

Integrated Impact Assessment Report for Clinical Commissioning Policies				
Policy Reference Number	1703			
Policy Title	Susoctocog alfa for treating bleeding episodes in people with acquired haemophilia A Proposal Choose an item. (ref A3.1)			
Lead Commissioner	Will Horsley Clinical Lead Dan Hart			
Finance Lead	Click here to enter text.	Analytical Lead	Click here to enter text.	

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About this Impact Assessment: instructions for completion and explanatory notes

- Each section is divided into themes.
- Each theme sets out a number of questions.
- All questions are answered by selecting a drop down option or including free text.
- Free text boxes are provided to enable succinct relevant commentary to be added which explains the rationale for response or assumption. Please limit responses to 3 sentences of explanatory text.
- Data in this document is either drawn from one of the relevant policy documents or a source for the information is provided.
- Where assumptions are included where data is not available, this is specified.

Section A - Activity Impact		
A1 Current Patient Population & Demography / Growth		
A1.1 Prevalence of the disease/condition.	AHA has an incidence of about 1.5 per million/year and presents most commonly in older people with a median age of 75–80 years. It is a rare complication of pregnancy, reported in 1 in 350,000 births in the UK (<u>UK Haemophilia Centres Doctors' Organisation [UKHCDO] Guideline on diagnosis and management of acquired coagulation inhibitors</u> , 2013).	
	The UK National haemophilia database has <u>Bleeding disorder statistics for April 2015 to March 2016</u> . In total, 475 people (236 male and 239 female) with historical AHA were on the register between those dates, 102 of whom were treated (21.4%).	
	In England the number of people with AHA on the register by end of year 2016/2017 is 434. Of these around (15%) 65 people are treated with bypassing agents each year and will be eligible for treatment under this policy document.	
	Source: Policy Proposition section 6: UK National Haemophilia Database 2016	
A1.2 Number of patients currently eligible for the treatment according to the proposed policy commissioning criteria.	65 people are currently eligible for treatment with by-passing agents. Upon implementation of the policy these people will be eligible for susoctocog as an additional treatment option. Source: UK National Haemophilia Database 2016.	
A1.3 Age group for which the treatment is proposed according to the policy commissioning criteria.	All ages Please specify Acquired haemophilia A presents most commonly in older people, with a	

	median age of 75–80 years.			
A1.4 Age distribution of the patient population eligible according to the proposed policy commissioning criteria	Not applicable			
A1.5 How is the population currently distributed geographically?	Unevenly			
	If unevenly, estimate regional distribution by %:			
	North 23%			
	Midlands & East 17%			
	London 40%			
	South 20%			
	Source: UK National Haemophilia Database 2016			
	Please specify			
	Click here to enter text.			
A2 Future Patient Population & Demography				
A2.1 Projected changes in the disease/condition epidemiology, such as incidence or prevalence (prior to applying the new policy) in	Constant			
2, 5, and 10 years?	No known factors other than demographic growth in patient population identified.			
	66 year 2			
	67 year 5			
~ C.O.	69 year 10			
A2.2 Are there likely to be changes in demography of the patient	<u>No</u>			
population and would this impact on activity/outcomes?	Source: Policy Proposition section 6			

A2.3 Expected net increase or decrease in the number of patients	YR2 +/- +1			
who will be eligible for the service, according to the proposed service specification commissioning criteria, per year in years 2-5	YR3 +/- +1			
and 10?	YR4 +/- +2			
	YR5 +/- +2			
	YR10 +/- +4			
	Source: Service specification proposition section 3.1			
Are these numbers in line with ONS growth assumptions for the age specific population? If not please justify the growth assumptions made.	Yes Click here to enter text.			
A3 Activity				
A3.1 What is the purpose of new policy?	Confirm routine commissioning position of an additional new			
	treatment			
	The purpose of the new policy is to commission susoctocog within its recommended licensed dose as an alternative first-line clotting agent to treat bleeding in people with a confirmed diagnosis of AHA:			
	who have an active bleed; and			
	 who are at a treatment centre which specialises in the treatment of acquired haemophilia A; and for whom, in the opinion of a clinician experienced in assessing and treating AHA (as defined in the governance arrangements and 			
	proposed patient pathway), susoctocog alfa is considered clinically appropriate.			

