

Project introduction, overall objectives and relation to existing and national HTA initiatives

Title: An EU-wide initiative to build a supporting infrastructure to ensure ongoing implementation of the latest and fit-for-purpose HTA methodologies and tools in practice.

Acronym: Support Utilisation of Sustainable and Tailored INnovative methods for HTA (SUSTAIN-HTA)



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The SUSTAIN-HTA project is funded by the European Union's Horizon Europe programme under the grant agreement No 101136318. The UK participant is supported by UKRI grant No 101068859 (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence). Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union, the United Kingdom, HaDEA or UKRI. Neither the European Union, the United Kingdom, nor the granting authorities can be held responsible for them.

HORIZON-HLTH-2023-IND-06-01 - Supporting the uptake of innovative Health Technology Assessment (HTA) methodology and advancing HTA expertise (call text)

- Identify innovative methods and tools, in particular those developed in EU-funded projects, to address HTA bodies' needs
- Identifications of barriers to the uptake of these methods (and associated tools, e.g. open-source software to run cost-effectiveness analyses)
- Use cases (based on the needs identified by HTA bodies) to facilitate the endorsement by HTA bodies of innovative methods
- Develop a detailed implementation plan including supporting tools and training modules
- Recommendations for broader dissemination

Identify the methodological needs of HTA bodies at EU and national level!



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Organisation

- Funder: European Health and Digital Executive Agency on behalf of EC
- Coordinated Support Action
 - contributing to the objectives of Horizon Europe (i.e. dissemination, awareness-raising and communication, networking, coordination, etc.),
 - excluding R&I activities (except when undertaken under the component "Widening participation and spreading excellence" of the Work Programme "Widening participation and strengthening the European Research Area").
- 1 January 2024 – 31 December 2027 (4 years), with the intention of a sustainable system into 2028 and beyond.
- Coordinator: Utrecht University (UU)



Some initial considerations

- Many investments in HTA methodologies through EU projects for more than ten years
- Developments in how HTA bodies work; from systematic reviews and large indications to submission-based work for small and targeted populations.
- However, developments in HTA methodologies currently may often not match to the needs of HTA bodies
- Can we better align HTA needs to academic HTA methods development?
- Can we learn from some national interactions between HTA bodies and academics?



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Main takeaways of SUSTAIN-HTA (1)

- Our position
 - To be a trusted, neutral platform that provides high-quality expertise on new HTA methods that meet the needs of HTA bodies
- Our mission
 - We want to map already existing tools, identify new methodological developments that match the HTA methodological needs and make them easily findable and accessible
- Our vision
 - To support the pan-European HTA workforce and align HTA expertise via a robust education and training framework that can encourage the uptake of novel, high-quality, needs-based HTA methodologies

Main takeaways of SUSTAIN-HTA (2)

- Scope
 - HTA methods for different health technologies
 - initial focus on health technologies that are perceived to be complex and/or may be part of initial EU HTAR assessments
 - Starting with relative effectiveness and cost-effectiveness and may focus later on other elements of HTA such as budget impact, ethical aspects and other domains of the HTA Core Model®
- Seeking to support national and regional HTA bodies but also processes as part of EU HTAR
 - Next to needs that are defined on the national or regional level, also methodological needs defined by the HTAR CG and its subgroups are of substantial importance
 - SUSTAIN-HTA is aiming to support the future HTA system by close interactions with the HTACG and its subgroups according to their expressed needs

