

Assessment element tables for HTA Core Model Application for Screening Technologies (2.1)

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1 Health Problem and Current Use of the Technology

ID	Topic	Issue	Clarification	Import.	Transf.	Is core	Methodology	Content relations	Sequential relations	References
A0007	Target Population	What is the target population in this assessment?	<p>Relevant for all assessments: both safety and effectiveness depend largely on the subpopulation towards which the intervention is targeted. The technology may be used for all patients with the condition, or only those in the early stages, or at a specific severity level, or for those at moderate risk of having the condition.</p> <p>Personalised medicine divides the target population into even smaller units when targeting the intervention to specific subgroups based on e.g. genetic profile. Use the target population defined in the scope of the project, and consider adding further details and description of who defined the selected subgroups and why.</p> <p>Point out e.g. if certain populations should be excluded from the analysis.</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	Sources: HTAs, guidelines, reviews, developers/manufacturers. Method: A descriptive summary.			Burls 2000 {1}, Busse 2002 {2}, Liberati 1997 {3}, Imaz-Iglesia 1999, Kristensen 2007 {24}
A0023	Target Population	How many people belong to the target	This information can be used to give an idea of the resource requirements in general for	Critical	None	Yes	Sources: text books, HTAs, national			Burls 2000 {1}, Velasco 2002 {25}, Liberati 1997 {3},

		population?	implementing the technology. Estimates of likely relevant increases or decreases in the size of the target population in the future should also be included.				registries, statistics, systematic reviews. Method: A descriptive summary.			Imaz-Iglesia 1999, Kristensen 2007 {24}
A0002	Target Condition	What is the disease or health condition in the scope of this assessment?	Use the target condition and ICD codes defined in the scope of the project and consider adding details such as: description of anatomical site, disease aetiology and pathophysiology, types of disease or classification according to origin, severity, stages, or risk level, and different manifestations of the condition. The following properties of the target condition are defined in separate assessment elements: risk factors (A0003), natural course (A0004), symptoms (A0005), and burden of disease for the society (A0006).	Critical	Complete	Yes	Sources: text books, HTAs, guidelines, epidemiological reviews or studies, WHO documents, disease registers. Method: A descriptive summary.			Burls 2000 {1}, Busse 2002 {2}, Liberati 1997 {3}, Imaz-Iglesia 1999, Kristensen 2007 {24}
A0003	Target Condition	What are the known risk factors for the disease or health condition?	Describing risk factors is especially important when they suggest possibilities for primary and secondary prevention. This information may affect the choice of comparator or the appraisal of	Critical	Partial	Yes	Sources: text books, HTAs, guidelines, epidemiological reviews or studies. Method: Systematic			Burls 2000 {1}, Busse 2002 {2}, Liberati 1997 {3}, Imaz-Iglesia 1999, Kristensen 2007 {24}

			the overall value of the technology under assessment. The risk factors for acquiring the condition, and the risk factors for relapses or worsening of the condition should be reported here, separately. The prevalence of the various risk factors might differ in different geographic areas and among different sub-populations.				review is generally not required. A descriptive summary is sufficient.			
A0004	Target Condition	What is the natural course of the disease or health condition?	This assessment element should provide information on the prognosis and course of the condition when untreated. This information is relevant for appraising the overall value of the technology. A technology targeted to cure a life-threatening condition has a different significance from a technology intended to alleviate the symptoms of self-limiting conditions. It may also guide the assessment of the predicted value or effectiveness of the technology, as technologies may work differently at different stages or severity grades of the disease, and there may be a relationship between earlier intervention and better prognosis. This element should also provide information on the	Critical	Complete	Yes	Sources: text books, HTAs, guidelines, epidemiological reviews or studies. Method: A descriptive summary.			Burls 2000 {1}, Busse 2002 {2}, Liberati 1997 {3}, Imaz-Iglesia 1999, Kristensen 2007 {24}

			time lag between the onset of disease and the symptoms or other findings that eventually trigger the need of diagnostics and care.							
A0005	Target Condition	What are the symptoms and the burden of disease or health condition for the patient?	<p>Describe the patient's relevant symptoms before intervention with the technology, their severity and whether they are persistent, intermittent, or undulating, taking into account different stages of the disease. Patients' perceptions of the burden of the disease are not always in line with the clinical seriousness of the disease or its societal burden.</p> <p>This issue is especially relevant when the patient or individual is expected to undergo a substantial change in pain, disability, psychosocial issues, or other determinants of quality of life.</p> <p>Knowing the severity level of the condition the technology is directed to is relevant in the ethical analysis of the technology. Information about the severity level is also important to decision-makers when making decisions about whether or not to implement a</p>	Critical	Complete	Yes	Sources: text books, HTAs, quality of life studies, qualitative patient perception studies. Method: A descriptive summary.			Burls 2000 {1}, Busse 2002 {2}, Liberati 1997 {3}, Imaz-Iglesia 1999, Kristensen 2007 {24}

			technology.							
A0006	Target Condition	What are the consequences of the disease or health condition for the society?	Describe consequences and burden of the disease or health condition by providing information on prevalence or incidence of the disease that is prevented or treated by using the technology; disease-specific mortality and disability, life years lost and/or disability-adjusted life years, quality of life, QALYs.	Critical	Partial	Yes	Sources: text books, HTAs, registries and national statistics, WHO incidence, mortality and survival databases. http://www.who.int/cancer/resources/incidences/en/ Method: A descriptive summary			Burls 2000 {1}, Busse 2002 {2}, Liberati 1997 {3}, Imaz-Iglesia 1999, Kristensen 2007 {24}
A0009	Target Condition	What aspects of the consequences / burden of disease are targeted by the technology?	The technology can affect only some aspects (e.g. mortality) and leave other aspects (e.g. quality of life) untouched. Screening may increase disease incidence due to early diagnosis and over diagnosis.	Critical	Complete	Yes	Deductive models (based on the natural history of the disease, test target and treatment target; epidemiological studies (if sufficient testing has been done).	B0002		
A0017	Current Management of the Condition	What are the differences in the management for different	Identification of practice variations due to the differences in the forms, stages or severity of the disease. May	Important	Partial	Yes	Surveys, utilisation reviews, clinical guidelines,			Burls 2000 {1}, Busse 2002 {2}, Liberati 1997 {3}, Imaz-Iglesia 1999,

		stages of the disease or health condition?	<p>be useful to understand the proper place of technology in the health care delivery process.</p> <p>Different stages of disease may call for different therapeutic procedures (for example aortic insufficiency is first treated with medication and at a certain point of cardiac structural changes an operation is preferred).</p> <p>Provide an overview of other treatment alternatives. Likewise diagnostic or monitoring methods used for various diseases may vary depending on the stage of disease..</p>				recommendations. If such information is lacking: expert surveys / expert interviews			Kristensen 2007 {24}
A0018	Current Management of the Condition	What are the other typical or common alternatives to the current technology?	Provide an overview of other treatment alternatives. Focus primarily on those used within professional health care delivery. Consider including technologies that people may commonly seek or use even if these wouldn't be commonly provided in professional health care (e.g. technologies for self-testing or self-treatment, or alternative medicine).	Critical	Partial	Yes	Clinical guidelines, recommendations, systematic reviews	B0001		Burls 2000 {1}, Busse 2002 {2}, Liberati 1997 {3}, Imaz-Iglesia 1999, Kristensen 2007 {24}
A0024	Current Management	How is the disease or	The effectiveness of an	Critical	Partial	Yes	Sources: Clinical			Burls 2000 {1},

	nt of the Condition	health condition currently diagnosed according to published guidelines and in practice?	intervention may vary in differently diagnosed populations. A sensitive test tends to have low specificity such that there are several people who do not have the condition among the test-positive population. The effectiveness of an intervention in that population may be lower than in a population examined with a less sensitive test (but with more true positive cases). It is important to point out possible discrepancies between guidelines and actual practice.				guidelines and published utilisation reviews; in the absence of these, clinical experts survey. See Appendix 1. Method: Systematic review of clinical guidelines. Quality appraisal of guidelines can be done using e.g. AGREE II Instrument. For practice mapping, a pragmatic review or listing of available information is sufficient. Flowcharts are illustrative in reporting diagnostic pathways.			Velasco 2002 {25}, Liberati 1997 {3}, Imaz-Iglesia 1999, Kristensen 2007 {24}
A0025	Current Management of the Condition	How is the disease or health condition currently managed according to published	It is important to describe whether the technology is an add-on or a replacement for the existing management options, and what the other evidence-based alternatives are. Are there differences in	Critical	Partial	Yes	Sources: Clinical guidelines and published utilisation reviews; in the absence of these clinical			

		guidelines and in practice?	the treatment of diseases at their different stages? Identification of practice variations may imply differences in the quality of health care. Deviation from evidence-based guidelines may suggest over/under use of the technology.				experts survey. See Appendix 1. Method: Systematic review of clinical guidelines. Quality appraisal of guidelines can be done using e.g. AGREE II Instrument. For practice mapping, a pragmatic review or listing of available information is sufficient. Flowcharts are illustrative in reporting management pathways.			
A0001	Utilisation	For which health conditions and populations, and for what purposes is the technology used?	All relevant conditions and populations should be included. This question is especially relevant when there are multiple potential target conditions and populations for which the technology is used, and multiple intended uses, both indicated and other. There may also be differing views about the appropriate use of the technology that it is essential to highlight. Describe	Critical	Complete	Yes	Sources: HTAs, guidelines, reviews, clinician consultation, developers/manufaturers. Method: A descriptive summary.			Burls 2000 {1}, Busse 2002 {2}, Liberati 1997 {3}, Imaz-Iglesia 1999, Kristensen 2007 {24}

			the differences in the use of the technology for the various indications and how it might act differently in different patient groups. Point out e.g. if certain populations should be excluded from using the technology, or if they require e.g. a different dosage. Certain technologies may be primarily indicated for second-line use but also used for first-line treatment.							
A0011	Utilisation	How much are the technologies utilised?	<p>Provide national estimates for current and future utilisation rates, for the indication under assessment, for both the technology under assessment and its comparators. Variations in utilisation reflect market access, sales figures, actual usage in hospital level and adherence to the use of the technology by both professionals and patients. Data on current and previous utilisation reflect the phase of the technology (experimental, emerging, established or obsolete). This also has implications for the availability of evidence and the level of uncertainties.</p> <p>What is the current rate of</p>	Critical	None	Yes	National statistics, surveys, technology and procedure registers, disease management studies, utilisation studies, manufacturer sales data	G0009 G0010		Burls 2000 {1}, Busse 2002 {2}, Liberati 1997 {3}, Imaz-Iglesia 1999, Kristensen 2007 {24}

			screening adherence?							
A0012	Utilisation	What kind of variations in use are there across countries/regions/settings?	This information can be useful for decision-makers to understand regional variations in their own country and also understand the situation in comparison with other countries.	Important	Partial	Yes	National statistics, surveys, disease management studies, manufacturer sales data, utilisation reviews, audits, studies on praxis-variation. Own primary analysis of: Disease register, procedure register, device register, administrative data (DRG, discharge databases, reimbursement claims database).	G0009 G0010		Burls 2000 {1}, Busse 2002 {2}, Liberati 1997 {3}, Imaz-Iglesia 1999, Kristensen 2007 {24}
G0009	Utilisation	Who decides which people are eligible for the technology and on what basis?	Provide information on who are the key actors in deciding on the use of the technology. Do most important decisions take place on the national level (e.g. population screening) or for example by individual professionals (e.g. surgical method for a specific disease)?	Important	Partial	Yes	Literature search, guidelines, documents of hospitals, own study: questionnaires and interviews of different actors	A0011 A0012 :B0016, D0021, F0012, I0012,		Kristensen 2007 {24} {14}