65

A3.2 What is the annual activity associated with the existing

pathway for the eligible population?	Source: UK National Haemophilia Database 2016
	Click here to enter text.
A3.3 What is the estimated annual activity associated with the	65
proposed policy proposition pathway for the eligible population?	Source: UK National Haemophilia Database 2016
	Click here to enter text.
A3.4 What is the estimated annual activity associated with the next best alternative comparator pathway for the eligible population? If the only alternative is the existing pathway, please state 'not	Not applicable
applicable' and move to A4.	

A4 Existing Patient Pathway

A4.1 **Existing pathway:** Describe the relevant currently routinely commissioned:

- Treatment or intervention
- Patient pathway
- Eligibility and/or uptake estimates.

People with acquired haemophilia A just have bleeds treated. In most cases by-passing agents (BPA) are used for 2-3 days and then tailed off. The majority of people only have one bleed before the inhibitor is eradicated by immunosuppression. In a few cases patients may have 2-4 bleeds but more than that would be exceptional.

Current uptake % and number of people treated are:

Activated prothrombin complex concentration (FEIBA)	74%	48
Recombinant factor VIIa (NovoSeven)	10%	7
Recombinant factor VIIa (NovoSeven) and Activated prothrombin complex concentration (FEIBA)	16%	10

	Source: UK National Haemophilia Database 2016
A4.2. What are the current treatment access and stopping criteria?	Treatment access: Acute/short-term/on-demand: Any significant bleeding episode Stopping criteria: Acute/short-term/on-demand: Bleeding under control or healed Patients with acquired haemophilia A just have bleeds treated. In most cases BPA are used for 2-3 days and then tailed off. The majority of patients only have one bleed before the inhibitor is eradicated by immunosuppression. In a few cases patients may have 2-4 bleeds but more than that would be exceptional. Source: Policy Proposition section 1
A4.3 What percentage of the total eligible population is expected to: a) Be clinically assessed for treatment b) Be considered to meet an exclusion criteria following assessment c) Choose to initiate treatment d) Comply with treatment e) Complete treatment?	If not known, please specify Click here to enter text. a) 100% b) 0% c) 100% d) 100% e) 100% Source: Policy Working Group
A5 Comparator (next best alternative treatment) Patient Pathway (NB: comparator/next best alternative does not refer to current pathway but to an a A5.1 Next best comparator: Is there another 'next best' alternative treatment which is a relevant	

comparator? If yes, describe relevant Treatment or intervention Patient pathway Actual or estimated eligibility and uptake	
A5.2 What percentage of the total eligible population is estimated to: a) Be clinically assessed for treatment b) Be considered to meet an exclusion criteria following assessment c) Choose to initiate treatment d) Comply with treatment e) Complete treatment?	Not applicable
A6 New Patient Pathway	
A6.1 What percentage of the total eligible population is expected to: a) Be clinically assessed for treatment b) Be considered to meet an exclusion criteria following assessment c) Choose to initiate treatment d) Comply with treatment e) Complete treatment?	If not known, please specify Click here to enter text. a) 67% b) 20% of patients are expected to have an anti-pFVIII level >5 BU which will rule out use of susoctocog alfa c) 100% d) 100% e) 100% Source: Policy Proposition 3
A6.2 Specify the nature and duration of the proposed new treatment or intervention.	Time limited Treatment is only given during a bleeding episode.

