

Original article

Evaluation of new medicines in Spain and comparison with other European countries

David Epstein^{a,b,*}, Jaime Espín^{b,c,d}^a Department of Applied Economics, University of Granada, Granada, Spain^b Escuela Andaluza de Salud Pública, Granada, Spain^c Instituto de Investigación Biosanitaria (ibs. GRANADA), Granada, Spain^d Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red Epidemiología y Salud Pública (CIBERESP), Madrid, Spain

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 21 November 2018

Accepted 18 February 2019

Available online 23 April 2019

Keywords:

Health technology appraisal
Health technology assessment
Pricing and reimbursement
Health policy
Spain

ABSTRACT

Objective: To compare the use of health technology assessment (HTA) as a tool to support pricing and reimbursement (P&R) of new medicines in Spain with England, Sweden, France and Germany.**Method:** For each country, the literature is used to identify the purpose and timing of the P&R decision, the HTA and decision-making procedures used to generate evidence, and the criteria used to make decisions.**Results:** Results are presented as a summary of the HTA landscape for P&R of new medicines in each country. Comparisons are made between Spain and other countries regarding the procedure and implementation of HTA.**Conclusions:** Based on these assessments, we made recommendations for how HTA might develop in Spain with the aim of improving governance and efficiency. Spain has made considerable progress in recent years, but still falls short of international standards in terms of independence of the HTA agencies and decision-making committees from political influence and industrial policy, the setting of prices of medicines in relation to health gain, improve the transparency of the process and results of the evaluation, and promote the participation of stakeholders. In common with other countries, Spain needs to clarify the role of cost-effectiveness criteria. Further progress needs to be made to coordinate effort across the various agencies, strengthen technical staff, and ensure equitable access to medicines between regions.© 2019 SESPAS. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Evaluación de nuevos medicamentos en España y comparación con otros países europeos

RESUMEN

Objetivo: Comparar el uso de la evaluación de tecnologías sanitarias (ETS) como instrumento para apoyar la fijación de precios y el reembolso de nuevos medicamentos en España con otros países europeos como Inglaterra, Suecia, Francia y Alemania.**Método:** Se realiza una revisión de la literatura para identificar, en cada país, el objetivo y la cronología de la decisión, los procedimientos para realizar la ETS y los criterios para tomar decisiones.**Resultados:** Se presenta una descripción narrativa de la situación en cada país y una comparación entre España y otros países sobre los procedimientos y la implementación de ETS.**Conclusiones:** Basándose en estas evaluaciones, se propone una serie de recomendaciones para mejorar el proceso. España ha avanzado significativamente en ETS en los últimos años, pero aún falta garantizar la independencia de las agencias de ETS, eliminar la influencia de la política económica e industrial de los comités de decisiones sanitarias, fijar precios basados en el valor terapéutico, mejorar la transparencia del proceso y de los resultados de las evaluaciones, y por último, aumentar la participación de los grupos de interés. Al igual que en otros países de su entorno, España tiene que clarificar el papel de la evaluación económica como criterio de decisión. Hace falta una mejor coordinación entre las diversas agencias que participan en ETS en España, fomentar el personal técnico y monitorizar la equidad de acceso a nuevos medicamentos entre las comunidades autónomas.© 2019 SESPAS. Publicado por Elsevier España, S.L.U. Este es un artículo Open Access bajo la licencia CC BY-NC-ND (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Palabras clave:

Evaluación de tecnología sanitaria
Evaluación de la tecnología sanitaria
Precio y reembolso
Financiación
España

Introduction

The market for medicines in Europe is highly regulated, diverse and complex. The European Commission establishes common procedures for marketing authorization, and broad principles for pricing and reimbursement (P&R) (such as the need for criteria to be

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: davidepstein@ugr.es (D. Epstein).

clear and objective),¹ but national authorities set the criteria they consider appropriate.

This article compares P&R in Spain with four other countries: England, Sweden, France, and Germany. The process in Spain has recently been criticized by public auditors,^{2,3} particularly concerning the vagueness of the criteria for P&R decisions and the high degree of discretion allowed to decision making bodies and there have been several proposals for reform^{4–7} A substantial literature has compared health technology assessment (HTA) procedures across countries^{8–16} but to our knowledge this is the first study that makes recommendations specifically for the P&R process for new medicines for Spain. The four comparator countries were chosen because they each have mature HTA systems (and hence have had time to learn from experience), offer universal public healthcare (as does Spain), and have formal, well-respected HTA processes. Nevertheless, HTA takes place within a particular institutional, legal and cultural setting, and hence comparisons must be cautious.

Method

We searched the official documentation for HTA procedures for supporting P&R available from public websites of the relevant country agencies during July 2018. This was supplemented by country profiles from the World Health Organization or the Organization for Economic Collaboration and Development. We cross-checked and filled in gaps from two recent reviews.^{8,10} For the comparator countries we included only documents in English. This was not an important handicap as these countries include extensive English documentation on their websites. For Spain, we included documents in English or Spanish. We examine how the health service is financed and organized, the purpose and timing of the P&R decision, the HTA procedures supporting that decision, and the criteria used. Results are presented as summary tables and narrative synthesis.

Results

Table 1 gives a short description of the financing and organization of healthcare services in each country.^{17–21} Table 2 summarises the timing and purpose of HTA in each country, and Table 3 describes the criteria used to make P&R decisions. Spain and France use HTA to support decisions for P&R before any medicine can be sold in the country. Sweden only uses HTA to support P&R for outpatient medicines. England allows free-pricing (with profit control), and conducts HTA to support reimbursement decisions,

while Germany operates free-pricing with full reimbursement for up to 12 months, with HTA supporting subsequent P&R decisions.

