

Pricing & Reimbursement of drugs and HTA policies in France

National Authority for health (Haute Autorité de Santé), France march 2014

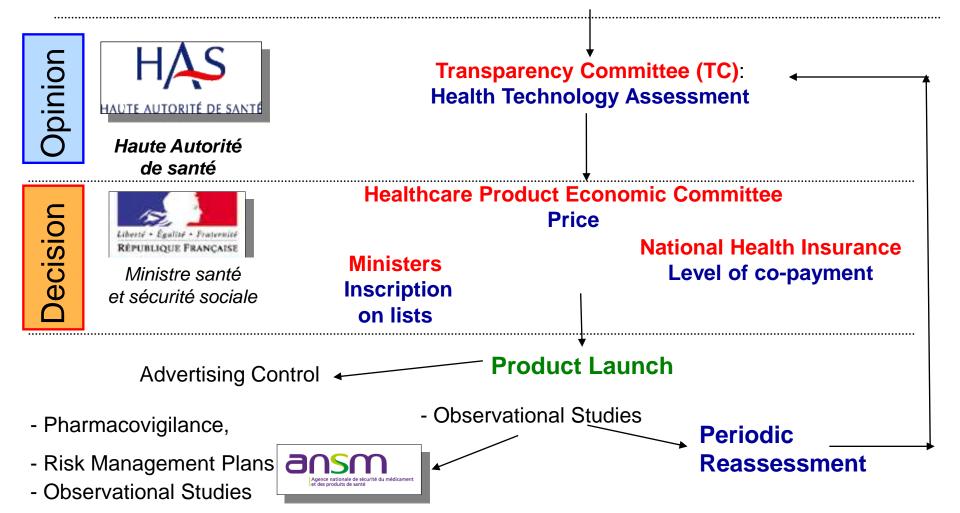


Medicinal Products in France



Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use / Commission d'évaluation initiale du rapport bénéfice risque des produits de santé benefit/risk assessment

European Commission /ANSM Marketing Authorization



Reimbursement and Pricing of drugs: Single Technology initial Assessment

All drugs have to be assessed by HAS

- Before inclusion on a positive list of reimbursed products
 - One list for access to Hospital Pharmacies
 - One list for admission to Community Pharmacies
- Assessment is based on medical evidence

Regulated prices

- Based on the HAS opinion
- Economic Committee for Health Products (CEPS)
- Price defined by convention
- Reimbursement and price are separately determined
 - CEPS and HAS are separate bodies



Reimbursement and Pricing of drugs : Single technology re-assessment

- Re-assessment to maintain inscription on the list of reimbursed drugs
 - STA every 5 year for drugs listed for admission to community pharmacies
 - STA at any time for all drugs when significant new information is available



Reimbursement and Pricing of drugs: Multiple Technology Assessment

- Multiple Technology assessment of drugs with the same indication and/or within the same pharmaceutical class
 - on specific request from health authorities
 - Efficiency of therapeutic strategy of hypertension
 - or according to HAS program
 - 3rd generation oral contraceptives



Assessment for reimbursement and price definition

What is considered ?

- Characteristics of the disease (severity, frequency...)
- Other available medicines (comparators??)
- Quantity of effect
- Comparison of efficacy to other available therapeutic
- From clinical trial results to real life situation
- Target population
- Impact on health care system



