

Quimioterapia oral: perspectiva coletiva



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CRM 20675

- Médico Oncologista
- Presidente *ISPOR* Brasil
- Economia da Saúde
- Board do *America's Health Foundation*

Declaração de potencial Conflitos de Interesse

De acordo com a RDC 96/2008 e com a Resolução nº 1.595/2000 do Conselho Federal de Medicina, declaro que presto consultoria para operadoras de saúde (nas modalidades cooperativas, seguradoras, medicinas de grupo e auto-gestão), produtoras de medicamentos e insumos e prestadores de serviços.

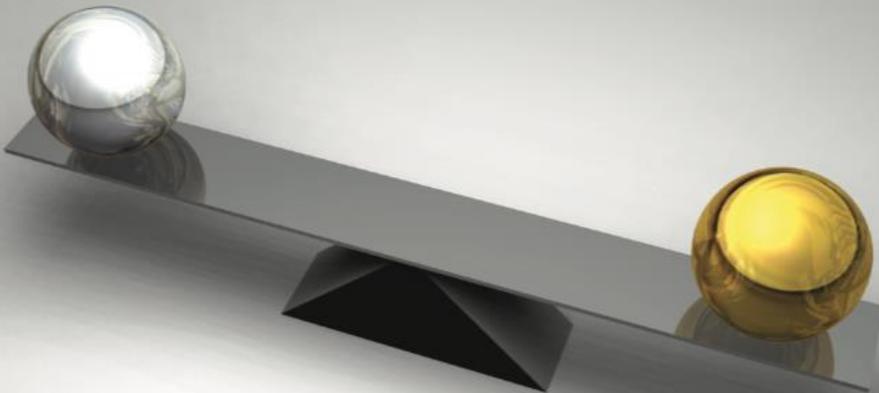
Não possuo ações das indústrias farmacêuticas.

Minha apresentação é voluntária, gratuita e na condição de completa independência de pensamento e opinião.



Valor em Oncologia

na Era da Imuno-Oncologia



Stephen Doral Stefani
Gabriela Tannus Branco de Araújo
Gilberto de Lima Lopes Jr.
Leandro Brust
Marcos Santos
Matheus dos Santos Ferla

Passado ¹	Presente ¹	Futuro ¹
Intuição	Evidência	Precisão
Sinais e Sintomas	Estudos Clínicos	Algoritmos

“

Em qualquer assunto importante,
há aspectos que ninguém quer discutir.”

