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Sustainability of drug reimbursement systems

A comparison of the Austrian, Belgian, Dutch, French and Swedish drug reimbursement systems

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Drug reimbursement systems: international comparison and policy recommendations. Brussels: KCE reports 147C. Available at: www.kce.fgov.be



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Research objective

Analyse and evaluate five European drug reimbursement systems to:

- Obtain insight into strengths and weaknesses
- Identify opportunities to improve system efficiency and sustainability

(Austria, Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Sweden)

Accountability for reasonableness in drug reimbursement systems (presented previous session Ônix room)



Research method

- Policy documents
- Literature review
- Interviews
- Analytical "Fourth Hurdle" (Hutton) framework

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Analysing "Fourth Hurdle" systems¹



Policy Implementation Level (system level)

- Establishment
- Objectives
- Implementation
- Accountability

Technology Decision Level (drug level)

- Assessment
- Decision Process
- Outputs and Implementation

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¹ Hutton J. et al. 2006. Framework for describing and classifying decision-making systems using technology assessment to determine the reimbursement of health technologies (fourth hurdle systems). *Int J Technol Assess in Health Care* 22(1):10-18

Expenditure per country



*Source: OECD 2008



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project



Policy implementation level (I)

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Policy implementation level (II)

- Centralised independent reimbursement agency
- Scope of the drug reimbursement system
 - Outpatient drugs: AU, BE, FR, SW, NL
 - Inpatient drugs: BE; pre-launch: FR; expensive: FR + NL
- "Separated" pricing and reimbursement decision
 - SW: combined decision in one committee
- Impact assessment only on drug expenditure



Assessment criteria

- No explicit hierarchy in criteria
- Therapeutic value (most prominent)
 - Efficacy & effectiveness
 - Safety & side-effects
- Cost-effectiveness
 - France: no
 - Actual c/e ratio (SW) versus robustness c/e evidence (AU & NL)

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Assessment versus appraisal

- Separated process?
 - NL: Appraisal committee (2008)
- No explicit hierarchy in assessment and appraisal
- Appraisal criteria
 - Added therapeutic value
 - Disease severity & rarity
 - Budget impact (not in SW, FR)
- Varying degree detail of operationalisation
 - Added therapeutic value
 - Medical need and disease severity

Appraising value for money ?

- Added therapeutic value \rightarrow higher reimbursed price
 - NL + BE: yes/ no
 - FR (5 categories ASMR–) + AU (6 categories)
 - SW: sliding scale
- Level of reimbursement
 - AU + NL + SW: 100%
 - BE (treatment necessity): 100, 75, 50, 40, 30%
 - FR (clinical benefit SMR– & disease severity): 100, 65, 35, 15%
- No cost-effectiveness threshold (range)
 - Implicit: increasing threshold (disease severity)
 - Lenient towards orphan drugs

Reimbursement decision

Conditional reimbursement

- Diverse restrictions (e.g. groups, prescriber, time)
- Financial risk sharing agreements
 - Price/ volume FR + BE (only a few contracts signed)
- Minister of Health: final decision (BE, FR, NL)
 - Additional appraisal criteria (societal criteria)
 - Discretionary power
 - AU+ SW: no role on individual reimbursement decision

Outputs and implementation

- Implementation of decision
 - Mandatory positive reimbursement list
 - National: AU, BE, FR, NL versus regional: SW
- Revisions (case-by-case versus group)
 - Ad hoc case-by-case: all
 - Systematic: AU: none; BE: class 1; FR: all 5 yearly;
 NL: exp inpatient; SW: all <2002
 - Systematic group revisions: FR and SW (Ad hoc: B)
- Consequences revisions
 - Modifications reimbursement levels: BE, FR
 - Delisting: BE, FR, SW, (AU)
 - Awaiting: NL

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Conclusions

- Impact assessment of system
 - System sustainability (expenditure), not on other two objectives
- Decision making process often not transparent
- Role assessment versus appraisal not transparent
 - **Reimbursement criteria:**
 - Therapeutic value is the most prominent criterion
 - Role cost-effectiveness unclear
 - Disease severity & rarity seem to have an important role
 - Budget impact
- Case-by-case decisions & revisions

Is value for money a real criterion?

Increasing importance of pharmacoeconomics?

- For the time being, cost-effectiveness seems to play a rather undefined role (no threshold, unclear relative importance)
- How to deal with uncertainty?
 - Better research, conditional/ temporary reimbursement, establish link between uncertainty & (reimbursed) price?
- Temporary decisions?
 - Revise all decisions?
 - Implementing large (across) group revisions?
- From supply-driven towards a demand driven system?
 - Target medical, therapeutic and societal needs