Spain

Responsibility for provision of healthcare is for the most part decentralized to the 17 regions. However, before any new medicine can be marketed, the decisions for P&R are made centrally by the Interministerial Committee on Pricing of Medicines and Healthcare Products (CIPM). This body includes nominees from the Ministries of Health, Industry, Economics and Finance, plus members from three of the regions on a rotating basis. Legally, regions are not supposed to deny access to medicines with centrally approved reimbursement but in practice, within their role of managing and paying healthcare providers, some regional payers apply further criteria.

Spain operates two separate sets of HTA agencies, each with distinct roles. The Spanish Agency for Medicines and Healthcare Products (AEMPS) conducts clinical HTA for new medicines. The Regional Network (AETS) evaluates the effectiveness and costs of other health technologies, e.g. diagnostics, and usually do not evaluate new medicines. After a new medicine has been approved by the European Medicines Agency (EMA), CIPM starts the HTA process.¹⁸ The manufacturer submits a dossier containing technical information, the price the manufacturer is asking for, expected sales, cost-effectiveness studies, the market price in other European countries, and information about the company's research and manufacturing base in Spain and whether the sale of the product will benefit Spain's economy.^{3,22} To inform the P&R decision, AEMPS usually produces a clinical HTA report (Therapeutic Positioning Report, IPT) about relative efficacy and safety, the nature of the disease, other therapeutic options, whether any especially vulnerable groups may benefit from the treatment, and other social or medical aspects. The IPT includes little consideration of costs,²³ mainly because is made before setting the price of the medicine.

Spain operates a dual pricing system for hospital medicines. The official (list) price is for medicines for sale outside the NHS (parallel exporters and private patients). The Ministry of Health (MoH) may also negotiate a discounted and confidential "reimbursed price" for the NHS. Once the MoH and manufacturer have negotiated a price, the CIPM make the final decision on P&R. By law,²⁴ the decision should take into account the following criteria, although none have been operationalized: a) severity of the disease; b) the specific needs of certain groups of people; c) the therapeutic and social

Table 1
Financing and organization of health services.

	Means of funding	Responsibility for health service provision	Organization of health service	Access to specialists and choice of provider	Ownership of hospitals which provide services in the public health system
England ¹⁹	General taxation ^a	Local agencies. No local tax-raising powers	Centralized. Some hospitals granted autonomy	Gate-keeper GPs. Limited choice of provider	Mainly public ownership. Some PPC
Spain ²⁰	General taxation ^a	Devolved to 17 regions. Regions have limited tax-raising powers	Centralized within each region	Gate-keeper GPs. Limited choice of provider	Mainly public ownership. Some PPC
Sweden ²¹	Local taxation ^b	Local councils decide taxation and public spending in their region	Varies by county	Degree of choice varies across counties.	Mainly public ownership
France ²²	Social insurance ^b	Not-for-profit health insurers	Loosely organised	Direct access to specialists (with a fee). Choice of provider	Public and private ownership
Germany ²³	Social insurance ^b	Not-for-profit health insurers	Loosely organised	Direct access to specialists (with a fee). Choice of provider	Public and private ownership

GPs: general practitioners; PPC: public-private collaboration.

^a Co-payment required for community pharmacy and some community services such as ophthalmology, audiology and dentistry.

^b Copayments for outpatient drugs and some ambulatory services.

Table 2
Summary of purpose and timing of health technology appraisal in each country.

	Price setting (if price is regulated) and reimbursement decisions ^a	Implementation of decision in clinical practice and revision
England	No regulated price of drug. NICE conducts HTA to decide on reimbursement of selected drugs and devices	NICE decisions legally binding on the NHS. Decision often reviewed after about 5 years
Sweden	TLV conducts HTA for price and reimbursement of all new outpatient and high cost medicines. Local councils decide on reimbursement for inpatient drugs	TLV decision legally binding on local councils. Decision may be reviewed after 5 years
Spain	AEMPS conducts clinical HTA on some new drugs (IPT). MoH (Pharmacy General Director) negotiates price. CIPM makes final decision on P&R ^b	The 17 autonomous regions and hospital pharmacies may conduct further HTA ^c
France	TC conducts clinical HTA on all new drugs. MoH decides price. Health insurers (UNCAM) decide reimbursement	TC revises the decision every 5 years for reimbursed drugs
Germany	Free pricing for the first 12 months. IQWiG conducts clinical HTA on all new drugs. GB-A decides level of added benefit. Health insurers (GKV-SV) negotiate price and decided reimbursement	Revision of the decision is made at least one year after benefit assessment

AEMPS: Spanish Agency for Evaluation of Medicines and Healthcare Products; CIPM: Interministerial Committee for Pricing; G-BA: Federal Joint Committee; GKC-SV: National Association of Statutory Health Insurance Funds; HAS: Haute Autorité de Santé; HTA: health technology appraisal; IPT: Therapeutic Position Report; IQWiG: Institut für Qualität und Wirtschaftlichkeit im Gesundheitswesen; MoH: Ministry of Health or equivalent government department; NHS: National Health Service; NICE: National Institute for Health and Care Excellence; TC: Transparency Commission, Economic Evaluation and Public Health Commission; TLV: Tandvårds- och läkemedelsförmånsverket; UNCAM: National Association of Health Insurance Funds.

^a Should be within 90 days for a pricing decision, or 180 days for a P&R decision.