	Source: Policy Proposition 3	and 8		
A7 Treatment Setting				
A7.1 How is this treatment delivered to the patient?	Select all that apply:	7		
	Emergency/Urgent care att	endance		
	Acute Trust: inpatient		\boxtimes	
	Acute Trust: day patient			
	Acute Trust: outpatient			
	Mental Health provider: inpatient			
	Mental Health provider: out	patient		
	Community setting			
	Homecare			
	Other			
	Please specify: Nominated Haemophilia Cor UKHCDO. National network	-		re Centres only, confirmed by orks
A7.2 What is the current number of contracted providers for the	NORTH	4		
eligible population by region?	MIDLANDS & EAST	6		
	LONDON	3		
	SOUTH	5		

A7.3 Does the proposition require a change of delivery setting or capacity requirements?	No No	
A8 Coding		
A8.1 Specify the datasets used to record the new patient pathway	Select all that apply:	
activity.	Aggregate Contract Monitoring *	
*expected to be populated for all commissioned activity	Patient level contract monitoring	
	Patient level drugs dataset	
	Patient level devices dataset	
	Devices supply chain reconciliation dataset	
	Secondary Usage Service (SUS+)	
	Mental Health Services DataSet (MHSDS)	
	National Return**	
	Clinical Database**	
	Other**	
	**If National Return, Clinical database or other The UK National Haemophilia Database	selected, please specify:
A8.2 Specify how the activity related to the new patient pathway will be identified.	Select all that apply:	
	OPCS v4.8	

	ICD10	\boxtimes
	Treatment function code	
	Main Speciality code	
	HRG	
	SNOMED	
	Clinical coding / terming methodology used by clinical profession	
A8.3 Identification Rules for Drugs:		
How are drug costs captured?	Drug is listed as a tariff-exempt treatment and or Drugs Minimum Dataset.	data will be reported via the
A8.4 Identification Rules for Devices:	Not applicable	
How are device costs captured?		
A8.5 Identification Rules for Activity:	Not captured by an existing specialised serv	vice line
How are activity costs captured?	If activity costs are already captured please specode and description (e.g. NCBPS01C Chemot There is no specific rule for susoctocog or Haer Closest match is NCBPS03Z	herapy).
	If activity costs are already captured please speneeds a separate code. No If the activity is captured but the service line nespecify whether the proposed amendments have agreed with the Identification Rules team. N/A	eds amendment please

	identification rules have been documented and agreed with the Identification Rules team. No		
A9 Monitoring			
A9.1 Contracts Specify any new or revised data flow or data collection requirements, needed for inclusion in the NHS Standard Contract Information Schedule.	None		
A9.2 Excluded Drugs and Devices (not covered by the Zero	Select all that apply:		
Cost Model) For treatments which are tariff excluded drugs or devices not	Drugs or Device MDS	\boxtimes	
covered by the Zero Cost Model, specify the pharmacy or device	Blueteq		
monitoring required, for example reporting or use of prior approval systems.	Other prior approval		
A9.3 Business intelligence	<u>No</u>		
Is there potential for duplicate reporting?			
A9.4 Contract monitoring	Yes		
Is this part of routine contract monitoring?	Acute Contract Monitoring and I	Drugs Minimum Data Sets	
A9.5 Dashboard reporting	<u>No</u>		
Specify whether a dashboard exists for the proposed intervention?	Not required		
A9.6 NICE reporting Are there any directly applicable NICE or equivalent quality	<u>No</u>		

standards which need to be monitored in association with the new policy?	
Section B	- Service Impact
B1 Service Organisation	
B1.1 Describe how the service is currently organised? (i.e. tertiary centres, networked provision etc.)	Specialist haemophilia centres commissioned by NHS England provide services for patients with haemophilia. Access is through nominated Haemophilia Comprehensive Care Centres only, confirmed by the United Kingdom Haemophilia Centre Doctors' Organisation (UKHCDO) National network, plus local networks. Services contribute to the UKHCDO register for AHA patients, as well as other haematological disorders <i>Source:</i> NHS England
B1.2 Will the proposition change the way the commissioned service is organised?	<u>No</u>
B1.3 Will the proposition require a new approach to the organisation of care?	No change to delivery of care
B2 Geography & Access	
B2.1 Where do current referrals come from?	Select all that apply:
	GP
	Secondary care
	Tertiary care

