

L'Italian Horizon Scanning Project

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HTA e HS come strumenti decisionali per l'appropriatezza d'impiego dei farmaci Napoli, 25 Novembre 2011



Health Technology Assessment

As HTA as an activity became more common practice around the world, it was increasingly recognized that timeliness of the assessment was key in the support of healthcare decision makers.



What is horizon scanning?

Horizon Scanning is defined by the Office of Science and Technology (OST) as:

'The systematic examination of potential threats, opportunities and likely future developments, including (but not restricted to) those at the margins of current thinking and planning.'



Why horizon scan for medicines?

- Manage budgets
- ✓ Plan services new and redesign
- Anticipate pressures (financial and service delivery)
- ✓ Identify areas for disinvestment
- ✓ Manage entry into hospital/formulary/practice, etc.
- ✓ Be prepared! It's better than fire fighting!



Early Warning System

Banta and Gelijns were the first to conclude that it is not satisfactory to react to technological developments only when confronted with their consequences. Their study for the Dutch government in the 1980s called for a systematic approach to identification and early assessment of new health technologies to provide early notice to decision makers in health care.

An Early Warning System was subsequently established at the Dutch Health Council



Comparative and timeliness evaluation of new treatments is the most important information to provide policy makers with



Aims



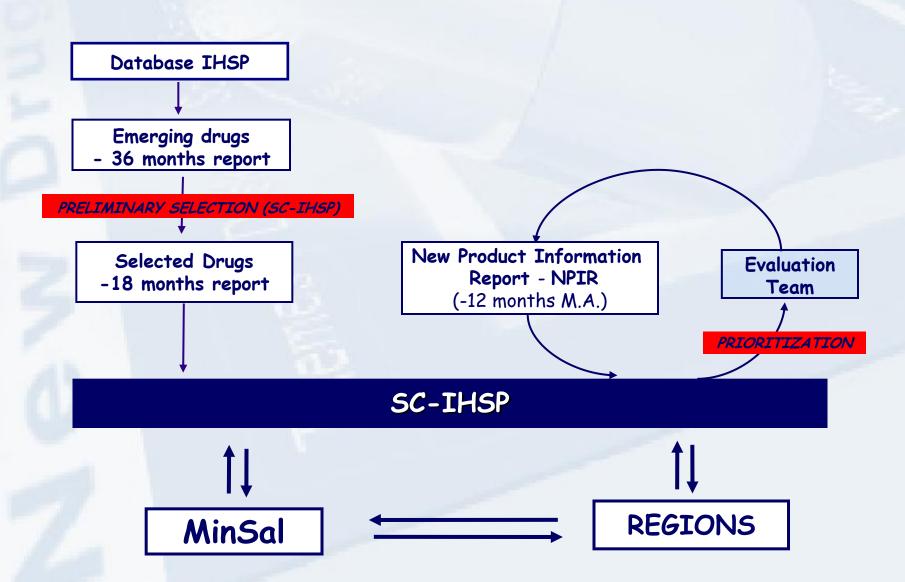
TO ORGANIZE and EVALUATE available information on emerging drugs BEFORE SUBMISSION of a MAA to Regulatory Agency and before any decision on COSTS and POSSIBLE CLASS OF REIMBURSEMENT

Specific aims:

- ✓ to produce periodical lists of emerging drugs for which a MA will be expected within 12-36 months
- ✓ to evaluate potential clinical impact and cost effectiveness in terms
 of healthcare and cost for National Health Service
- ✓ to give well-timed information to improve regulatory decisions about emerging drugs
- ✓ to identify further research fields needed to be investigated











Organization Structure

Scientific Committee (SC)
Database Team (DT)
Evaluation Team (ET)

Data Management

Information sources
Evidence considered
Data presentation
Trial Quality Assessment

IHSP Database

Data Collection
Check
Archive
Discussion Forum

IHSP Reports

Priority-setting criteria
Output



Scientific Committee

To prioritise drugs

To sign up experts to be involved in the assessment of prioritised drugs

To review and approve New Product Information Reports

Database Team

To maintain and update the database

To guarantee the confidentiality of the stored data

To collect information

To produce the different reports of emerging medicines

Evaluation Team

To produce the New Product
Information Report



Information Sources

Regulatory Agencies Medical-scientific literature Scientific databases Medical websites/Press-releases Pharmaceutical Bulletins

Evidence considered

Clinical Trial (Phase I-III):