^b Spain has a dual pricing system: list official price and reimbursed price. Both are set at the same time.

^c The “static list” includes products where it is clear that no new evidence would have any material effect on the current guidance.

Table 3
Summary of criteria for P&R decisions based on health technology appraisal assessments.

	Criteria used for decision making
England	Incremental cost per QALY. An explicit threshold is applied. Other factors may also be taken into account
Sweden	Incremental cost-per-QALY. No explicit (but implicit) threshold. The criteria of “human value” and “need and solidarity” also have to be met (societal perspective)
Spain	CIPM decides price and reimbursement “taking into account” mainly therapeutic usefulness, budget impact, and cost-effectiveness
France	Inpatient drugs included in the positive list are reimbursed at 100%. For outpatient drugs, the reimbursement rate (between 15% and 65%) depends on whether the actual benefit level is judged mild, moderate or important. The price depends on the improvement in actual benefit offered by the drug (ASMR scale I – V). The manufacturer submits a cost-effectiveness analysis for innovative drugs (ASMR I to III). No threshold cost-per-QALY
Germany	Price and reimbursement depends on whether the added benefit level is judged major, considerable or mild, and the strength of evidence. IQWiG are still considering whether or how economic evaluation should be applied in HTA in Germany

ASMR: level of improvement of clinical benefit; CIPM: Interministerial Committee for Pricing; HTA: health technology appraisal; IQWiG: Institut für Qualität und Wirtschaftlichkeit im Gesundheitswesen; QALY: quality-adjusted life-year.

value of the medicine and incremental clinical benefit taking into account its cost-effectiveness; d) the rational use of public expenditure and the budget impact to the health service; e) the existence of therapeutic alternatives at lower price; and f) the degree of innovation of the medicine. After a medicine has been received national P&R approval, the regions sometimes add additional restrictions. Hospitals have more discretion and may conduct local HTA.²⁵

Germany

Once the medicine has been approved by the EMA, the manufacturer may introduce the product into the German market at any initial price of its choosing, fully reimbursed by all German insurance plans for the first 12 months.^{21,26,27} During this time, the Federal Joint Committee (G-BA), can request a clinical HTA from the Institute of Quality and Efficiency in Healthcare (IQWiG). Manufacturers submit a dossier to IQWiG. Informed by IQWiG’s recommendations, the G-BA determines the new medicine’s added benefit over the best current therapy, on a six point scale:

1. Major added benefit – sustained and substantial improvement not previously achieved by current therapies (this usually requires proof of substantially improved overall survival).
2. Considerable added benefit.
3. Minor added benefit.

4. Added benefit present but not quantifiable.
5. No added benefit proven.
6. Lower benefit than current therapies.

In addition, IQWiG evaluates the quality of the evidence, reported in three categories: proof of benefit, indication of benefit, hint of benefit.

If the G-BA ranks the added benefit in any of categories 1, 2 or 3, then the manufacturer can negotiate the price with public health insurance providers. If parties cannot reach agreement, the matter is submitted to arbitration. If a medicine offers no additional value over a previously available medicine (categories 4, 5 and 6) then payers will reimburse only at prices currently paid for the older existing medicines. Pharmaceutical companies can choose to sell their product at higher prices, though patients who want the newer and lower ranked medicine must pay the difference out of their own pockets. If a manufacturer charged an excessive rate for a lower ranked medicine in the first year, the extra revenues must be returned to the health insurers. A pharmaceutical company can opt for their medicine to not be assessed, in which case a medicine’s price is based on that of others in the same therapeutic class, including generic alternatives. IQWiG initially proposed a methodology for economic evaluation based on the “efficiency frontier”,²⁸ but this is now mainly used only where price negotiations have failed.¹⁰

France

HTA is carried out by the French National Authority for Health (HAS) for all new medicines.²⁰ HAS produces a structured opinion within 90 days on: 1) clinical benefit and therapeutic interest (SMR); 2) level of improvement of clinical benefit (ASMR); or 3) incremental cost-effectiveness ratio. Cost-effectiveness analysis in France is not conducted for all medicines, but only if the manufacturer solicits recognition of at least a significant improvement in clinical benefit (ASMR grade I-III) or the product or technology is likely to have a significant impact on health insurance expenses (> €20 million in annual sales during the second full year) or an impact on the organization of care, professional practices or patient care. The HTA process can be single technology appraisal (the new medicine is compared against a single comparator) or multiple technology appraisal (all therapeutic options are compared for that patient group). HAS undertaken a review of the decision every 5 years or earlier if new evidence becomes available.

The SMR rates the product in one of four categories: important, moderate, mild or insufficient. The rating is based on the criteria of efficacy and safety, the severity of the disease, the position of the medicine in the therapeutic strategy and the existence or absence of therapeutic alternatives, the type of treatment (preventive, curative or symptomatic), and the public health impact. Of these, the first two criteria seem to be the most decisive.²⁹ For outpatient medicines, the National Organisation of Health Insurance Funds decides the reimbursement level according to a sliding scale.³⁰ Patients pay the full price in the pharmacy and claim back reimbursement from their health insurer. A SMR rating of “important” benefit gives place to a reimbursement rate of 65%, a SMR rating of “moderate” benefit gives a reimbursement of 30% and an SMR rating of “mild” benefit gives reimbursement of 15%. Medicines with an “insufficient” benefit rating will not be included in the positive list. For inpatient medicines, the MoH decides if it will be reimbursed or not, based on the SMR. If it is included in the positive list, it will be reimbursed at 100%. The final decision about whether the medicine will be used is taken at local level by each hospital pharmacy committee.

