

Session: Asia Universal Health Coverage

Utilizing health technology assessment (HTA) to support the Universal Health Coverage in Thailand

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Disclaimer

- This presentation reflects the research experiences and opinions of the speaker and do not represent the views of speaker's organization.

Outlines

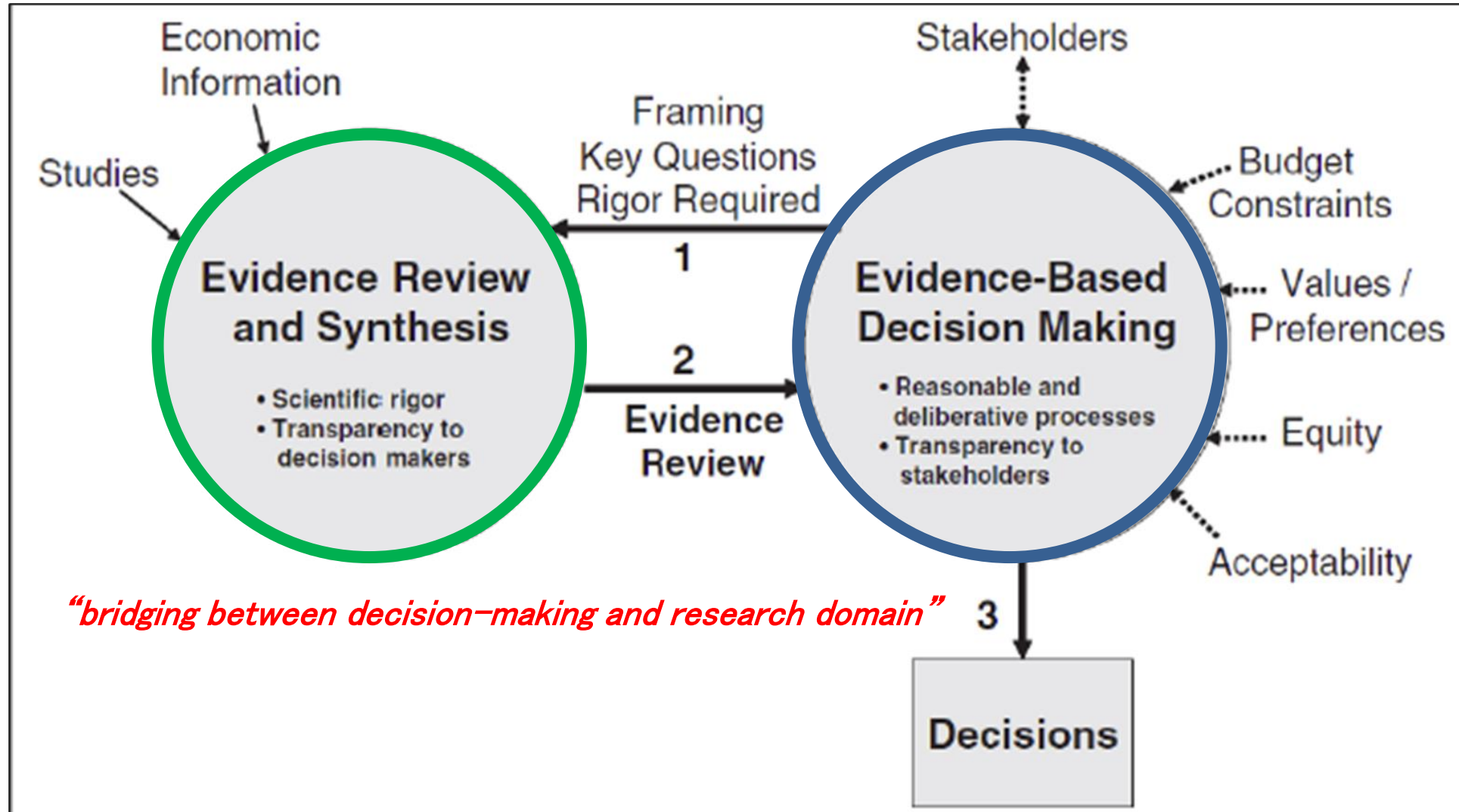
- Policy decision problems related to UHC
- Evidence based decision making
- HTA definition
- Role of HTA in the development of health interventions
benefit package for Universal Coverage Scheme in Thailand
- Challenges of utilizing HTA

Policy decision problems related to UHC



- Rapid technological change puts pressure on healthcare systems to add new preventive, diagnostic, treatment and rehabilitative interventions (Policy decision problem)
- Limited resources for the introduction of new technologies (Policy decision problem)
- HTA provides evidence-based input to the policy-making processes concerning the use of (new) technology in health services
- The link between HTA and policy-making is ensured when an HTA takes a specific policy question as a starting point.

