International Experience -Health Technology Assessment (HTA)

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NICE National Institute for Health and Care Excellence



The health and care system is changing

We're seeing:

- health service pressures
- shared decision making
- growth in innovation
- vast amounts of data.

NICE is transforming too

NICE's core purpose remains the same: to help practitioners and commissioners get the best care to people fast, while ensuring value for the taxpayer.

But as the NHS transforms to meet future challenges, we need to play our part too.

About NICE

NICE helps practitioners and commissioners get the best care to patients, fast, while ensuring value for the taxpayer.

We do this by:



Producing useful and usable guidance for health and care practitioners.



Focusing on what matters most by prioritising topics that are most important to the health and care system or address an unmet need.



Providing rigorous, independent assessment of complex evidence for new health technologies.



Encouraging the uptake of best practice to improve outcomes for everyone.

What is HTA?

HTA is "a systematic, transparent and multidisciplinary process that summarises information ... related to the use of a health intervention." International decision support initiative (IDSI)

HTA is "a transparent and accountable process ...It has been described as a bridge that connects the world of research to that of policy making." WHO

But HTA is not ...

- Intended to provide public health priorities, funding to the healthcare system.
- A marketing authorisation procedure (quality, safety and efficacy).
- A price negotiation procedure (even if it has a pricing regulation effect).
- A barrier to innovation or a way to fund innovation (but it supports innovation).



General benefits of HTA

- Ensure that resources are used to purchase interventions and technologies that offer the best value for money while prioritizing the people who are worse off
- Through a transparent, fair HTA mechanism with a strong legal framework, decisions on reimbursement for universal health coverage are more efficient and lead to better health outcomes
- If money is spent on the health system with a formal prioritization system, maximal health benefits are achieved, and the direct result is that lives are saved.
- Protection for decision-makers, as recommendations are made through a formal process, avoiding personal conflict



NICE HTA

A review of clinical and economic evidence leading to recommendations on the appropriate use of new and existing technologies for the NHS in England and Wales

All significant new drugs and licence extensions, all cancer drugs

Formal referral by the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care to NICE required

Mandatory funding direction

NICE guidelines

Evidence-based recommendations for health and care in England

Set out the care and services suitable for most people with a specific condition or need, and people in particular circumstances or settings

Referred to NICE by Ministers through *NHS England*, the *Department of Health and Social Care*or the *Department for Education*.

Clinical, public health and social care topics

Guideline development – key aims

The guideline needs to be useful to the health and care system

- Should improve decisions and hence outcomes
- Should promote the cost-effective use of public resources

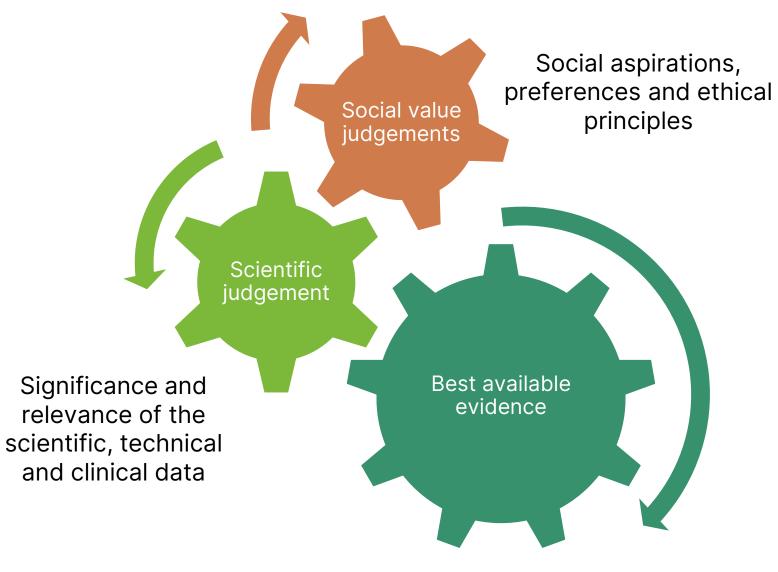
It is not a textbook

- Address areas of uncertainty or variation
- Needs to cover the remit and scope

Based on best available evidence & Guideline Committee consensus

The process needs to be systematic & transparent

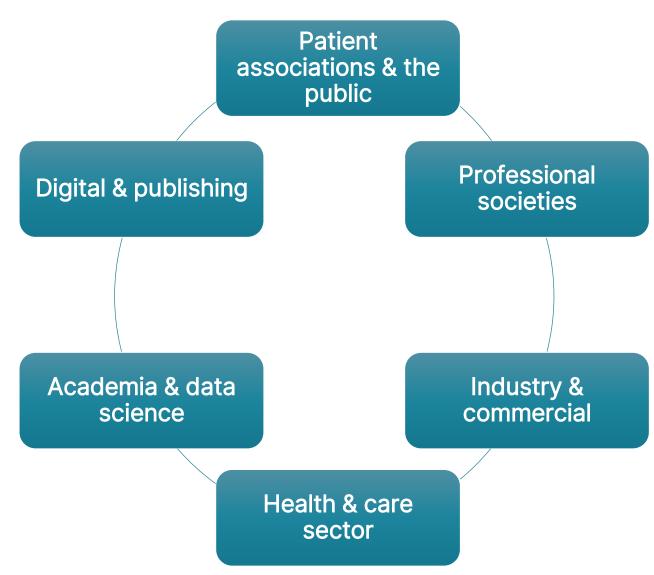
Principles of decision making



NICE

Rigorous and transparent methods and processes

Engagement and collaboration with system partners and stakeholders



But it's not always easy - barriers to implementation

- Structural (e.g. financial disincentives)
- Organisational / system context (e.g. inappropriate skill mix, lack of facilities or equipment, readiness for change)
- No alignment with local clinical policies peer group
- Value proposition case for change is not strong enough
- · Gaps in knowledge, attitudes, skills
- Capacity to make change in practice
- Human factors





NICE implementation approach



Produce guidance

Develop guidance and standards that are fit for audience needs

Evaluate

Increase the use of data for uptake and impact



Build awareness

Ensure relevant audiences know about guidance and standards

Support

Through engagement, directly or with system partners, signpost and deliver practical support



Motivate

Set out clear benefits of adoption and use national levers



Thank you



We invite you to share your questions, challenges or ambitions - however big or small...

We'll work together to understand your needs and create a tailored plan to support you.



Visit our website nice.org.uk/niceinternational to learn more about our work or contact us.



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