			<p>How is the decision made; are there some documented criteria?</p> <p>Information about the possible variations in the decision level and criteria has ethical implications.</p> <p>This issue is related to the issue of work processes (G0001)</p> <p>Decisions about the people eligible for screening is done in the beginning of the screening. Usually, it has been made nationally or regionally (in municipalities) but also locally (by employers). In systematic screening, the screening unit does not make decisions about who is eligible for screening. The management of positive test result needs systems to guarantee proper follow up and sometimes case specific evaluation. In this topic responsibilities should be identified.</p>				of the process (monitoring authorities, hospitals, hospital districts, laboratory).	H0012		
B0003	Utilisation	What is the phase of development and implementation of the technology	Most technologies will be introduced at approximately the same time in several countries. This information is relevant for the assessment while the evidence base may	Critical	Partial	Yes	Manufacturers' sites and effectiveness studies, HTAs, guidelines, published	A0020 A0021 A0011		Burls 2000 {1}, Busse 2002 {2}, Liberati 1997 {3}, Imaz-Iglesia 1999, Kristensen 2007

		and the comparator(s)?)	<p>change rapidly for technologies that are at an earlier stage in their development. It is also important to establish whether new versions of the technology with substantial improvements are expected in the near future. For end users it is useful to know if new versions or adaptations of the technology are expected in the near future.</p> <p>Describe the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the technology an innovation? -When was it developed? -Is the technology only partially innovative (i.e. a modification of an existing technology), and in that case, is it possible to specify the degree of innovation the technology may represent? -When was the technology introduced into healthcare? -Is the technology an already established one, but now used in a different way, for instance for a new indication? -Is it experimental, emerging, established in use or obsolete (implementation level)? - Is the technology field changing rapidly 			<p>literature including reviews, textbooks, introduction sections of research articles, grey literature, hand-searches and conference proceedings.</p>	<p>A0019</p> <p>A0020</p> <p>F0001</p>		<p>{24}</p> <p>Liberati A. et al. 1997; Busse R. et al. 2002; Kristensen FB et al. 2001; Draborg E et al. 2005</p>
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			<p>-How does this technology differ from its predecessors (other technologies used for similar purposes)?</p> <p>-Are there new aspects that may need to be considered when applying it?</p> <p>-Is there evidence that the technology works (or is used) outside its current indication area or produces incidental findings that can have consequences relevant to effectiveness, safety, organisational, social and ethical domains.</p>							
F0001	Utilisation	<p>Is the technology a new, innovative mode of care, an add-on to or modification of a standard mode of care or replacement of a standard mode of care?</p>	<p>Explain how the possible use / non-use of the technology would affect the current treatment process and practices. How substantial is the change to current practices?</p> <p>Notice that the technology may be in a different phase of utilisation for different health conditions or purposes of use.</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	<p>Horizon scanning databases, ongoing research databases, information from manufacturers.</p>			Mitcham 2004 {26}
A0020	Regulatory Status	<p>For which indications has the technology received marketing authorisation</p>	<p>There are both international and national market authorisation systems. For pharmaceuticals the systems are established but for devices and procedures less so. An</p>	Critical	Complete	Yes	<p>CE-Approval, EMA, FDA, national authorities. Manufacturers should be</p>	<p>I0015 B0002</p>		<p>Burls 2000 {1}, Busse 2002 {2}, Liberati 1997 {3}, Imaz-Iglesia 1999, Kristensen 2007</p>

		or CE marking?	<p>overview of the status with regard to key processes, e.g. CE marking, EMA/FDA approval is recommended. Also information on national data and an analysis of possible discrepancies can be highly useful.</p> <p>Imaging devices may require approval. Substances needed for obtaining images may require additional approval (e.g. radiotracers). In some cases the approval for primary screening is different to that for clinical use (FDA recently licensed tests explicitly for screening), but in most cases approval is obtained for diagnostic use and the test is proposed for screening without any other formal approval.</p>				contacted in order to identify which steps have they taken/ are they planning to take concerning market approval			{24}
A0021	Regulatory Status	What is the reimbursement status of the technology?	Information on national reimbursement status from different countries for the technology as well as the comparators, including key dates and anticipated licensing timeframe should be listed here. Notice that reimbursement status may differ for different purposes: e.g. treatment vs. prevention. Information on full coverage, co-payments, coverage under	Important	Complete	Yes	Appendix 1 of REA model = List of websites of national agencies with information on reimbursement, EVIDENT database.	I0012 B0002		Burls 2000 {1}, Busse 2002 {2}, Liberati 1997 {3}, Imaz-Iglesia 1999, Kristensen 2007 {24}

			special circumstances/conditional coverage is useful.							
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2 Description and technical characteristics of technology

ID	Topic	Issue	Clarification	Import.	Transf.	Is core	Methodology	Content relations	Sequential relations	References
B0001	Features of the technology	What is this technology and the comparator(s)?	<p>This is relevant in all assessments. Use the descriptions of the technology and comparator(s) defined in that scope and elaborate them here in more detail.</p> <p>Technology may include a single device, a questionnaire, imaging or sequence of technologies. The HTA may address one or several similar technologies.</p> <p>Describe separately for the technology and the comparator: the type of device, technique, procedure or therapy; its biological rationale and mechanism of action, and also, describe how the technology differs from its predecessors, and the various current modifications or different manufacturers' products, especially if the dissimilarities affect performance.</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	Manufacturers' sites, published literature including reviews, textbooks, introduction sections of research articles, effectiveness studies, clinical experts, studies in basic science, HTA-reports.	A0022 A0018 F0001		Liberati A. et al. 1997; Busse R. et al. 2002; Kristensen FB et al. 2001; Draborg E et al. 2005
B0002	Features of the technology	What is the claimed benefit of the technology in	<p>This issue is especially relevant in new technologies with uncertain expectations</p>	Important	Complete	Yes	Manufacturers' sites, HTAs, effectiveness	A0001		Liberati A. et al. 1997; Busse R. et al. 2002;

		<p>relation to the comparators?</p>	<p>and claims of benefit.</p> <p>Describe the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -How is it expected to be an improvement over previous /existing technologies used for the same health problem? -The expressed objectives for the implementation of the technology in health care; what are the claimed objectives e.g. increased safety, health benefit, accuracy or patient compliance, and whether it is intended to replace or to supplement existing technologies. Is the technology licensed as a mono-intervention, or in addition to current interventions (which should be specified) Are there stopping rules for use of the technology? Is there evidence that the technology works (or is used) outside its current indication area, or produces incidental findings that can have consequences relevant to effectiveness, safety, organisational, social and ethical domains? This information may explain the choice of comparator(s) and outcomes for the assessment and helps in appraising the overall results. 			<p>studies, clinical experts, published literature including reviews, introduction sections of research articles, grey literature, hand-searches and conference proceedings, consulting clinical professionals, lay journals and websites.</p>	<p>A0009</p> <p>C0008</p> <p>, A0018,</p> <p>D1019,</p>		<p>Kristensen FB et al. 2001; Draborg E et al. 2005</p>
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B0003	Features of the technology	What is the phase of development and implementation of the technology and the comparator(s)?	<p>Most technologies will be introduced at approximately the same time in several countries. This information is relevant for the assessment while the evidence base may change rapidly for technologies that are at an earlier stage in their development. It is also important to establish whether new versions of the technology with substantial improvements are expected in the near future. For end users it is useful to know if new versions or adaptations of the technology are expected in the near future.</p> <p>Describe the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the technology an innovation? -When was it developed? -Is the technology only partially innovative (i.e. a modification of an existing technology), and in that case, is it possible to specify the degree of innovation the technology may represent? -When was the technology introduced into healthcare? -Is the technology an already established one, but now used in a different way, for instance for a new indication? 	Critical	Partial	Yes	Manufacturers' sites and effectiveness studies, HTAs, guidelines, published literature including reviews, textbooks, introduction sections of research articles, grey literature, hand-searches and conference proceedings.	A0020 A0021 A0011 A0019 A0020 F0001		<p>Burls 2000 {1}, Busse 2002 {2}, Liberati 1997 {3}, Imaz-Iglesia 1999, Kristensen 2007 {24}</p> <p>Liberati A. et al. 1997; Busse R. et al. 2002; Kristensen FB et al. 2001; Draborg E et al. 2005</p>
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			<p>-Is it experimental, emerging, established in use or obsolete (implementation level)?</p> <p>- Is the technology field changing rapidly</p> <p>-How does this technology differ from its predecessors (other technologies used for similar purposes)?</p> <p>-Are there new aspects that may need to be considered when applying it?</p> <p>-Is there evidence that the technology works (or is used) outside its current indication area or produces incidental findings that can have consequences relevant to effectiveness, safety, organisational, social and ethical domains.</p>							
B0004	Features of the technology	Who administers the technology and the comparators and in what context and level of care are they provided?	<p>Describe the following aspects:</p> <p>-Which professionals (nurses, doctors, and other professionals) apply and make decisions about starting or stopping the use of the technology?</p> <p>-Do the patients themselves, or their carers, administer the technology?</p> <p>-Who can select the patients, make referrals, decide to initiate the use of the</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	Clinical guidelines, professionals' consensus statements, HTAs, manufacturers' websites, introduction sections of research articles, interviews with clinical	Current use, organizational A0012 A0025 G001 G0005 Current use D1007		Liberati A. et al. 1997; Busse R. et al. 2002; Kristensen FB et al. 2001; Draborg E et al. 2005