Consortium composition SUSTAIN-HTA

Partner #	Partner Name	Short Name	Partner Type	Country
1 - Coordinator	Utrecht University; The Division of Pharmacoepidemiology and Clinical Pharmacology	UU(-PECP)	 University	NL
2	Bocconi University; Centre for Research on Health and social care management	UB(-CERGAS)	 University	IT
3	National Institute for Health & Care Excellence	NICE	 HTA Body	UK
4	Erasmus Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam	EMC	 University	NL
5	Zorginstituut Nederland	ZIN	 HTA Body	NL
6	Stichting Radboud Universitair Medisch Centrum	RUMC	 University	NL
7	Syreon Kutato Intezet Korlatolt Felelossegu Tarsasag	SRI	 SME	HU
8	Fundacion Vasca de Innovacion e Investigacion Sanitarias	OSTEBA	 HTA Body	ES
9	GetReal Institute	GETREAL	 NGO	NL
10	Synapse Research Management Partners S.L.	SYNAPSE	 SME	ES
11	Nemzeti Népegészségügyi és Gyógyszerészeti Központ	NCPHP	 HTA Body	HU
12	Agenzia Nazionale per i Servizi Sanitari Regionali	AGENAS	 HTA Body	IT
13 (Affiliated)	Universita Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Affiliated entity of 12. AGENAS)	UCSC	 University	IT
14	Agencia de Qualitat i Avaluacio Sanitaries de Catalunya	AQUAS	 HTA Body	ES
15	Direktoratet for medisinske produkter	NOMA	 HTA Body	NO

 **7 HTA Bodies**
 **5 Universities**
 **2 SME's**
 **1 NGO**



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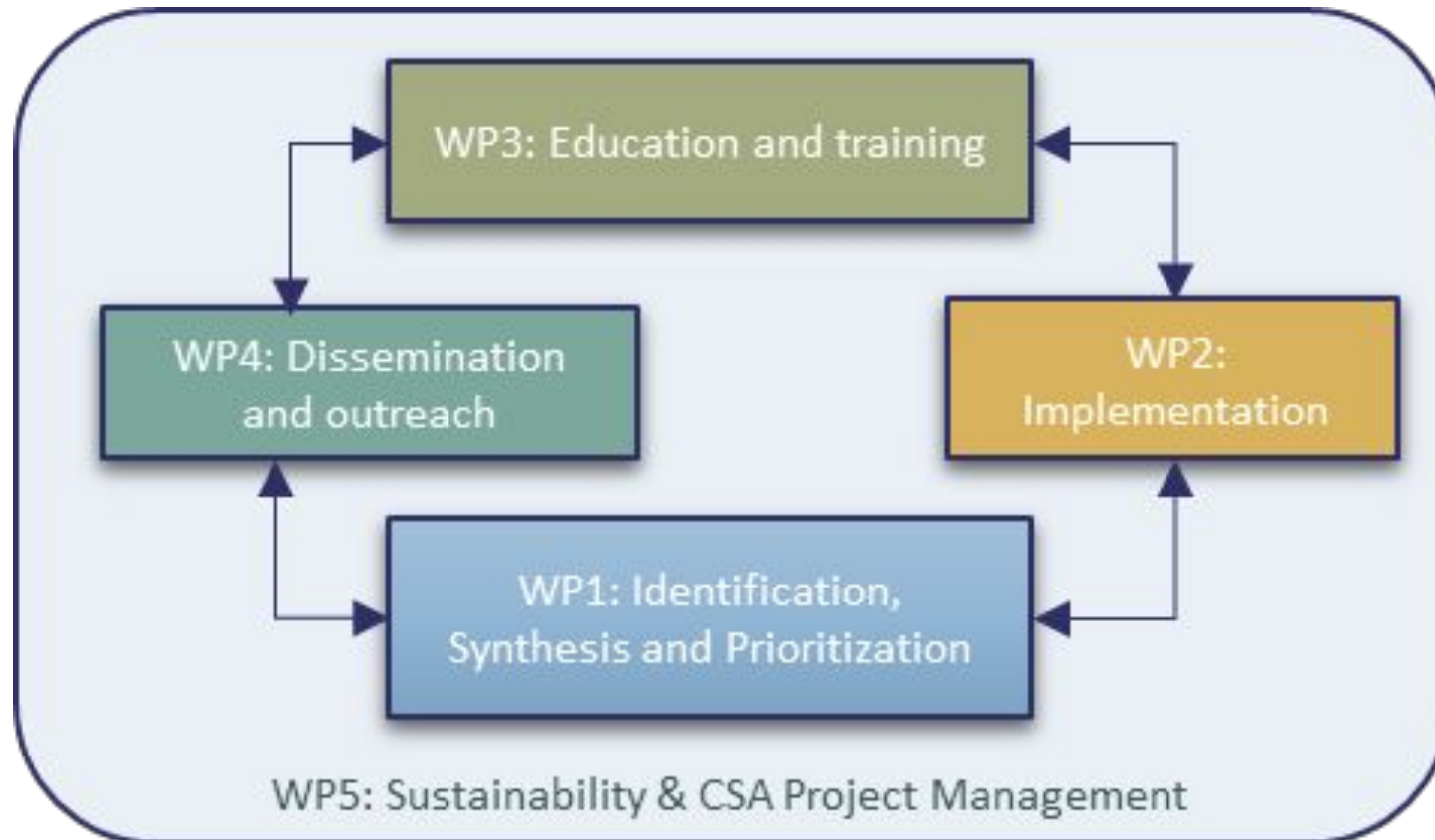
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Work Packages