Relative

efficacy

Effectiveness



Information needed and assessed

Efficacy

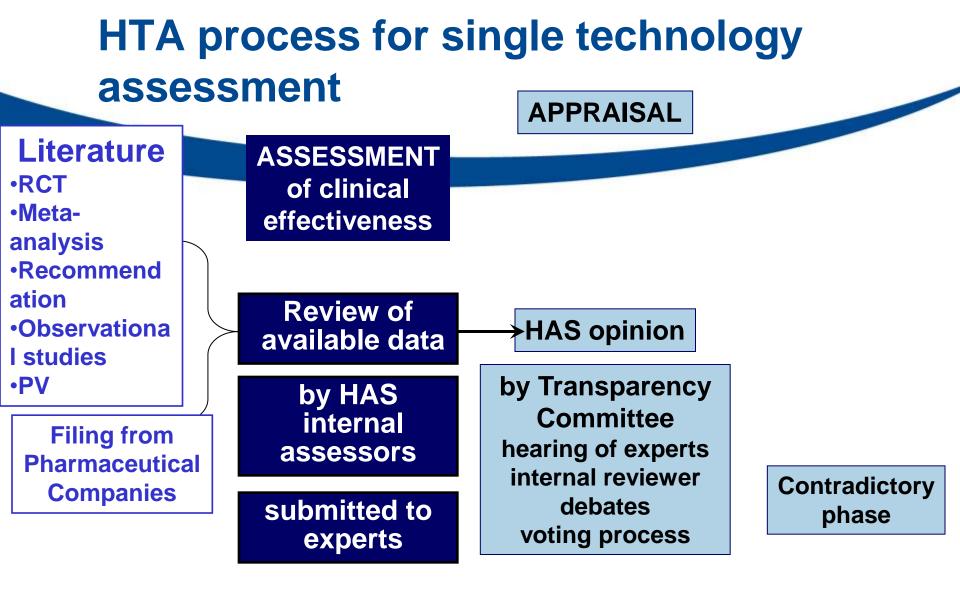
Trials with correct methodology (Randomised clinical trials, meta-analysis...)

Tolerance

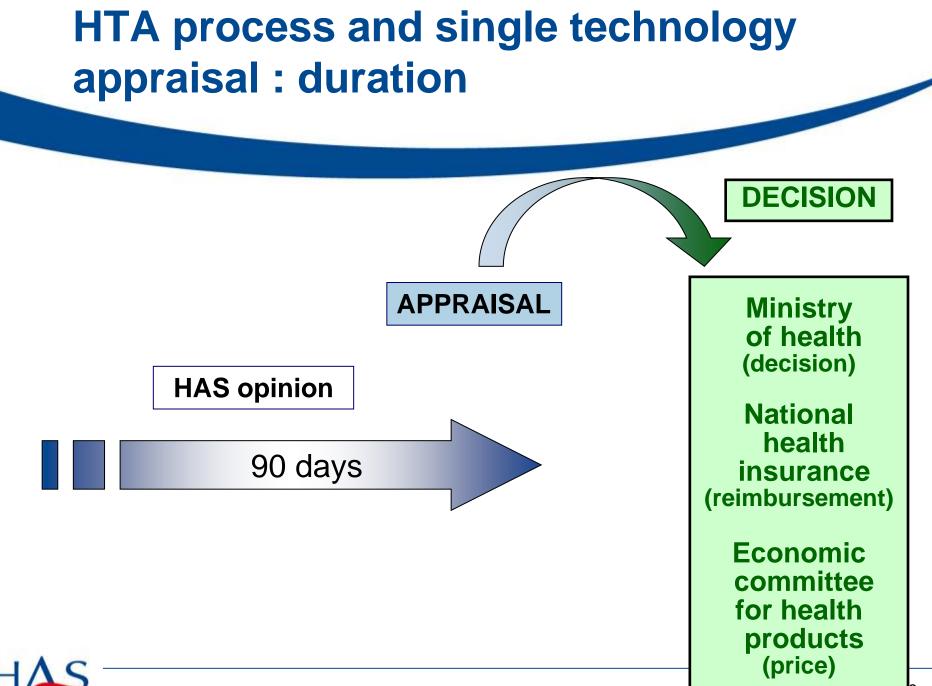
- Randomised clinical trials
- Pharmacovigilance points

Comparators

- Therapeutic strategy
 - Situate the drug within the strategy of treatment
- Target population
- Interest for public health







Transparency Committee

Members appointed for 3 years

- 26 members with right to vote: specialists, GPs, pharmacists, methodologists
 - 20 members have full right to vote
 - 6 supplementary members are deputy members and can vote in case of members 'absence
 - at least 12 members are required to validate the vote.
- 8 members are without right to vote and represent different institutions: pharmaceutical company labor party, ANSM, ministry of health (DGS, DSS), NHI (CNAMTs, RSI)
- The Committee meets every 2 weeks



Content of the report

- Administrative
 presentation
 - Request
 - Indication

Assessment part

- Health care need
- Comparators
- Efficacy data
- Tolerance data
- Therapeutic strategy

• Opinion part

- Actual Benefit
- Improvement in Actual Benefit
- Target population
- Recommendation
 - Inclusion on list
 - Level of reimbursement
 - Commitment : follow-up study...