			<p>technology, or interpret the outcome? -Are there certain criteria (skills, function, training requirements) for the patients or professionals who will administer the technology?</p> <p>Describe the level of care in which the technology is used: self care, primary care, secondary and tertiary care. If secondary or tertiary care, describe whether it is intended to be used in the outpatient or inpatient setting.</p> <p>Its role in the management pathway can be as a replacement, an add-on or for triage</p>				<p>professionals or patients.</p> <p>Manufacturer, effectiveness studies, clinical experts, legislation. National or local judgement, as well as grey literature, hand-searches and conference proceedings can be also used.</p>			
B0018	Features of the technology	Are reference values or cut-off points clearly established?	Are conflicting /varying definitions of an abnormal finding likely to affect the interpretation of the results? (please describe them)	Important	Partial	Yes	<p>Manufacturers´ sites, published literature including reviews, textbooks, handbooks, introduction sections of research articles, interviews with specialists, as well as grey literature, hand-</p>			<p>Liberati A. et al. 1997; Busse R. et al. 2002; Kristensen FB et al. 2001; Draborg E et al. 2005</p>

							searches and conference proceedings.			
A0020	Regulatory Status	For which indications has the technology received marketing authorisation or CE marking?	<p>There are both international and national market authorisation systems. For pharmaceuticals the systems are established but for devices and procedures less so. An overview of the status with regard to key processes, e.g. CE marking, EMA/FDA approval is recommended. Also information on national data and an analysis of possible discrepancies can be highly useful.</p> <p>Imaging devices may require approval. Substances needed for obtaining images may require additional approval (e.g. radiotracers). In some cases the approval for primary screening is different to that for clinical use (FDA recently licensed tests explicitly for screening), but in most cases approval is obtained for diagnostic use and the test is proposed for screening without any other formal approval.</p>	Critical	Complete	Yes	CE-Approval, EMA, FDA, national authorities. Manufacturers should be contacted in order to identify which steps have they taken/ are they planning to take concerning market approval	I0015 B0002		Burls 2000 {1}, Busse 2002 {2}, Liberati 1997 {3}, Imaz-Iglesia 1999, Kristensen 2007 {24}
A0021	Regulatory Status	What is the reimbursement status of	Information on national reimbursement status from	Important	Complete	Yes	Appendix 1 of REA model =	I0012		Burls 2000 {1}, Busse 2002 {2},

		the technology?	different countries for the technology as well as the comparators, including key dates and anticipated licensing timeframe should be listed here. Notice that reimbursement status may differ for different purposes: e.g. treatment vs. prevention. Information on full coverage, co-payments, coverage under special circumstances/conditional coverage is useful.				List of websites of national agencies with information on reimbursement, EVIDENT database.	B0002		Liberati 1997 {3}, Imaz-Iglesia 1999, Kristensen 2007 {24}
B0007	Investments and tools required to use the technology	What material investments are needed to use the technology?	Devices, machinery, computer programs, etc. Those parts of the technology that need to be purchased (and often installed) by an organisation in order to use the technology. Includes need for back-up investment to cover for breakdowns in use.	Important	Partial	Yes	Manufacturers' sites, published literature including reviews, textbooks, handbooks, introduction sections of research articles, interviews with specialists, clinical experts, user information. National or local judgement, as well as grey literature, hand-searches and conference	E0001 E0002 G0006 G0003? E0001, E0002, G0006		Liberati A. et al. 1997; Busse R. et al. 2002; Kristensen FB et al. 2001; Draborg E et al. 2005

							proceedings.			
B0008	Investments and tools required to use the technology	What kind of special premises are needed to use the technology and the comparator(s)?	<p>Many technologies require purpose-built premises, such as radiation-secured areas, Faraday cages, dressing rooms for the patient, or specific premises for storage and reconstitution of chemotherapy pharmaceuticals equipped with fume cupboards.</p> <p>Typical premises in primary or secondary care may differ markedly from country to country.</p> <p>A clear description of necessary facilities is needed instead of general statement (e.g. to be used in hospitals only)</p>	Important	Partial	Yes	<p>Sources: User information from manufacturer, and market approval authority. HTAs, applicability studies, interviews with clinical experts and hospital managers.</p> <p>Manufacturer, applicability studies, clinical experts, user information. National or local judgement can be also used.</p>	Organisational domain		Liberati A. et al. 1997; Busse R. et al. 2002; Kristensen FB et al. 2001; Draborg E et al. 2005
B0009	Investments and tools required to use the technology	What equipment and supplies are needed to use the technology and the comparator?	Describe all required disposable items necessary for using the technology, such as: syringes, needles, pharmaceuticals and contrast agents, fluids, bandages and tests to identify patients eligible for treatment.	Important	Partial	Yes	<p>Sources: Information from manufacturer, HTAs, applicability studies, interviews with clinical professionals and hospital managers.</p>	E0001 E0002 G0006		Liberati A. et al. 1997; Busse R. et al. 2002; Kristensen FB et al. 2001; Draborg E et al. 2005

							Manufacturer, applicability studies, clinical experts, user information. National or local judgement can be also used.			
B0010	Investments and tools required to use the technology	What kind of data/records and/or registry is needed to monitor the use of the technology and the comparator?	<p>Describe the data that needs to be collected about the care process, professionals involved, patients and their health outcomes. These include: e.g. clinical indications, specified populations, prescriber information, inpatient or outpatient use, test results, review period, and health outcomes. In case of new technologies, consult EVIDENT database.</p> <p>Describe the general importance of having a registry to monitor the use of this particular technology and the comparator. Are there existing registries that should be used, or should a registry be established, to collect the necessary data to monitor safety or true life effectiveness? Provide national</p>	Important	Partial	Yes	Sources: Local authorities and legislation, administrative staff, clinical professionals, HTAs, National or local judgement.	G0008 G0003		Liberati A. et al. 1997; Busse R. et al. 2002; Kristensen FB et al. 2001; Draborg E et al. 2005

			examples.							
B0012	Training and information needed to use the technology	What kind of qualification and quality assurance processes are needed for the use or maintenance of the technology?	<p>Differentiate between the users who are. 1. applying the technology (could be different from those interpreting results) 2. interpreting the results and make clinical decisions. 3. taking care of service and maintenance.</p> <p>Describe what type of training materials (writing and/or translation, other adaptation) and the characteristics of the personal training (individual and/or group sessions, number and length of sessions, number and qualifications of trainers) and if regular or frequent standardisation or quality checks are required (E.g. CME points). Provide an estimate to what extent the training and quality assurance measures may affect the efficacy and safety of the technology.</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	<p>Manufacturers' sites, approving authority, published literature including handbooks, textbooks, reviews, HTA-reports, interviews with specialists and clinical experts, as well as grey literature, hand-searches and conference proceedings.</p> <p>Research studies and national or local judgement can be used.</p>	G0003 C0020 C0062 C0063 E0001 E0002 G0006		Liberati A. et al. 1997; Busse R. et al. 2002; Kristensen FB et al. 2001; Draborg E et al. 2005
B0013	Training and information needed to use the technology	What kind of training and information is needed for the personnel/carer using this technology?	Describe what type of training materials (writing and/or translation, other adaptation) and the characteristics of the personal training (individual and/or group sessions, number and length of sessions, number and qualifications of trainers); if	Important	None	No	<p>Manufacturer, effectiveness studies, observational studies, applicability studies, clinical experts, user</p>	G0003 C0020 C0062 C0063		Liberati A. et al. 1997; Busse R. et al. 2002; Kristensen FB et al. 2001; Draborg E et al. 2005

			the technology requires a specific skill that is developed over a period of time using the technology (learning curve), an estimate should be provided of the number of patients a professional needs to treat (as a basis or per year) in order to reach an acceptable minimum standard. Provide an estimate to what extent the training and quality assurance measures may affect the efficacy and safety of the technology.				information, HTA-reports. National or local judgement.	I0008 F0006		
B0014	Training and information needed to use the technology	What kind of training and information should be provided for the patient who uses the technology, or for his family?	Describe what type of training materials should be provided (writing and/or translation, other adaptation) by whom, and the characteristics of the personal training (individual and/or group sessions, number and length of sessions, number and qualifications of trainers) and if the informed consent regarding the risk/benefits of participation is required.	Important	Partial	Yes	Manufacturer data, effectiveness studies, observational studies, applicability studies, clinical experts, user information, patient organisations, HTA-reports. National or local judgement	C0008 C0003 C0005 C0007 C0062 F0004 F0006 G0004 H0003 H0007 H0008		Liberati A. et al. 1997; Busse R. et al. 2002; Kristensen FB et al. 2001; Draborg E et al. 2005

								I0002		
B0015	Training and information needed to use the technology	What information of the technology should be provided for patients outside the target group and the general public?	Describe what type of information materials should be provided (writing and/or translation, other adaptation) and if the informed consent for participating is required?	Important	Partial	Yes	Manufacturer data, effectiveness studies, observational studies, applicability studies, clinical experts, user information, patient organisations, HTA-reports, discussion forums in web, as well as grey literature, hand-searches and conference proceedings, National or local judgement	F0005 F0011 G0004 H0002 H0007 H0008 I0002 I0008		Liberati A. et al. 1997; Busse R. et al. 2002; Kristensen FB et al. 2001; Draborg E et al. 2005
A0022	Other	Who manufactures the technology?		Important	Partial	Yes	Manufacturers' information, clinical guidelines, legislation, HTAs, approving authority, National or local judgement.	Related to Organisational domain	I0037	Liberati A. et al. 1997; Busse R. et al. 2002; Kristensen FB et al. 2001; Draborg E et al. 2005

