Adapting Pharmacoeconomic Data or Analyses from Overseas for Decision-Making in Middle Income Countries

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Workshop Leaders

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Purpose of the Workshop

• Decision-makers in middle income countries are increasingly using economic evaluations in pricing and reimbursement decisions for pharmaceuticals and other health technologies.
• Jurisdictions have local submissions guidelines and local expertise, but the studies submitted often use economic models developed elsewhere and elements of data from other countries.
• This workshop will discuss the challenges faced by decision-makers in the Asia-Pacific region and local practices for adapting data or analyses from overseas.

Factors Likely to Differ from Place to Place

• Demography and epidemiology of disease.
• Relative price levels.
• Clinical practice/conventions.
• Health care resource distribution/availability.
• Incentives to professionals/institutions.
• Patients’ values of health outcomes.
Evidence of Variability in Cost-Effectiveness Estimates

- Study of 44 drugs in Western Europe where methodologically-equivalent cost-effectiveness estimates existed for more than one country
- ‘High variability’ was found in 17 cases out of 44
- The level of variability in C-E estimates depended on the analyst’s approach (e.g., pooling of resource use estimates across countries in a trial)
- The differences in C-E estimates between countries were not generally systematic

Barbieri et al Value in Health 2005;8:10-23

What Do International Pharmacoeconomic Guidelines Say About Economic Data Transferability?

Barbieri M, Drummond MF, Rutten FFR et al for the ISPOR Good Research Practices Task Force on Economic Data Transferability

Value in Health 2010; 13(8): 1028-1037
Methods

- Analysis of 27 international pharmacoeconomic guidelines on the ISPOR website
- Documentation of comments made regarding five categories of data (baseline risk, treatment effect, health utilities, resource use, unit costs)
- Classification of the comments into ‘high transferability’ and ‘low transferability’
Background to the Research

- Decision makers in middle income countries are using economic evaluations in pricing and reimbursement decisions for pharmaceuticals.
- The studies used by manufacturers often use data or economic models from other countries.
- The objectives of the study were to assess the challenges faced by decision-makers in transferring data and analyses from other jurisdictions.
Study Sample

• Middle income countries having at least one year’s experience of using economic evaluation in reimbursement decisions
• Asia: South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand
• Eastern Europe: Croatia, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia
• Latin America: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay

Survey Questions

• Organizational roles
• Use of economic evaluations
• Available skills and expertise
• Ways in which foreign studies are used
• Views on the transferability of foreign data and models
• Main obstacles to transferring studies from other jurisdictions
Ways in which the results from studies conducted in other jurisdictions are used?
(N=number of organizations)

- General background
- To check the validity of the data or assumptions in the local dossier from the manufacturer
- To compare the conclusions in the local dossier with the conclusions in other jurisdictions
- As a basis for making a local decision, based on the foreign study’s recommendations

Categories of foreign data used when conducting local studies
(N=number of responses)

- Data on epidemiology of disease or baseline risk
- Data of relative treatment effect
- Data on resource use
- Unit costs/prices
- Health state preference values/utilities
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBSTACLES TO TRANFERRING ECONOMIC EVALUATIONS FROM OTHER JURISDICTIONS</th>
<th>Number of times mentioned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other practice patterns, or the availability of facilities, are often different in my jurisdiction</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The current standard of care/ relevant comparator is often different in my jurisdiction</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studies are often conducted in countries with a higher GDP, so the results do not apply in my jurisdiction</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Studies are often badly reported, or not enough details are given</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>It is often difficult or impossible to obtain an electronic copy of the model</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>The patient population is often different in my jurisdiction</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Often, it is not possible to find local data to re-populate the model</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studies often have methodological deficiencies</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decision-makers in my jurisdiction much prefer a locally designed study</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studies often use methods that are too advanced for decision-makers in my jurisdiction</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other obstacles (please list and rank)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of local technical capability</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decision-makers in my jurisdiction much prefer non-data driven arguments</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different resources &amp; costs used in other jurisdictions</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Country Presentations**

- Is the experience in your country similar to that presented in the survey?
- Are there any examples in your country of using data or analyses from overseas in local decisions?
- What do you see as the major challenges and how are they resolved in your country?

**Followed by:** interactive session with workshop participants