Evidence-based decision making



Health Technology

An intervention developed to prevent, diagnose or treat medical conditions; promote health; provide rehabilitation; or organize healthcare delivery. The intervention can be a test, device, medicine, vaccine, procedure, program, or system.

Health Technology Assessment (HTA)



“A multidisciplinary process that uses explicit methods to determine the value of a health technology at different points in its lifecycle. The purpose is to inform decision-making in order to promote an equitable, efficient, and high-quality health system.”

Note 1: A health technology is an intervention developed to prevent, diagnose or treat medical conditions; promote health; provide rehabilitation; or organize healthcare delivery. The intervention can be a test, device, medicine, vaccine, procedure, program, or system.

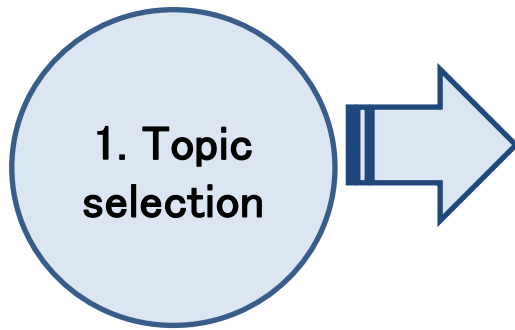
Note 2: The process is formal, systematic, and transparent, and uses state-of-the-art methods to consider the best available evidence.

Note 3: The dimensions of value for a health technology may be assessed by examining the intended and unintended consequences of using a health technology compared to existing alternatives. These dimensions often include clinical effectiveness, safety, costs and economic implications, ethical, social, cultural and legal issues, organizational and environmental aspects, as well as wider implications for the patient, relatives, caregivers, and the population. The overall value may vary depending on the perspective taken, the stakeholders involved, and the decision context.

Note 4: HTA can be applied at different points in the lifecycle of a health technology, that is, pre-market, during market approval, post-market, through to the disinvestment of a health technology.

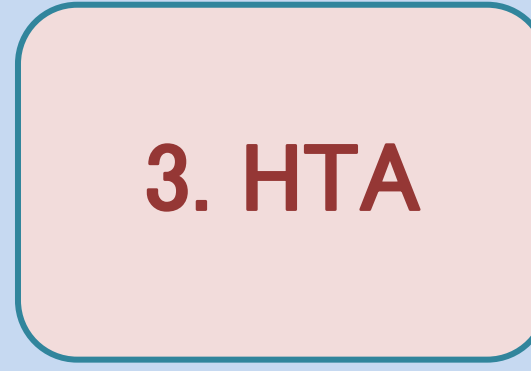
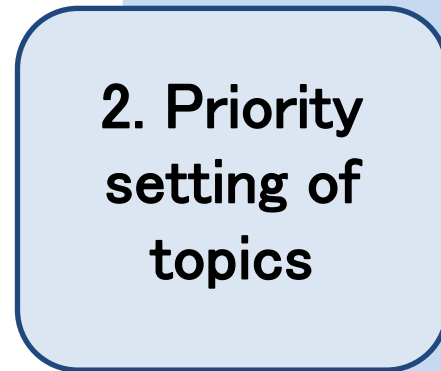
Role of HTA in the development of health interventions benefit package for Universal Coverage Scheme in Thailand

Universal Coverage Benefits Packages
(Non-medical benefit package)



Stakeholder
engagement

National List of Essential Medicines
(Medical benefit package)



Subcommittee of Universal
Coverage Schemes Benefit
Package

Subcommittee of
National List of
Essential Medicine

Criteria for development **non-medical** reimbursement package

Making decision

1. Cost-effectiveness and budget impact
2. Clinical practice guideline
3. Feasibility and preparedness of health services
4. Affordability of public health insurance
5. Social and ethical issues
6. Other consideration e.g. **existing medical and non-medical reimbursement package**