3 Safety

ID	Topic	Issue	Clarification	Import.	Transf.	Is core	Methodology	Content relations	Sequential relations	References
C0008	Patient safety	How safe is the technology in relation to the comparator(s)?	<p>Here one should identify and describe the direct harms of the use and the administration of the technology and the comparator(s). Highlight the differences in the most important risks (i.e. the most severe and frequent harms) of the technology and its comparator(s). For harms that are common to both the technology and the comparator(s), provide information on which has the higher risk of the particular harm. Aspects of individual patients, populations, service delivery & cost effectiveness should be considered.</p> <p>User-dependent harms are described in C0007. Harms are identified in placebo-controlled trials, observational studies, and in registries. It is important to refer to the source and report separately harms identified in spontaneous reporting databases. Harms should be reported per indication or target population . The identified harms should be categorised according to their</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	<p>Placebo controlled trials, observational research, FDA database, safety monitoring databases, observational research, registers, statistics registers, statistics, research articles, manufacturers' product data sheets.</p> <p>Other HTA reports or systematic reviews of main comparators.</p> <p>Method: Systematic review. Results should be presented by risk level (i.e. the product of severity and</p>	<p>B0001</p> <p>A0018</p> <p>D0009; D0003</p> <p>A0001</p> <p>A0007</p> <p>Current use, Clinical Effectiveness and Ethical domains</p>	<p>B0001</p> <p>A0018</p> <p>A0001</p> <p>A0007</p>	{ 1, 12 ,14, 16, 28, 29, 34, 37 }

			severity and frequency. The seriousness of harm is typically graded based on events that pose a threat to a patient's life or functioning. Frequency of the occurrence of each harm is usually presented in comparison with placebo or no treatment, as percentages or risk ratios. Finally, the harms should be grouped by their severity and frequency and ordered so that the severe and/or frequent harms are presented first. If there are many different harms reported in the literature, concentrate on reporting the most serious and the most frequent harms				frequency of harm).			
C0002	Patient safety	Are the harms related to dosage or frequency of applying the technology?	Information should be included if safe use of the technology is sensitive to even small changes of the dose because this may have implications for the training and organisation of care. The potential for accumulated harm due to repeated dosage or testing should also be considered.	Critical	Complete	Yes	Phase 1 studies for pharmaceuticals , other research articles, HTAs, manufacturers' product data sheets, safety monitoring databases. Method: Systematic review.	A0017 B0001	A0017 B0001	{ 2, 11 }
C0004	Patient safety	How does the frequency or severity of	This issue is especially relevant for new or evolving	Critical	Partial	Yes	Sources: HTAs, efficacy and	Current use,	B0004	

		harms change over time or in different settings?	technologies where there are considerable uncertainties in the safety evidence, and in technologies with steep learning curves. How does the safety profile of the technology vary between different generations, approved versions or products? Is there evidence that harms increase or decrease in different organisational settings?				safety research articles, articles on learning curve, manufacturers' information. Method: Descriptive summary.	effectiveness (D0001; D0008; D0009) , costs domains B0004 B0001	B0001	
C0005	Patient safety	What are the susceptible patient groups that are more likely to be harmed through the use of the technology?	Typically, people with comorbidities and co-medication, pregnancy, intolerances, or specific genetic profiles, elderly people, children and immunosuppressed patients. Are there any relevant contraindications or interactions with other technologies?	Critical	Complete	Yes	HTAs, guidelines, market access authorities, manufacturers' product information, label warnings, safety monitoring databases. Method: Descriptive summary.	Ethical, Effectiveness domain (D0008;D0009) B0016 B0001	B0016 B0001	{ 2, 11 }
C0006	Patient safety	What are the consequences of false positive, false negative and incidental findings generated by using the	What are the consequences of false positive, false negative and incidental findings generated by using the technology? False negative test results (Type II error) identify sick	Critical	Partial	Yes	Research articles, manufacturers' product data sheets, safety monitoring databases	Effectiveness domain D0028, D0027 D0009	B0001	Welch G, Schwartz L, Woloshin S. Overdiagnosed: Making people sick in pursuit of health, Beacon Press, Boston, 2011

		technology from the viewpoint of patient safety?	<p>people incorrectly as healthy with the possible consequence of incorrectly rejected or delayed treatment. Volume of false negative test results can be estimated to be 1 - sensitivity of the test.</p> <p>False positive test results (Type I error) identify healthy people incorrectly as sick with the possible consequence of overtreatment. Volume of false positive test results can be estimated to be 1 - specificity of the test. Incidental findings in tests carry major risk of overdiagnosis and overtreatment.</p> <p>In screening programmes one should consider separately the false negative screening test results and the subsequent false negative diagnostic test results.</p>				Research articles, manufacturers' product data sheets, safety monitoring databases	D0003 B0001 D0003 E0001 F0001 G0001, G0100		
C0007	Patient safety	Are the technology and comparator(s) associated with user-dependent harms?	Describe here what is known of the harms caused by the properties or behaviour of professionals, patients or other individuals who apply or maintain the technology. Is there e.g. a noteworthy risk of malfunction of a device, due to deficient user training or personal attitude; or a risk of	Critical	Partial	Yes	Sources: Studies on effectiveness, safety and health services research; manufacturers' product data sheets, safety monitoring	Description and technical characteristics and Organisational domains B0006 B0001	B0006 B0001	{ 2, 11 }

			<p>errors related to reconstitution, dosage, administration, or storage of medicines, that may have serious consequences; or, is there a risk of addiction? Describe what is known of the learning curve, intra- or inter-observer variation in interpretation of outcomes, errors or other user-dependent concerns in the quality of care.</p> <p>For further information see Endpoint used in REA of pharmaceuticals – Safety. http://www.eunethta.eu/sites/5026.fedimbo.belgium.be/files/Safety.pdf</p>				databases, label warnings. Method: Systematic review	B0001 Description and technical characteristics and Organisational domains		
C0020	Occupational safety	What kind of occupational harms can occur when using the technology?	Consider if there are possible harms to professional applying the technology: working positions, radiation or infection risks, etc.	Important	Complete	Yes	Research articles, manufacturers' product data sheets, safety monitoring databases	Ethical and Social domains B0012 B0013	B0012 B0013	
C0040	Environmental safety	What kind of risks for public and environment may occur when using the technology?	Several chemical substances or their toxic metabolites are potentially harmful in ecological environments; some of the most recent concerns are endocrine modulators and disruptors and nanoparticles. The statistical risk of radiation at the public level should also	Important	Partial	Yes	Research articles, manufacturers' product data sheets, safety monitoring databases Method:	Ethical and Social domains		

			be described here.				Systematic review.			
C0060	Safety risk management	How does the safety profile of the technology vary between different generations, approved versions or products?		Important	Complete	Yes	Research articles, manufacturers' product data sheets, safety monitoring databases	Description and Technical Characteristics		
C0061	Safety risk management	Can different organizational settings increase or decrease harms?		Critical	Partial	Yes	Research articles, manufacturers' product data sheets, safety monitoring databases. Descriptive review on accuracy and effectiveness research, epidemiological risk research	Current use, Effectiveness (D0009; Organisational B0020 A0012	B0020 A0012	
C0062	Safety risk management	How can one reduce safety risks for patients (including technology-, user-, and patient-dependent	Is there a requirement for specific training, use of a protocol or available guideline which may reduce the occurrence or severity of the harm.	Critical	Complete	Yes	Research articles, manufacturers' product data sheets, safety monitoring	Ethical F0006, Description and technical characteristics		

		aspects)?	Information on what kind of risk communication is needed for patients, citizens and decision makers may be included.				databases	B0012, B0014, B0015 Ethical F0006, Description and technical characteristics B0012, B0014, B0015		
C0063	Safety risk management	How can one reduce safety risks for professionals (including technology-, user-, and patient-dependent aspects)?	Is there a requirement for specific training, use of a protocol or available guideline which may reduce the occurrence or severity of the harm. Information on what kind of risk communication is needed for patients, citizens and decision makers may be included.	Important	Partial	Yes	Research in occupational health and safety research literature	Organisational and Social Domains		
C0064	Safety risk management	How can one reduce safety risks for environment (including technology-, user-, and patient-dependent aspects)?	Is there a requirement for specific training, use of a protocol or available guideline which may reduce the occurrence or severity of the harm. Information on what kind of risk communication is needed for	Important	Partial	Yes	Research articles, manufacturers' product data sheets.	Social Domain		

			patients, citizens and decision makers may be included.							
B0010	Safety risk management	What kind of data/records and/or registry is needed to monitor the use of the technology and the comparator?	<p>Describe the data that needs to be collected about the care process, professionals involved, patients and their health outcomes. These include: e.g. clinical indications, specified populations, prescriber information, inpatient or outpatient use, test results, review period, and health outcomes. In case of new technologies, consult EVIDENT database.</p> <p>Describe the general importance of having a registry to monitor the use of this particular technology and the comparator. Are there existing registries that should be used, or should a registry be established, to collect the necessary data to monitor safety or true life effectiveness? Provide national examples.</p>	Important	Partial	Yes	Sources: Local authorities and legislation, administrative staff, clinical professionals, HTAs, National or local judgement.	G0008 G0003		Liberati A. et al. 1997; Busse R. et al. 2002; Kristensen FB et al. 2001; Draborg E et al. 2005

4 Clinical Effectiveness

ID	Topic	Issue	Clarification	Import.	Transf.	Is core	Methodology	Content relations	Sequential relations	References
D0001	Mortality	What is the expected beneficial effect of the technology on mortality?	<p>Mortality is the preferred, objective endpoint for assessments of life-threatening conditions. Overall mortality and disease-specific mortality are distinguished. Overall mortality refers to all-cause mortality. It is expressed either as mortality rates (incidence in given population, at given time point and usually risk standardised), or survival (number of people alive for a given period after an intervention). Disease-specific mortality is a proportion of the all-cause mortality. It should be noted that even if a given treatment reduces one type of death, it could increase the risk of dying from another cause, to an equal or greater extent. Disease-specific mortality is typically presented as rates and as age- and risk- adjusted measures such as hazard ratio. It is a frequently used endpoint in screening trials, where it is considered to be subject to bias.</p> <p>Several methods are used to adjust mortality rates and</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	<p>Systematic reviews of trials, trials, both placebo-controlled and with active control. In the absence of head to head trials, studies with indirect comparison (see Methodological guideline for REA of pharmaceuticals : Direct and indirect comparison, http://www.eunethta.eu/sites/5026.fedimbo.be/lgium.be/files/Direct%20and%20indirect%20comparisons.pdf). If these are not available, non-controlled studies and respective systematic</p>	E0005 F0001		Hochman 2011, Black 2002

