

Integrated Impact Assessment Report for Clinical Commissioning Policies				
Policy Reference Number	nce Number 1610			
Policy Title	Trientine for Wilson Disease Proposal Choose an item. (ref A	Trientine for Wilson Disease Proposal Choose an item. (ref A3.1)		
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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.	Wilson's disease is an autosomal recessive condition with a prevalence of approximately 1 in 30,000 of the population (Weiss KH. Wilson disease. Gene Reviews; last updated 2013). At present, however, the number of patients with Wilson's disease in England is not known but is estimated to be c1,854 (based on the England population of c56 million). If all patients are started on d-penicillamine, the first line treatment, then estimates from the European Association for the Study of the Liver (EASL) suggest that c30-35% could not be treated with this agent. Thus approximately 556 patients could benefit from trientine dihydrochloride. The experience of the clinical community is that in England the number of patients receiving trientine dihydrochloride is likely to be much lower than this, estimated to be c100 patients.  Source: Policy Proposition section 6	
A1.2 Number of patients currently eligible for the treatment according to the proposed policy commissioning criteria.	100 Source: required Please specify Policy Proposition section 6	
A1.3 Age group for which the treatment is proposed according to the policy commissioning criteria.	All ages Please specify Click here to enter text.	
A1.4 Age distribution of the patient population eligible according to the proposed policy commissioning criteria	70% adult, 30% paediatric Source: Please specify	

	Policy Working Gr	oup	
A1.5 How is the population currently distributed geographically?	unknown If unevenly, estimate regional distribution by %:		
	North	enter %	
	Midlands & East	enter %	
	London	enter %	
	South	enter %	
	Source: Policy Pro Please specify Click here to enter	oposition section 6 r 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 2, 5, and 10 years?	Constant  If other, Click here to enter text.  Source: Policy Proposition section 6		
A2.2 Are there likely to be changes in demography of the patient population and would this impact on activity/outcomes?	No Please specify Click here to enter text. Source: Policy Proposition section 6/other		
A2.3 Expected net increase or decrease in the number of patients who will be eligible for the service, according to the proposed	YR2 +/- YR3 +/-	+1 +2	

service specification commissioning criteria, per year in years 2-5 and 10?	YR4 +/- +3
	YR5 +/- +4
	YR10 +/- +7
	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.	<u>Yes</u>
A3 Activity	
A3.1 What is the purpose of new policy?	Confirm routine commissioning position of an additional new treatment Please specify Trientine is currently funded for the patients who were in receipt of the drug in April 2017.
A3.2 What is the annual activity associated with the existing pathway for the eligible population?	Source: required Please specify Policy Proposition section 6
A3.3 What is the estimated annual activity associated with the proposed policy proposition pathway for the eligible population?	Source: required Please specify Policy Proposition section 6

A3.4 What is the	e estimated annual activity associated with the next
	comparator pathway for the eligible population? If
applicable' and	3.1
the only alterna	tive is the existing pathway, please state 'not

## NA

Source: required
Please specify

Click here to enter text.

## **A4 Existing Patient Pathway**

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

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

Trientine is not a new treatment. It has been established as effective for this disease for over 50 years. It is an oral therapy. Patients may be treated by a liver specialist, a neurologist or a metabolic physician and there is usually an MDT approach to their care as patents can develop both liver and neurological symptoms. The associated activity relating to its use has not changed and will not be changed through this policy. The drug was in tariff until the end of 2016/17 with patient drug costs being met by hospitals and/or CCGs. As Wilson disease is a long-term condition, it is likely that some patients are still being funded by CCGs in the absence of a policy and hence why the current NHS England drug spend is much lower than expected.

Source: NCDR

A4.2. What are the current treatment access and stopping criteria?

New patients are not able to access this treatment unless via IFR. In relation to stopping criteria, Wilson disease is a lifelong condition; Patients who, after being prescribed trientine hydrochloride (or a combination of trientine and zinc), are on follow up without symptoms and have satisfactory parameters thought to reflect stable disease stable patients may be considered for transfer to zinc. Some patients for whom the treatment is not effective and liver disease progresses may need a liver transplant. In relation to the policy there are clear access criteria which define intolerance to penicillamine which is the first line treatment.

