

OP103 Enhancing Legitimacy And Coherent Value Appraisal Across Interventions In Healthcare And Social Services: Strategy Of The Québec Agency

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Introduction. The Institut national d'excellence en santé et en services sociaux (INESSS) makes recommendations regarding introduction, coverage, optimal use or withdrawal of interventions in physical and mental health and social services to support fair and reasonable decisions. The objectives of this work were to develop a statement of principles and ethical foundations for a common appraisal framework across diverse interventions, to enhance legitimacy and coherence of evaluation practices, and develop reflective approaches throughout the institution to operationalize the principles.

Methods. To develop this statement, INESSS reviewed its practices across different units, surveyed the literature on innovative practices and the evolution of HTA, and undertook an extensive internal and external consultative process. The principles are used to develop reflective activities as part of a continuous improvement strategy.

Results. The adopted approach to value appraisal considers the contributions of interventions to the Triple Aim of health and social services systems as well as their organizational and sociocultural feasibility and impacts (clinical, populational, economic, organizational, sociocultural dimensions). This approach is articulated around five principles including: (i) evaluating the most relevant objects and adapting evaluation modalities; (ii) mobilizing and integrating diverse types of knowledge; (iii) supporting multidimensional deliberation including diverse perspectives; (iv) developing fair and reasonable recommendations; (v) promoting value creation by supporting the implementation of recommendations and re-evaluation. Although all principles contribute to the legitimacy and credibility of the recommendations, which we aim to implement and consolidate through a set of activities, deliberation is an important part of the process that we are striving to improve. A first set of reflective activities are planned to support its operationalization, including: materials to promote a common understanding of the diverse aspects of the deliberation, reflective workshops on selected past projects, and sharing emerging reflections across INESSS units to further continuous improvement in operationalizing the principles.

Conclusions. Moving forward, INESSS's strategic intention is to mobilize its staff and collaborators to facilitate the rigorous, agile and coherent application of these principles.

OP105 Gaps, Challenges And Priorities For Neurodegenerative Disease Research And Health Technology Assessment

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Introduction. There are many challenges encountered in the health technology assessment (HTA) of treatments for the management of neurodegenerative diseases like Alzheimer's disease. A recent example where such challenges were visible was the assessment of aducanumab, a medication developed for Alzheimer's disease. As part of the Innovative Medicines Initiative (IMI) Neuronet project, a series of workshops were held to understand the gaps in neurodegenerative disease research and identify the key research priorities, from the perspective of different stakeholders, that can inform decision-making and enable timely access to effective and safe treatments.

Methods. Three workshops were organised by Neuronet to consult with HTA and regulatory experts, people with dementia and their supporters, and academic and industry researchers. The first consultation was with the European Working Group of People with Dementia and their supporters, and their feedback was fed into the following two workshops which were conducted with HTA and regulatory experts, and with researchers. Discussions during the workshops were used to develop a summary of the gaps in research, and priorities from the perspective of each stakeholder group to be submitted to IMI to inform future research funding allocation.

Results. Key priorities that were highlighted from an HTA and regulatory perspective were the collection of longitudinal data to understand the natural history of the disease, the generation of data on long-term clinical outcomes and the use of trial endpoints that are relevant to clinical practice. There is also a need for disease-modifying treatments that is yet to be met in this disease area. Furthermore, the involvement of the public, particularly people with dementia and relevant organisations, in setting research priorities and informing study designs was highlighted as a priority by all stakeholders.

Conclusions. There are key priorities for future neurodegenerative research from an HTA and regulatory perspective to address current gaps and challenges. It is important to involve different stakeholders in priority setting and decision-making to produce relevant and satisfactory research outputs.