

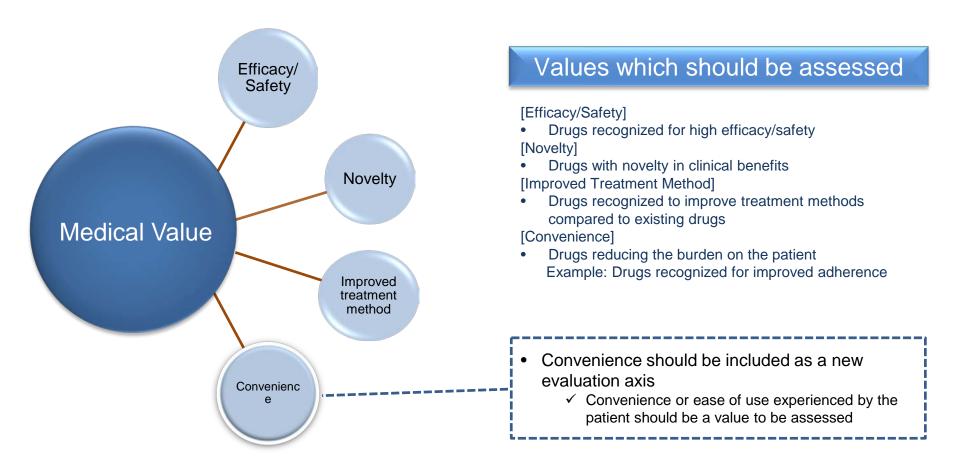
# 8<sup>th</sup> APAC

### Value-based Healthcare Session: Sustainable Healthcare System

### Panel Discussion "How do we approach a sustainable healthcare system?"

#### Multi-dimensional Value of Drugs – Medical Value –

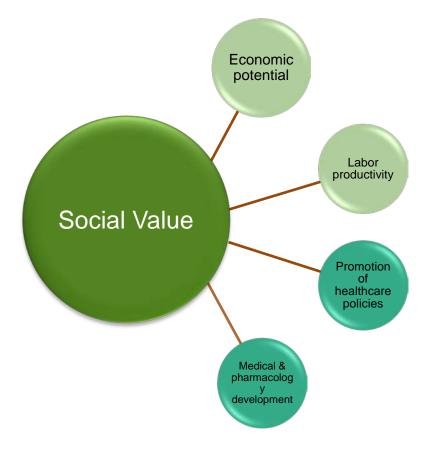
Not only values of efficacy and safety, to clear the pharmaceutical approval standards, but drugs that also bring value to the patient's treatment itself



#### Multi-dimensional Value of Drugs - Social Value -

Not only the value of the patient's treatment itself but also elements that add further value to the patients (and their families), healthcare professionals, and caregivers

Elements that add value, contributing to the promotion of medical and pharmacology development and the development of drugs required by policy



#### Values which should be assessed

[Economic Potential]

• Enables efficient consumption of medical resources Example: Enabling drug administration to the appropriate patient through companion diagnostics

[Labor Productivity]

- Elements that provide change to the lifestyles of patients, their families, and their caregivers to support the economy and society, by enabling the patient social rehabilitation and employment, etc.
- Elements which reduce the burden of healthcare professionals and caregivers

Example: An inpatient is able to receive treatment as an outpatient

[Promotion of Healthcare Policies]

Elements for which development should be promoted as a policy

Example: Items subject to conditional accelerated approval, such as those of which the efficacy of treatment is difficult to determine; items contributing to solving social problems

[Medical & Pharmacology Development]

 Elements which foster the advancement of medical & pharmacology related technology
Example: Elucidation of pathology, or new modality



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#### Health Technology Assessment; HTA

•Reaching a fair and efficient outcome requires a multidisciplinary process to evaluate the social, economic, organizational and ethical aspects of a health intervention or health technology. HTA is a systematic approach to evaluate the properties, effects, and impacts of health technologies or interventions. It can be applied to medical devices, medicines, vaccines, procedures, health services, and public health interventions. (WHO 2015)

Health economic evaluation

Reference: WHO: 2015 Global Survey on Health Technology Assessment by National Authorities. 2015







#### Two levels in HTA

Health Care Policy Question

"Micro-HTA" for medicines/MDDs

"Macro-HTA" for systems

Reference: modified from EFPIA Viewpoint: Health Technology Assessment (HTA) Application in Select Markets and Implications for Japan (2015)