	Source: Policy Proposition section 8
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, based on the assumption that CCGs are funding some patients b) 0 c) 100 based on the assumption that CCGs are funding some patients d) 100 based on the assumption that CCGs are funding some patients e) Treatment is lifelong  Source: r Policy Proposition section 6
A.E. O	
A5 Comparator (next best alternative treatment) Patient Pathway (NB: comparator/next best alternative does not refer to current pathway but to an all	
(NB: comparator/next best alternative does not refer to current pathway but to an al	ternative option)
(NB: comparator/next best alternative does not refer to current pathway but to an all A5.1 <b>Next best comparator</b> :  Is there another 'next best' alternative treatment which is a relevant comparator?  If yes, describe relevant  • Treatment or intervention  • Patient pathway	If yes, Click here to enter text.

e) Complete treatment?	e) enter % Source: required
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) 100, based on the assumption that CCGs are funding some patients b) 0  c) 100, based on the assumption that CCGs are funding some patients d) 100, based on the assumption that CCGs are funding some patients e) Treatment is for life  Source:
A6.2 Specify the nature and duration of the proposed new treatment or intervention.	Life long Click here to enter text. Source: required
A7 Treatment Setting	
A7.1 How is this treatment delivered to the patient?	Select all that apply:  Emergency/Urgent care attendance □  Acute Trust: inpatient □

	Acute Trust: day patient			
	Acute Trust: outpatient		$\boxtimes$	
	Mental Health provider: inp	atient		
	Mental Health provider: ou	tpatient		
	Community setting			
	Homecare		$\boxtimes$	
	Other			
	Please specify: Click here to enter text.			
A7.2 What is the current number of contracted providers for the	NORTH	number		
eligible population by region?	MIDLANDS & EAST	number		
	LONDON	number		
	SOUTH	number		
	The disease can affect p	atients in re s are seen in logical. Som	elatior n a ra ne pat	inge of services, metabolic, tients are treated in specialist

A7.3 Does the proposition requires a change of delivery setting or capacity requirements?	No Please specify: Click here to enter text. Source: required	
A8 Coding		
A8.1 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	
	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 Click here to enter text.	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		
	Treatment function code	$\boxtimes$	
	Main Speciality code		
	HRG		
	SNOMED		
	Clinical coding / terming methodology used by clinical profession		
A8.3 Identification Rules for Drugs: How are drug costs captured?	Already specified in current NHS England Drugs List document  If the drug has already been specified in the current NHS England Drug List please specify drug name and drug indication:  Trientine for Wilson Disease		
A8.4 Identification Rules for Devices: How are device costs captured?	Not applicable		
A8.5 Identification Rules for Activity: How are activity costs captured?	Not applicable  The drug is dispensed at existing routine OP appointments which may be contracted and paid for by NHS England or CCGs depending on the specialty code used. The policy will have no impact on the contracting/payment responsibility of the associated activity.		
A9 Monitoring			

A9.1 <b>Contracts</b> Specify any new or revised data flow or data collection requirements, needed for inclusion in the NHS Standard Contract Information Schedule.	None Please specify Click here to enter text.	
A9.2 Excluded Drugs and Devices (not covered by the Zero Cost Model)  For treatments which are tariff excluded drugs or devices not covered by the Zero Cost Model, specify the pharmacy or device monitoring required, for example reporting or use of prior approval systems.	Select all that apply:  Drugs or Device MDS □  Blueteq □  Other prior approval □  Please specify: Click here to enter text.	
A9.3 Business intelligence Is there potential for duplicate reporting?	No No	
A9.4 Contract monitoring Is this part of routine contract monitoring?	Yes To be included in the routine drug minimum data set (MDS)	
A9.5 <b>Dashboard reporting</b> Specify whether a dashboard exists for the proposed intervention?	No If yes, specify how routine performance monitoring data will be used for dashboard reporting. Click here to enter text. If no, will one be developed? No	
A9.6 <b>NICE reporting</b> Are there any directly applicable NICE or equivalent quality standards which need to be monitored in association with the new	No If yes, specify how performance monitoring data will be used for this purpose.	

