance be a helpful step forward?
- What else is needed to facilitate better participation?
- What can we learn from other areas?

SECTION

1

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