✓ *Bone marrow transplantation:
curative treatment for Gaucher Type I*

Criteria for development **medical** reimbursement package

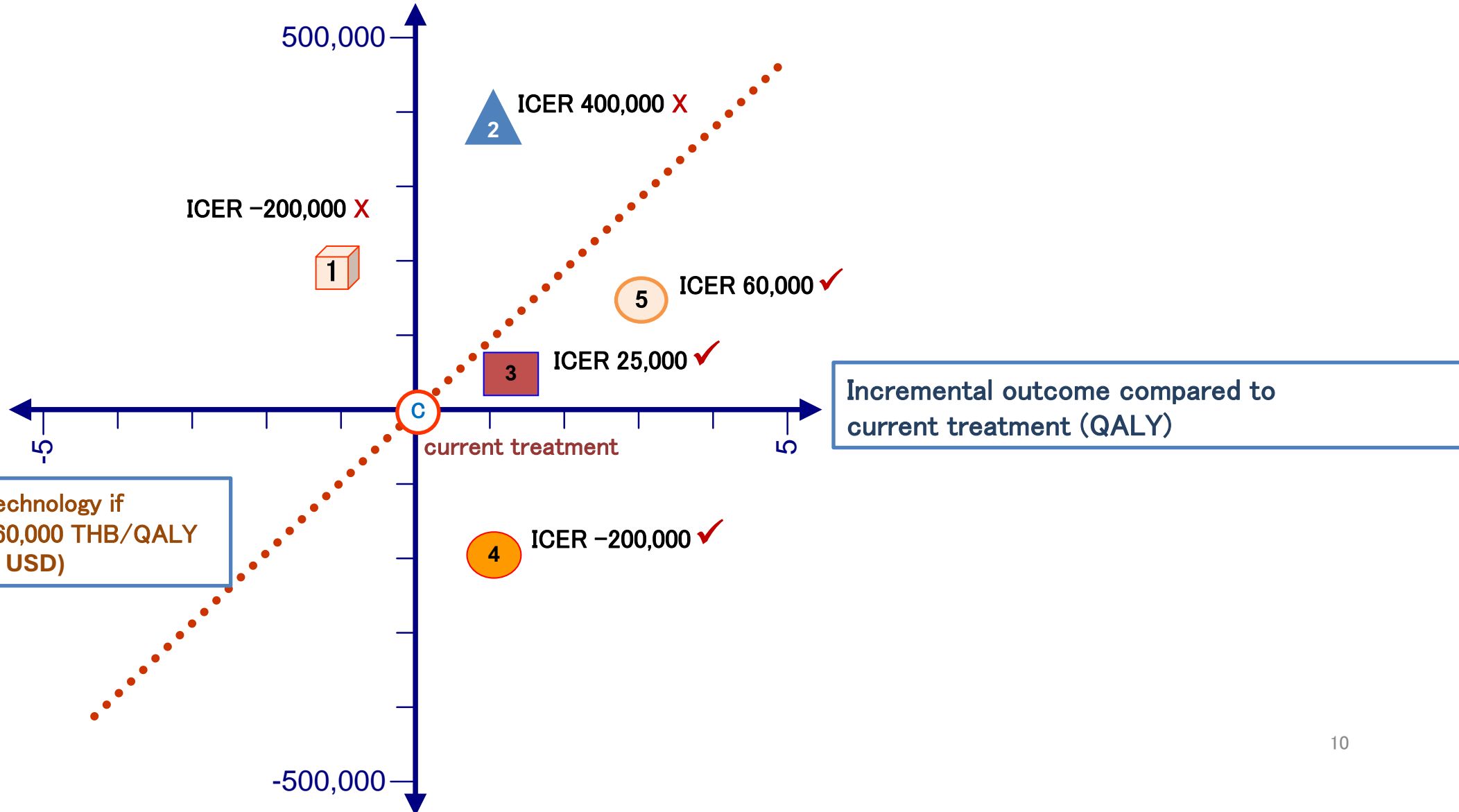
Making decision

1. Cost-effectiveness, price negotiation and budget impact
2. Efficacy/Safety
3. Clinical practice guideline
4. Feasibility and preparedness of health services
5. Affordability of public health insurance
6. Social and ethical issues
7. Other consideration e.g. **existing medical and non-medical reimbursement package**

