Improving Evidence for Clinical and Health Policy Decision Making

Doing the Right Thing – Edmonton, Alberta



Sean Tunis, MD, MSc | 22 February 2018

CENTER FOR MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Overview

- Overview of CMTP
- Affordability, Evidence, Uncertainty
- Intro to "Reimbursement Science"
- Core Outcomes
- The coreHEM project



CMTP Basics

Provides a multi-stakeholder platform:

- To support projects intended to improve the quality, relevance, and efficiency of clinical research
- With a focus on "post-regulatory decision makers"
- Mindful of growing attention to value and affordability
- Recognizing the need to sustain investment and innovation in life sciences







Better Evidence.

Better Decisions.

Better Health.

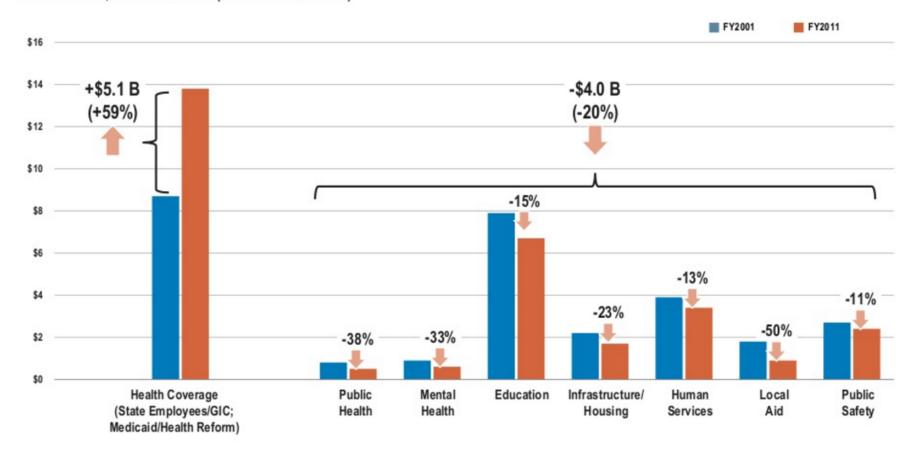


Affordability, Evidence and Uncertainty



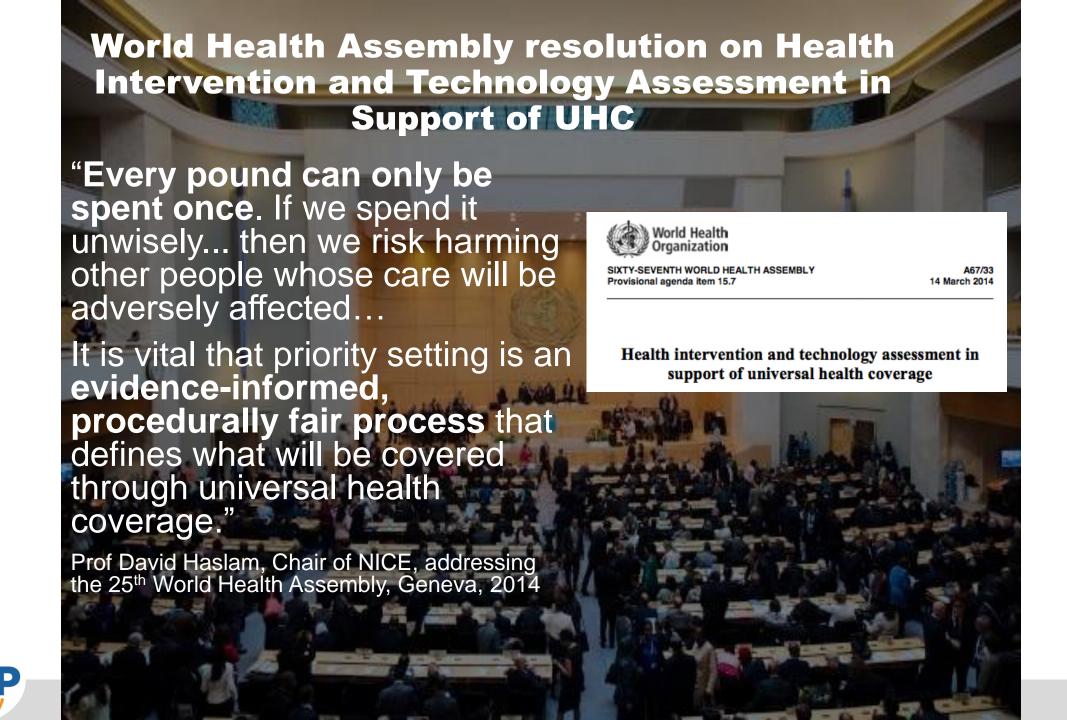
Cost Concerns - Even at 18% GDP

STATE BUDGET, FY2001 VS. FY2011 (BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