- ✓ Completed and published
 ✓ Completed not published
 ✓ Ongoing

Data presentation

Narrative
Tables of all Phase II-III studies

Trial Quality assessment

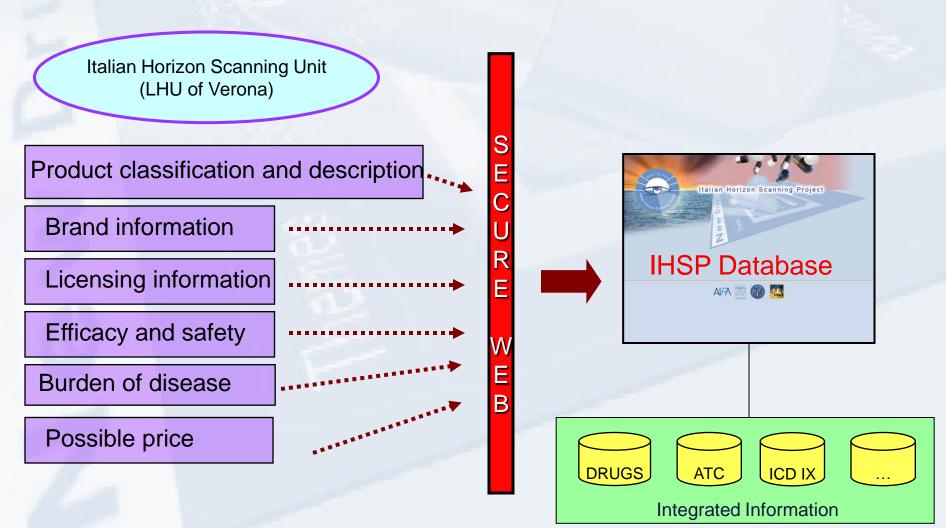
Item evaluated (Jadad modified + 3-level Likert scale):

- ✓ Design
- ✓ Allocation
- ✓ Blinding
- ✓ Lost to follow-up
- √ Protocol violation(s)
- Sample size
- Pre-specified secondary/sub-group analysis



The IHSP Database

Information Input





IHSP database - Drugs grouped by ATC

ATC code	ATC decsription	US+EU	EU	EU phase I	EU phase II		EU phase I/II+II/III
(I level)		n	n	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
L	Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents	851	406	30 (7.4)	153 (37.7)	197 (48.5)	26 (6.4)
N	Nervous system	229	100	16 (16.0)	32 (32.0)	49 (49.0)	3 (3.0)
Α	Alimentary tract and metabolism	149	84	11 (13.1)	25 (29.8)	45 (53.6)	3 (3.6)
J	Antiinfectives for systemic use	123	64	8 (12.5)	18 (28.1)	36 (56.3)	2 (3.1)
С	Cardiovascular system	96	58	0 (0.0)	16 (27.6)	41 (70.7)	1 (1.7)
В	Blood and blood forming organs	79	52	3 (5.8)	17 (32.7)	32 (61.5)	0 (0.0)
М	Musculo-skeletal system	71	27	4 (14.8)	7 (25.9)	12 (44.4)	4 (14.8)
R	Sistema respiratorio	53	29	6 (20.7)	9 (31.0)	14 (48.3)	0 (0.0)
G	Genito-urinary system and sex hormones	35	16	2 (12.5)	5 (31.3)	9 (56.3)	0 (0.0)
D	Dermatologicals	25	13	1 (7.7)	5 (38.5)	7 (53.8)	0 (0.0)
S	Sensory organs	27	12	0 (0.0)	4 (33.3)	7 (58.3)	1 (8,3)
V	Various	21	5	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (100.0)	0 (0.0)
н	Systemic hormonal preparations, excl sex hormones and insulins	13	7	0 (0.0)	2 (28,6)	4 (57.1)	1 (14.3)
Р	Antiparasitic products, inseticides and repellents	2	1	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Total drugs in development	1774	874				
	Registered/launched drugs	322	175				
	Discontinued/Suspended drugs	236	173				
	Total number of items registered in the database	2332	1170				



Priority-setting criteria used by SC-IHSP

Burden of disease E pidemiology	Rare	
Epidemiology	Rare	
		Not rare
Severity	S evere	Not severe
Duration	Acute	Chronic
Treatment	Available	Absent
Patient impact		
Efficacy vs. current treatments (mortality, m	orbidity, quality of life, etc.) Higher	Equal or Lower
Safety vs. current treatments	Higher	Equal or Lower
Compliance vs. current treatments	Higher	Equal or Lower
NHS Pressures		
Social impact (Media, patients associations,	lobbies) YES	NO
Service reorganization and for staff training r	required YES	NO
Economic impact on the NHS	High	Low
Others		
Possible launch date	<u><</u> 18 months	> 18 months
Drug in development for other indications of	finterest YES	NO
Other drugs in development for the same inc	dication YES	NO

Outputs





-36 MONTHS REPORT

Produced annually









- * stage of development
- possible submission date of the MAA
- main proposed indication(s)
- · ongoing studies



- * possible submission date of the MAA
- proposed indication(s)
- * summary of the available data on clinical efficacy and safety
- * overview of all ongoing trials and completed studies not published
- * possible price and economic impact (if available)
- * alternative(s) already on the market
- * possible competitors in development











NPIR

(-12 months to M.A.