✓ *Imiglucerase before undergoing **Bone**
marrow transplantation*

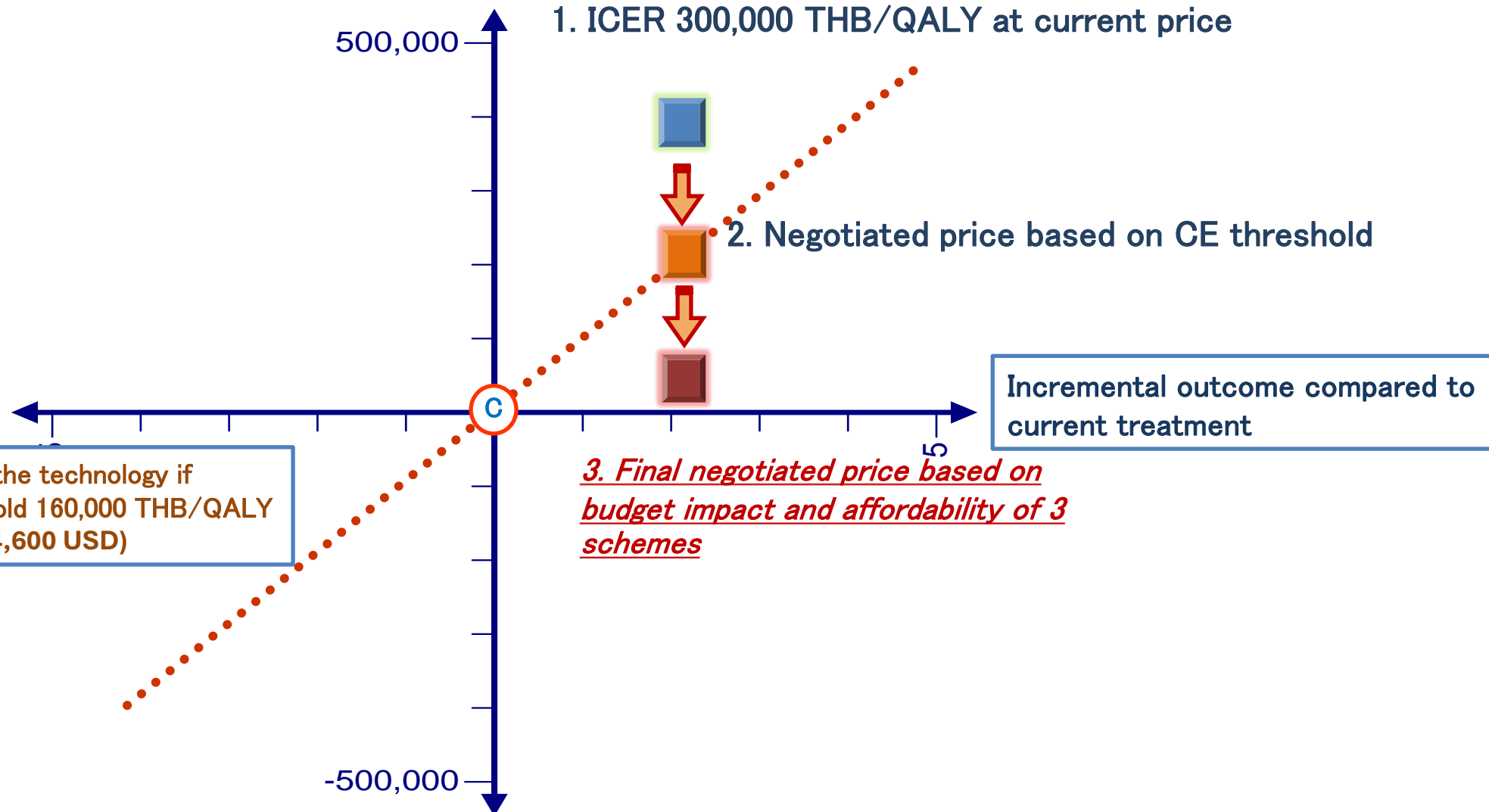
Cost-effectiveness plane

Incremental cost compared to current treatment (THB)



Cost-Effectiveness threshold and price negotiation

Incremental cost compared to current treatment (THB)



Use of HTA to inform coverage decisions in Thailand



- **Value for money: Incremental cost–effectiveness ratio (ICER)**
 - **Cost–effectiveness threshold = 160,000 THB/QALY gained (~4,600 USD)**
- **Affordability:**
 - **Budget impact (current situation vs new intervention)**
 - **Price negotiation of high–cost medicines/health technologies**
- **Financial risk protection**
- **Social, Equity and Ethical implication**
- ***Supporting information:***
 - ***Feasibility study***
 - ***Access to care***

Challenges of utilizing HTA



Demands for HTA continue

1. Rising expenditures of health care
2. Rising trend of highly specialized health technologies
3. Implementation research for monitoring and evaluation in real-world setting



Required more supporting and updating information for policy decision making – EE & price negotiation, budget impact analysis, feasibility, social, equity and ethical issues, effective coverage, implementation research, etc.

Further reading

1

International Journal of
Technology Assessment in
Health Care

cambridge.org/thc

Health Technology Assessment in Thailand: Institutionalization and Contribution to Healthcare Decision Making: Review of Literature

Pattara Leelahavarong, Suradech Dounghipsirikul, Suthasinee Kumluang,
Akanittha Poonchai, Nitichen Kittiratchakool, Danai Chinnacom,
Netnapis Suchonwanich and Sripen Tantivess

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Muang, Nonthaburi, Thailand

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SPECIAL REPORT

Using health technology assessment
for informing coverage decisions in
Thailand



3

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Coverage
decisions in
Thailand

331

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2

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SCHWERPUNKT

The use of economic evaluation for guiding the pharmaceutical reimbursement list in Thailand

*Kosten-Nutzen-Bewertungen als Instrument zur Festlegung der
Liste von zu erstattenden Arzneimitteln in Thailand*

Yot Teerawattananon¹, Nattha Tritasavit^{1,*},
Netnapis Suchonwanich², Pritaporn Kingkaew¹



4

Efficiency or equity: value judgments in coverage decisions in Thailand

Sripen Tantivess, Román Pérez Velasco, Jomkwan Yothasamut,
Adun Mohara, Hatai Limprayoonpong and Yot Teerawattananon
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