George Orwell

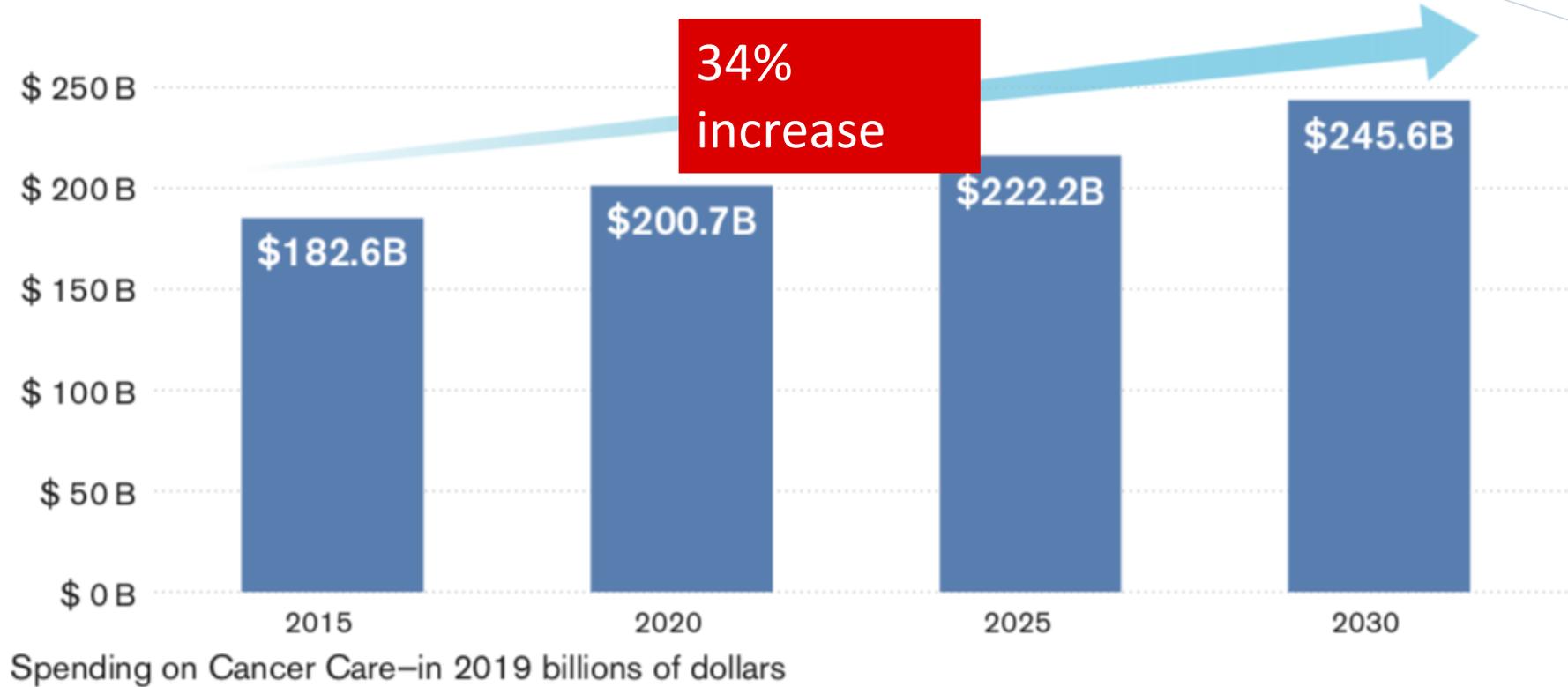


Average monthly cost of a new oncology treatment (US \$)



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**De quem é
a culpa?**

Challenges for the National Institute for Clinical Excellence

Alan Maynard, Karen Bloor, Nick Freemantle

So far NICE has focused on evaluating new technologies rather than existing ones. But this approach is creating inflationary pressure that the NHS cannot afford

Even with recent large increases in NHS expenditure, acute funding difficulties continue to emerge. It is essential that a national mechanism to prioritise new and existing technologies is available to inform decision making. The National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) was created to meet this need.¹ However, despite Rawlins and Culyer's essay on consultation and equity,² NICE has yet to mature into the efficient prioritisation mechanism that is required to ensure the best use of NHS resources.

Rationing

Rawlins has stated that there is "no role for NICE in the rationing of treatments to NHS patients."³ These weasel words belie the inevitability of healthcare rationing, which is ubiquitous in all healthcare systems. Rationing involves depriving patients of care from which they may benefit and which they wish to have⁴; this is inescapably the business of NICE. Indeed, rationing is the inevitable corollary of prioritisation, and NICE must fully inform rationing in the NHS.

The issue is not whether but how to ration. The criteria determining access to care depend on the health



goals society is seeking to achieve. Are we solely interested in efficient use of resources—maximising health from a given budget? Or does society seek efficiency and equity and, if so, is it prepared to sacrifice some efficiency to achieve equity goals? The central nature of NICE as a prioritisation (and hence rationing) body means that four fundamental challenges emerge. These challenges need to be managed carefully and robustly if NICE is to prosper, as we discuss below.