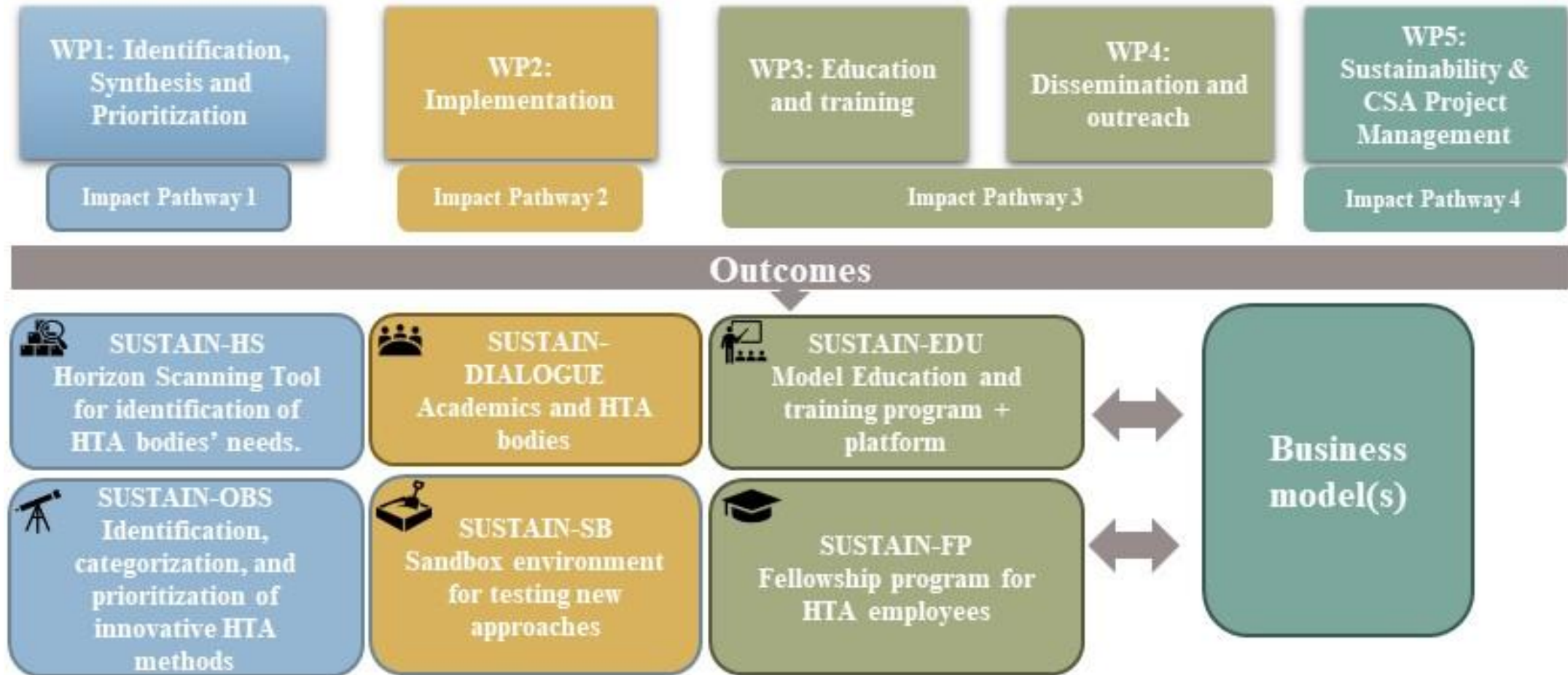
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