		<p>survival curves, e.g. relative survival (observed versus expected survival), which can be quite misleading; and hazard ratio (derived from a statistical method comparing the median survivals in the two groups). Note that progression-free survival is not a mortality endpoint; it describes the time from the beginning of an intervention until a patient shows signs of disease progression.</p> <p>Consider separately absolute mortality (compared to placebo or waiting list) and mortality relative to the comparator. See also Methodological guideline for REA of pharmaceuticals: Endpoints used for relative effectiveness assessment of pharmaceuticals, clinical endpoints http://www.eunetha.eu/sites/5026.fedimbo.belgium.be/files/Clinical%20endpoints.pdf</p> <p>Supplement with relevant data if differences can be expected for specific subgroups.</p> <p>In diagnostic and screening technologies this issue refers to the expected beneficial effect of the test-treatment-</p>				<p>reviews. Health care register data. Modelling studies.</p>			
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			<p>chain,</p> <p>With screening tests one should consider the effects of lead time bias, length time bias and selection bias to the mortality.</p>							
D0003	Mortality	What is the effect of the technology on the mortality due to causes other than the target disease?	<p>This issue includes all unintended, either positive or negative effects of the technology on mortality. There may be e.g. decrease of mortality of another disease observed or suspected; or increased mortality due to accidents or hazardous medical interventions after false positive or incidental test results.</p> <p>Supplement with relevant data if differences can be expected for specific subgroups.</p> <p>In diagnostic and screening technologies this issue refers to the effect of the test-treatment-chain,</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	<p>Systematic reviews of trials, trials, both placebo-controlled and with active control. In the absence of head to head trials, studies with indirect comparison (see Methodological guideline for REA of pharmaceuticals : Direct and indirect comparison, http://www.eunethta.eu/sites/5026.fedimbo.be/lgium.be/files/Direct%20and%20indirect%20comparisons.pdf). If these are not available, non-controlled</p>	C0008 E0005 C0006		

							studies and respective systematic reviews. Health care register data. Modelling studies.			
D0005	Morbidity	How does the technology affect symptoms and findings (severity, frequency) of the disease or health condition?	<p>Describe the efficacy and effectiveness of the technology on relevant disease outcomes and other changes in physical and psychological conditions. Outcomes such as function, quality of life and patient satisfaction are reported in other assessment elements of this domain. Report changes in severity, frequency and recurrence of symptoms and findings, both in absolute terms and relative to the comparator.</p> <p>Supplement with relevant data if differences can be expected for specific subgroups.</p> <p>See also Methodological guideline for REA of pharmaceuticals: Endpoints used for relative effectiveness assessment of pharmaceuticals, clinical endpoints http://www.eunetha.eu/sites/5026.fedimbo.belgium.be/files/C</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	Trials, observational studies	H0005 E0005		

			linical%20endpoints.pdf							
D0006	Morbidity	How does the technology affect progression (or recurrence) of the disease or health condition?	<p>Report here outcomes such as complete cure, progression-free survival, time-to-event (next stage of disease, relapse). Describe here the duration of treatment effect on symptoms and findings: permanent, short term, long term, intermittent, undulating. Report the results both in absolute terms and relative to the comparator. See also Methodological guideline for REA of pharmaceuticals: Endpoints used for relative effectiveness assessment of pharmaceuticals, clinical endpoints http://www.eunetha.eu/sites/5026.fedimbo.belgium.be/files/Clinical%20endpoints.pdf</p> <p>Supplement with relevant data if differences can be expected for specific subgroups.</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	Trials, prognostic studies	E0005		
D0026	Morbidity	How does the technology modify the effectiveness of subsequent interventions ?	<p>Different tests may detect slightly different subpopulations as test positive. Results from further diagnostic testing and the effectiveness of subsequent interventions can be different in test A positive compared to test B positive.</p>	Important	Partial	Yes	Trials, observational studies, accuracy studies			

			E.g. treatment may work differently in screening-identified cases than in cases that are diagnosed at regular physician's appointment							
D0024	Test-treatment chain	Is there an effective treatment for the condition the test is detecting?	The effectiveness or clinical utility of a test usually requires that an effective treatment for the target condition exists and is available to the patients.	Critical	Partial	Yes	Trials, observational studies	F0001		
D0020	Change-in management	Does use of the test lead to improved detection of the condition?	Although the test is reliable, the information it provides does not necessarily affect clinical decision making. If it does not change sufficiently the pre-test probability the added value of the information may be low. E.g there may be routine preoperative lab tests that nobody uses in decision making. Moreover, users' ability to make a correct diagnosis may depend on their knowledge and ability to interpret the results.	Important	Partial	Yes	Trials, accuracy studies, before-after studies, interrupted time series, change-in management studies	G0001		Guyatt GH, Tugwell PX, Feeny DH, Haynes RB, Drummond M. A framework for clinical evaluation of diagnostic technologies. CMAJ 1986 Mar 15;134(6):587-594.
D0021	Change-in management	How does use of the test change physicians' management decisions?	There may be technology-related or non-related factors that might influence the physicians' perceptions, ability and attitude to decision making. Management	Important	Partial	Yes	Change-in-management studies, qualitative research	G0001, G0008, G0009		Guyatt GH, Tugwell PX, Feeny DH, Haynes RB, Drummond M. A framework for clinical evaluation

			decisions mean both testing and treatment decisions.							of diagnostic technologies. CMAJ 1986 Mar 15;134(6):587-594.
D0022	Change-in management	Does the test detect other potential health conditions that can impact the subsequent management decisions?	Management decisions mean both testing and treatment decisions. Notice issue C0006 which deals also with incidental findings.	Important	Partial	Yes	Trials, accuracy studies	F0003		Guyatt GH, Tugwell PX, Feeny DH, Haynes RB, Drummond M. A framework for clinical evaluation of diagnostic technologies. CMAJ 1986 Mar 15;134(6):587-594.
D0010	Change-in management	How does the technology modify the need for hospitalization?	Consider also changes at different levels of care e.g. ward instead of intensive care.	Important	Partial	Yes	Trials, observational studies	E0001 G0001		
D0023	Change-in management	How does the technology modify the need for other technologies and use of resources?	New (less invasive) interventions can reduce the need for surgical interventions. Some treatments require ongoing monitoring and healthcare visits including hospitalisation. Screening tests may cause further diagnostic testing and different treatment due to detection of disease at an	Important	Partial	Yes	Trials and pharmaco-economic studies, guidelines on utilization of resources. Observational studies, statistics	B0013 E0001 F0003 G0001, G0003, G0004, G0007	G0001,G0003,G0007	

			earlier stage.							
D0011	Function	What is the effect of the technology on patients' body functions?	<p>International classification of function proposes the following categories for body functions: mental, sensory and pain, voice and speech, cardiac, respiratory and immune functions, genitourinary and reproductive functions, movement-related, and skin functions. Report the results both in absolute terms and relative to the comparator.</p> <p>Supplement with relevant data if differences can be expected for specific subgroups.</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	Trials and observational studies with functioning as an outcome. The instruments for outcome reporting should be validated	H0005 E0005 F0101		ICF http://apps.who.int/classifications/icfbrowser
D0014	Function	What is the effect of the technology on work ability?	Describe the effects of the intervention on sick leave, absenteeism, presenteeism, return-to-work, retirement and other relevant outcomes describing working ability	Critical	Partial	Yes	Trials and other studies with return-to-work or work ability outcomes reported.	H0005 E0001		<p>Fit for Work Europe website. Available at: www.fitforworkeurope.eu</p> <p>European Commission (2007). Together for Health: A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013. Available at http://ec.europa.eu/health-eu/doc/whitepaper</p>

										_en.pdf
D0015	Function	What is the effect of the technology on return to previous living conditions?	Discharge to the living conditions in which patients lived before admission is one of the most important treatment goals particularly for elderly patients. Implications for family members and carers should be considered too.	Critical	Partial	Yes	<p>Trials and observational studies using one of the several evaluation tools, such as the Katz ADL scale, the Lawton IADL scale or the Bristol Activities of Daily Living Scale.</p> <p>Health care service providers may use ADL evaluations in their practice, using models such as the Roper-Logan-Tierney model of nursing, and the resident-centered models, such as the Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE).</p>	H0005		

D0016	Function	How does the use of the technology affect activities of daily living?	<p>Activities of Daily Living (ADL) is used in rehabilitation as an umbrella term relating to self care, comprising those activities or tasks that people undertake routinely in their every day life. The activities can be subdivided into personal care and domestic and community activities. Report the results both in absolute terms and relative to the comparator. For further information see guideline Health-related quality of life and utility measures http://www.eunetha.eu/sites/5026.fedimbo.belgium.be/files/Health-related%20quality%20of%20life.pdf, and guideline: Endpoints used for relative effectiveness assessment of pharmaceuticals, clinical endpoints http://www.eunetha.eu/sites/5026.fedimbo.belgium.be/files/Clinical%20endpoints.pdf</p> <p>Supplement with relevant data if differences can be expected for specific subgroups.</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	Trials and observational studies reporting ADL outcomes	H0005		
D0012	Health-related Quality of life	What is the effect of the technology on generic	Health related quality of life (HRQL) is typically measured with self- or interviewer-	Critical	Partial	Yes	Trials, observational and qualitative	H0005		EMA 2005, FDA 2009, Chassany 2002, Terwee