Restricting access to NHS funding

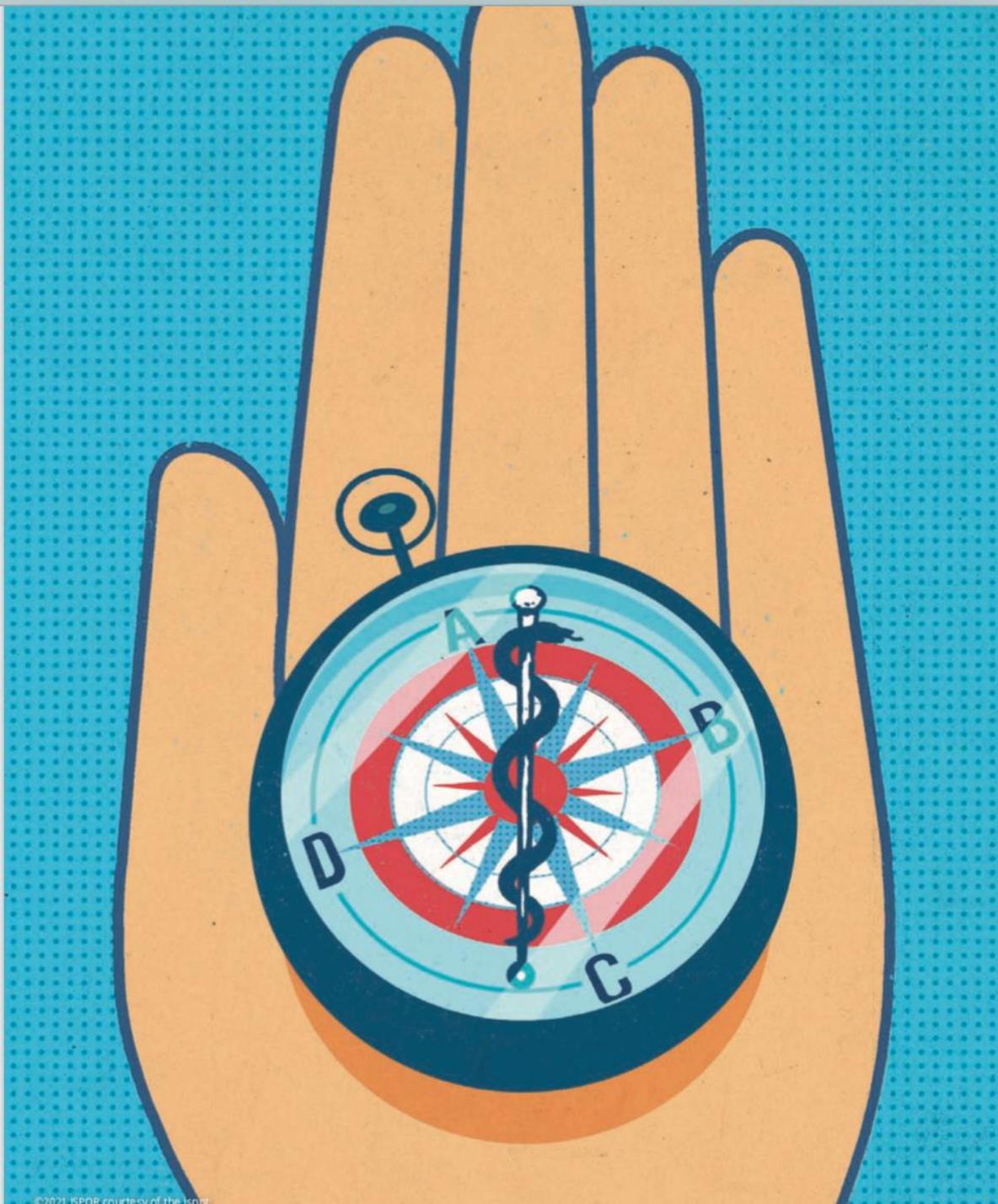
Currently the role of NICE is too peripheral to the NHS. For instance, the government should make it impossible for the NHS to adopt expensive new technologies until they are approved by NICE. The additional benefits of most technologies are small—for example, taxanes may add only a few more months to life and have adverse side effects for cancer patients. The function of NICE is to reach a consensus about clinical and economic evidence. This does not imply that only cost effective treatments should be funded but that decisions to fund interventions under the NHS should be taken after careful consideration of the best possible information. Such consideration should be done before, not after, the introduction of new technologies.

Equity and efficiency trade-offs

Society is clearly not concerned only with efficiency and using NHS budgets to maximise improvements in population health. The NHS, in its usual fragmented and implicit way, illustrates different value systems—for example, by investing "inefficiently" in low birthweight babies because our society values highly the lives of the newly born. In some cases NICE has also operated a rule of rescue approach to its recommendations rather than one based solely on effectiveness or cost effectiveness.⁵

O cobertor
curto...