HAS also rates the new medicine according to five ASMR levels, from I—major innovation (a demonstrated effect on mortality in a severe disease)— to V—no improvement, compared with existing therapies—. Unless the product is first to market in its class, the evaluation is done in comparison with enlisted products of the same therapeutic class. The Economic Committee for Health Products decides the ex-factory price based on the ASMR rating. Medicines rated ASMR V can be listed only if the costs are less than the comparators. Medicines rated ASMR I-IV can have the possibility of a higher price than the comparator. Medicines rated ASMR I-III can obtain faster access to market (price notification instead of negotiation) and price consistency with European ones. A department of HAS evaluates the manufacturer's cost-effectiveness report.³¹ As France does not use an explicit cost-effectiveness threshold, it is difficult to say how the cost-effectiveness analysis influences price negotiations,^{32,33} although HAS has rejected some manufacturers' analyses because of methodological concerns.³⁴

Sweden

The Dental and Pharmaceutical Benefits Agency (TLV) has direct decision-making power over outpatient prescription medicines, whereas the 21 county councils are independently responsible for hospital/in-patient medicines. P&R are decided simultaneously based on the evidence provided by the manufacturers.¹⁹ The TLV

uses three broad criteria: 1) human value; 2) need and solidarity; and 3) cost-effectiveness.

The first of these is a general ethical principle, the equal value of all human life. The second is operationalized in terms of disease severity, i.e. more severe conditions should be given a higher priority, while the third uses cost per quality-adjusted life-year (QALY) from a societal perspective.³⁵ There is no explicit threshold, but examination of decisions made suggests the half of new medicines accepted in the period 2005-2011 had incremental cost effectiveness ratios less than €79,400/QALY for non-severe diseases and €111,700 for severe diseases.³⁵ Budget impact is not a formal criterion.³⁶

The medicine manufacturer proposes a price and the TLV accepts or rejects the application. TLV consults with the manufacturer before making the decision public. The manufacturer can choose to withdraw the application at this stage and the information in the application in this case will not be published.¹⁴ Prices are not negotiated, but if a medicine was effective, but was rejected because the cost-per-QALY was too high, the manufacturer can resubmit with a lower price.³⁷

England

England has free pricing, though moderated by profit control.¹⁷ Provided the medicine is not on a negative list, NHS professionals can prescribe the medicine as soon as it receives marketing license, and the NHS reimburses medicines at 100% of the price (apart from a statutory co-payment for medicines purchased in community pharmacies).

The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) selects medicines and other health technologies for HTA where national guidance is expected to add value (clinical impact, variation in practice, need for information or resource impact), and aims to appraise all new inpatient and ambulatory medicines and indications.³⁸ These evaluations can be initiated when NICE receives notification that the company is applying for regulatory approval (horizon scanning), but if NICE is not tracking a regulatory submission, the process may be initiated after launch. The process and timetable depend on whether the appraisal is single technology (STA) or multiple technologies (MTA). An STA will take at least 32 weeks to complete from initiation to publication of guidance. An MTA can take at least twice as long. To speed up the process further, NICE in 2017 introduced the fast-track option for appraising medicines which offer exceptional value for money, aiming for them to become available a month after receiving marketing authorization.³⁹ NICE bases decisions on cost-utility analysis and has an explicit ICER threshold between £20,000 and £30,000 per QALY, with flexibility to recommend medicines for patients at the end of their lives or for very rare diseases at a higher ICER.⁴⁰

Local payers must, by law, finance technologies approved by NICE. To speed up access, NICE applies a “budget impact test”. Medicines that are forecast to cost more than £20m in any one of their first three years of use will trigger commercial discussions between the company and NHS England to mitigate the impact on the rest of the NHS.³⁹

Following an unfavourable decision by NICE, payers are not obliged to finance the medicine. The manufacturers in some cases enter into negotiations with the Ministry of Health over “patient access schemes” to try to improve its cost-effectiveness. Such a scheme might contemplate a price discount, overall expenditure cap, or risk—sharing agreement—. Some medicines rejected by NICE have in the past been publicly financed by other means (e.g. Cancer Fund).

Discussion

Historically, Spain has been slow to implement the legal and institutional measures to formalise HTA, with the result that, in comparison with other countries, the P&R process lacks clear criteria and allows excessive discretionality.^{2,3} Spain was one of the first countries to set methods guidelines for economic evaluation within HTA, but these were never officially adopted.⁴¹ Nevertheless, considerable progress has been made in recent years since the establishment of the clinical HTA reports (IPT) in 2013.⁴² We make specific recommendations for further development with the objective of improving transparency, governance, economic evaluation and efficiency (summarized in Table 4). In each case, the recommendation is justified by comparison with other countries and the expected benefit arising from implementing the change. We have aimed to be objective and constructive in our criticisms, though of course the recommendations are grounded in the knowledge and experience of the authors.

Transparency allows public scrutiny and democratic oversight of technocratic decisions. Drummond et al. recommend that the HTA process is conducted independently of the body that will ultimately be responsible for adopting, paying and implementing the decision (the health insurance funds or national health service).⁴³ The HTA bodies in England, Sweden and Germany have greater legal autonomy than France and Spain, where the institutions are agencies of the MoH. Spain is the only country among those reviewed in this paper where the P&R decision is made by a body that includes appointees from outside Health, that is, the ministries of Finance, Industry and Economy. Reference is made in the documentation to the “contribution of the manufacturer to gross domestic product”,²² but the meaning of this concept is vague. As there is little transparency about how P&R decisions are actually made, it cannot be ruled out that favourable terms are being given to companies with a manufacturing or research base in Spain. This practice may contravene European competition law, as well as being against the interests of Spanish consumers and tax-payers.³ Governance could be improved by strengthening the independence of the bodies charged with producing supporting HTA data, freeing decision-making bodies from political influence,⁴⁴ and separating healthcare decisions from industrial policy.