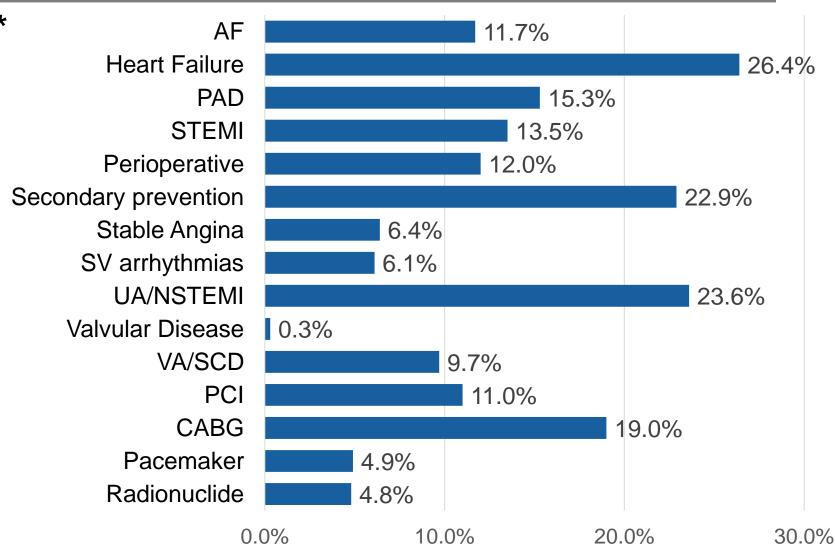
NOTE Dollar figures are inflation adjusted using a measure specific to government spending as developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor and Statistics.





Level of Evidence A

Current Guidelines*



*Guidelines expressing Level of Evidence



The Problem - Simply Stated

"Because of the paucity of high quality evidence, the data available – though voluminous – may have little meaning or value for informing clinical practice"

Abernethy AP, Coeytaux RR, Carson K, et al. Technology assessment report: report on the evidence regarding off-label indications for targeted therapies used in cancer treatment. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality 2010

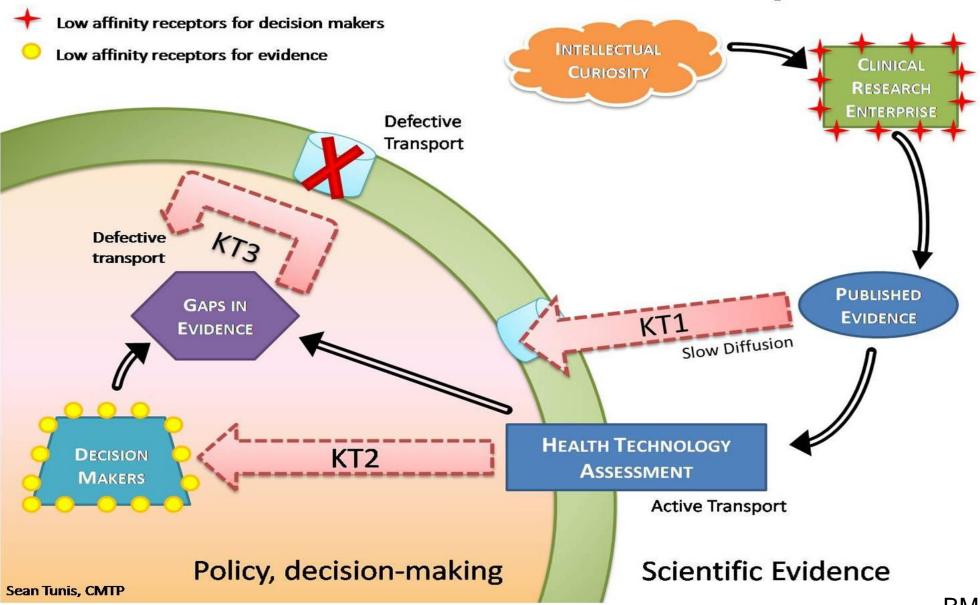


The Evidence Paradox

- 19,000+ RCTs published every year
- Tens of thousands of other clinical studies
- Systematic reviews intended to inform payers, guideline developers, patient education material <u>routinely</u> <u>conclude that evidence is inadequate or poor quality</u>



Molecular Basis of Uncertainty





BMJ, 2013

Regulatory and Reimbursement Science



Regulatory Science

"Regulatory Science is the science of developing new tools, standards, and approaches to assess the safety, efficacy, quality, and performance of all FDA-regulated products."



