

Can Community Advisory Boards contribute to Health Technology Assessment (HTA)?

Eurordis Membership Meeting 2019

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THE 3 STEPS

REGULATORS benefit/risk evaluation

Can the technologyy work?

In the context of a clinical trial

PEAN MEDICINES AGENCY

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HTA Relative Effectiveness Assessment

Does it work and improve care?

In clinical practice

eunethta

Is society willing to pay?

DECISION

Pricing &

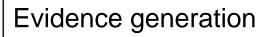
Reimbursement

Based on REA and economic aspects

EURORDIS RARE DISEASES EUROPE

EUnetHTA JA3





Lead: HAS Co-lead: GBA

Joint Production

EDWP:

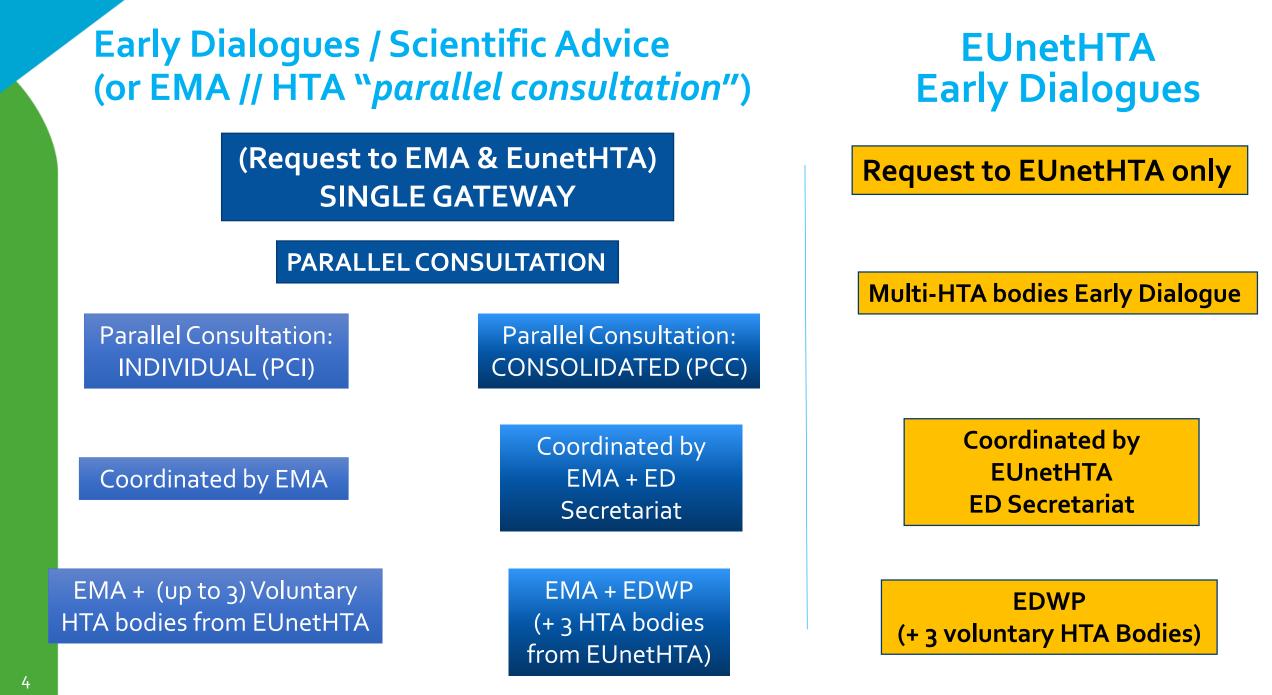
- NICE (UK)
- AIFA (IT)
- NIPN (HU)
- RIZIV (BE)
- ZIN (NL)
- RER/AIFA (IT)

- EARLY DIALOGUES
- & PARALLEL EMA//HTA Scientific Advice
- Post-Launch Evidence Generation (PLEG)