Steps of a Value Measurement MCDA Process

Defining the decision problem

Description:

Identify objectives, type of decision, alternatives, stakeholders, and output required

ISPOR Recommendation:

Develop a clear description of, validate, and report the decision problem

Selecting and structuring criteria

Description:

Identify criteria relevant for evaluating alternatives

ISPOR Recommendation:

- Report and justify the methods used to identify criteria and the criteria definitions
- Validate and report the criteria and the value tree

Measuring performance

Description:

Gather data about the alternatives' performance on the criteria and summarize this in a performance matrix

ISPOR Recommendation:

- Report and justify the sources used to measure performance
- Validate and report the performance matrix

Scoring alternatives

Description:

Elicit stakeholders' preferences for changes within criteria

ISPOR Recommendation:

- Report and justify the methods used for scoring
- Validate and report scores

Weighting criteria

Description:

Elicit stakeholders' preferences between criteria

ISPOR Recommendation:

- Report and justify the methods used for weighting
- Validate and report weights

Calculating aggregate scores

Description:

Use the alternatives' scores on the criteria and the weights for the criteria to get the total value by which the alternatives are ranked

ISPOR Recommendation:

- Report and justify the aggregation function used
- Validate and report aggregation results

Dealing with uncertainty

Description:

Perform uncertainty analyses to understand the level of robustness of the MCDA results

ISPOR Recommendation:

- Report sources of uncertainty
- Report and justify uncertainty analyses

Reporting and examining findings

Description:

Interpret the MCDA outputs, including uncertainty analyses, to support decision making

ISPOR Recommendation:

- Report the MCDA method
- Report and examine the MCDA findings

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Improving Access to High-Cost Cancer Drugs in Latin America: Much to Be Done

Rossana Ruiz, MD^{1,2,3}; Kathrin Strasser-Weippl, MD⁴; Diego Touya, MD⁵; Carmen Herrero Vincent, MD⁶;
Abraham Hernandez-Blanquise, MD^{2,3}; Jessica St. Louis^{2,3}; Alexandra Bukowski^{2,3}; and Paul E. Goss, MD, PhD^{2,3}

Lack of access to high-cost medications is a complex issue at the intersection of economics, medicine, politics, and ethics, and it poses a significant threat to global health care. The problem is even more significant in low- and middle-income countries, such as those in Latin America, where governments and individuals struggle to pay for products that are priced at several times the level of their per capita gross domestic product. In this review, we examine the determinants for increasing drug costs and how Latin American countries face this burgeoning crisis. We emphasize that a number of opportunities and strategies to reduce costs and improve access exist and should be identified and implemented, ideally within a regional approach with multiple stakeholders involved and based on systematic and transparent cost-effectiveness analyses. **Cancer** 2017;000:000–000. © 2017 American Cancer Society.

KEYWORDS: molecular targeted therapy, drug industry, pharmaceutical economics, health care costs, access to health care, cost/benefit analysis.

THE RISING COST OF CANCER WORLDWIDE

The cost of cancer drugs, although not the highest individual cost overall in cancer control, has risen concomitantly with the shift from the use of conventional cytotoxic chemotherapy to newer targeted agents. The median annual price of cancer drugs has increased from US \$12,000 before 2000 to more than US \$120,000 by 2015,¹ which is several times the per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of any country in the Latin American region.² In 2014, targeted therapies accounted for almost 50% of the US \$100 billion spent on oncology drugs (including therapeutics and supportive medicines). Indeed, the term “financial toxicity” has entered the oncologic vocabulary in an attempt to describe the economic distress that goes hand-in-hand with most cancer treatments.³

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines essential medicines as those that “satisfy the priority health care needs of a population and therefore should be available at all times in adequate amounts and in appropriate dosage forms, at a price the community can afford.”⁴ Over the past year, 3 high-cost antineoplastic targeted therapies—imatinib, rituximab, and trastuzumab—have been added to the WHO’s Model List of Essential Medicines.⁵ Because of financial constraints, implementing this recommendation across all of Latin America is a major challenge for national governments.

Lack of access to high-cost medicines is a complex issue that involves not only economic, but also political and ethical issues, and has become a global threat to the sustainability of health care systems. Herein, we provide an overview of the problem of access to high-cost cancer drugs, specifically in Latin America. Our objective is to describe and discuss possible solutions to this burgeoning crisis from a physician’s perspective.

