



L'expérience de l'unité d'évaluation des technologies (TAU) de CUSM - Regarder dans le rétroviseur pour mieux voir l'avenir

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Conflicts of Interest

None



SYMPOSIUM SUR L'ÉVALUATION
DES TECHNOLOGIES ET DES MODES
D'INTERVENTION EN SANTÉ :
aujourd'hui et demain

Learning Objectives

1. Understand TAU's historical perspective
2. Appreciate the successes & failures
3. Future applications

Maurice McGregor - An inspirational sentinel



- Founder & 1st president of Le Conseil d'évaluation des technologies de la santé du Québec (1988-94), precursor of AETMIS and INESSS
- Founder MUHC TAU 2001
- Chevalier l'Ordre National du Québec

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Montreal Climate March,
September 27, 2019



MUHC TAU Founding Principles

- To advise the hospital in difficult resource allocation decisions based on sound, scientific technology assessments, and a transparent, fair decision-making process that considers effectiveness and costs
- To develop policy recommendations based not only on the data but are also consistent with values of the community and consider relevant social, legal, or ethical issues
- Final responsibility for decision making is not TAU's

TAU successes

End-user involvement in health technology assessment (HTA) development: A way to increase impact

Maurice McGregor, James M. Brophy
McGill University and McGill University Health Centre

Results: To date, 16 reports have been completed, each within 2–4 months. Five recommended unrestricted use, seven recommended rejection, and four recommended very limited use of the technology in question. All have been incorporated into hospital policy. Budget impact is estimated at approximately \$3 million of savings per year.

Friends of the process

- Evidence based medicine
- Other HTA agencies
- Professional guidelines
- Knowledgeable clinicians
- Published cost-effectiveness studies

EBM / CEA / Guidelines

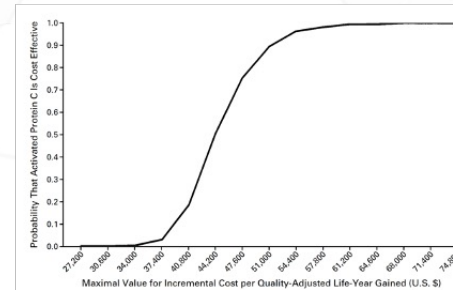
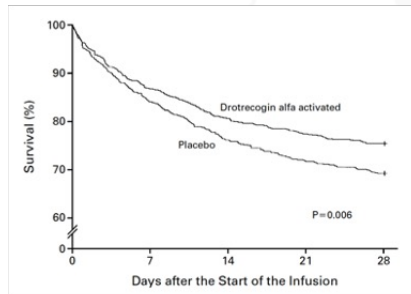
EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF RECOMBINANT HUMAN ACTIVATED PROTEIN C FOR SEVERE SEPSIS



Special Article



AN ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF ACTIVATED PROTEIN C TREATMENT FOR SEVERE SEPSIS



NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR CLINICAL EXCELLENCE

Final Appraisal Determination

Drotrecogin alfa (activated) for severe sepsis

1 Guidance

- 1.1 Drotrecogin alfa (activated) is recommended for use in adult patients who have severe sepsis that has resulted in multiple organ failure (that is, two or more major organs have failed) and who are being provided with optimum intensive care support.



CUSM expert clinicians
Should be standard of care
70 cases / yr
Request a budget of \$800K /yr



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APC – TAU opinion

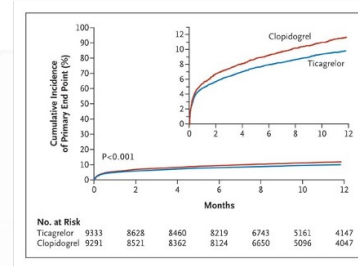
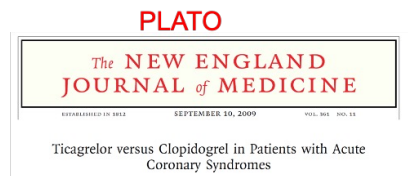
- Concerns about the RCT, missing data, consistency, need for replication study -> not recommended
- Cost effective studies useless if effectiveness has not been first established

Drotrecogin alfa (activated) for severe sepsis (TA84).

November 2011 On 25 October 2011, Eli Lilly and Company announced the withdrawal of its Xigris (drotrecogin alfa [activated]) product in all markets following results of the PROWESS-SHOCK study, which showed the study did not meet the primary endpoint of a statistically significant reduction in 28-day all-cause mortality in patients with septic shock. The company is working with regulatory agencies on this withdrawal, and is in the process of notifying healthcare professionals and clinical trial investigators. As a result of this, NICE has withdrawn its guidance on the use of drotrecogin alfa (activated) for severe sepsis.