Regulatory Science

Why Regulatory Science is Important

- Clarity and consistency essential for regulated industries
- Several legitimate social objectives:
 - Ensure that marketed products are safe and effective
 - Promote rapid patient access to promising new products
 - Promote life sciences innovation
- These objectives create tension with respect to evidence standards
- Regulatory science provides an opportunity to develop a scientific framework that reflects multiple objectives
- FDA/EMA provide platforms to support this process
 - Largely funded through industry user fees



"Reimbursement Science"

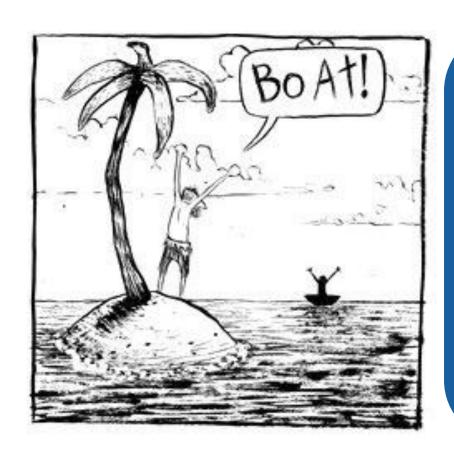
"Reimbursement Science is the science of developing new tools, standards, and approaches to assess the comparative effectiveness and value of products covered by public and private payers."



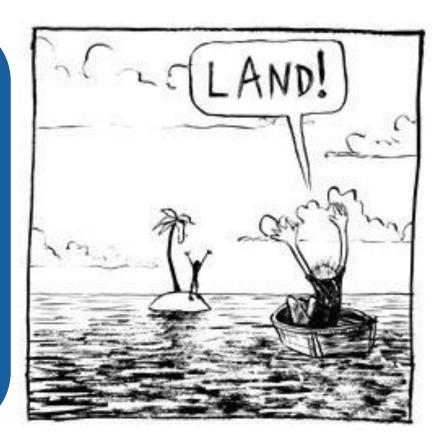
Defining Core Outcomes: An Experiment in Reimbursement Science



Value – A matter of perspective



Patients have a unique perspective and will consider issues differently than regulators, manufacturers, scientists, clinicians, and payers.*







Value: Basic Definition

Health outcomes achieved per dollar spent

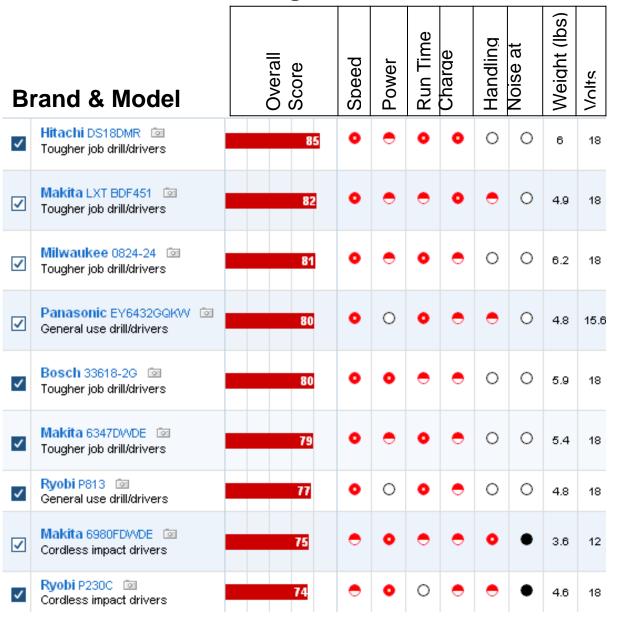
Health outcomes are inherently condition specific and multi-dimensional