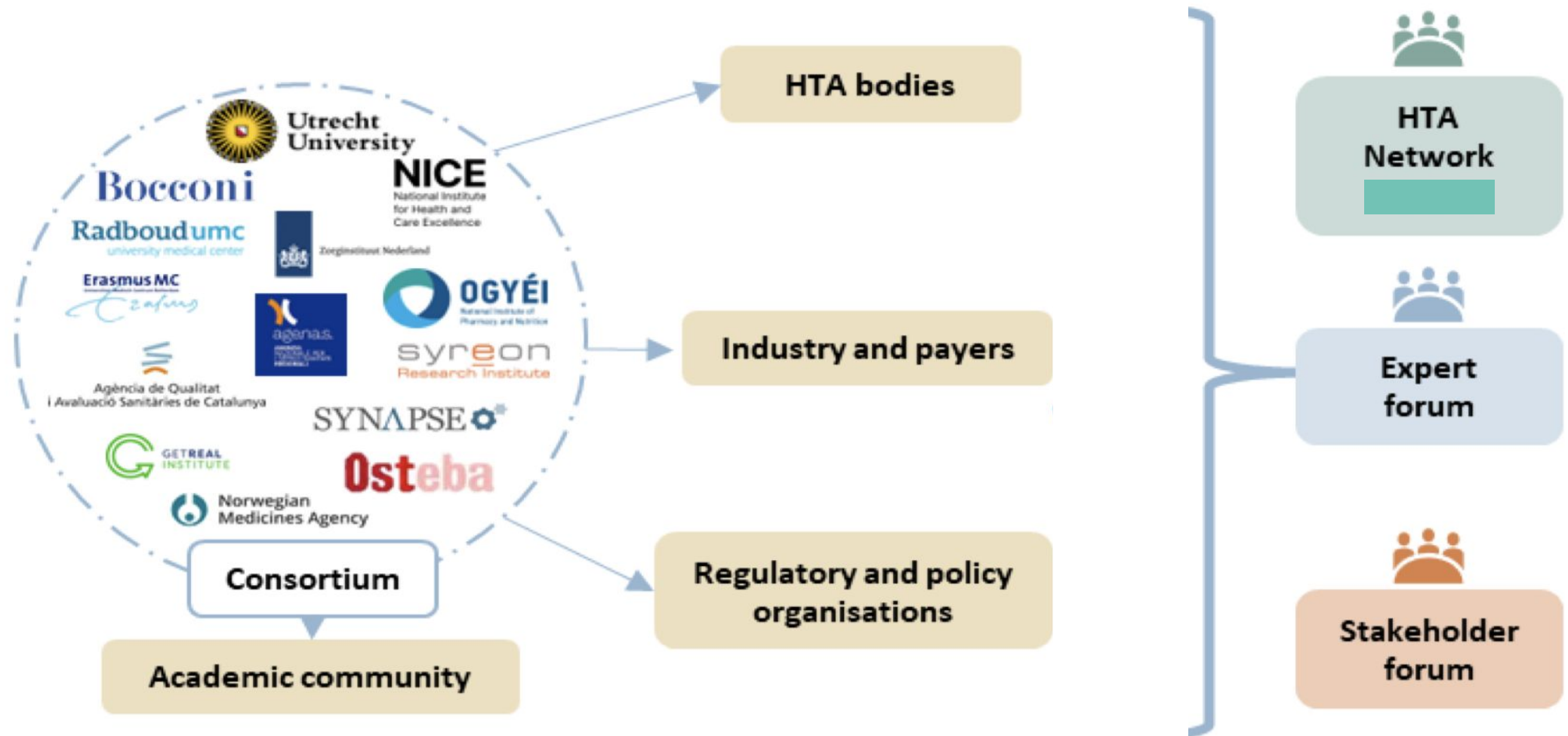