		health-related quality of life?	<p>administered questionnaires to measure cross-sectional differences in quality of life between patients at a point in time (discriminative instruments) or longitudinal changes in HRQL within patients during a period of time (evaluative instruments). Two basic approaches to quality-of-life measurement are available: generic instruments that provide a summary of HRQL; and specific instruments that focus on problems associated with single disease states, patient groups, or areas of function. Generic instruments include health profiles and instruments that generate health utilities. Each approach has its strengths and weaknesses and may be suitable for different circumstances. See also</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Methodological guideline for REA of pharmaceuticals: Health-related quality of life and utility measures. <p>http://www.eunethta.eu/sites/5026.fedimbo.belgium.be/files/Health-related%20quality%20of%20life.pdf</p> <p>Supplement with relevant data if differences can be expected</p>				studies	E0005		2007, Revicki 2008, Puhan 2006
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			for specific subgroups.							
D0013	Health-related Quality of life	What is the effect of the technology on disease-specific quality of life?	Health related quality of life (HRQL) is typically measured with self- or interviewer-administered questionnaires to measure cross-sectional differences in quality of life between patients at a point in time (discriminative instruments) or longitudinal changes in HRQL within patients during a period of time (evaluative instruments). Two basic approaches to quality-of-life measurement are available: generic instruments that provide a summary of HRQL; and specific instruments that focus on problems associated with single disease states, patient groups, or areas of function. Each approach has its strengths and weaknesses and may be suitable for different circumstances. See also •Methodological guideline for REA of pharmaceuticals: Health-related quality of life. http://www.eunetha.eu/sites/5026.fedimbo.belgium.be/files/Health-related%20quality%20of%20life.pdf Supplement with relevant data if differences can be expected	Critical	Partial	Yes	Trials, observational and qualitative studies	H0005 E0005		EMA 2005, FDA 2009, Chassany 2002, Terwee 2007, Revicki 2008, Puhan 2006

			for specific subgroups.							
D0030	Quality of life	Does the knowledge of the test result affect the patient's non-health-related quality of life?	Test result may alleviate or trigger or worsen symptoms as well as improve or worsen the quality of life, although there is no effectiveness to the primary outcome.	Important	Partial	Yes	Qualitative research, observational studies, trials	H0005, H0006 F0001, F0003	H0006	
D0017	Patient satisfaction	Was the use of the technology worthwhile?	Describe patients' overall perception of the value of the intervention and their satisfaction with the treatment. See also Methodological guideline for REA of pharmaceuticals: Endpoints used for relative effectiveness assessment of pharmaceuticals, clinical endpoints http://www.eunetha.eu/sites/5026.fedimbo.belgium.be/files/Clinical%20endpoints.pdf	Critical	Partial	Yes	Surveys, qualitative research, observational studies, trials	H0006 F0001, F0011	H0006	
D0018	Patient satisfaction	Is the patient willing to use the technology again?	Differences in acceptability may predict the overall uptake of the technology and would impact on the overall effectiveness.	Important	Partial	Yes	Qualitative research, observational studies, trials	H0006	H0006	
C0006	Patient safety	What are the consequences of false positive, false	What are the consequences of false positive, false negative and incidental findings	Critical	Partial	Yes	Research articles, manufacturers'	Effectiveness domain	B0001	Welch G, Schwartz L, Woloshin S. Overdiagnosed:

		negative and incidental findings generated by using the technology from the viewpoint of patient safety?	<p>generated by using the technology?</p> <p>False negative test results (Type II error) identify sick people incorrectly as healthy with the possible consequence of incorrectly rejected or delayed treatment. Volume of false negative test results can be estimated to be 1 - sensitivity of the test.</p> <p>False positive test results (Type I error) identify healthy people incorrectly as sick with the possible consequence of overtreatment. Volume of false positive test results can be estimated to be 1 - specificity of the test. Incidental findings in tests carry major risk of overdiagnosis and overtreatment.</p> <p>In screening programmes one should consider separately the false negative screening test results and the subsequent false negative diagnostic test results.</p>				<p>product data sheets, safety monitoring databases</p> <p>Research articles, manufacturers' product data sheets, safety monitoring databases</p>	<p>D0028, D0027</p> <p>D0009</p> <p>D0003</p> <p>B0001</p> <p>D0003</p> <p>E0001</p> <p>F0001</p> <p>G0001, G0100</p>		Making people sick in pursuit of health, Beacon Press, Boston, 2011
D1001	Test accuracy	What is the accuracy of the test against reference standard?	Accuracy in terms of sensitivity and specificity, and other measures such as likelihood ratios, pre-test probabilities,	Important	Partial	Yes	Accuracy studies			

			SDORs, AUC or Q*. In screening programmes one should consider separately the accuracy of the screening test and the accuracy of subsequent diagnostic tests.							
D1002	Test accuracy	How does the test compare to other optional tests in terms of accuracy measures?	Consider also how does the technology compare to other development stages of the same technology?	Important	Partial	Yes	Accuracy studies			
D1003	Test accuracy	What is the reference standard and how likely does it classify the target condition correctly?	Consider also the situation when there is no proper reference standard.	Important	Partial	Yes	Accuracy studies			Rutjes AWS, Reitsma JB, Coomarasamy A, Khan KS, Bossuyt PMM. Evaluation of diagnostic tests when there is no gold standard. A review of methods. Health Technol Assess 2007;11(50).
D1004	Test accuracy	What are the requirements for accuracy in the context the technology will be used?	Discuss what could be an estimate for acceptable number of false negative and false positive test results in different situations e.g. in replacement/ triage/ add-on situations, and in life	Important	Partial	Yes	Descriptive ethical literature, expert advice, prevalence data, modelling studies,	F0017		

			<p>threatening / harmless conditions.</p> <p>In screening programs one should consider separately the screening test and the subsequent diagnostic tests.</p>				calculations			
D1005	Test accuracy	What is the optimal threshold value in this context?	<p>Sensitivity and specificity vary according to the threshold value. Optimal combination of sensitivity and specificity defines optimal threshold value. The optimum depends on the consequences of the test results. E.g. whether it does more harm to overlook a case or to treat someone unnecessarily.</p> <p>S In screening programs one should consider separately the screening test and the subsequent diagnostic tests.</p>	Important	Partial	Yes	Screening studies with varying thresholds, accuracy studies with varying thresholds, modelling studies	F0017		
D1006	Test accuracy	Does the test reliably rule in or rule out the target condition?	<p>This question is relevant in e.g triage situation where the aim of the test is to rule out a severe condition in patients to avoid further testing which may be more harmful and expensive.</p> <p>When assessing screening programs one should consider here the combination of the</p>	Important	Partial	Yes	Accuracy studies, modelling studies	C0008 F0017		

			screening test and the subsequent diagnostic tests.							
D1007	Test accuracy	How does test accuracy vary in different settings?	How do patient spectrum, disease prevalence, disease severity, and properties of the technology itself affect the accuracy of the test? This may have implications on how frequently a test needs to be repeated, optimal age range for a screening programme and adjustments in different populations.	Important	Partial	Yes	Accuracy studies in different settings, descriptive literature, expert advice	B0004,	B0004	
D1008	Test accuracy	What is known about the intra- and inter-observer variation in test interpretation?	This is especially relevant in tests with subjective assessments, such as most imaging tests.	Important	Partial	Yes	Accuracy studies, trials, observational studies Accuracy studies, trials, observational studies			
D1019	Test accuracy	Is there evidence that the replacing test is more specific or safer than the old one?	If there is effective treatment for a condition, then a new diagnostic technology with similar sensitivity but greater safety or specificity may be seen as improved effectiveness. In screening programs one	Important	Partial	Yes	Accuracy studies, trials, observational studies	C0008 F0001	C0008	Lord SJ, Irwig L, Simes RJ. When is measuring sensitivity and specificity sufficient to evaluate a diagnostic test, and when do we need randomized

			should consider separately the screening test and the subsequent diagnostic test.							trials? Ann.Intern.Med. 2006 Jun 6;144(11):850-855.
D0029	Benefit-harm balance	What are the overall benefits and harms of the technology in health outcomes?	<p>This question integrates all benefits and harms concerning mortality, morbidity, QoL and further patient relevant outcomes, also considering the amount of false positive and false negative test results. There is no common quantitative summary measure, and even qualitatively a balanced and meaningful presentation is difficult to reach.</p> <p>The integration of information across domains into the benefit-harm-balance is essential. This issue provides input for ETH (F0010) and ECO (E0005) to calculate the incremental effectiveness of the new technology. Information from SAF is needed for this issue: all harms to the patient are listed in outcomes and units which are comparable to the outcomes in EFF domain representing benefits.</p> <p>In diagnostic and screening technologies the problem of</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	Trials, observational studies, modelling studies	A0007, A0011, C0008, C0003, C0004, C0005, C0006, C0007, C0061, E0005, F0001, F0011	A0007, A0011, C0008, C0003, C0004, C0005, C0006, C0007, C0061,	

			overdiagnosis and overtreatment should be covered, as well as the benefits and harms of subsequent diagnostic testing and treatments in patients with true positive test result in a prior diagnostic or screening test.							
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5 Costs and economic evaluation

ID	Topic	Issue	Clarification	Import.	Transf.	Is core	Methodology	Content relations	Sequential relations	References
E0001	Resource utilization	What types of resources are used when delivering the assessed technology and its comparators (resource-use identification) ?	Report the resource items taken into account for each technology, as well as the sources of information used when identifying these and the reasons for their inclusion. Providing the results in tabular form is recommended.	Critical	Partial	Yes	Health-care registers and databases, RCT's with resource utilization data, reimbursement databases, micro-level costing studies/ABC-costing studies. Data may be available from different registers, and sources e.g., on sick leave, sickness allowance, patient administration systems/ clinical databases, earlier studies, cost diaries.	A0011, A0017, A0024, A0025 B0007, B0008, B0009 D0010, D0014, D0023 F0012 G0001, G0003, G0004, G0005, G0006, G0007 H0003, H0010 G0010	A0017, A0024, A0025 B0007, B0008, B0009 D0010, D0023 G0001	Gold et al. {59}; Drummond et al. {1}; CADTH {18}; Kristensen and Sigmund {3}; Cleemput et al. {57}; Husereau et al. {51}.
E0002	Resource utilization	What amounts of resources are used when delivering the	Report the parameters required to estimate overall costs (E0009). Include the appropriate values, ranges,	Critical	Partial	Yes	Health-care registers and databases, RCT's with	E0001	E0001	Gold et al. {59}; Drummond et al. {1}; CADTH {18}; Kristensen and