#### **Informed Policy-Making**

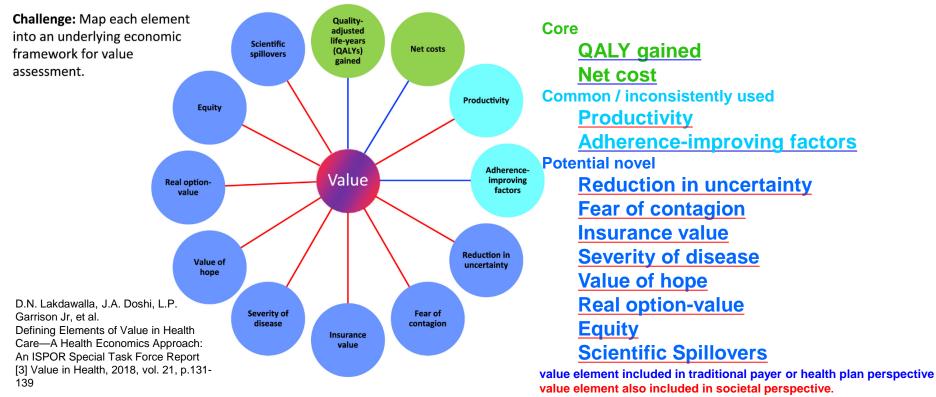
- Prioritize public health interventions
- Optimize organizational structure
- Choose appropriate architecture for healthcare systems
- Understand the economics of a policy decision







#### **Potential Elements of Value for Augmented CEA**







Japan's Characteristics of cost effectiveness evaluation

1) Using as one of the drug pricing system

#### **2)** Difference from foreign countries

- Ex post vs Ex ante : impact on drug lag (Not using for initial reimbursement pricing decision)
- Not for rare diseases, diseases without other treatment alternative

(Selection of items with high innovation and high price)

3) Useful tool to shift resources from long-listed products and generics to innovative products



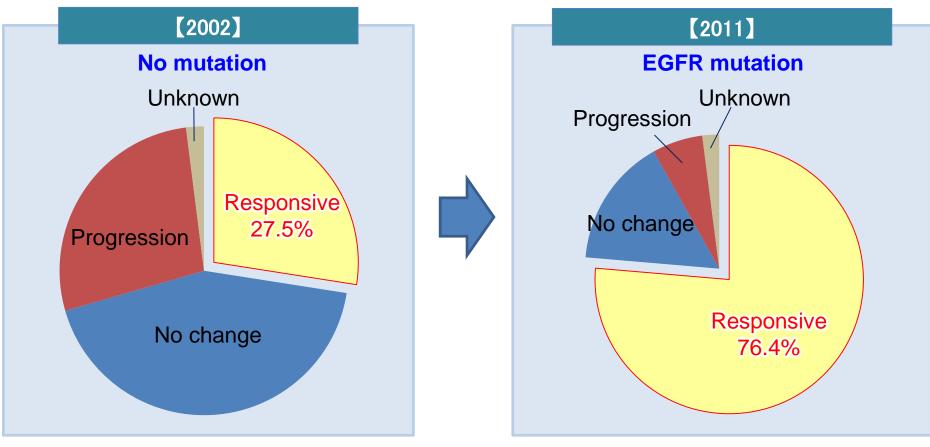


### "Wise Spending"

#### The response rate increased significantly based on genomic information

#### Gefitinib (Iressa®)

In cases of lung cancer with EGFR\* gene mutations, the response rate increased significantly  $\rightarrow$  Avoid administering to non-responsive cases



\* Epidermal growth factor receptor



### "Wise Spending"



Pharmaceutical Innovation and Access to Medicines

Executive Summary

OECD

# Five Options to Make the System Work Better for All

**OECD: Pharmaceutical Innovation and Access to Medicines, 2018** 

- A. Involve stakeholders in joint efforts to reduce the costs of R&D and accelerate market access.
- B. Increase spending efficiency. --- Facilitating cooperation in HTA
- C. Determine willingness to pay for new treatments and health benefits.
- D. Develop new push and pull incentives for innovation.
- E. Strengthen the information base to better inform policy debates.





### "Wise Spending"



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