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Building blocks and outcomes of the project





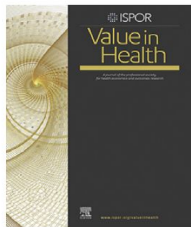
Participation in HTA Network

- HTA bodies in consortium
 - AGENAS (IT), AQUAS (ES), NCPHP (HU), NICE (UK), NOMA (NO), OSTEBA (ES), ZIN (NL)
- Inner circle (in Europe)
 - HTA Commission (GR), NIHO (SK), HTA Department (UKR), TLV (SE), KCE (BE), AIHTA (AT), Ministry of Health (SI), INFARMED (PT), additional partners to be confirmed
- Outer circle (outside Europe)
 - Additional partners to be confirmed



R&I projects with direct links to SUSTAIN-HTA partners

Project	Partners involved	Relevant methods
H2020 HTx (www.htx-h2020.eu)	UU-PECP (coordinator), NICE, SRI, ZIN, SYNAPSE (partners)	Evidence synthesis (RCT&RWD), prediction modelling, personalised treatments, cost-effectiveness
H2020 IMPACT-HTA (www.impact-hta.eu)	UB-CERGAS (co-lead), NICE (partner)	Combining RCT & RWD, health care & social costs, MCDA, HTA for OMPs
H2020 COMED (www.comedh2020.eu)	UB-CERGAS (Coordinator), SRI (partner)	Economic evaluation of medtech
IMI EHDEN (www.ehden.eu)	EMC (coordinator), NICE, Synapse (partners), AQuAS (data partner via CatSalut)	Standardised health data but also research with these standardised data (RWD)
IMI GETREAL (now Institute) (www.getreal-institute.org)	GetReal (coordinator), UU-PECP, ZIN, NICE (partners),	RWD & RWE methods and use cases
IMI EUPATI (https://eupati.eu/projects/im-i-efoeupati/)	Karen Facey (UU-PECP) (partner)	Patient involvement in and patient education on HTA
MedTech HTA (https://www.medtechta.eu/)	UB-CERGAS (coordinator)	HTA methods for medical devices
VALIDATE (building on INTEGRATE-HTA); (www.validatehta.eu)	RUMC (coordinator), OSTEBA (partner)	Methods development for Integrated HTA of complex health technologies



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Journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jval



Health Policy Analysis

Reported Challenges in Health Technology Assessment of Complex Health Technologies



Milou A. Hogervorst, PharmD, Rick A. Vreman, PhD, Aukje K. Mantel-Teeuwisse, PhD, Wim G. Goettsch, PhD

ABSTRACT

Objectives: With complex health technologies entering the market, methods for health technology assessment (HTA) may require changes. This study aimed to identify challenges in HTA of complex health technologies.

Methods: A survey was sent to European HTA organizations participating in European Network for HTA (EUnetHTA). The survey contained open questions and used predefined potentially complex health technologies and 7 case studies to identify types of complex health technologies and challenges faced during HTA. The survey was validated, tested for reliability by an expert panel, and pilot tested before dissemination.