		assessed technology and its comparators (resource-use measurement)?	probability distributions as well as all references used. Providing the results in tabular form is recommended. Report the approach(es) and data source(s) used to measure resource use associated with the technologies.				resource utilization data, reimbursement databases, micro-level costing studies/ABC-costing studies			Sigmund {3}; Cleemput et al. {57}; Husereau et al. {51}.
E0009	Resource utilization	What were the measured and/or estimated costs of the assessed technology and its comparator(s) (resource-use valuation)?	For each technology report mean values of estimated costs and, where possible, information concerning distributions surrounding these estimates. Cost estimates from different viewpoints can be reported here (e.g., patient, hospital, societal). In addition, reporting disease-stage-specific cost estimates and costs estimated using varied discount rates. Providing the results in tabular form is recommended. Report the approach(es) and data source(s) used to estimate the costs associated with the technologies.	Critical	Partial	Yes	Market prices, companies, hospital accounting or reimbursement systems, as well as micro level costing studies/ABC-costing studies, or other information on unit costs.	E0001, E0002	E0001, E0002	Gold et al. {59}; Drummond et al. {1}; CADTH {18}; Kristensen and Sigmund {3}; Cleemput et al. {57}; Husereau et al. {51}.
E0005	Measurement and estimation of outcomes	What is(are) the measured and/or estimated health-related	For each technology report mean values of estimated effects and, where possible, information concerning	Critical	Partial	Yes	Estimation of the incremental or other effects can be based on	A0004, A0005, A0006,	A0004 C0008	Gold et al. {59}; Drummond et al. {1}; CADTH {18}; Kristensen and

		outcome(s) of the assessed technology and its comparator(s)?)	distributions surrounding these estimates. It is suggested that estimates are expressed in natural units first, whenever possible, before using them in alternative forms such as QALYs. Report the approach(es) and data source(s) used to estimate the outcomes associated with the technologies.				information provided in the Clinical effectiveness domain (e.g., mortality data). Additional information collection may be needed (e.g. on health-related quality of life indices). The incremental effectiveness may result from an economic model, where inputs from the effectiveness domain are used.	A0009 C0008, C0002, C0004, C0006, D0001, D0003, D0005, D0006, D0007, D0011, D0012, D0013,D0029 F0003, F0010, F0011 H0100	D0001, D0005, D0006, D0007, D0012, D0029	Sigmund {3}; Cleemput et al. {57}; Husereau et al. {51}. Williams {60}; Johannesson et al. {61}.
E0006	Examination of costs and outcomes	What are the estimated differences in costs and outcomes between the technology and its comparator(s)?)	For each technology report mean values of estimated costs and effects together. There are numerous ways of highlighting or comparing the differences in the costs and effects of the technologies under assessment, typically, one or more of the following outcomes or approaches are used when reporting the results of health-economic evaluations:	Critical	None	Yes	Relevant sources of data and evidence are specified in the relevant issues under the domains Safety , Clinical effectiveness and Costs and economic evaluation (bringing together the	E0001, E0002, E0005, E0009	E0001, E0002, E0005, E0009	Gold et al. {59}; Drummond et al. {1}; CADTH {18}; Kristensen and Sigmund {3}; Cleemput et al. {57}; Husereau et al. {51}. Briggs et al. {26}.; Glick et al. {29}; Johannesson et al. {61}.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - listing the cost and outcomes of each technology in tabular form - an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) - an incremental cost effectiveness plane or efficiency frontier - the net monetary benefit (NMB) and/or net health benefit (NHB) <p>Report the approach(es) and data source(s) used to estimate the of costs, outcomes, or economic evaluation(s) associated with the technologies.</p>				information collected in assessment elements E0009 and E0005). For example, ICER estimates from a de novo economic model could be reported, synthesising inputs from the Safety , Clinical effectiveness and Costs and economic evaluation domains.			
E0010	Characterising uncertainty	What are the uncertainties surrounding the costs and economic evaluation(s) of the technology and its comparator(s) ?	<p>The effects of uncertainty should be reported separately for parameter, structural and methodological uncertainty, whenever possible. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - deterministic sensitivity analysis in tabular form or using a Tornado diagram - probabilistic sensitivity analysis, e.g., in the form of a CEAC 	Important	Partial	Yes	Relevant sources of evidence are specified under relevant issues under domains Safety and Clinical effectiveness , as well as from within the Costs and economic evaluation domain.	E0006	E0006	<p>Gold et al. {59}; Drummond et al. {1}; CADTH {18}; Kristensen and Sigmund {3}; Cleemput et al. {57}; Husereau et al. {51}.</p> <p>Bojke et al. {74}; NICE {69}; Briggs et al. {26}.</p>

			- value-of-information analysis The methods used in the sensitivity analysis should be reported in detail here.							
E0011	Characterising heterogeneity	To what extent can differences in costs, outcomes, or 'cost effectiveness' be explained by variations between any subgroups using the technology and its comparator(s)?	If applicable, describe differences in costs, outcomes, or cost effectiveness that can be explained, e.g., by variations between (pre-defined) subgroups of patients with different baseline characteristics or other observed variability in effects. Providing the results in tabular form is recommended, but graphical representation using, e.g., 'Forest' plots may also be useful. The methods used in any subgroup analysis should be reported in detail here.	Important	Partial	Yes	Relevant sources of evidence are specified under relevant issues under domains Safety and Clinical effectiveness , as well as from within the Costs and economic evaluation domain.	C0005, E0006 H0012	E0006	Gold et al. {59}; Drummond et al. {1}; CADTH {18}; Kristensen and Sigmund {3}; Cleemput et al. {57}; Husereau et al. {51}. Sculpher et al. {56}; Cleemput et al. {57}
E0012	Validity of the model(s)	To what extent can the estimates of costs, outcomes, or economic evaluation(s) be considered as providing valid descriptions	It would be valuable to report any of the numerous ways of assessing to what extent the estimates for the technologies can be considered valid, For example: - How well the model predicts health effects - Whether model includes all	Important	Partial	Yes	Relevant sources of evidence are specified under relevant issues under domains Safety and Clinical effectiveness , as well as from within the Costs	E0001, E0002, E0005, E0009, E0010, E0011	E0001, E0002, E0005, E0009, E0010, E0011	Gold et al. {59}; Drummond et al. {1}; CADTH {18}; Kristensen and Sigmund {3}; Cleemput et al. {57}; Husereau et al. {51}. Eddy {38}

		<p>of the technology and its comparator(s)?)</p>	<p>aspects of resource use and costs considered important</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimates of the potential direction and/or potential magnitude of bias induced - An attempt to identify key factors that could compromise the validity of the model <p>The process of validation and the types of validation addressed in the model should be reported here.</p>				<p>and economic evaluation domain.</p>			
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6 Ethical analysis

ID	Topic	Issue	Clarification	Import.	Transf.	Is core	Methodology	Content relations	Sequential relations	References
A0005	Beneficence/nonmaleficence	What are the symptoms and the burden of disease or health condition for the patient?	<p>Describe the patient's relevant symptoms before intervention with the technology, their severity and whether they are persistent, intermittent, or undulating, taking into account different stages of the disease. Patients' perceptions of the burden of the disease are not always in line with the clinical seriousness of the disease or its societal burden.</p> <p>This issue is especially relevant when the patient or individual is expected to undergo a substantial change in pain, disability, psychosocial issues, or other determinants of quality of life.</p> <p>Knowing the severity level of the condition the technology is directed to is relevant in the ethical analysis of the technology. Information about the severity level is also important to decision-makers when making decisions about whether or not to implement a technology.</p>	Critical	Complete	Yes	Sources: text books, HTAs, quality of life studies, qualitative patient perception studies. Method: A descriptive summary.			Burls 2000 {1}, Busse 2002 {2}, Liberati 1997 {3}, Imaz-Iglesia 1999, Kristensen 2007 {24}

F0010	Beneficence/nonmaleficence	What are the known and estimated benefits and harms for patients when implementing or not implementing the technology?	<p>Decisions concerning implementation of new technologies generally require careful consideration of the balance between benefits and harms. Examples of questions that can be asked are:</p> <p>Who is the right candidate for the technology? What is the balance between benefits and harms? For instance, is the technology estimated to improve health, health-related quality of life, quality of life and/or survival compared to alternative technologies? Can the technology harm individual patients, or any other stakeholder, in any way? How many patients might face harm in order for the technology to have a benefit for one patient? What is the extent of these benefits and harms?</p> <p>What are the perceived benefits and harms of the technology in the eyes of the patients/users themselves? It might be useful to note that the patient is often the best judge of benefits and harms for themselves.</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	Information from other domains (links). Literature search. Expert opinion. Stakeholder hearing		D0001, D0029, H0001, H0004, H0005, H0006, C0008, C0005, A0010 D0017 D0024, D0030, D1019 D0027, D0028, D0031, D0024, D0030, D1019	47
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F0011	Beneficence/nonmaleficence	What are the benefits and harms of the technology for relatives, other patients, organisations, commercial entities, society, etc.?	<p>Can the technology have positive effects for others than the patients in question? Can the technology harm relatives, other patient groups, organisations, commercial entities, society, etc.? Some technologies have the potential to unfold unwanted or harmful effects not only on the patients that the technology is directly applied to but also indirectly on others. For example results of genetic tests may negatively interfere with the family planning and social life of not only the individual being tested but also of his or her relatives. Another example is how the caregivers' burden and well-being will be affected by the technology.</p> <p>Benefits and harms to individuals must be balanced with benefits and harms that can have impact on society as a whole (social utility, maximizing public health). These harmful effects may manifest in the physical, social, financial or even other domains of life.</p> <p>Changes in the availability of new, more effective technologies may significantly</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	Literature search. Expert opinion. Stakeholder hearing		D0029, H0001, H0002, C0020, C0040, A0006, E0006, D0017 I0008	1, 47
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			<p>alter the requirements placed on the health care system. Is the symbolic value of the technology of any moral relevance?</p> <p>Another relevant question is how the assessed technology relates to more general challenges of modern medicine (over-diagnosis, medicalization)?</p> <p>Table 1 (link) in the process description can be used to describe benefits and harms.</p>							
F0003	Beneficence/nonmaleficence	Are there any other hidden or unintended consequences of the technology and its applications for patients/users, relatives, other patients, organisations, commercial entities, society etc.?	<p>The technology may be used for other indications (extended use) or other purposes, e.g., in combination with other technologies (unintended use). It may have side-effects in addition to those following from the intended use. Ethical analysis of the technology should consider not only the consequences of the formal intended use of the technology, but also the ethical consequences of unintended and extended use. If unintended consequences are not well-known, they should be speculated and elaborated upon. The intended purpose and uses of the technology</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	Literature search. Expert opinion. Stakeholder hearing		D0022, D0023, I0008, C0006 D0030, D0022, D0023, I0008, C0006	49, 50