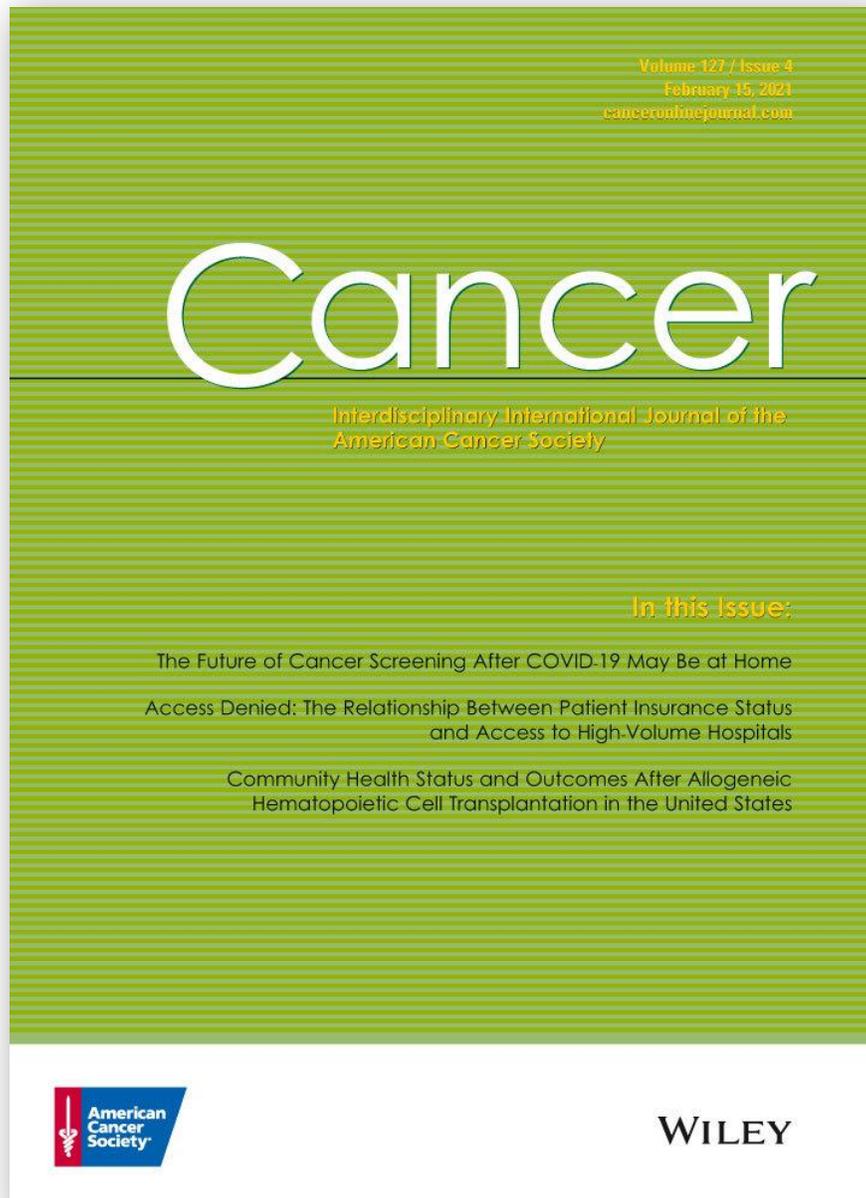
REASONS FOR INCREASING DRUG COSTS

Drug development is a lengthy, complex, and expensive process. It includes preclinical testing, 3 phases of clinical trials, and, if successful, the regulatory approval phase. Together, this process takes between 7 and 19 years to produce a marketable drug.⁶ Because the clinical approval success rate ranges between 16% and 19% of candidate drugs,^{7,8} the price of an approved drug reflects the costs of both successful and unsuccessful initiatives. A recent report published in 2014 by the Tufts Center for the Study of Drug Development,⁹ a nonprofit academic research group partially funded by pharmaceutical and biotechnology firms, estimated the cost of developing a drug that gains market approval at around

