

Integrated Impact Assessment Report for Clinical Commissioning Policies				
Policy Reference Number	1864	1864		
Policy Title	Intravenous I	Intravenous Immunoglobulin for the prevention of alloimmune neonatal and fetal haemochromatosis		
Proposal	for routine c	for routine commissioning (ref A3.1)		
	Int	egrated Impact Assessment – Inde	×	
Section A – Activity		Section B - Service	Section C – Finance	
A1 Activity		B1 Service Organisation	C1 Tariff	
A2 Existing Patient Pathway		B2 Geography & Access	C2 Average Cost per Patient	
A3 Comparator (next best alternative treat Pathway	ment) Patient	B3 Collaborative Commissioning	C3 Overall Cost Impact of this Policy to NHS England	
A4 New Patient Pathway			C4 Overall cost impact of this policy to the NHS as a whole	
A5 Treatment Setting			C5 Funding	
A6 Coding			C6 Financial Risks Associated with Implementing this Policy	
			C7 Cost Profile	

About this Impact Assessment: instructions for completion and explanatory notes

- Each section is divided into themes with each theme setting out a number of questions.
- All figures should be provided up to 5 years only.
- The cost per patient methodology is impact against Year 0 rather than incrementally against the previous year.
- 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.
- A bespoke financial model should be developed unless agreed otherwise. This will be worked up against a checklist of inputs/considerations. This will include the approach to regional allocations which will also be outlined in the Commissioning Plan.

Section A - Activity Impact		
A1 Activity		
A1.1 Provide the number of patients eligible for the treatment. If different, also provide the number of patients accessing treatment. Include OPCS codes where applicable.	10 Source: Policy Proposition	
A2 Existing Patient Pathway (complete where additional inform	ation outside the policy proposition is likely to be beneficial)	
 A2.1 Existing pathway: Describe the relevant currently routinely commissioned: Treatment or intervention Patient pathway Eligibility and/or uptake estimates. 	Not applicable	
 A2.2 What percentage of the total eligible population is expected to: a) Be clinically assessed for treatment b) Choose to initiate treatment c) Comply with treatment 	Not applicable	
A3 Comparator (next best alternative treatment) Patient Pathwa (NB: comparator/next best alternative does not refer to current	•	

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A3.1 Next best comparator:	Not applicable
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 	
 A3.2 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 	Not applicable
d) Comply with treatmente) Complete treatment?	
A4 New Patient Pathway	
A4.1 Specify the nature and duration of the proposed new treatment or intervention. For example, e.g patients receive a	Time limited
course of treatment over 6 cycles with the drug being administered via IV infusion on days 1 and 3 of each cycle.	For time limited treatments, specify frequency and/or duration, as well as start and stop rates and mortality rates, as well as details of what happens if a patient does not start or stop.
Include OPCS codes where applicable.	 IVIg (1g/kg) (Dose capped at 60g) is given to the mother at 14, 16, weekly from 18 weeks until delivery between 37 and 38 weeks. Source: Whitington, P., Kelly, S., Taylor, S., Nóbrega, S., Schreiber, R., Sokal, E., Hibbard, J. (2018). Antenatal Treatment with Intravenous Immunoglobulin to Prevent Gestational Alloimmune Liver Disease:

	Comparative Effectiveness of 14-Week versus 18-Week Initiation. Fetal Diagnosis and Therapy, 43(3), pp.218-225 Click here to enter text.		
A5 Treatment Setting			
A5.1 How is this treatment delivered to the patient?	Via intravenous infusion		
A5.2 What is the current number of contracted providers for the eligible population by region?	The treatment can be delivered by any ma obstetrician and with input from a liver of	•	
A5.3 Does the proposition require a change of delivery setting or capacity requirements?	No		
A6 Coding			
A6.1 Specify the datasets used to record the new patient pathway	Select all that apply:		_
activity.	Aggregate Contract Monitoring *	\boxtimes	
*expected to be populated for all commissioned activity	Patient level contract monitoring	\boxtimes	
	Patient level drugs dataset	\boxtimes	
	Patient level devices dataset		

	ne es, the associated and paid for by
product polici	es, the associated
t and the prio	r approval system
	ed, please specify:
DS) 🗆	
\boxtimes	
	SDS)

B1.1 Describe how the service is currently organised? (i.e. tertiary centres, networked provision etc.)	Routine maternity unit		
B1.2 Will the proposition change the way the commissioned service is organised?	<u>No</u> Please specify: NHS England commissions the drug <i>Source:</i> NHS England Drug List 14.1		
B2 Geography & Access			
B2.1 How is the service currently accessed (e.g., self referral, referral from GP, secondary care, other)	Please specify: Accessed via secondary care following perinatal post mortem or previous child affected by confirmed alloimmune fetal haemochromatosis		
B2.2 What impact will the new policy have on the sources of referral?	<u>No impact</u> Please specify: Still expected as above		
B2.3 Is the new policy likely to improve equity ¹ of access?	IncreasePlease specify:Treatment currently not availableSource: Equalities Impact Assessment (NB. this should be completed during Clinical Build/Impact Assessment phases)		
B2.4 Is the new policy likely to improve equality ¹ of access and/or outcomes?	Increase		

¹ https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/nhse-specific-duties-equality-act.pdf 7

	Source: Ec	ecify: currently not available qualities Impact Assessment (NB. this should be complet ical Build/Impact Assessment phases)	ed
B3 Commissioning Responsibility			
B3.1 Is this service currently subject to, or planned for, place- based commissioning arrangements? (e.g. new service (NHS England responsibiliy), future CCG lead, devolved commissioning arrangements, STPs)			
Section	C - Finance Ir	npact	
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		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	
	Devices	Excluded from tariff (excluding HCTED programme) – pass through	
		Excluded from tariff (excluding HCTED) – other	