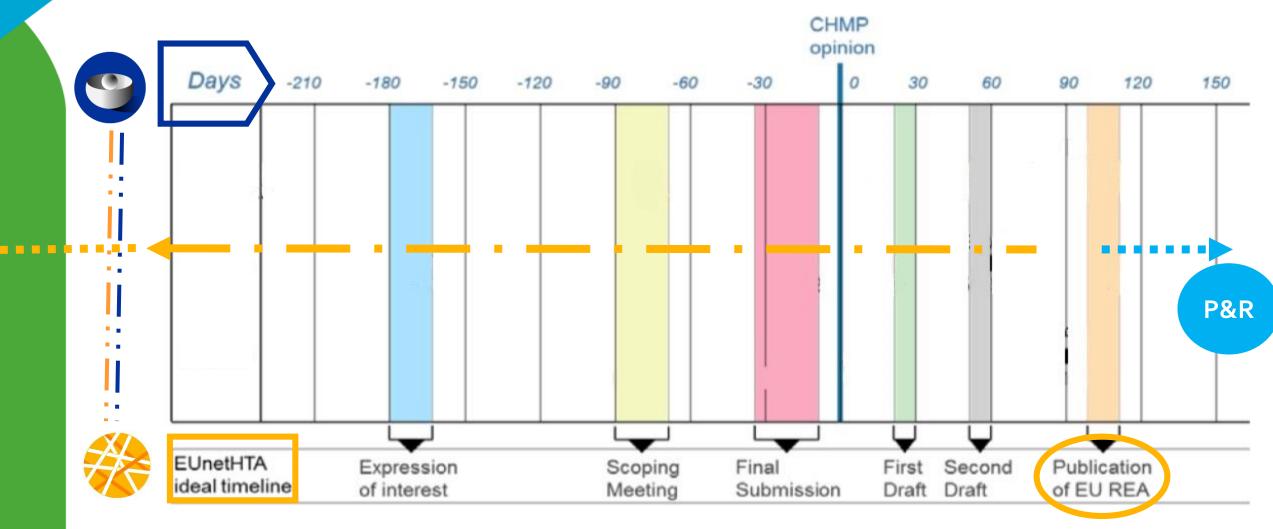


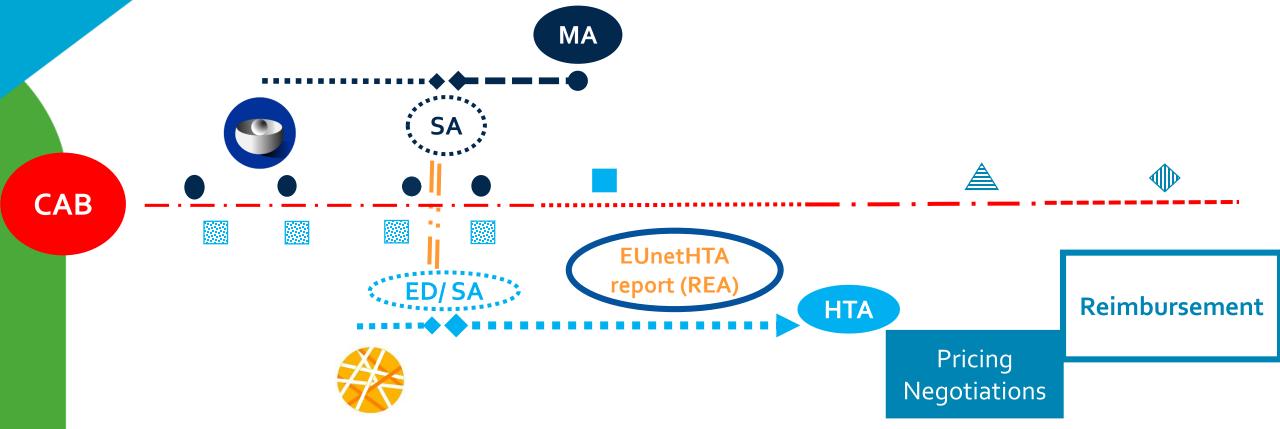
• JOINT & COLLABORATIVE ASSESSMENTS (Relative Effectiveness Assessment report - REA)





EUnetHTA Joint HTA Assessments TIMELINE





- If a CAB envisages to contribute to SA (e.g. with a written report), the same could apply to HTA Early Dialogues
- Patients can raise their own "List of Issues" for the ED/SA discussions
- In pricing negotiations, no reason why a CAB could NOT be consulted by health authorities or share its views publicly

TAKEAWAYS

- NO issue is by default out of a CAB's scope (all along the technology life-cycle)
- All the matters is to reflect to the questions which need to be answered: e.g.
 - What is not yet met/improved by existing treatments? / what a new one should bring?
 - What's new in the treatment compared to the existing ones?
 - Which tools do we have to measure a faire price?
- Under the current rules, the CAB's role in giving advice to HTAs still need to be tested
- a CAB remains a top-level engagement experience, at the service of the patient community as whole and to the public



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