

## **WORKSHOP B3**

# **Cooperation between patients' and health professionals' organizations in Health Technology Assessment**

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# Objectives and expected outcomes of the workshop

To understand **What HTA is** and **Why it is important**

To explore the **Roles of patient and health professional organizations in HTA** and the **Possibilities for cooperation**

To identify the **challenges for and barriers to patients-professionals cooperation** in the HTA area

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# Health Technology Assessment

## Health Technologies

Devices or equipments  
(e.g. pacemaker, glucometer)

Procedures (e.g. laparoscopy)

Diagnostic tests

Drugs

Prevention programs  
(e.g. flu vaccination)

New way of provision of clinical practice  
(e.g. teledermatology)

## Assessment

Consequences (short and long-term)  
of using a technology

Multidisciplinary process that  
summarizes information about  
**clinical, economic, social, and ethical  
issues**

Systematic, transparent, unbiased,  
robust methodology

# Why to do HTA?



Provides information to support decision-making about **priorities in healthcare**

or

specific decisions about **whether new treatments should be introduced**

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# Types of public and patient involvement in HTA

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- **Consultation:** patients are approached to gather evidence about their perspectives, experiences, or preferences about technologies
  - **Participation:** public or patient representatives participate in different stages of the HTA process
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# Why patient experience is important?

“**Patient evidence**” is experience-based knowledge on the real effect of the disease AND the treatment (health technology) on all aspects of life

Introducing patients’ perspectives into HTA could allow more accurate assessment of the value of health technologies

Having knowledge on patient's needs and preferences ensures better treatment adherence and improves the clinical outcome

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# Outcomes of the workshop

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Lack of knowledge on patients' and professionals' roles in HTA which calls for enhanced awareness and **identification of roles** (both patients and professionals)

Scepticism on decision-making based on HTA which calls for **cooperation** between patients and professionals in HTA promotion and advocacy in these regions

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# How to move forward?

- Build capacity
  - Have HTA agencies/units/programmes set up
  - Learn to cooperate
  - Generate, collect and publicise patient evidence on living with the illness and on experiences with the treatment/health technology use
  - Create a common platform to share experiences of people who participated in HTA
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# What EPF can do?

1. Promote the gathering of patient evidence on European level by creating a platform to collect patient evidence from national patient organisations
  2. Share the evidence collected by the national patient organisations with other organisations to facilitate its use in HTA projects and initiatives
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