Actual benefit (Service Médical Rendu)

Assesses the intrinsic value of the drug

Answers the question : Should the drug be reimbursed? Does the drug clinically interesting?

Takes into account 5 criteria

- Severity of the disease and its impact on morbidity and mortality
- Clinical efficacy/effectiveness and safety of the medicine
- Aim of the drug: preventive, symptomatic or curative
- The therapeutic strategy as regards to therapeutic alternatives
- Impact in terms of public health (burden of disease, health impact at the community level, transposability of clinical trial results)
- The actual benefit is a recommendation for inclusion on the reimbursement list



When does the AB can be insufficient ?

- Small quantity of effect, without clinical significant, with substantial adverse events,
- Small or very small quantity of effect, weak demonstration,
- Efficacy demonstrated in a population different of the MA population or uncertain transposability
- No place if the therapeutic, diagnostic or preventive strategy
- Not so severe disease, symptom and/or spontaneously curable
- Medicine for which exists a therapeutic alternative with demonstration of similar efficacy, more important efficacy, or less important adverse events
- Fixed dose combination drugs without demonstration of its interest





 The NHI defines the reimbursement rate according to the Actual Benefit level

	Reimbursement rate	
Important	65%	
Moderate	30%	
Mild	15%	
Insufficient	not included on the positive list	



Improvement in actual benefit (Amélioration du service médical rendu)

Assesses the relative value of the drug

– Answers the question : Does the drug improve patients clinical situation, as compared to existing therapies?

• Measure of the clinical added value

Major	ASMR I	
Important	ASMR II	
Moderate	ASMR III	
Minor	ASMR IV	
No clinical improvement		ASMR V



ASMR appraisal (1)

- Assessment of the therapeutic or diagnostic progress provided by the new drug in terms of efficacy and tolerance as compared to existing therapies
- Need for the appropriate identification of the pertinent comparator(s)
- Results of direct comparison takes into account
 - Clinical pertinence of the main criteria
 - The evidence
 - The quantity of effect and its clinical significance
- Indirect comparisons are acceptable if the method if realised according to recommendations
- Non inferiority demonstrate absence of progress: ASMR is of V



ASMR appraisal (2)

- In case of demonstration of superiority the importance of the difference quantifies the ASMR
 - A major therapeutic progress (ASMR I) is for drugs that have a demonstrated effect on mortality in a severe disease
 - Minor, moderate or important ASMR qualifies the additional clinical effect in terms of edfficacy and tolerance
 - New modalities of administration, new galenic can be considered as a progress if its clinical interest is demonstrated



Improvement in actual benefit (Amélioration du service médical rendu)

Consequences

- ASMR V: The drug can be listed only if the costs are less than the comparators
 - Lower price
 - Or induces cost saving
- ASMR I to IV: Possibility of a higher price as compared to comparators
- ASMR I to III:
 - Faster access (price notification instead of negotiation) and price consistency with European ones



Level of drug prices according to ASMR

No ASMR (V)

- Price less than comparators
- Or induce cost saving

• ASMR IV

- If replaces a drug that will be challenged by generic drugs, no added costs for NHI
- For other ASMR IV, depends on the target population
 - If same target population than the comparator: no price advantage (but advantage in terms of market share)
 - Situation is different if ASMR focused on a restricted population

• ASMR I, II or III

 Faster access (price notification instead of negotiation) and price consistency with European ones



Consult our Medicines advices

Website: http://www.has-sante.fr