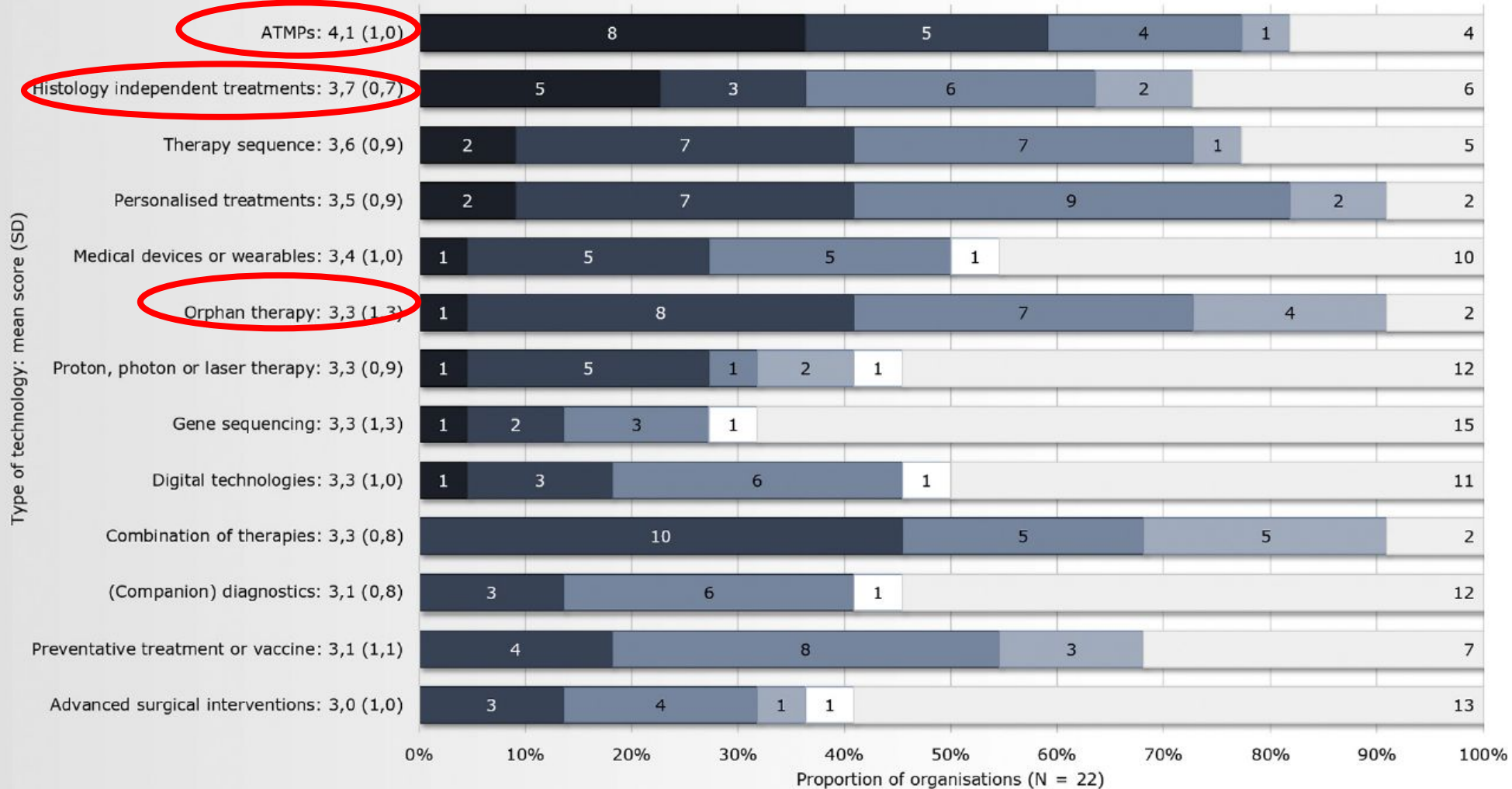
Results: A total of 22 HTA organizations completed the survey (67%). Advanced therapeutic medicinal products (ATMPs) and histology-independent therapies were considered most challenging based on the predefined complex health technologies and case studies. For the case studies, more than half of the reported challenges were “methodological,” equal in relative effectiveness assessments as in cost-effectiveness assessments. Through the open questions, we found that most of these challenges actually rooted in data unavailability. Data were reported as “absent,” “insufficient,” “immature,” or “low quality” by 18 of 20 organizations (90%), in particular data on quality of life. Policy and organizational challenges and challenges because of societal or political pressure were reported by 8 (40%) and 4 organizations (20%), respectively. Modeling issues were reported least often (n = 2, 4%).



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How often do you consider HTA of these health technologies complex?

