PP132 Health Technology Assessment Agencies' Expectations Regarding Patient Experience Data in Australia, China, And Japan

Carolina Alonzo, Ding Ding, Jiat-Ling Poon, Juergen Zschocke, Lei Zhang, Aranishi Toshihiko, Shane Myrick, Jennifer Hill, Louise Larkin, Nancy Perez and Laure Delbecque (Delbecque_Laure@Lilly.com)

Introduction: Health technology assessment (HTA) agencies are increasingly embracing patient experience data (PED) to support reimbursement decisions. This study aimed to review HTA agencies' expectations with regards to utilizing PED to support drug reimbursement in Australia, Japan, and China.
Methods: Published HTA guidance documents were reviewed in 2021 to identify any PED-specific information. If available, recommendations related to the type of PED (e.g., generic vs. disease-specific clinical outcomes assessment (COA)); COA validation, analyses, endpoints and interpretation; and the interest in PED beyond COA in HTA decision-making (e.g., patient preference information) were reviewed. Literature review and semi-structured interviews with key opinion leaders (KOLs) were conducted to further explore these themes and future trends with regards to PED.
Results: Australia's Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee guidance document includes a dedicated section on patient-reported outcomes (PRO), providing details on preferred PRO instruments; validation expectations; and recommended methods to explore score interpretation, assess and report PRO results and handle missing data. While PED derived from non-PRO sources are not discussed in the guidance, the KOL noted that they should not be ruled out. Japan's Center for Outcomes Research and Economic Evaluation for Health guideline includes a section dedicated to PROs without details related to instrument validation, analyses and interpretation, however, is focused on the use of PRO to inform health economic assessments. In China, the HTA center of China National Health Commission drafted two disease-specific technical guidance documents recommending the inclusion of PROs in efficacy assessments and use of instruments relevant in the Chinese population; these points were echoed by the KOL interviewed.
Conclusions: There are recommendations on PED use included in country-specific guidance documents, however their level of detail varies greatly. Knowing each agency's expectations with regards to PED is key when submitting HTA evidence dossiers and should be considered early in clinical trial design to integrate market access perspectives and optimize drug development.

PP133 What Services And Products Should A Health Technology Assessment Agency Provide?

Maria-Jose Faraldo-Valles (maria.jose.faraldo.valles@sergas.es), Maria-Carmen Maceira-Rozas, Beatriz Casal-Acción, Patricia Gomez and Yolanda Trinanes

Introduction: Health technology assessment (HTA) bodies support healthcare decision-making by producing different kind of products. The high speed of the healthcare innovations and the scenarios such as the COVID-19 pandemic challenge HTA organizations to adapt their services to better respond to these demands. The Spanish Network of HTA Agencies (RedETS) is redefining the services and the products in its portfolio. The first step has been conducting a review in order to identify the most relevant HTA products.
Methods: A scoping review with two sections was conducted: (i) analysis of results from a bibliographic search performed in the main biomedical databases; and (ii) analysis of results from a manual review of the official websites of seven international HTA agencies: CADTH (Canada), INESSS (Canada), SBU (Sweden), NICE (United Kingdom), IQWIG (Germany), HAS (France), IECS (Argentina) and IETS (Colombia). The EUnetHTA website was also reviewed.
Results: The search identified 1,311 references; 21 studies were considered relevant. The main topic found was about rapid responses services. The standard timeline for these should be less than six months, with even some produced in days. Transparency about methodology and involvement of decision-makers were considered key points to be included. Website analysis revealed similar HTA reports production but variation in the domains and elements considered. The timeframe for conducting a full HTA report can be up to 24 months, with a median of 12 months. Agencies also offer some kinds of rapid response services. Scientific consultation and horizon scanning systems for emerging technologies are other services performed by some agencies.
Conclusions: The review reveals that agencies have different products to address different needs throughout the life cycle of technologies: from scientific advice to full HTA. In addition, HTA agencies have incorporated rapid responses into their services. According to literature, these products could support short-term decision-making.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0266462323002453 Published online by Cambridge University Press