	Other
	Please specify:
	People will be referred from within comprehensive care centres or
	haemophilia centres as they will be already receiving treatment.
B2.2 What impact will the new policy have on the sources of referral?	No impact
B2.3 Is the new policy likely to improve equity of access?	No impact
	Source: Equalities Impact Assessment
B2.4 Is the new policy likely to improve equality of access and/or	No impact
outcomes?	Source: Equalities Impact Assessment
B3 Implementation	
B3.1 Will commissioning or provider action be required before implementation of the proposition can occur?	No action required
B3.2 Time to implementation:	No - go to B3.4
Is a lead-in time required prior to implementation?	
B3.3 Time to implementation:	No - go to B3.4
If lead-in time is required prior to implementation, will an interim	
plan for implementation be required?	
B3.4 Is a change in provider physical infrastructure required?	No
3 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	

B3.5 Is a change in provider staffing required?	No		:(0):	
B3.6 Are there new clinical dependency and/or adjacency requirements that would need to be in place?	No	.x?		
B3.7 Are there changes in the support services that need to be in place?	No C			
B3.8 Is there a change in provider and/or inter-provider governance required? (e.g. ODN arrangements / prime contractor)	No			
B3.9 Is there likely to be either an increase or decrease in the number of commissioned providers? If yes, specify the current and	No change Please complete table:			
estimated number of providers required in each region	Region	Current no. of providers	Future State expected range	Provisional or confirmed
	North	4	4	<u>C</u>
	Midlands & East	6	6	<u>C</u>
	London	2	2	<u>C</u>
	South	5	5	<u>C</u>
	Total	17	17	<u>C</u>
	Please specifical Click here to 6			

B3.10 Specify how revised provision will be secured by NHS		Select all that apply:			
England as the responsible commissioner.	Publication	n and notification of new policy			
	Market in	tervention required			
		ve selection process to secure increase or provider configuration			
	Price-bas effectiven	ed selection process to maximise cost ess			
	Any quali	fied provider			
	National (Commercial Agreements e.g. drugs, devices			
	Procurem	ent			
	Other				
B4 Place-based Commissioning					
B4.1 Is this service currently subject to, or planned for, place-based commissioning arrangements? (e.g. future CCG lead, devolved commissioning arrangements, STPs)	<u>No</u>				
Section C	- Finance I	mpact			
C1 Tariff/Pricing					
C1.1 How is the service contracted and/or charged?	Select all	that apply:			
Only specify for the relevant section of the patient pathway	Drugo	Not separately charged – part of local or national tariffs			
	Drugs	Excluded from tariff – pass through	\boxtimes		

		Excluded from tariff - other	
		Not separately charged – part of local or national tariffs	
	Davis and	Excluded from tariff (excluding ZCM) – pass through	
	Devices	Excluded from tariff (excluding ZCM) – other	
		Via Zero Cost Model	
		Paid entirely by National Tariffs	
		Paid entirely by Local Tariffs	
		Partially paid by National Tariffs	
	Activity	Partially paid by Local Tariffs	
		Part/fully paid under a Block arrangement	
		Part/fully paid under Pass-Through arrangements	
		Part/fully paid under Other arrangements	\boxtimes
	Specialist of provider ne	centre only (including outreach when delivered as part of a etwork)	ı
C1.2 Drug Costs	The list prid	ce of susoctocog alfa is (nominal activity of 500iu):	
Where not included in national or local tariffs, list each drug or combination, dosage, quantity, list price including VAT if applicable and any other key information e.g. Chemotherapy Regime.	 1 vial=£1,145: (£1,374 including VAT) 5 vials=£5,725: (£6,870 including VAT) 10 vials=£11,450: (£13,740 including VAT) 		
NB discounted prices or local prices must not be included as these are subject to commercial confidentiality and must not be disclosed.	• i.e. £2.29 per unit (£2.75 per unit incl. VAT)		
are subject to commercial commercially and material be disclosed.	Please see the compare Unit costs	proposition 8 for treatment dosages. the details of the treatment costs per bleed for susoctoco rator drugs in the resource impact template (Supporting inworksheet). No VAT is payable for activated prothrombin oncentrate, as it is a plasma product. VAT is payable for all	fo,-