■ Always ■ Often ■ Sometimes ■ Rarely □ Never □ Never assessed this



Issues
perceived



BMJ Open Tools for assessing quality of studies investigating health interventions using real-world data: a literature review and content analysis

Li Jiu ,¹ Michiel Hartog,¹ Junfeng Wang,¹ Rick A Vreman,¹ Olaf H Klungel,¹ Aukje K Mantel-Teeuwisse ,¹ Wim G Goettsch^{1,2}

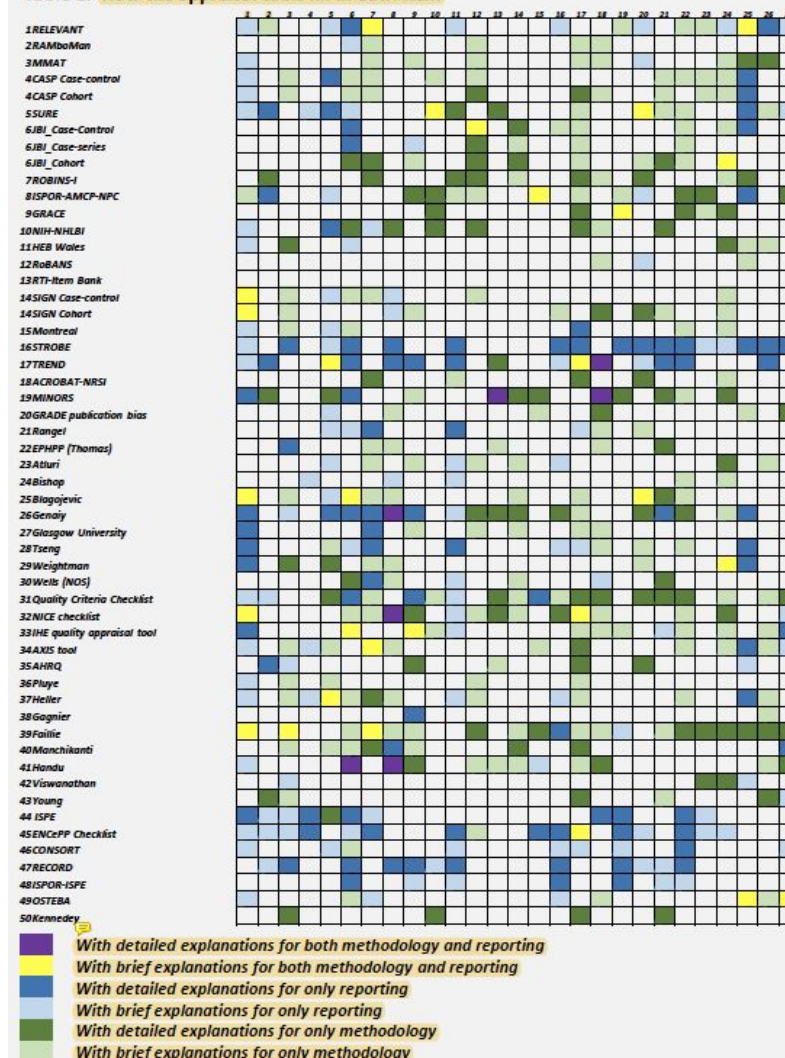
RESULTS

Table 1. List of items (1-27)

1 Study objective	14 Length of follow-up (intervention)
2 Protocol	15 Outcome selection (outcome)
3 Study design	16 Definition (Outcome)
4 Ethical approval	17 Measurement (Outcome)
5 Sample size calculation/Power	18 Blinding (Outcome)
6 Eligibility criteria	19 Data source (Data collection)
7 Patients	20 Missing data (Data collection)
8 Participation rate	21 Loss to follow-up (Data collection)
9 Baseline characteristics	22 Description (Data analysis)
10 Selection (Intervention)	23 Sensitivity (Data analysis)
11 Definition (Intervention)	24 Confounding (Data Analysis)
12 Measurement (Intervention)	25 Are all the results included (results)
13 Blinding (intervention)	26 SPIN (Results)
	27 Conflict of interest

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Table 2. How the appraisal tools fill in each item



Analytical Methods for Comparing Uncontrolled Trials with External Controls from Real-World Data: a systematic literature review and comparison to European Regulatory and Health Technology Assessment practice



Methods for indirect treatment comparisons (external controls) using RWD according to method guidelines

