

FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION ONLY

SPECIALISED COMMISSIONING - CLINICAL EVIDENCE EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR A PROPOSITION FOR A CLINICAL COMMISSIONING POLICY FOR NON-ROUTINE COMMISSIONING

URN: A03X06

TITLE: Teriparatide for the treatment of osteogenesis imperfecta (Adults)

CRG: Specialised Endocrinology

NPOC: Internal Medicine

Lead: Debbie Hart

Date: 20th January, 2016

The panel were presented a policy proposal for not routine commissioning

Question	Conclusion of the panel	If there is a difference between the evidence review and the policy please give a commentary
<u>The population</u> 1. Are the eligible and ineligible populations defined in the policy consistent with the evidence of effectiveness, and evidence of lack of effectiveness; and where evidence is not available for the populations considered in the evidence review?	The ineligible population(s) defined in the policy are the same or similar to the population(s) for which there is evidence of lack of effectiveness or inadequate evidence of effectiveness demonstrated in the evidence review.	There is a lack of evidence, especially in children (where disease presents)
<u>Population subgroups</u> 2. Are any population subgroups defined in the policy and if so do they match the subgroups considered by the evidence review?		N/A - No sub-group in policy

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<p><u>Outcomes - benefits</u></p> <p>3. Are the clinical benefits demonstrated in the evidence review consistent with the eligible population and/or subgroups presented in the policy?</p>	<p>The lack of benefit or absence of evidence of benefit demonstrated in the evidence review is consistent with the ineligible population and/or subgroups presented in the policy.</p>	
<p><u>Outcomes – harms</u></p> <p>4. Are the clinical harms demonstrated in the evidence review reflected in the eligible and / or ineligible population and/or subgroups presented in the policy?</p>	<p>The clinical harms demonstrated in the evidence review are reflected in the eligible and / or ineligible population and/or subgroups presented in the policy.</p>	
<p><u>The intervention</u></p> <p>5. Is the intervention described in the policy the same or similar as the intervention for which evidence is presented in the evidence review?</p>	<p>The intervention described in the policy is the same or similar as in the evidence review</p>	
<p><u>The comparator</u></p> <p>6. Is the comparator in the policy the same as that in the evidence review?</p> <p>7. Are the comparators in the evidence review the most plausible comparators for patients in the English NHS and are they suitable for informing policy development.</p>	<p>The comparator in the policy is the same as that in the evidence review.</p> <p>The comparators in the evidence review include plausible comparators for patients in the English NHS and are suitable for informing policy development.</p>	

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<p><u>Advice</u></p> <p>The Panel should provide advice on matters relating to the evidence base and policy development and prioritisation. Advice may cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Uncertainty in the evidence base• Challenges in the clinical interpretation and applicability of policy in clinical practice• Challenges in ensuring policy is applied appropriately• Issues with regard to value for money• Likely changes in the pathway of care and therapeutic advances that may result in the need for policy review.		<p>Clarify title: Title suggests all ages, whilst policy speaks of adults (as does PICO)</p> <p>Remove ref to children. However, PWG needs to clarify why children are not incl. when disease presents in childhood. Noted it may be contra-indicated in children</p> <p>Re-write language to read less repetitively: E.g. definition of Osteogenesis is mentioned in PLS, Proposed intervention + Definition sections.</p>
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Overall conclusions of the panel

The policy reflects the findings of the clinical evidence review. It should progress as a non-routinely commissioned policy following suggested updates.

Report approved by:

Jeremy Glyde
Clinical Effectiveness Team
10 February 2016