**South African National Essential Medicines List**

**Health Technology Motivation Form**

**Component: STG chapter and section**

**Generic name and relevant indication of health technology (e.g. x for treating y)**

**Date**

Motivation for health technology assessment by Essential Drugs Programme

# Section 1: Motivator’s details

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name |  |
| Affiliation |  |
| For Pharmaceutic and Therapeutics Committee (PTC) motivation only | PTC name:  PTC chair: |
| Date submitted |  |

# Section 2: Statement on why technology assessment is required

Provide clear rationale why this technology should be assessed. The statement must indicate why the decision for which the evidence is needed is important to patients, carers, healthcare professionals, commissioners, providers and/or public health.

# Section 3: Description of health technology

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Information Requested | Details | Reference |
| Name of the technology | Insert the SA approved brand name as well as generic name |  |
| Name of manufacturer | If intervention is a branded technology |  |
| Licensing status | Provide the actual or anticipated date for issuance of SAHPRA approval | <https://www.sahpra.org.za/registered-health-products/> |
| Indication relevant to this review | Provide the exact wording of the indication as approved by SAHPRA | <https://www.sahpra.org.za/pi-pil-repository/> |
| EML status | Currently on EML? | <https://www.idealhealthfacility.org.za> |
| Setting | Indicate if the drug is used in the community and/or hospital setting |  |
| Prescriber level | Include all potential prescribers: Primary health care, medical officer, specialist, designated specialist. |  |
| Additional tests or investigations required to administer technology | Only for indication under review |  |
| Description of how the technology will be used in practice, including information on any additional technologies required to use the technology | If relevant for indication under review, briefly describe the co-dependent[[1]](#footnote-1) technology in terms of achievement or enhancement of the intended clinical effect of either health technology. Cite the mechanism of co-dependency. |  |
| Feasibility to implement the technology in South Africa | Briefly describe any additional infrastructure, monitoring and maintenance, and healthcare staff resource requirements the technology will introduce (compared to current standard of care) |  |
| Comparator(s) | Provide a list of the other treatment(s) used for the condition[[2]](#footnote-2) | <https://www.idealhealthfacility.org.za> |

# Section 4: clinical and economic evidence of health technology

Provide a brief description under each of the following headings with statements clearly referenced.

## Clinical benefit compared to existing treatment

Provide details on a technology’s clinical effect compare to existing treatments for the indication under review in the South African context. To include the following:

* Suggest proposed place in clinical care pathway
* For all relevant outcomes: effect measures, 95% confidence interval, p-value, Number Needed to Treat (NNT)
* Include list of any relevant references (especially high quality systematic reviews, controlled trials, clinical practice guidelines or health technology appraisals)

## Economic impact

Provide a description of the technology’s likely impact on **overall** health care spending, compared to available treatments. Include pharmaceutical costs, as well as costs or utilisation data on drug administration and/or monitoring, healthcare resources and management of adverse events.

* For long term/chronic treatment: calculate cost per daily dose
* For acute/courses of treatment: calculate cost per course of therapy

Potential data sources:

* Master Health Product List: <http://www.health.gov.za/tenders/>
* Medicine Price Registry: <https://medicineprices.org.za/>
* National Health Laboratory Service (NHLS) State Price List
* District Health Barometer: <https://www.hst.org.za/publications/Pages/DISTRICT-HEALTH-BAROMETER-201819.aspx>

Provide any relevant cost-effectiveness evidence, e.g. findings from HTAs in other countries.

Potential data sources:

* National Institute of Health and Care Excellence (NICE): <https://www.nice.org.uk>
* Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health (CADTH): <https://www.cadth.ca>
* Scottish Medicines Consortium (SMC): <https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/>

# Section 5: Population impact of disease area/condition

## Prevalence

Provide details on the size of the population:

* Number of people affected by the relevant condition/disease (prevalence)
* Number of people eligible to receive the technology (consider proposed place in care pathway

## Severity of disease

Description of the severity of the disease that will be prevented or treated with the technology.

Potential data sources:

* <http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool>
* <http://www.healthdata.org/south-africa>
* <http://www.statssa.gov.za>
* <https://www.hst.org.za/pages/home.aspx>
* <https://www.samrc.ac.za/intramural-research-units/BOD-resource-materials>

# Section 6: Other considerations

## Variations in clinical practice

Describe any suspected or ongoing inappropriate variation in clinical practice in the therapeutic area.

## Equity in health for marginalised groups

Provide an assessment of the likelihood that the technology will have an impact on equity in health status for marginalised groups. This may be achieved if the technology address access, affordability or other relevant concerns specifically associated with marginalized groups (e.g. disability, rural setting, age, gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation) or the technology will be used to treat patients with rare diseases.

## Ease of implementation

Describe enablers and barriers to implementation of the technology in clinical practice.

## Duplication of effort

If relevant, provide details of any other organisation in South Africa that is planning or undertaking a review on the same topic.

# References

Vancouver style format

1. Health technologies are co-dependent where the patient health outcomes related to the use of one health technology (e.g. a medicine) are improved using another health technology (e.g. a pathology test or an imaging technology). The use of the technologies needs to be combined (either sequentially or simultaneously) to achieve or enhance the intended clinical effect of either technology. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. All comparators must be currently available for use in the South African public health system [↑](#footnote-ref-2)