policy?	Click here to enter text.
Section B	- Service Impact
B1 Service Organisation	
B1.1 Describe how the service is currently organised? (i.e. tertiary centres, networked provision etc.)	There are no providers specifically commissioned to treat Wilson disease. The disease can affect patients in relation to neurological or liver function or both. Patients are seen in a range of services including metabolic, neurological and hepatological. Some patients are treated in specialist centres and some in DGHs as part of shared care arrangements. Source: required
B1.2 Will the proposition change the way the commissioned service is organised?	No Please specify: Click here to enter text. Source: required
B1.3 Will the proposition require a new approach to the organisation of care?	No change to delivery of care Please specify:
B2 Geography & Access	
B2.1 Where do current referrals come from?	Select all that apply:  GP □ Secondary care ⊠

	Tertiary care	$\boxtimes$
	Other	
	Please specify:	
	Click here to enter text.	
B2.2 What impact will the new policy have on the sources of	No impact	
referral?	Please specify:	
	Click here to enter text.	
B2.3 Is the new policy likely to improve equity of access?	Increase	
	Please specify:	
	Newly presenting patients a through the IFR process	re unable to access treatment other than
	Source: Equalities Impact Ass	sessment
B2.4 Is the new policy likely to improve equality of access and/or	Increase	
outcomes?	Please specify:	
	' '	vill be able to access treatment
	Source: Equalities Impact Ass	
B3 Implementation		
B3.1 Will commissioning or provider action be required before	No action required	
implementation of the proposition can occur?	Please specify:	
	Click here to enter text.	

B3.2 <b>Time to implementation:</b> Is a lead-in time required prior to implementation?	No – go to B3.4  If yes, specify the likely time to implementation: Enter text
B3.3 <b>Time to implementation:</b> If lead-in time is required prior to implementation, will an interim plan for implementation be required?	Choose an item.  If yes, outline the plan: Click here to enter text.
B3.4 Is a change in provider physical infrastructure required?	No Please specify: Click here to enter text.
B3.5 Is a change in provider staffing required?	No Please specify: Click here to enter text.
B3.6 Are there new clinical dependency and/or adjacency requirements that would need to be in place?	Yes Please specify: Centres must have expertise in hepatobiliary, neurology and metabolic or networked arrangements for these services
B3.7 Are there changes in the support services that need to be in place?	No Please specify: Click here to enter text.
B3.8 Is there a change in provider and/or inter-provider governance required? (e.g. ODN arrangements / prime contractor)	No Please specify:

B3.9 Is there likely to be either an increase or decrease in the number of commissioned providers? If yes, specify the current and estimated number of providers required in each region	No change Please complete table:			
	Region	Current no. of providers	Future State expected range	Provisional or confirmed
	North	4	4	<u>P</u>
	Midlands & East	4	4	<u>P</u>
	London	4	4	<u>P</u>
	South	4	4	<u>P</u>
	Total	16	16	<u>P</u>
	Please specify:			
	will not affect	t the provider p	number of expert cent rofile	res so the policy
B3.10 Specify how revised provision will be secured by NHS England as the responsible commissioner.	Select all that apply:			
England de the responsible commissioner.	Publication	and notification	of new policy	
	Market inter	vention required		
		selection process	s to secure increase or on	
	Price-based effectivenes		s to maximise cost	
	Any qualified provider			
	National Commercial Agreements e.g. drugs, devices			s 🗆
	Procuremen	t		
				<u> </u>

	Other		
	Please specify		
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 In	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 tarif	ffs 🗆
	Drugs	Excluded from tariff – pass through	$\boxtimes$
		Excluded from tariff - other	
	Devices	Not separately charged – part of local or national tarif	ffs 🗆
		Excluded from tariff (excluding ZCM) – pass through	
		Excluded from tariff (excluding ZCM) – other	
		Via Zero Cost Model	
	A a tivity	Paid entirely by National Tariffs	$\boxtimes$
	Activity	Paid entirely by Local Tariffs	
		-	

	Partially paid by National Tariffs	
	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 <b>Drug Costs</b> Where not included in national or local tariffs, list each drug or combination, dosage, quantity, <b>list</b> price including VAT if applicable and any other key information e.g. Chemotherapy Regime.  NB discounted prices or local prices must not be included as these are subject to commercial confidentiality and must not be disclosed.	The list price is £3,090 ex-VAT per packet of 100 capsules (300mg) Source: NICE The estimated number of capsules required per day is between 2-5 paediatric patients and 4-8 for adults.	
C1.3 <b>Device Costs</b> Where not included in national or local tariff, list each element of the excluded device, quantity, <b>list or expected</b> 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.	N/A	
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 %)	N/A  As the drug is dispensed during routine OP appointments, there is n difference to the associated activity cost whether the drug is routined available or not. Routine OP appointments are likely to be covered by national tariffs.	ly
C1.5 Activity Costs covered by Local Tariff List all the HRGs (if applicable), HRG or local description, estimated	N/A	