Transparency is far from perfect in other countries. HAS, NICE and IQWiG/G-BA publish most of the technical reports used to make decisions. Nevertheless, “commercially confidential” information is censored. The TLV only publish a “summary of decision”, and gives companies the opportunity to withdraw rather than publish a negative decision. AEMPS in Spain publishes the HTA report (IPT) but do not publish other documentation used by the CIPM to make the decision. After the decision is made, the IPT is amended to state whether the medicine is financed or not in the NHS. However, specific reasons are not usually elaborated. A more transparent process would relate the decision more closely with the evidence.

While all countries publish the official price, they often negotiate confidential discounts. Pharmaceutical firms ask for transparent P&R criteria in order to correctly align their long term investment decisions with payers' priorities.⁴⁵ But at the same time, manufacturers ask for discounts to remain confidential, because many countries set prices for medicines by comparing against the official prices paid in other countries (international reference pricing). Therefore Spain is not an “outlier” in withholding this information. The lack of transparency makes it difficult to assess whether value for money is being achieved in public procurement.

Other countries are more transparent than Spain in procedures, decision making criteria and the involvement of stakeholders. Procedures and documentation could be made clearer. The reasons for decisions and areas of uncertainty should be published.

Stakeholders, patients and the public should be encouraged to participate and be consulted on draft versions of the decisions. NICE has made considerable progress in involving stakeholders and might be considered a reference.⁷

There are currently no formal criteria for linking price to therapeutic value in Spain. Other countries use formal scales for defining health gain relative to a comparator (ASMR in France, Added Benefit in Germany, QALY gain in Sweden and England), and to a greater or lesser extent, the price of the medicine is related to this measure of health gain. The clinical HTA reports (IPT) produced by the agencies in Spain are of a high methodological quality, but the health gain is not mapped to a generic scale as elsewhere. The use of such a measure would improve efficiency and transparency of pricing, by relating the price to health benefit in a more consistent way across different pathologies and indications.

The law in Spain requires cost-effectiveness analysis to be taken into account, but does not say how this should be applied. This ambiguity about the role of economic evaluation is not unique to Spain; France requests cost-effectiveness analysis, but it is unclear how this impacts on the decision. German decision makers appear reluctant to use it, apparently based on ethical and legal concerns about “monetizing” health.²⁷ Guidelines for hospital formularies in Spain recommend a fairly simple cost-effectiveness and budget impact methodology.²⁵ Academic papers propose more sophisticated methods,⁴⁶ some recommending an explicit cost-per-QALY threshold.^{5,47–49} It is recommended in health economic analyses to use a long time horizon, and incorporate real-world effectiveness data, rather than only short-term efficacy. However, there may be a trade-off between ensuring rapid access to new medicines and having the time to undertake sophisticated modeling.

All countries aim to make prompt decisions to ensure timely access to new medicines. Nevertheless, there are important differences between countries in the purpose of HTA, and this influences what type of HTA is most appropriate. In France and Sweden, as in Spain, the price at which any medicine can be sold must be determined by the relevant national authority before the medicine can be marketed. The 180 day timetable set by the EC directive aims to ensure prompt access, but may also put practical limits on the extent of analysis and modelling that can be undertaken (Fig. 1). To some extent, the free-pricing model followed by England and Germany allows immediate access by patients to new medicines in these countries, while allowing time for HTA agencies to collect more data and conduct a thorough set of analyses. However, in practice providers in England are reluctant to prescribe before NICE has issued guidance, and NICE has been under pressure to speed up decision making.⁵⁰

All the countries in this review ask the manufacturer to submit a dossier of evidence. In Sweden and Germany the HTA agencies review and comment on the manufacturer's dossier rather than conduct new analyses in-house, and this is increasingly the case for P&R in England as well. The advantage of this approach might be quicker P&R decisions and less cost for the HTA agency, while the limitations are that decisions are made in an incremental, piecemeal manner as each new product comes on to the market (rather than compare all options head-to-head), and perhaps allows the manufacturer greater discretion about what to include in the dossier or how to interpret this data. The risk of conflict of interest is particularly acute in the case of economic evaluation which requires assumptions and judgments about what to include in the model. If manufacturers are charged with preparing the clinical and economic evidence, then the decision maker must be prepared to reject a manufacturer's submission (and hence, possibly, reject the application for P&R) if it falls short of the required methodological rigour. A high level of transparency is needed to ensure proper democratic oversight. In any event, Spain

