

Relazioni [Sessioni Plenarie]

Le nuove tecnologie in sanità: diversi ambiti di intervento

EUNETHTA JOINT ACTION: ORIGINS, DEVELOPMENT AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

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The overarching objective of the EUnetHTA Joint Action (JA) is to put into practice an effective and sustainable Health Technology Assessment (HTA) collaboration in Europe that brings added value at the European, national and regional level. Focusing on scientific cooperation in HTA in Europe, thirty four government appointed organisations from the EU Member States, Accession Countries and EEA work together to help developing reliable, timely, transparent and transferable information to contribute to HTAs in European countries. EUnetHTA unites government-appointed organisations and a large number of relevant regional agencies and non-for-profit organisations that produce or contribute to HTA. EUnetHTA focuses on HTA in Europe to facilitate efficient use of resources available for HTA, to create a sustainable system of HTA knowledge sharing, and to promote good practice in HTA methods and processes.

The EUnetHTA JA (2010-12) builds on the achievements of a number of the previous European initiatives including the EUnetHTA Project (2006-2008) and the Pharmaceutical Forum (on relative effectiveness of pharmaceuticals).

A number of IT and other tools are currently being developed and piloted in the JA. For the years 2012-15 the general objective of a proposed complimentary Joint Action on Health Technology Assessment (JA2) is to strengthen the practical application of tools and approaches to cross-border HTA collaboration.

The JA2 aims at bringing collaboration to a higher level resulting in better understanding of concrete ways to establish a sustainable structure and collaboration for HTA in the EU according to the requirements of Article 15 of the Directive for cross-border healthcare - which requires the EU to support and facilitate cooperation in HTA through a voluntary network of HTA institutions from the MS.

The JA2 provides a test on the capacity of national and regional HTA institutions to cooperate in specific assessments (including rapid ones) within a network structure and on the utilisation of common structured HTA information in the production of local reports. Pilot work will deliver information on the added value and costs of collaboration and provide experience regarding the management and functioning of the network.

Le esperienze sviluppate in ambito SIFO

NETWORK METANALISI: STRUMENTO EVIDENCE-BASED PER CONFRONTARE INDIRECTAMENTE LE TERAPIE INNOVATIVE QUANDO MANCANO I TRIAL DI CONFRONTO DIRETTO «TESTA A TESTA»

V. Fadda

Area SIFO di Metanalisi

Introduzione. La metanalisi «a rete» (o network meta-analysis, NetMA) è utilizzata per confrontare tre o più trattamenti destinati alla medesima indicazione clinica. Il caso più frequente è quello in cui -per una data indicazione clinica- sono disponi-

bili, oltre al trattamento standard, due o più trattamenti innovativi. In tali situazioni spesso esistono i trials clinici che confrontano ciascun trattamento innovativo verso lo standard, ma non esiste un trial di confronto diretto testa a testa tra i trattamenti innovativi. La NetMA interviene confrontando i trattamenti innovativi con una nuova modalità statistica detta «di confronto indiretto» e generando una figura che riassume tutti i dati di efficacia comparativa disponibili. Una ulteriore novità è rappresentata da una recente proposta di rivisitazione della NetMA, in cui il classico parametro di efficacia comparativa espresso dal Rischio Relativo (RR) viene sostituito dal più informativo Number Needed to Treat (NNT). Il Number Needed to Treat (NNT) è il reciproco della riduzione del rischio assoluto asso-