

procurement and supply chain management, limited use of effective pricing policies and negotiations, substandard quality of medicines and widespread inappropriate prescribing and use.

CONCLUSIONS:

HTA can be used to help countries in the Asia region to achieve UHC; it is a tool to support good decision making and hence can help promote more efficient allocation of limited resources. Affordability, however, needs to be at the center of any decision to invest or disinvest, and incremental cost effectiveness ratios should not be used as the sole basis for decision making.

OP13 2017 Health Technology Assessment International Asia Policy Forum: The Perspective Of Not-For-Profit Members

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INTRODUCTION:

The fifth Health Technology Assessment International (HTAi) Asia Policy Forum (APF) was held in Beijing, November 2017. The topic of the meeting was 'Universal Health Care in the Asia Region: Overcoming the Barriers using HTA and Real World Data'. This presentation will focus on the use of real world data (RWD) as a mechanism of informing HTA in the Asia region – from the perspective of the not-for-profit HTA agencies that were represented at the APF.

METHODS:

The 2017 HTAi APF had senior representatives from government and HTA agencies from 11 countries in the Asia region. This included first-time attendees from Iran, Indonesia and the Philippines. A keynote presentation on the lessons learnt from Taiwan on the use of RWD was delivered, and there were guided breakout group discussions.

RESULTS:

There are a number of registries and sources of RWD available to the HTA agencies across the Asia region. However it was noted that the databases are resource

intensive to maintain, and there are noted time lags in the data collection and release. There are examples where the data from these sources have been used to evaluate local utilization of treatments and post-market surveillance, but it has not yet been used in pricing/reimbursement decisions.

CONCLUSIONS:

Although RWD could be a good tool for healthcare decision-making in the Asia region, it is still unclear how to do so properly. Infrastructure and human capacity, as well as law, are key factors to the successful use of RWD. Standardized methodologies, increased transparency, quality control and capacity building are essential elements to better implementing RWD in HTA.

OP14 The 2017 Health Technology Assessment International Asia Policy Forum: The Perspective Of Industry Members

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INTRODUCTION:

The fifth Health Technology Assessment International (HTAi) Asia Policy Forum (APF) was held in Beijing, November 2017. The topic of the meeting was 'Universal Health Care in the Asia Region: Overcoming the Barriers using HTA and Real World Data'. This presentation will focus on the use of real world data (RWD) as a mechanism of informing HTA in the Asia region – from the perspective of industry that were represented at the APF.

METHODS:

The 2017 HTAi APF had senior representatives from 11 pharmaceutical and medical device companies active in the region. A keynote presentation was delivered that explored the findings of the background paper and survey, and there were guided breakout group discussions.

RESULTS:

RWD is needed in all stages of the life cycle of a product; however, of greatest importance to industry is RWD to

develop value propositions, inform HTA assessments, gauge market need and demonstrate where a new technology sits within an established clinical pathway. Although the HTA agencies present at the APF stated that RWD is available in the Asia region, this was not reflected by industry members who had limited awareness and access. Key concerns raised included whether this RWD is available for public use (and what caveats will be placed around its release), the quality of the data, whether it is longitudinal, and if it includes costs.

CONCLUSIONS:

There is a clear difference in the perspective of RWD between industry and HTA agencies in the Asia region. It is possible that this difference is driven by the apparent lack of publicly available data in the region and industry members comparing the use of RWD in Asia with the use in higher-income countries. This can be improved with clearer definitions, increased dialogue and multi-stakeholder collaboration in the region.

OP15 Actions Arising From The 2017 Health Technology Assessment International Asia Policy Forum

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INTRODUCTION:

Universal health care (UHC) leads to better health, educational outcomes and productivity. However, Asian healthcare systems are experiencing huge pressures and are striving to achieve UHC. With this in mind, the Health Technology Assessment International (HTAi) Asia Policy Forum (APF) tackled, 'Universal Health Care in the Asia Region: Overcoming the Barriers using HTA and Real World Data (RWD)'.

METHODS:

The HTAi APF convened forty-four senior representatives from HTA agencies and industry from Asia. Through a mixture of keynote presentations and guided group discussions, APF members spent two days grappling with the topic.

RESULTS:

There were a number of key messages from the APF, plus actions that were identified by APF members. The actions included: (i) A standardized HTA methodology for the prioritization of technologies in the Asia region should be developed to support health care systems; (ii) HTAi need to define what real-world data means in the HTA glossary; (iii) Members of the APF should develop a catalogue of what public and private data is available across countries in the region; (iv) A policy statement that agencies can use with a common approach to the release of data needs to be developed.

CONCLUSIONS:

HTA and access to RWD were identified as essential tools to be used in achieving the goal of UHC; this goal should indeed be pursued in the Asia region. However, issues such as transparency and accountability of HTA, and trust and collaboration between the public and private sectors are important concerns which need to be addressed in order to progress this goal. The recommendations for actions resulting from this successful APF update on progress towards these identified actions will be presented.

OP16 Decision Criteria That Influence Managed Entry Agreements

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INTRODUCTION:

Managed Entry Agreements (MEAs) enable payers to subsidize access to new medicines while addressing uncertainties. Uncertainties may relate to the criteria for decision-making articulated in decision-making frameworks. The study's aim was to determine if there was any association between the type of MEA and criteria considered during decision-making.

METHODS:

All medicines with MEAs listed on the Australian national subsidy scheme between 2012-2016 were identified. Data were extracted on the types of MEA and