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Câncer é um prioridade

Necessidade de **Análises de Custo-Efetividade**

Negociações coletivas

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Projeto de Lei 6.330/2019



Projeto de Lei 6.330/2019



O problema está na sala de espera

» STEPHEN DORAL STEFANI

Oncologista, é presidente do capítulo Brasil da Sociedade Internacional de Farmacoeconomia e Estudos de Desfechos

Um paciente tem uma doença degenerativa rara que demanda tratamento que, em alguns casos, pode ajudar a reduzir a sua progressão e controlar o avanço. O tratamento consiste em um fármaco que custa R\$ 12 milhões. Outro paciente tem uma doença comum e fatal e o tratamento que oferece 10% de chance de curá-lo custa R\$ 1 milhão. Ainda entram na disputa procedimentos como órteses, próteses, cirurgias, diárias de UTI, quimioterapias de uso domiciliar e uma infinidade de tecnologias médicas.

Em exercício de tomada de decisão, seria fácil de responder se tivéssemos recursos irrestritos. Acrescenta-se ao cenário uma população que está envelhecendo e o advento de mais opções terapêuticas, com remédios que se apresentam com preços que não cabem na realidade do bolso do Brasil (e, muito menos, no bolso da maioria dos brasileiros). Pronto: está formada a tempestade perfeita.

Este cenário complicado é, ainda, temperado com iniquidade. Hoje, apenas 22% de pessoas têm acesso a plano de saúde. No entanto, a saúde suplementar é responsável por mais da metade dos gastos em saúde (55%). Ou seja, gasta-se mais para atender a 22% da população por meio da saúde suplementar do que para assistir 78% da população brasileira pelo sistema público de saúde no Brasil. O fato é que o problema está na sala de espera e não se pode adiar soluções. Soluções, entretanto, devem levar em consideração responsabili-

dade orçamentária, visão coletiva e mensuração pertinente de cada possibilidade.

As ferramentas de análise e incorporação de tecnologia, adotadas em países com a cultura de cuidado sistêmico do bem público, tem como objetivo avaliar qual o valor de cada intervenção médica, não só o preço. Tem sentido, mas existem barreiras. A principal dificuldade é a falta de transparência e coragem de reconhecer que qualquer decisão em saúde, uma vez que estamos alocando recursos finitos, é desprover outra área e outro paciente. A aprovação do Projeto de Lei 6.330/2019 é exemplo muito claro.