IOM 2006

Michael Porter, NEJM, 210

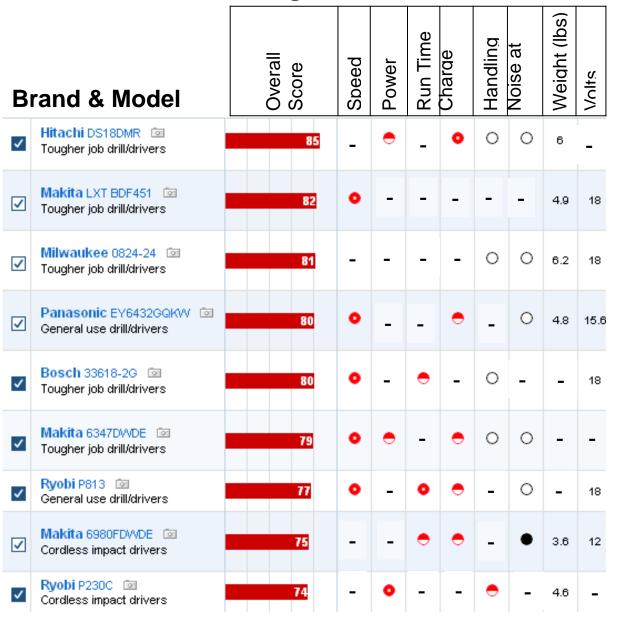


Ratings and Test Results





Ratings and Test Results





A recent Cochrane systematic review

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs versus corticosteroids for controlling inflammation after uncomplicated cataract surgery (Review)

Juthani VV, Clearfield E, Chuck RS

Mean

- <u>Primary outcome</u> "proportion of patients with intraocular inflammation at 1 week of follow-up after surgery"
 by 1 month
- 48 included trials
 - 0 trials!
 - 7 trials
 - 11 trials





Core Outcome Sets

"An agreed standardised set of outcomes that should be measured and reported, as a minimum, in all clinical research in specific areas of health or health care"



coreHEM

A Core Outcome Set for Gene Therapy in Hemophilia



coreHEM: The Journey



From the HAAB, Amsterdam, Jan 16, 2017



To Baltimore, Maryland, Nov 15, 2017

coreHEM: Goals & Rationale

- Establish a "core set" of outcomes to measure the effectiveness and value of gene therapy in hemophilia
- Outcomes associated with a "cure" may be different than for existing treatments
- Outcomes should focus on perspective of patients, care givers, and clinicians
- The same core outcomes should be measured in all GT trials, to allow informed comparisons and decisions

coreHEM: Core Organizations



Alfonso Iorio



Primary mission is to disseminate high-quality, high impact research Member and contributor of GRADE working group and the Cochrane Collaboration



Mark Skinner





Sean Tunis



GPC is a multi-stakeholder forum that seeks consensus on evidence needs for regulatory approval and market access.