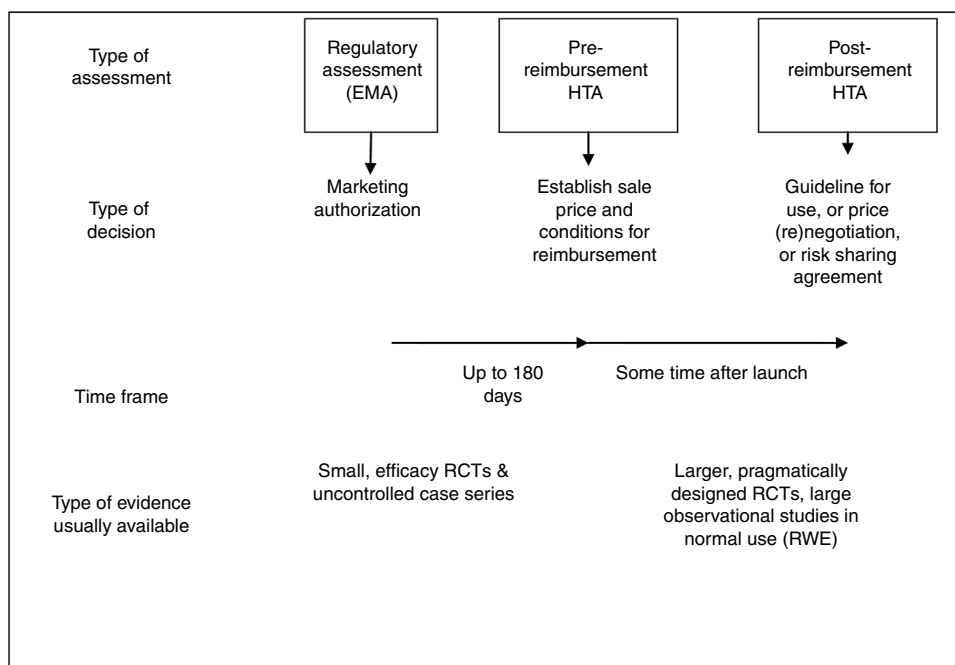


Figure 1. Purpose and timing of health technology appraisal. EMA: European Medicines Agency (or equivalent national body); HTA: health technology appraisal; RCT: randomized controlled trial; RWE: real world evidence.

needs to invest in sufficient researchers with the necessary skills to review these clinical and economic evaluations and to strengthen substantially the technical staff supporting the national P&R committee. It is noteworthy that currently the regional HTA agencies (AETS) produce and publish evaluations of a wide range of health-care programs (mainly devices and diagnostic technologies),⁵¹ but play almost no part in the P&R process for new medicines. Agencies in other countries conduct HTA for all types of therapies and technologies, in accordance with recommendations for best practice.⁴³

AEMPS conducts clinical HTA, but does not evaluate costs or cost-effectiveness. One reason given for this is that the price is unknown, as the clinical HTA report precedes the P&R decision. However, this does not have to be an obstacle. HTA agencies in Sweden, France and England conduct or review cost-effectiveness analyses using the price the manufacturer is asking for. Another reason given is that discussion of cost is outside the remit of AEMPS. We recommend that full HTA of costs and benefits of new medicines should be coordinated within the regional Network, supported by AEMPS.

HTA needs to be appropriate for the decentralized Spanish health system. An important element of P&R process is whether the decisions are advisory or binding on the health service. In Spain, although the CIPM makes a central P&R decision, the 17 regions and hospitals exercise some discretion, particularly for inpatient medicines. Hence the nationally set price in Spain is the “maximum price”, and a positive reimbursement decision at national level is necessary but not sufficient to ensure access for all patients.

If regions and local hospitals are making independent decisions, then this should avoid duplicating technical tasks (for example, systematic review or model construction). With this in mind, coordination among the different HTA agencies in Spain (including AEMPS and AETS) might be strengthened. More research is needed about the impact of decentralized decision making on inequality in access.⁵²

Editor in charge

Clara Bermúdez-Tamayo.

What is known about the topic?

Various studies have compared health technology evaluation (HTA) in Spain with other countries, and have recommended greater transparency and independence among the HTA agencies.

What does this study add to the literature?

This is the first study that has Spain with other countries specifically looking at processes and criteria for pricing and reimbursement of new medicines.

Transparency declaration

The corresponding author on behalf of the other authors guarantee the accuracy, transparency and honesty of the data and information contained in the study, that no relevant information has been omitted and that all discrepancies between authors have been adequately resolved and described.

Authorship contributions

D.E. conceived and designed the study. Both authors reviewed the literature, analysed the data, drafted the manuscript and authorised the final version.

Acknowledgements

The authors wish to thank Félix Lobo, Erica Visintin and Anna-Maria Fontrier for valuable comments.

Funding

None.

Conflicts of interest

None.

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at doi:10.1016/j.gaceta.2019.02.009.