Drug Name" "Drug Indication"







Active substance Brand name Company ATC Group general information Dosage Route of administration

- clinical need and burden of disease
- summary of efficacy/safety data from available clinical trials

Development state

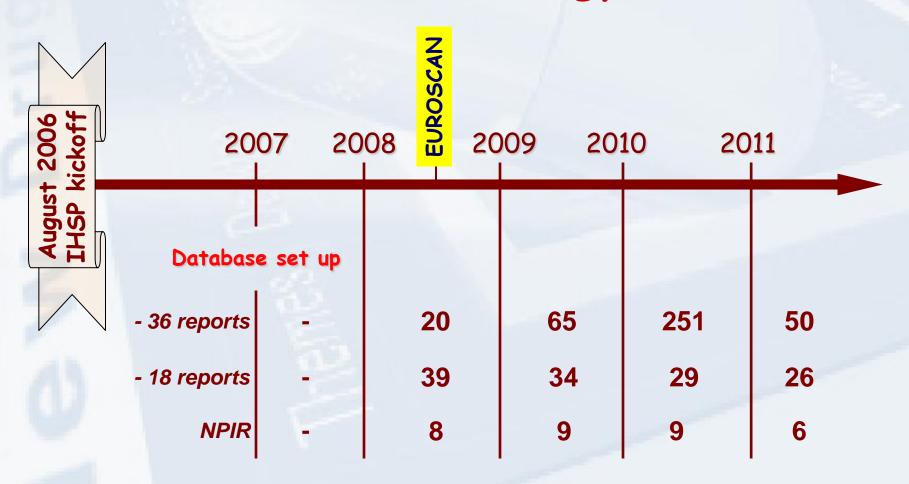
- clinical critical assessment
- social / economic impact
- ongoing trial(s) for the same or other indication(s)

Molecules for which an M.A. in EU is expected within 18 months (with prioritisation results of November 2011)

ATC	Molecule	Indication	Classification	Orphan status	Prioritisation results
L01	AFLIBERCEPT	Metastatic colorectal cancer, second-line	NCE		P
L01	ALPHARADIN (radium-223)	Bone metastasis in patients with hormone- refractory prostate cancer	NCE	=	KW
L01	CABOZANTINIB	Unresectable, locally advanced or metastatic medullary thyroid cancer	NCE	US	KW
L01	CARFILZOMIB	Relapsed-refractory multiple myeloma (monotherapy)	NCE	EU/US	KW
L01	CRIZOTINIB	Previously-treated, advanced ALK-positive non- small cell lung cancer	NCE	US	Р
L01	EVEROLIMUS	Postmenopausal ER+ HER2- metastatic breast cancer progressing after endocrine therapy	NI	-	Р
L01X	PERTUZUMAB	HER2-positive, metastatic breast cancer, first-line plus trastuzumab and docetaxel	NCE	_	Р
L01	VEMURAFENIB	BRAF V600E mutation-positive metastatic melanoma	NCE	_	Р
L01	VISMODEGIB	Locally advanced or metastatic basal cell carcinoma	NCE		KW
C10	MIPOMERSEN	Homozygous and severe heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia	NCE	-	Р
L04A	ALEMTUZUMAB	Relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (treatment-naive patients)	NI	_	KW
L04A	ALEMTUZUMAB	Relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (treatment-refractory patients)	NI	_	KW
N07	LAQUINIMOD	Relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis	NCE	_	KW
N07	TERIFLUNOMIDE	Relapsing multiple sclerosis with or without progression (add-on)	NCE	-	KW
N07	TERIFLUNOMIDE	Relapsing multiple sclerosis with or without progression (monotherapy)	NCE	-	KW



IHSP chronology



Total IHSP documents (n): 546

EuroScan



In 1999 several Horizon Scanning Systems (HSS) established EuroScan, an information network on new and changing health technologies.

The network currently consists of 21 representatives (Canada, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Australia, New Zealand, The Netherlands, The United Kingdom, Israel, Spain, France, Switzerland, Germany, Ireland, Austria, Italy, Finland).

Any HSS is a non-profit organization with at least 50% funding from public sources





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