	Individual patient data for external control		Aggregated data for external control		
Anchored comparison (common comparator)	Frequentist/unspecified	Bayesian	Frequentist/unspecified	Bayesian	
	External controls using RWD are per definition unanchored Two studies with IPD available is rare, only if from same developer		External controls using RWD are per definition unanchored		
Unanchored comparison (no common comparator)	Considered unreliable		Considered unreliable		EUnetHTA
	No naive comparison Instrumental Variables (IV) Multiple/outcome regression G-computation Propensity score - Matching - (Inverse) weighing - Stratification Doubly robust (regression adjustment and inverse probability weighting) Panel data models (longitudinal data only) Regression on matched sample	Not mentioned	Population-based adjustment methods are sometimes considered but rarely meet assumptions Only if assumptions are met (rarely): Matching-adjusted indirect comparison (MAIC) Simulated treatment comparison (STC) (Multi-level) meta-analytic regression	Not mentioned	HAS IQWiG NICE

The European Journal of Health Economics (2022) 23:979–991

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10198-021-01414-w>

ORIGINAL PAPER



Costing methodologies in European economic evaluation guidelines: commonalities and divergences

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Abstract

From both the methodological point of view and standardization of methodology, little attention has been paid to the estimation of direct costs in evaluation of healthcare technologies. The objective is to revise the recommendations on direct costs provided in European economic evaluation guidelines and to identify the commonalities and divergences among them. To achieve this, a comprehensive search through several online databases was performed resulting in 41 documents from 26 European countries, be they economic evaluation guidelines or costing guidelines. The results show a large disparity in methodologies used in estimation of direct costs to be included in economic evaluations of health technologies recommended by European countries. A lack of standardization of cost estimation methodologies influences arbitrariness in selecting costs of resources included in economic evaluations of medicinal products or any other technologies and, therefore, in decision making process necessary to introduce new technology. In addition, this heterogeneity poses a major challenge for identifying factors that could affect the variability of unit costs across countries.

PharmacoEconomics (2020) 38:1055–1070
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s40273-020-00935-1>

REVIEW ARTICLE



Surrogate Endpoints in Health Technology Assessment: An International Review of Methodological Guidelines

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Meilin Möllenkamp⁵  · Stefan Rabbe⁵  · Kosta Shatrov³  · Antal Zemlenyi^{6,7}  · Rod S. Taylor^{1,8} 

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Abstract

In the drive towards faster patient access to treatments, health technology assessment (HTA) agencies are increasingly faced with reliance on evidence from surrogate endpoints, leading to increased decision uncertainty. This study undertook an updated survey of methodological guidance for using surrogate endpoints across international HTA agencies. We reviewed HTA and economic evaluation methods guidance from European, Australian and Canadian HTA agencies. We considered how guidelines addressed the methods for handling surrogate endpoints, including (1) level of evidence, (2) methods of validation, and (3) thresholds of acceptability. Across the 73 HTA agencies surveyed, 29 (40%) had methodological guidelines that made

Relation to other existing and new EU HTA initiatives

- EU HTAR CG and its subgroups for instance on Methodology
 - SUSTAIN-HTA will focus on providing knowledge that for instance may be used by SG on Methodology for updating their guidelines
- Tender to build capacity and knowledge for the implementation of the EU HTAR
 - SUSTAIN-HTA education and training program will focus on new, innovative HTA methods which could be supplementary to education/training planned in the tender that is mostly focused on existing methodology
- Technical Support Instrument on HTA
 - SUSTAIN-HTA might provide additional options for instance through its planned fellowship program for less experienced HTA bodies to gain additional expertise.

Final remarks

- SUSTAIN-HTA's mission is to help understanding the needs of HTA bodies and not to introduce an additional burden
 - A clear and well worked-out structural overview of the needs of individual HTA bodies will foster further timely development of HTA methods
- It should provide a fair and well-balanced filter on all the new HTA methods that are developed by academic groups, research initiatives, consultancy groups and private groups
- In time, SUSTAIN-HTA hopes to provide a platform that all EU HTA bodies can join to support the future of HTA methodology



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