		Via HCTED model	
		Paid entirely by National Tariffs	\boxtimes
		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	
C1.2 Drug Costs <i>(to be completed by LC)</i> 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, homecare costs. Provide a basis for this assumption. NB discounted prices or local prices must not be included as these are subject to commercial confidentiality and must not be disclosed.	No.of gram Cost per in No. of infus	ram of IVIG £41.44 is per infusion 60 (maximum) fusion £2,486 sions per patient 22	
C1.3 Device Costs (to be completed by LC) 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 applica	lble	

C1.4 Activity Costs covered by National Tariffs (to be completed by Finance) List key HRG codes and descriptions, national tariffs (excluding MFF), volume and other key costs (e.g. specialist top up %). Include details of first and follow up outpatients appointment etc.	The associated activity groups to HRG SA44A Single Plasma Exchange or Other Intravenous Blood Transfusion, 19 years and over and which has a national tariff of £450 (paid by CCGs)	
C1.5 Activity Costs covered by Local Tariff (to be completed by Finance) 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 (to be completed by Finance) Include descriptions and estimates of all key costs.	Not applicable	
C1.7 Are there any prior approval/notification mechanisms required either during implementation or permanently?	Yes Please specify: Sub regional Immunoglobulin Assessment panel (SRIAP)	
C2 Average Cost per Patient		
C2.1 What is the average cost per patient per year for 5 years, including follow-up where required?	The average cost of the treatment for each patient is c£69.6k of which c79% relates to the cost of the Immunoglobulin and is paid by NHS England. The remaining 21% of costs relate to the transfusion episode and birth costs which are paid by CCGs.	

C3 Overall Cost Impact of this Policy to NHS England			
C3.1 Specify the budget impact of the proposal on NHS England in	Choose an item.		
relation to the relevant pathway. Use list prices where drugs and devices are included. Commercial in confidence discounts are not	Year 1 £291.8k		
included therefore the actual cost pressure may be lower than	Year 2 £291.8k		
stated.	Year 3 £291.8k		
	Year 4 £291.8k		
	Year 5 £291.8k		
C3.2 If the budget impact on NHS England cannot be identified set out the reasons why this cannot be measured.	N/A		
C3.3 If the activity is subject to a change of commissioning responsibility, from CCG to NHS England, has a methodology for the transfer of funds been identified, and calculated?	N/A		
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: Cost pressure		

	Year 1	£116.2k
	Year 2	£116.2k
	Year 3	£116.2k
	Year 4	£116.2k
	Year 5	£116.2k
	Budget impa	act for providers:
	Cost neutra	
	Year 1	£0k
	Year 2	£0k
	Year 3	£0k
	Year 4	£0k
	Year 5	£0k
C4.2 Taking into account responses to $C2.1$ and $C4.1$, specify the	Cost pross	
C4.2 Taking into account responses to C3.1 and C4.1, specify the budget impact to the NHS as a whole.	Cost pressu	
budget impact to the Nino as a whole.	Year 1	£408.0k
	Year 2	£408.0k
	Year 3	£408.0k
	Year 4	£408.0k
	Year 5	£408.0k

C4.3 Are there likely to be any costs or savings for non-NHS commissioners and/or public sector funders?	No Please specify: N/A	
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	
C6 Financial Risks Associated with Implementing this Policy		
C6.1 Describe the parameters used to generate the low, mid and high case scenarios for patient numbers and activity. Specify the range.	The annual numbers of patients is very small (10) so no scenario planning has been undertaken.	
C6.2 What scenario has been recommended and why? What would be the impact of a discounted scenario?	N/A	
C7 Cost Profile	·	
C7.1 Factors which impact on costs	<u>No</u> If yes, specify type and range: N/A	

The full integrated impact assessment should be used for all clinical commissioning policies and for policy statements which are proposing a for routine commissioning position. The rapid impact assessment template should be used for urgent policy statements and for policy statements which are proposing not for routine commissioning

Appendix A – Current Patient Population & Demography / Growth (for Public Health Lead to complete)

		Source	Please specify any further detail
Number of patients who meet the proposed commissioning criteria and who would be treated if the proposal is approved per year.	[10]	Feldman et al, 2013	Based on 646,794 live births in England in 2017 (incidence 15/million live births). Please nteo overall peak birthsin late Septemeber early October.
Age group for which the treatment is proposed according to the proposed criteria	Adults: [female-childbearing age]	Policy	
Age distribution of the patient population eligible according to the proposed criteria	[30.5 Standardised mean age of mother at childbirth]	ONS 2017(released Jan 2019)	Mothers age distribution; 3% under 20 years old 14.4% age 20-25 28% age 25-29 31.9% age 30-34 18.4% age 35-39 4% age 40-44 0.3% age over 45

How is the population currently geographically distributed	Evenly		Policy proposition (section 6)	
	North	20%	ONS live births 2017	
	Midlands & East	30%		
	London	20%		
	South	20%		
What are the growth assumptions for the disease / condition?	15 addtional live birt	hs at risk	Policy proposition (section 6)	Unknown based on current disease awareness but based on population projections mid-2016 and mid-2041 estimated 12.1% growth at 1.6 million resulting in growth of 15 addtional live briths at risk
Is there evidence of current inequalities in access to service or outcomes?	Not applicable			
Is there evidence that implementing the service specification will improve current inequities of access or outcomes?	Not applicable			