coreHEM Sponsors / Partners

























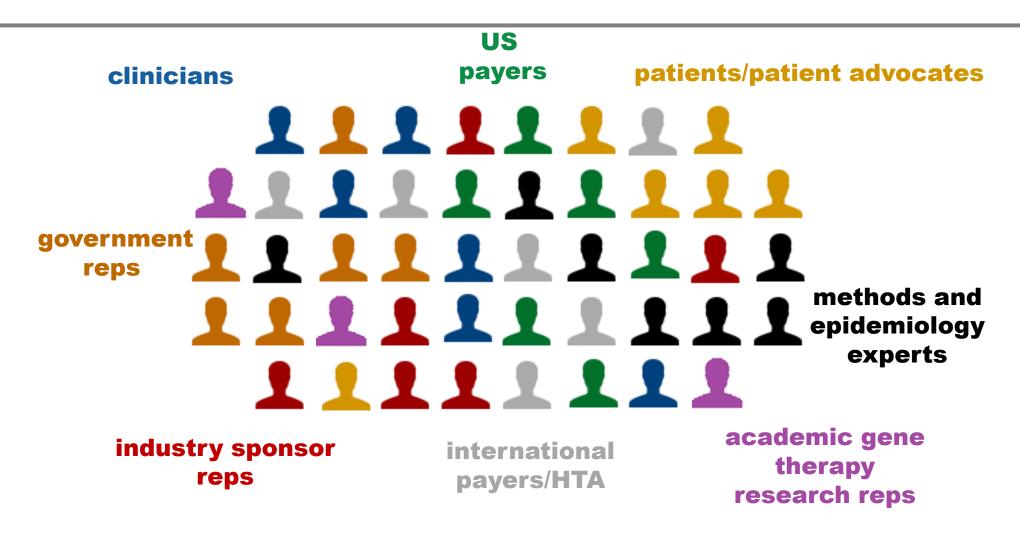
Green Park Collaborative

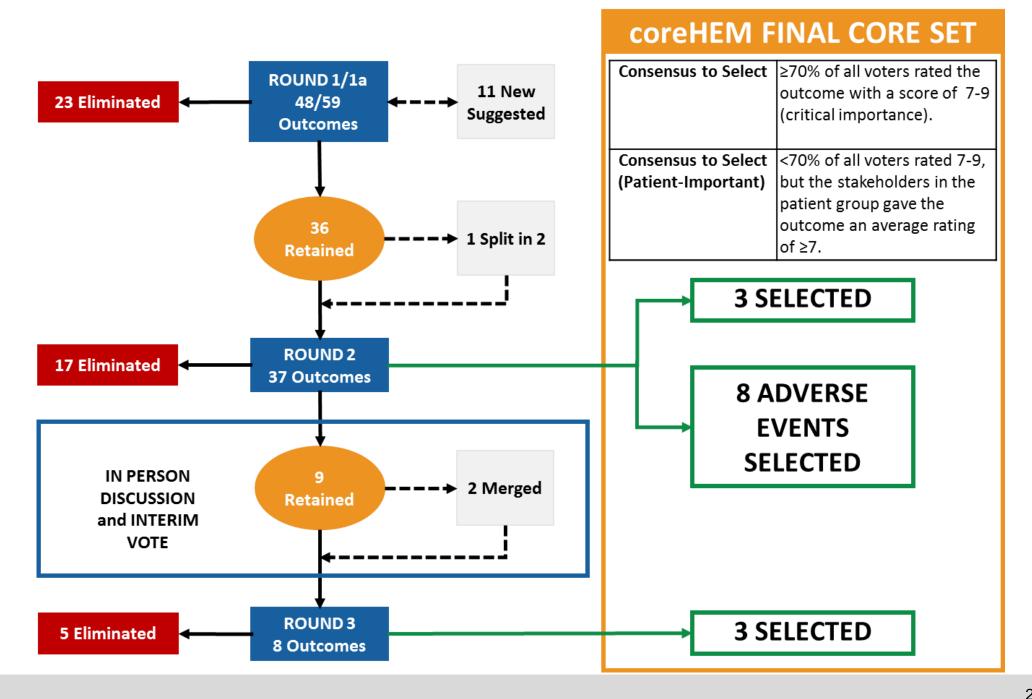
- A multi-stakeholder forum to clarify the evidence expectations of public and private payers
 - Informed by input from patients, clinicians, and regulators,
 - Focus on comparative effectiveness and value
- Other Key Stakeholders
 - CMS, numerous private payers engaged
 - FDA, NIH, PCORI, AHRQ, VA, etc.
 - Ongoing involvement of life sciences
- Output / Activities
 - Develop "effectiveness guidance documents"
 - Condition and technology specific workshops