Technology appraisal guidance Published 22 September 2004

EBM & guidelines – Example # 2



Canadian Journal of Cardiology 29 (2013) 1334–1345



Society Guidelines
Focused 2012 Update of the Canadian Cardiovascular Society Guidelines for the Use of Antiplatelet Therapy

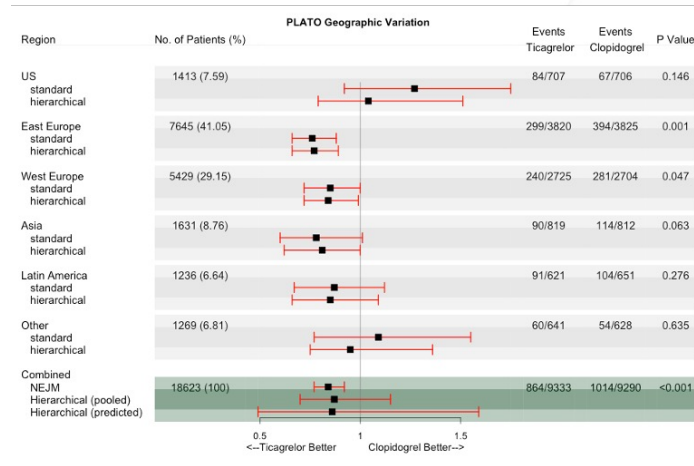
2. We recommend ticagrelor 90 mg twice daily over clopidogrel 75 mg daily for 12 months in addition to ASA 81 mg daily in patients with moderate to high risk NSTEMACS (as defined in PLATO¹⁶: ≥ 2 or more of (1)

(Strong Recommendation, High-Quality Evidence)

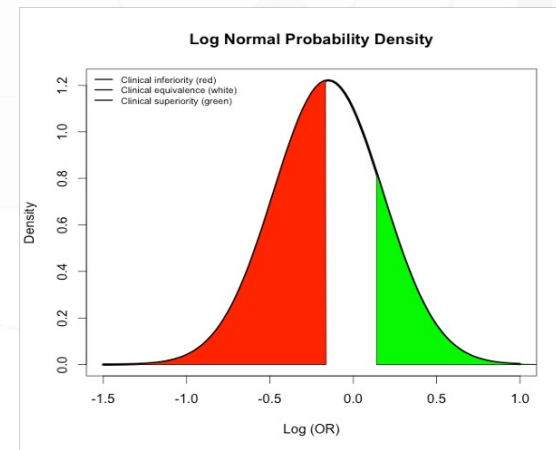
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Reanalysis

Hierarchical



Bayesian



Suggests a low probability that ticagrelor (@\$1200/y) is clinically superior to clopidogrel (@\$168/y)
 \$25MM / year additional expense

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Practical Problems With Pharmacoeconomic Analyses (n=326)

Nature of Problems	Details of Problems	No. (%) of Problems
Estimate of comparative clinical efficacy (n = 154)	Availability of trials	12 (4.8)
	Poor-quality trials	31 (12.4)
	Analysis of interpretation of trial results	32 (12.9)
	Use of surrogate outcomes	15 (6.0)
	Determining therapeutic equivalence	64 (25.7)
Comparator issues (n = 15)	Uncertainty about choice of comparator or inappropriate comparator	15 (6.0)
Modeling issues (n = 71)	Technical aspects of the model	24 (9.6)
	Unsubstantiated assumptions	15 (6.0)
	Uncertainty about costs	32 (12.9)
Calculation errors (n = 9)	Errors that introduced serious inaccuracies in the estimation of the cost-effectiveness ratios	9 (3.6)
Total		249 (100)

16% had significant problems

Friends and foes

Friends

- Evidence based medicine
- Other HTA agencies
- Professional guidelines
- Knowledgeable clinicians
- Published cost-effectiveness studies

Foes

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Other barriers

- **Cognitive biases**
 - Technological imperative
 - Prestigious proponents of a technology in the absence of credible evidence (halo effect)
 - Lack of opportunities for scientific inquiry and skepticism in clinical education
- **Conflicts of interest**
 - Promotions by various sponsors
- **Lack of resources (human and financial)**

Reasons for past TAU successes

- Relevance (on-site selection & production of reports)
- Multidisciplinary members with an ability to perform critical analyses
- Awareness of scientific and cognitive biases
- Awareness of intellectual and financial COIs
- Formulation of policy reflecting community values

L'avenir d'UETMIS

Il est important de rappeler
notre perspective historique car

plus les choses changent, plus
elles restent pareilles