References

- Council Directive 89/105/EEC relating to the transparency of measures regulating the pricing of medicinal products for human use and their inclusion in the scope of national health insurance systems. *Official Journal of the European Communities*. 1988;40:9–12.
- Tribunal de Cuentas. Informe número 1185 del Tribunal de Cuentas. 2017. (Accessed: 17th August 2018.) Available at: <http://www.congreso.es/docu/inf.fiscTC/LegXII/251-176.pdf>
- CNMC. IPN/CNMC/005/15 Informe sobre el proyecto de Real Decreto Legislativo por el que se aprueba el texto refundido de la ley de garantías y uso racional de los medicamentos y productos sanitarios. 2015. (Accessed: 17th August 2018.) Available at: <https://www.cnmc.es/expedientes/ipncnmc00515>
- Abellán Perpiñán JM, Sánchez Martínez FI, Martínez Pérez JE, et al. El sistema sanitario público en España y sus comunidades autónomas: sostenibilidad y reformas. Madrid: Fundación BBVA; 2013.
- García-Lorenzo B, Vallejo-Torres L, Del Mar Trujillo-Martín M, et al. Economic evaluation seeks threshold to support decision-making. *Rev Esp Salud Publica*. 2015;89:537–44.
- Del Llano-Señaris JE. What health technology assessment system do we really need? A critical review of the current situation of health technology assessment in five European countries. In: Del Llano-Señaris J, Campillo-Artero C, editors. *Health technology assessment and health policy today: a multifaceted view of their unstable crossroads*. Cham, Switzerland: Springer International Publishing; 2015.
- Abellán Perpiñán JM, Martínez Pérez JE. Cómo articular la cooperación en red de los recursos sobre conocimiento y evaluación en salud y servicios sanitarios en España. ¿Hacia un HispaNICE? *Gac Sanit*. 2016;30:14–8.
- Lobo F. Políticas actuales de precios de medicamentos en Europa: panorama general. Cham, Switzerland: Springer International Publishing; 2015.
- Lobo F. Análisis y práctica de las políticas de precios y financiación de los medicamentos. Cham, Switzerland: Springer International Publishing; 2016.
- Angelis A, Lange A, Kanavos P. Using health technology assessment to assess the value of new medicines: results of a systematic review and expert consultation across eight European countries. *Eur J Heal Econ*. 2017;19:123–52.
- Sorenson C, Drummond M, Kanavos P. Ensuring value for money in healthcare. *European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies*. 2008 (Accessed: 27th January 2019.) Available at: http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf/file/0011/98291/E91271.pdf
- Wittenauer R, Smith L, Aden K. Priority medicines for Europe and the world. A public health approach to innovation. 2013 (Accessed: 27th January 2019.) Available at: http://www.who.int/medicines/areas/priority_medicines/BP6_12Osteo.pdf
- Berntgen M, Gourvil A, Pavlovic M, et al. Improving the contribution of regulatory assessment reports to health technology assessments. A collaboration between the European Medicines Agency and the European Network for Health Technology Assessment. *Value Health*. 2014;17:634–41.
- Cleemput I, Franken M. European medicine reimbursement systems' legitimacy: five-country comparison and policy tool. *Int J Technol Assess Health Care*. 2012;4:358–66.
- Nicod E, Kanavos P. Developing an evidence-based methodological framework to systematically compare HTA coverage decisions: a mixed methods study. *Health Policy*. 2016;120:35–45.
- Mauskopf J, Walter J, Birt J, et al. Differences among formulary submission guidelines: implications for health technology assessment. *Int J Technol Assess Health Care*. 2011;27:261–70.
- Schulte C. Pharmaceutical pricing and reimbursement policies in the in- and out-patient sector: United Kingdom. 2015. (Accessed: 27th October 2019.) Available at: <http://whocc.goeg.at/Publications/CountryReports>
- Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad. Products flow chart-pharmaceutical system in Spain in the in- and out-patient sector. 2007. (Accessed: 27th January 2019.) Available at: <http://whocc.goeg.at/Publications/CountryReports>
- TLV. Pharmaceutical pricing and reimbursement policies Sweden. 2015. (Accessed: 27th January 2019.) Available at: <http://whocc.goeg.at/Publications/CountryReports>
- EMA. The pharmaceutical system in France in the in- and out-patient sector. (Accessed: 27th January 2019.) Available at: <http://whocc.goeg.at/Publications/CountryReports>
- Wenzl M, Paris V. Pharmaceutical reimbursement and pricing in Germany. 2018. (Accessed: 27th January 2019.) Available at: <http://www.oecd.org/els/health-systems/Pharmaceutical-Reimbursement-and-Pricing-in-Germany.pdf>
- Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad. Proyecto de RD por el que se regula la financiación y fijación de precios de medicamentos y productos sanitarios y su inclusión en la prestación farmacéutica del Sistema Nacional de Salud. 2015. (Accessed 27th January 2019.) Available at: <https://www.msbs.gob.es/normativa/docs/Rdfinanciacionmedicamentos.pdf>
- Ubago Pérez R, Castillo Muñoz M, Banqueri M, et al. Guía metodológica para la evaluación de la eficacia y la seguridad de nuevos fármacos: implementación de las recomendaciones de EUnetHTA. *Gac Sanit*. 2017;31:336–41.
- Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad. Real Decreto Legislativo 1/2015, de 24 de julio, por el que se aprueba el texto refundido de la Ley de garantías y uso racional de los medicamentos y productos sanitarios. BOE. 2015;177:62935–3030.
- Genesis. Guía de evaluación económica e impacto presupuestario en los informes de evaluación de medicamentos. Guía práctica asociada al programa MADRE 4.0. 2016. (Accessed: 27th January 2019.) Available at: http://gruposdetrabajo.sefh.es/genesis/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11&Itemid=13
- Lauterbach K, McDonough J, Seeley E. Germany's model for medicine price regulation could work in the US. (Accessed: 27th January 2019.) Available at: <http://healthaffairs.org/blog/2016/12/29/germanys-model-for-medicine-price-regulation-could-work-in-the-us/>
- Ruof J, Schwartz FW, Schulenburg JM, et al. Early benefit assessment (EBA) in Germany: analysing decisions 18 months after introducing the new AMNOG legislation. *Eur J Heal Econ*. 2014;15:577–89.
- Caro JJ, Nord E, Siebert U, et al. The efficiency frontier approach to economic evaluation of health-care interventions. *Health Econ*. 2010;19:1117–27.
- Le Pen C, Priol G, Lilliu H. What criteria for pharmaceuticals reimbursement?, An empirical analysis of the evaluation of 'medical service rendered' by reimbursable medicines in France. *Eur J Heal Econ*. 2003;4:30–6.
- Haute Autorité de Santé. Pricing and reimbursement of medicines and HTA policies in France. 2014. (Accessed: 27th January 2019.) Available at: http://www.has-sante.fr/portail/upload/docs/application/pdf/2014-03/pricing_reimbursement_of_medicines_and_hta_policies_in_france.pdf
- Haute Autorité de Santé. Choices in methods for economic evaluation: a methodological guide. Haute Aut Sante. 2012 (Accessed: 27th January 2019.) Available at: https://www.has-sante.fr/portail/upload/docs/application/pdf/2012-10/choices_in_methods_for_economic_evaluation.pdf
- Stefani I. The impact of cost-effectiveness evaluation in France and future path for cost containment. *ICON Briefing*. 2016. (Accessed: 14th August 2018.) Available at: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/impact-cost-effectiveness-evaluation-france-future-path-stefani>
- Toumi M, Motrunich A, Millier A, et al. Analysis of health economics assessment reports for pharmaceuticals in France – understanding the underlying philosophy of CESP assessment. *J Mark Access Heal Policy*. 2017;5:1344088.
- Rumeau-Pichon C, Harousseau J. Analysis of cost-effectiveness assessments in France by the French National Authority for Health (HAS). *Value Health*. 2014;17:A323–686.
- Svensson M, Nilsson F, Arnborg K. Reimbursement decisions for pharmaceuticals in Sweden: the impact of disease severity and cost effectiveness. *Pharmacoeconomics*. 2015;33:1229–36.
- TLV. General guidelines for economic evaluations from the Pharmaceutical Benefits Board (LFNAR 2003:2). 2003. (Accessed: 27th January 2019.) Available at: <https://www.tlv.se/download/18.2e53241415e842ce95514e9/1510316396792/Guidelines-for-economic-evaluations-LFNAR-2003-2.pdf>
- OECD. *New Health Technologies: Managing Access, Value and Sustainability*. Paris: OECD Publishing; 2017. <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264266438-en>.
- NICE. About NICE: topic selection. (Accessed: 14th August 2018.) Available at: <https://www.nice.org.uk/about/what-we-do/our-programmes/topic-selection>
- NICE. NICE gets go-ahead to fast-track more medicine approvals. 2017. (Accessed: 14th August 2018.) Available at: <https://www.nice.org.uk/news/article/nice-gets-go-ahead-to-fast-track-more-medicine-approvals>
- NICE. Guide to the methods of technology appraisal. 2013. (Accessed: 27th January 2019.) Available at: <https://www.nice.org.uk/process/pmg9/resources/guide-to-the-methods-of-technology-appraisal-2013-pdf-2007975843781>
- Rovira J, Antónanzas F. Economic analysis of health technologies and programmes. A Spanish proposal for methodological standardisation. *Pharmacoeconomics*. 1995;8:245–52.
- AEMPS. Propuesta de colaboración para la elaboración de los informes de posicionamiento terapéutico de los medicamentos. Documento aprobado por