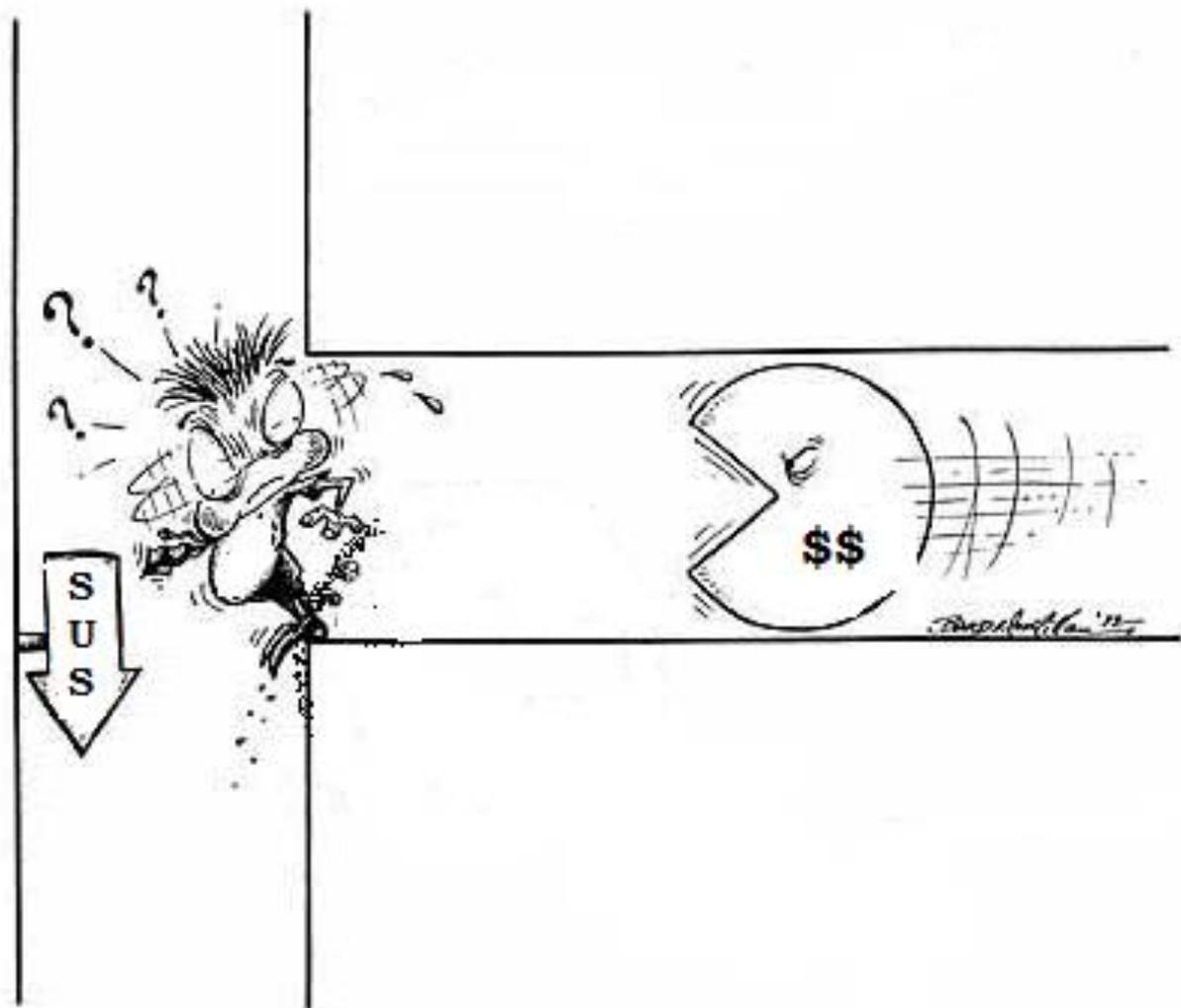
O Senado Federal aprovou o projeto que, agora, tramita na Câmara dos Deputados e propõe que quimioterápicos orais sejam automaticamente de cobertura obrigatória por planos de saúde, logo após a aprovação da Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária (Anvisa). Ou seja, sem a necessidade de passar pela avaliação da Agência Nacional de Saúde (ANS), acelerando inclusão de remédios para uma doença que tem relevância epidemiológica: até 2030, o câncer será a principal causa de mortalidade no mundo. Bancar essa conta pode parecer, com uma visão superficial, problema exclusivo das operadoras e das empresas que contratam os planos de saúde, mas, claramente, a repercussão é maior.

Não se trata somente de decidir de forma populista, sem medir impacto para custos das mensalidades. Isso, por si só, seria forma inadequada de fazer gestão. Existem incerte-

zas como não se saber o real impacto que trará para o orçamento. A percepção de que ampliar o acesso à quimioterapia oral de forma irrestrita vai reduzir os custos com o tratamento oncológico não procede. São medicamentos de uso concomitante ou sequencial a terapias existentes, na sua maioria. No contexto de mutualismo, o paciente (ou empregador, no caso de planos empresariais) mais vulnerável economicamente não acompanha os aumentos. E repercute no sistema público, uma vez que quem não tem recurso de absorver aumentos migra para o Sistema Único de Saúde (SUS), aumentando ainda mais o abismo entre público e privado.

Solução que não reduza iniquidade não é solução completa. O significado de esvaziar o papel de uma agência reguladora é colocar todos os remédios no mesmo saco de gato. A principal tarefa de um gestor de valorizar as tecnologias que oferecem o melhor resultado desaparece. Justamente no momento que deveria se abrir debate sobre a precificação de remédios versus desfechos que sejam clinicamente relevantes, esse projeto de lei abre uma porteira que países ricos já tentam controlar. Não há dúvida de que modelos de avaliação lentos e incompletos devem ser corrigidos. A solução proposta pelo projeto de lei em tramitação na Câmara, entretanto, nem sequer oferece a avaliação adequada de quem realmente se beneficiará com a medida, além de favorecer os que vendem os remédios. Aos demais, restará pagar a conta da medida.







Stephen Stefani