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.			
C1.6 Other Activity Costs not covered by National or Local Tariff	N/A		
Include descriptions and estimates of all key costs.			
C1.7 Are there any prior approval mechanisms required either during implementation or permanently?	Yes Please spec	cify: <b>Prior approval on</b>	annual basis
C2 Average Cost per Patient			
C2.1 What is the estimated cost per patient to NHS England, in	YR1	£65,125	
years 1-5, including follow-up where required?	YR2	£65,125	
	YR3	£65,125	
	YR4	£65,125	
	YR5	£65,125	
Are there any changes expected in year 6-10 which would impact the model?	and is base • the li • VAT		rugs dispensed

C3 Overall Cost Impact of this Policy to NHS England	
C3.1 Specify the budget impact of the proposal on NHS England in relation to the relevant pathway.	Cost pressure Year 1: £4,008.1k Year 2: £4,008.1k Year 5: £4,203.5k  Trientine dihydrochloride is not a new treatment. During 2015/16, the cost of the drug increased significantly and as a consequence, the drug was excluded from tariff at the start of 2017/18. The drug continued to be funded by providers and/or CCGs (via GP prescribing) until March 2017 when NHS England took over the funding responsibility. In April 2017, NHS England agreed to fund patients already in receipt of this treatment whilst the policy was in development. Patient access since April 2017 has been directed through the individual funding requests (IFR) process. Existing patient numbers are unknown and it is likely that some patients have continue to be funded by CCGs in 17/18 and into 18/19 and hence why the total cost recorded by NHS England is only equivalent of c39 patients per year.  Please specify: Click here to enter text.
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?	Whilst a number of patients have been funded by CCGs during 17/18 and 18/19 during transition, the responsibility for funding the drug was established as NHS England once it was excluded from tariff at the start of

	17/18. Therefore it is not appropriate to transfer funding from CCGs.
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 saving  CCGs have continued to fund some existing patients. Following the publication of a policy, it is likely that the cost will transfer to NHS England.  Budget impact for providers:  Cost neutral  There may be a cost saving if providers have not realised the drug was excluded from tariff and therefore chargeable from 2017/18.
C4.2 Taking into account responses to C3.1 and C4.1, specify the budget impact to the NHS as a whole.	Cost pressure Year 1: £455.9k Year 2: £651.3k Year 5: £1,432.7k  Due to the drug historically being included in tariff and the likelihood that a number of patients have continued to be funded by CCGs and providers, there is a lack of information about the current number of patients. The above impact assumes that only patients already receiving the drug would have continued to be funded by the system from 2017/18 with a natural annual reduction of c3 patients per year and an increase of c3 plus generic growth.

C4.3 Where the budget impact is unknown set out the reasons why this cannot be measured	N/A
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.	This policy will be considered for investment at the November CPAG
C6 Financial Risks Associated with Implementing this Policy	
C6.1 What are the material financial risks to implementing this policy?	The number of patients requiring the drug has been under estimated due to the lack of historic information.
C6.2 How can these risks be mitigated?	Close monitoring of actual patient numbers following the implementation of the policy will be required.  The overall cost may reduce following a commercial in confidence review of the drug price.
C6.3 What scenarios (differential assumptions) have been explicitly tested to generate best case, worst case and most likely total cost scenarios?	N/A – the cost impact only relates to the drug as all other costs remain unchanged.

C6.4 What scenario has been approved and why?	<b>N/A</b> – the number of patients expected to receive the drug has been on clinical consensus due to the lack of historic patient numbers.	n based
C7 Value for Money		
C7.1 What published evidence is available that the treatment is cost effective as evidenced in the evidence review?	There is no published evidence of cost-effectiveness  Please specify: Click here to enter text.	
C7.2 Has other data been identified through the service	Select all that apply:	
specification development relevant to the assessment of value for money?	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	$\boxtimes$
	The data supports a high level of certainty about the impact on 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.	NA