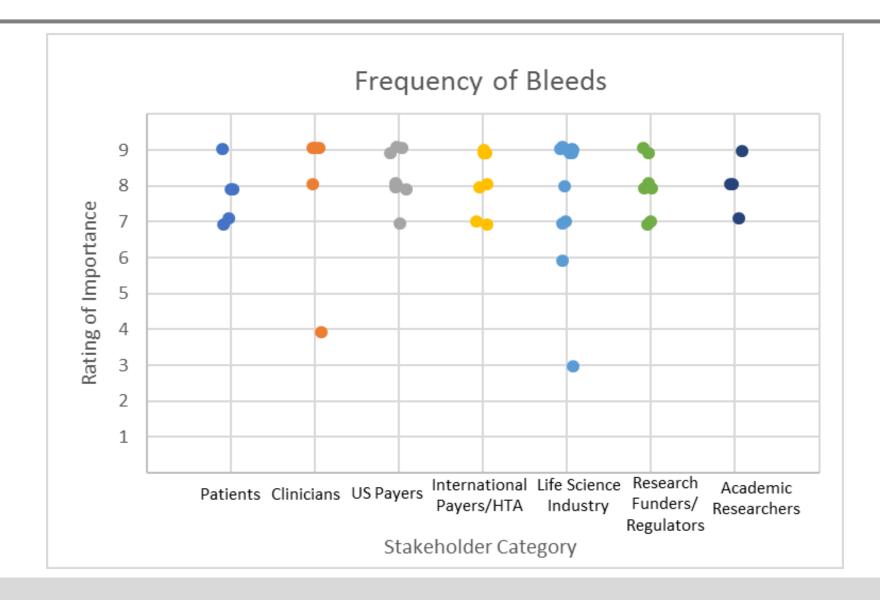


coreHEM Stakeholders



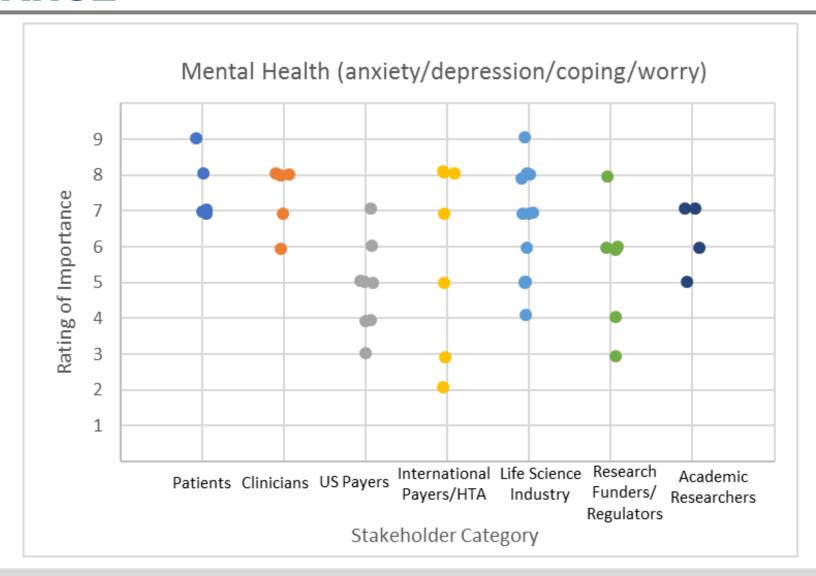


EXAMPLE OF OUTCOME WITH HIGH CONSENSUS





EXAMPLE OF OUTCOME RETAINED DUE TO PATIENT IMPORTANCE



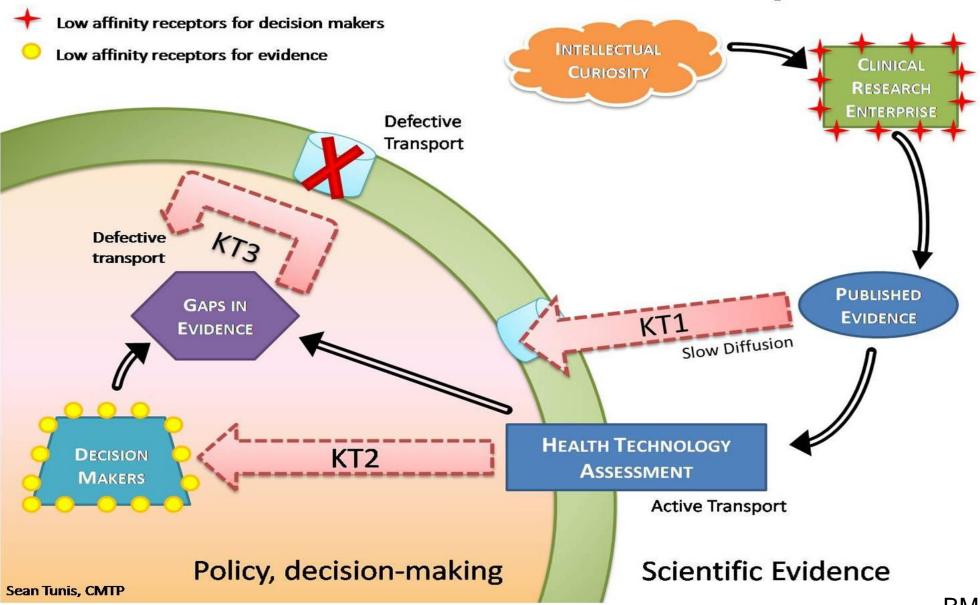
Core Outcomes: Effectiveness

	Domain	Outcome
Core Outcome Set	Physiological/Clinical	Frequency of bleeds
		Factor activity level
		Duration of expression
	Pain/Discomfort	Chronic pain
	Resource Use	Healthcare Utilization (direct costs)
	Emotional Functioning	Mental health

Core Outcomes: Adverse Events

	Domain	Outcome
Important Adverse Events	Short-term Adverse Events	Liver Toxicity
		Short-term immune response to FVIII/FIX (inhibitor development)
		Immune response to gene therapy (cytotoxic)
		Thrombosis
	Long-term Adverse Events	Development of other disorders
		Vector integration into host genome
		Duration of vector-neutralizing response
	Mortality	Cause of death

Molecular Basis of Uncertainty





BMJ, 2013

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