	products used in hospital. In acquired haemophilia A, treatments are used in hospital, so home delivery VAT exemption does not apply. Source: eMC Dictionary of medicines and devices browser.
C1.3 Device Costs Where not included in national or local tariff, list each element of the excluded device, quantity, list or expected price including VAT if applicable and any other key information. NB: Discounted prices or local prices must not be included as these are subject to commercial confidentiality and must not be disclosed.	Not applicable
C1.4 Activity Costs covered by National Tariffs List all the HRG codes, HRG descriptions, national tariffs (excluding MFF), volume and other key costs (e.g. specialist top up %)	Not applicable
C1.5 Activity Costs covered by Local Tariff List all the HRGs (if applicable), HRG or local description, estimated average tariff, volume and any other key costs. Also indicate whether the Local Tariff(s) is/are newly proposed or established and if newly proposed how is has been derived, validated and tested.	Not applicable
C1.6 Other Activity Costs not covered by National or Local Tariff Include descriptions and estimates of all key costs.	Not applicable
C1.7 Are there any prior approval mechanisms required either during implementation or permanently?	No Please specify: Susoctocog is likely only to be used to ensure only patients who meet the commissioning criteria as set out in the final policy are treated.

OO 4 What is the continue and a continue of the NUIO Finds.	\/D4	0440 500
C2.1 What is the estimated cost per patient to NHS England, in years 1-5, including follow-up where required?	YR1	£110,523
years 1-5, including follow-up where required:	YR2	£179,882
	YR3	£179,882
	YR4	£181,980
	YR5	£181,980
Are there any changes expected in year 6-10 which would impact the model?	This is the cost per patient per bleed. The patient population essential matures at about year 2.	
C3 Overall Cost Impact of this Policy to NHS England		
C2 1 Chanify the hydrest impost of the proposal on NIUC England in		
	Cost pressure	
	Year 1: £4.86 m	nillion
	Year 1: £4.86 m Year 2: £9.43 m	nillion nillion
	Year 1: £4.86 m	nillion nillion
C3.1 Specify the budget impact of the proposal on NHS England in relation to the relevant pathway.	Year 1: £4.86 m Year 2: £9.43 m Year 5: £9.72 m	nillion nillion
	Year 1: £4.86 m Year 2: £9.43 m Year 5: £9.72 m	nillion nillion nillion

C4 Overall cost impact of this policy to the NHS as a whole	
C4.1 Specify the budget impact of the proposal on other parts of the NHS.	Budget impact for CCGs: No impact on CCGs Budget impact for providers: No impact on providers Please specify: Click here to enter text.
C4.2 Taking into account responses to C3.1 and C4.1, specify the budget impact to the NHS as a whole.	Cost pressure Same as C3.1
C4.3 Where the budget impact is unknown set out the reasons why this cannot be measured	Not applicable
C4.4 Are there likely to be any costs or savings for non-NHS commissioners and/or public sector funders?	No Please specify: Click here to enter text.
C5 Funding	
C5.1 Where a cost pressure is indicated, state known source of funds for investment, where identified, e.g. decommissioning less clinically or cost-effective services.	CPAG prioritisation reserve
C6 Financial Risks Associated with Implementing this Policy	

See C3.1	
Not applicable	
Not applicable	
Not applicable	
The clinical evidence review for this technology found no studies related to cost effectiveness.	ating
Select all that apply:	
Available pricing data suggests the treatment is equivalent cost compared to current/comparator treatment	
Available pricing data suggests the treatment is lower cost compared to current/comparator treatment	
Available clinical practice data suggests the new treatment has the potential to improve value for money	
Other data has been identified	
No data has been identified	
The data supports a high level of certainty about the impact on	\boxtimes
	Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable The clinical evidence review for this technology found no studies related to cost effectiveness. Select all that apply: Available pricing data suggests the treatment is equivalent cost compared to current/comparator treatment Available pricing data suggests the treatment is lower cost compared to current/comparator treatment Available clinical practice data suggests the new treatment has the potential to improve value for money Other data has been identified No data has been identified

	value	
	The data does not support a high level of certainty about the impact on value	
	Please specify: Click here to enter text.	
C8 Cost Profile		
C8.1 Are there non-recurrent capital or revenue costs associated with this policy?	No If yes, specify type and range: Click here to enter text.	
C8.2 If yes, confirm the source of funds to meet these costs.	Not applicable	