

congresmg.fr

Health Technology Assessment The role of GPs

Daniel Widmer former UEMO vice-president Patrick Ouvrard UEMO vice-president



Union Européenne des Médecins Omnipraticiens / Médecins de Famille European Union of General Practitioners / Family Physicians

Head Office: Rue des Deux Eglises 39 – 1000 Bruxelles, Belgium Postal address: RCP – Timisoara Blvd. 15. – 061303 Bucharest, Romania

Website: www.uemo.eu E-mail: secretariat@uemo.eu N° D'Entreprise: 8104.31535 - C.F.: 97845280581

A new European regulation

- REGULATION (EU) 2021/2282 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 December 2021 on health technology assessment and amending Directive 2011/24/EU
- https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legalcontent/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32021R2282&from=FR
- Date of application JAN 2025





Time schedule

•	Situation	of HTA	in Europe
---	-----------	--------	-----------

• Discussion: the role of GPs

Rapporteurs

Conclusion

15 min

45 min

15 min

15 min





- **Health technologies** encompass medicinal products, medical devices and medical procedures, as well as measures for disease prevention, diagnosis or treatment.
- HTA is an evidence-based process that allows competent authorities to determine the relative effectiveness of new or existing technologies. HTA focuses specifically on the added value of health technology in comparison with other new or existing technologies.



WHO: health technologies are developed to solve a health problem and improve quality of lives

- **Health technologies** encompass medicinal products, medical devices and medical procedures, as well as measures for disease prevention, diagnosis or treatment.
- HTA is an evidence-based process that allows competent authorities to determine the relative effectiveness of new or existing technologies. HTA focuses specifically on the added value of health technology in comparison with other new or existing technologies.



- **Health technologies** encompass medicinal products, medical devices and medical procedures, as well as measures for disease prevention, diagnosis or treatment.
- HTA is an evidence-based process that allows competent authorities to determine the relative effectiveness of new or existing technologies. HTA focuses specifically on the added value of health technology in comparison with other new or existing technologies.



- Health technologies encompass medicinal products, medical devices and medical procedures, as well as measures for disease prevention, diagnosis or treatment.
- HTA is an evidence-based process that allows competent authorities to determine the relative effectiveness of new or existing technologies. HTA focuses specifically on the added value of health technology in comparison with other new or existing technologies.

HTA coverts both

- -Clinical aspects
- -Non clinical aspects





- **Health technologies** encompass medicinal products, medical devices and medical procedures, as well as measures for disease prevention, diagnosis or treatment.
- HTA is an evidence-based process that allows competent authorities to determine the relative effectiveness of new or existing technologies. HTA focuses specifically on the added value of health technology in comparison with other new or existing technologies.

HTA coverts both

- -Clinical aspects
- -Non clinical aspects

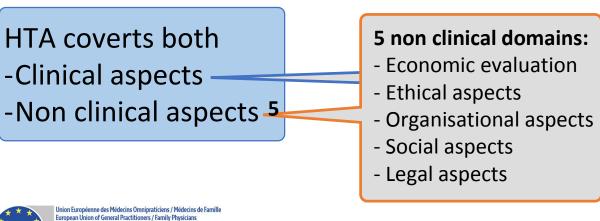
4 clinical domains:

- Identification of health problems and current technology
- Technical characteristics of the technology
- Relative safety
- Relative clinical effectiveness





- **Health technologies** encompass medicinal products, medical devices and medical procedures, as well as measures for disease prevention, diagnosis or treatment.
- HTA is an evidence-based process that allows competent authorities to determine the relative effectiveness of new or existing technologies. HTA focuses specifically on the added value of health technology in comparison with other new or existing technologies.



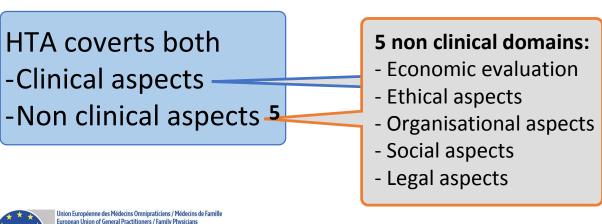
4 clinical domains:

- Identification of health problems and current technology
- Technical characteristics of the technology
- Relative safety
- Relative clinical effectiveness



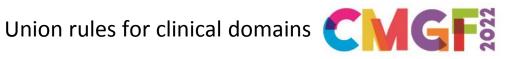


- **Health technologies** encompass medicinal products, medical devices and medical procedures, as well as measures for disease prevention, diagnosis or treatment.
- HTA is an evidence-based process that allows competent authorities to determine the relative effectiveness of new or existing technologies. HTA focuses specifically on the added value of health technology in comparison with other new or existing technologies.



4 clinical domains:

- Identification of health problems and current technology
- Technical characteristics of the technology
- Relative safety
- Relative clinical effectiveness



Role of Gps

UEMO in the stakeholders pool since 2017

- Widmer, Daniel, Patrick Ouvrard, et Marie-Christine Bonnamour. « Partie 1: HTA et la place des médecins de famille ». Primary and hospital care: médecine interne générale, 3 juillet 2019. https://doi.org/10.4414/phc-f.2019.10089.
- Widmer, Daniel, Patrick Ouvrard, et Marie-Christine Bonnamour. « Partie 2: UEMO et HTA:
 qu'avons-nous fait ? » Primary and hospital care: médecine interne générale, 31 juillet 2019.
 https://doi.org/10.4414/phc-f.2019.10090.





EC Brussels 29.3.17







Discussion: Rôle of GP

45 mns discussion in group 15 mns of report

- Values, principles to defend as GP in an HTA process?
- Difficulties encountered as GP as stakeholder/expert in HTA?





Difficulties encountered as GP

- Time-consuming activities
- Lack of funding
- Different objectives of the HCP group
- Search for convergences.
- Focus on industry and patient associations
- Position between stakeholder and expert
- GPs more interested by non clinical dimensions
- Techno-skeptical position of GPs (fear of overmedicalisation)





Presentation of HCP stakeholders group to EUnetHTA 14.9.17



EUPHA

CPME

Primary care

- UEMO
- EFPC
- PGEU
- CED

Secondary care

- ESMO
- ESC

Tertiary care

- Hope
- EAHP
- Some hospitals and hospital pharmacists make also I and II care in some countries





Difficulties encountered as GP

- Time-consuming activities
- Lack of funding
- Different objectives of the HCP group
- Search for convergences
- Focus on industry and patient associations
- Position between stakeholder and expert
- GPs more interested by non clinical dimensions
- Techno-skeptical position of GPs (fear of overmedicalisation)





2 positions for GPs

- Stakeholder: defend GPs values and general principles facing new technologies
- Expert: sollicitation case by case. Domains where GPs have to defend an expert position?



Conclusion

- <u>Stakeholder:</u> quaternary prevention, continuity of care, comprehensiveness, good information for patients, CME for new technologies.
- **Expert:** horizon scanning, process of care, guidelines for complexe diseases / multi-morbidity.

