HTA Toolkit
Alex Winch

Setting Health Priorities 2018
Integrating HTA into policy-making

- Technical questions
- Skills, capacity
- Political Economy
- Institutions
- What for?
Country A

...not a straight line to HTA processes of decision making
What is the HTA toolkit?

An accessible online resource that articulates the building blocks of a sustainable and locally relevant HTA mechanism for priority setting, developed for technical staff in Low and Middle Income Countries.
How does it differ from other resources?

• A starter for technical staff interested in HTA, at different stages of development of HTA processes
• Provide sources (around 100 references) relevant to HTA
• Extremely practical and oriented towards country needs
• Give a lot of real country examples – facilitate peer learning
• Tailored to LMIC needs and questions
The building blocks

- Setting the scene for HTA
- Ensuring political commitment for HTA
- Compiling the best HTA evidence
- A transparent and consistent process of HTA
- Build technical capacity to support HTA
- Make HTA an inclusive process
Toolkit development process

- Oct 17 Consultation of experts across the network about best practices across the world and what constitutes a ‘desirable’ HTA process for decision-making
- Definition of the ‘building blocks’
- Nov 17 - Literature review
- Dec 17 - Second round of consultation to identify case studies and relevant practical resources
Toolkit development process

• Writing up of the toolkit
• May 18 – toolkit review from HTA experts
• May-Aug 18 – toolkit review from 23 users from 13 countries using an on-line feedback process
• Aug 18 – Review of the toolkit

September 26, 2018
Launch of the toolkit
The Toolkit in short

- iDSI experience in using HTA in health policy
- Literature review of HTA

= HTA Toolkit
Setting the Scene for HTA

- Have a plan for HTA
- Starting small
- Situational analysis
- Stakeholder analysis
- Finding regional support
- Institutionalisation

Examples of relevant questions to identify stakeholders

Politicians & politically appointed decision-makers:
- What and who dominates the discourse regarding UHC?
- What and who dominates discourse on health technologies?

Ministry of Health (MoHs) and other relevant stakeholders (civil service/bureaucracy):
- What is the role of MoHs?
- Do MoHs have a full understanding of the various stakeholders in the country?
- How do MoHs interact with various stakeholders in the country?

International

Disease Control Priorities Network (DCPN) – produces publications on cost-effectiveness of interventions at the global level, but also engages with countries (e.g., Ethiopia) - [http://dcp-3.org/country-work/overview](http://dcp-3.org/country-work/overview)

Health Technology Assessment International (HTAI) – active members in MoHs, academia, industry across 65 countries [www.htai.org](http://www.htai.org)

International Network of Agencies for Health Technology Assessment (INATHA) - network of 49 HTA agencies in 30 countries around the world with more than 2,100 staff. [http://www.inatha.org/](http://www.inatha.org)

International Decision Support Initiative (iDSI) – a global network of health, policy and economic expertise specialised in providing support to countries on priority setting and evaluation [http://www.idsihealth.org/](http://www.idsihealth.org)

International Health Economics Association (IHEA) – facilitates work and communication across a large network of health economists in the world. [https://www.healtheconomics.org/](https://www.healtheconomics.org)

International Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research (ISPOR) – the largest global network working on health economics and outcomes research. It is also organised around regional initiatives, chapters and groups. [https://www.ispor.org/](https://www.ispor.org)

African Region
Making HTA an inclusive process

- Strategies to identify relevant stakeholders
- Modalities of engagement
- Discussion of challenges of stakeholder involvement
- Management of conflicts of interest
- Developing effective communication plans
- Setting up an appeal process
Making HTA an inclusive process

• Discuss the pros and cons of different modalities of engagement for stakeholders: from information gathering, consultation, to decision-making
• References to different strategies for managing conflicts of interest and conflicts of interest rules at NICE
Making HTA an inclusive process:
Example of CONITEC’s public consultation process

- Each technology appraisal is followed by a 20 day public consultation period
- Announcement on social media, website and email list
- Two streams: feedback from technical and scientific or opinion or experience (e.g. patients, caregiver, health professionals)
- Since 2012 – 220 public consultations, >30k contributions
- Also invitation to submit evidence