- la Comisión Permanente de Farmacia del SNS, 21 de mayo de 2013. p. 1-14. 2013. (Accessed: 27th January 2019.) Available at: <https://www.aemps.gob.es/medicamentosUsoHumano/informesPublicos/docs/propuesta-colaboracion-informes-posicionamiento-terapeutico.pdf>
43. Drummond MF, Schwartz JS, Jönsson B, et al. Key principles for the improved conduct of health technology assessments for resource allocation decisions. *Int J Technol Assess Health Care.* 2008;**24**:244–58.
 44. Economist. Spanish public money could be much better spent. 2018. (Accessed: 27th January 2019.) Available at: <https://www.economist.com/special-report/2018/07/26/spanish-public-money-could-be-much-better-spent>
 45. Ciani O, Jommi C. The role of health technology assessment bodies in shaping medicine development. *Medicine Des Devel Ther.* 2014;**8**:2273–81.
 46. López Bastida J, Oliva J, Antoñanzas F, et al. A proposed guideline for economic evaluation of health technologies. *Gac Sanit.* 2010;**24**:154–70.
 47. Domínguez M. La Guía de Génesis-SEFH propone umbrales de referencia de 21.000 euros por AVAC. *Farmacia Hospitalaria.* 2017. (Accessed: 27th January 2019.) Available at: <https://www.redaccionmedica.com/secciones/farmacia-hospitalaria/la-sefh-propone-un-umbral-de-coste-efectividad-de-21-000-euros-2695>
 48. Giménez E, Rovira J, González JD, et al. Ten years of cost-effectiveness threshold. *Farm Hosp.* 2013;**37**:85–7.
 49. Vallejo-Torres L, García-Lorenzo B, Serrano-Aguilar P. Estimating a cost-effectiveness threshold for the Spanish NHS. *Health Econ.* 2018;**27**:746–61.
 50. Barham L. Single technology appraisals by NICE: are they delivering faster guidance to the NHS? *Pharmacoeconomics.* 2008;**26**:1037–43.
 51. Catalá-López F, García-Altés A. Economic evaluation of healthcare interventions during more than 25 years in Spain (1983–2008). *Rev Esp Salud Publica.* 2010;**84**:353–69.
 52. Ximénez L. La disparidad autonómica explica la inequidad de acceso a la innovación terapéutica. *Acta Sanitaria.* 2016. (Accessed: 17th August 2018.) Available at: <https://www.actasanitaria.com/la-disparidad-autonomica-explica-la-inequidad-acceso-la-innovacion-terapeutica/>