		<p>should be evaluated against the likely uses and consequences of the technology in reality.</p> <p>The mode of delivery, the need of laboratory tests or clinical follow-up to ensure safe and effective dose, and way of delivery (at home, outpatient or in-patient) may have large impact on the health care processes, systems and on individuals. They may also change the concepts of disease and normality (e.g. change an untreatable cancer into a chronic disorder or changing the border values when the concept of normality also changes).</p> <p>New technologies tend to lead to new areas of inventions and give rise to new ethical questions (e.g. IVF and development of genetic testing has led to questions of preimplantation genetic diagnostics (PGD)). As pre-symptomatic screening tests have become available, the health care system has to be prepared to handle moral issues raised by true positive and false negative findings.</p> <p>The mode of delivery, the need</p>							
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			<p>of laboratory tests or clinical follow-up to ensure safe and effective dose, and way of delivery (at home, outpatient or in-patient) may have large impact on the health care processes, systems and on individuals. They may also change the concepts of disease and normality (e.g. change an untreatable cancer into a chronic disorder or changing the border values when the concept of normality also changes).</p> <p>Another relevant question is whether or not there will be a moral obligation related to the implementation, withdrawal, or use of the technology (e.g. check-ups or alternative procedures).</p> <p>Screening positive and being diagnosed with the disease may have effects on relatives as all diagnoses of hereditary disorders also provide knowledge of relatives. Screening results may also affect social relations.</p>							
F0005	Autonomy	Is the technology used for patients/people that are	The right and justification to use the technology for persons who are vulnerable has to be clarified. Persons that are	Critical	Complete	Yes	Literature search. Expert opinion. Stakeholder		C0005	52

		especially vulnerable?	vulnerable could for example be pregnant women as to protect their unborn child, critically ill patients or individuals that have reduced decision making capacity (children, persons with cognitive disabilities or patients that due to their illness/state have limited decision making capacity). Who has the right to balance the benefit against possible harm in these situations? On what grounds can these decisions be made? Is the technology so valuable, as to justify its use on people who cannot give informed consent?				hearing			
F0004	Autonomy	Does the implementation or use of the technology affect the patient's capability and possibility to exercise autonomy?	Many technologies can alter a person's self-determination. The technology may interfere with patients' right to autonomy directly or indirectly by influencing/subtracting the decisional capacity. However, patients have in most cases a right to autonomy, i.e. right to be self-governing agents. This means both the right to decide (not to) use/participate, and the right to receive relevant information. Drugs for sedation and surgical treatment of severely ill patients are examples where patient	Critical	Partial	Yes	Literature search. Expert opinion. Stakeholder hearing		H0013 D0012 D0013 D0016	49, 52

			<p>autonomy may be reduced.</p> <p>Technology may require users/patients to behave in a certain way (e.g. dietary restrictions for fecal blood test). In order to be able to decide autonomously, the user/receiver of the technology should understand all alternative treatments or different therapeutic paths following test results. They should be able to make informed consent at every step.</p> <p>The practical challenge with treatment technologies is that in order to be fully autonomous, the patient should understand not just direct risks of the treatment, but also all alternatives if side effects take place and how these can affect the living quality or choices (eg car driving, nutrition).</p>							
F0006	Autonomy	Is there a need for any specific interventions or supportive actions concerning information in order to	Is the common professional practice of discussing the technology with patients enough, or is special information needed to decide on this technology? Can the technology entail special challenges/risks that the	Critical	Complete	Yes	. Expert opinion. Stakeholder hearing		H0013, H0007, H0008, C0008, B0014,	51

		<p>respect patient autonomy when the technology is used?</p>	<p>patient/person needs to be informed of? Should the patient be explicitly informed, for example, that false positive results of a test may lead to unnecessary further investigations and treatments, sometimes with serious harms. An example is screening programmes for early identification of life-threatening situations that may have life-threatening side effects such as invasive surgery with risk of death. Technology used for off-label use may have unexpected severe side-effects (e.g. patients with comorbidities or children).</p> <p>The information should enable the user/receiver of the technology to understand the technology and its associated risks/challenges. It should be in accordance to their personal values and intellectual capacity, thereby enabling users to decide accordingly. The patient should be explicitly informed, for example, that the treatment may have serious side effects, may have an effect on personality or lead to increased need of sleep or overweight. They should also be informed of that the mode of delivery or action may affect</p>						<p>I0002, C0005</p>	
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			their daily life (eg. no car driving allowed, restricted travelling).							
F0007	Autonomy	Does the implementation or withdrawal of the technology challenge or change professional values, ethics or traditional roles?	Technologies may change the relationship between physician and patient, challenge professional autonomy or otherwise interfere with professional ethics and values. The patient-physician relationship is traditionally based on mutual trust, confidentiality and professional autonomy so that individual treatment decisions can be made in the best interest of the patient. Technologies that interfere with core values and principles of medical and professional ethics challenge the professional integrity of the physicians or other health care professionals (eg. screening for drug abuse when use is denied). Technologies that align with professional ethics are more likely to be implemented successfully. For example, people may ask for the technology for many reasons, while the professionals may see them as unnecessary and even potentially harmful (e.g. antibiotics, sleep medicine, antidepressants, whole body	Critical	Partial	Yes	Expert opinion		G0010	49, 53

			MRI scans).							
F0008	Respect for persons	Does the implementation or use of the technology affect human dignity?	<p>Especially technologies that are applied for persons with reduced autonomy (children, mentally impaired, severely ill), may violate a person's dignity i.e. challenge the idea that all human beings have intrinsic value, and should thus not be seen as means to others ends. Labelling people as result of use of the technology may also threaten their dignity.</p> <p>Some technologies may cause labelling healthy people as sick (eg PSA for prostate cancer) or otherwise less worthy, abnormal, less clean, etc. For instance labelling people as needing psychiatric medication for their behavioural difficulties may threaten their dignity. People with physical disabilities may be labelled by prenatal screening programmes, which imply that their handicap is an indication for abortion.</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	Literature search. Expert opinion. Stakeholder hearing			49, 54
F0009	Respect for persons	Does the implementation or use of the technology affect the	The technology can challenge integrity by preventing (or tempting to prevent) patients to live according to their moral convictions, values,	Critical	Partial	Yes	Literature search. Expert opinion. Stakeholder		H0011, H0013	49, 50

		<p>user's moral, religious or cultural integrity?</p>	<p>preferences or commitments. It may also interfere with the coherent image or identity of the users' selves. This is especially important to analyse for vulnerable patient groups.</p> <p>The technology may challenge religious, cultural or moral convictions or beliefs of some groups (e.g. pharmaceuticals produced from human blood given to cultural groups that will not tolerate blood transfusion, pharmaceuticals used for abortion in cultural groups that will not tolerate abortion and assisted reproductive technologies that have separated the concept of genetic, biological and social motherhood).</p> <p>The technology may change generally or locally accepted social arrangements by challenging traditional conceptions or social roles. For instance ADHD medication might challenge the integrity of people who value personality, and cochlear implants may be problematic for those who do not see deafness as a disability.</p> <p>Identifying the conceptions behind the beliefs and values</p>			hearing			
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			may help put them in perspective, when considering the ethical consequences of use and the overall acceptability of the technology. When possible, considering other acceptable alternatives for the affected groups of users is important. Use of the technology can also be detrimental to integrity if it is associated with discouraging honesty or ethical conduct, e.g., systems that encourages users to lie about their health state in order to get better service/treatment.							
F0101	Respect for persons	Does the technology invade the sphere of privacy of the patient/user?	The sphere of privacy can be invaded both virtually and physically. Does the technology affect the population's possibility to have control over personal information? Is dissemination or gathering of information regarding the individual patient or the population justified? Is cooperation and sharing of information with professional groups outside the health services needed? Is the handling of personal information reasonable given the purpose of using the technology? Is the technology more or less invasive than the	Critical	Partial	Yes	Literature search. Expert opinion. Stakeholder hearing		B0010, D0011, I0007, I0009, I0002	51

			alternatives, regarding the physical body and/or the spatial sphere? Is a violation of the privacy of the patient or population necessary and reasonable to achieve desired outcomes?							
F0012	Justice and Equity	How does implementation or withdrawal of the technology affect the distribution of health care resources?	<p>Many technologies imply substantial costs, sometimes covered with resources from other areas. A new technology may require reallocation of human resources, funding and training. A large reallocation of resources may seriously jeopardize other patient groups (e.g. new technology that requires human resources in acute care or new diagnostic technology that uncovers a large pool of unmet needs for treatment). How this reallocation affects the existing health care system has to be studied. Who will gain and who will lose? Is the prioritization explicit or implicit?</p> <p>Screening technologies sometimes acquire significant symbolic value (e.g. fetal ultrasound, PSA) that may create demands for tests that are not justified on health grounds.</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	Expert opinion.		G0007, E0001, E0002, E0009	49, 55, 56

F0013	Justice and Equity	How are technologies with similar ethical issues treated in the health care system?	Clearly presenting how technologies with similar ethical issues are treated in a health care system may help to adopt coherent and just health policies, either by applying past precedents to current cases, or showing that past cases need reconsideration. Similarity is to be defined individually for each technology. The idea is to concentrate only on the similarities relevant for solving the ethical problems found important for the current HTA project. The similar ethical problems can be related to similarities in the technology's medical, technological, economic, social, organisational or legal nature.	Important	Partial	Yes	Literature search. Expert opinion			49
H0012	Justice and Equity	Are there factors that could prevent a group or person from gaining access to the technology?	Can the technology be applied in a way that gives equal access to those in equal need? How can this be guaranteed? Could potential discrimination or other inequalities (geographic, gender, ethnic, religious, and employment, insurance) prevent access? Potential inequalities and discrimination should be justified. Issues of access to a technology as well as labelling and potential discrimination of	Critical	None	Yes	Implement the best available evidence about social restrictions, social pressure, social attitudes	SHARED with SOC domain H0012 Legal domain	G0009, G0101 A0012 I0011	See social domain

			<p>persons receiving and not receiving treatment should be considered.</p> <p>Are special groups discriminated?. Ethical and social issues have often been considered in academic articles and discussions in the HTA field, but they have rarely been translated into practice.</p>							
F0014	Legislation	Does the implementation or use of the technology affect the realisation of basic human rights?	The basic human rights are most notably declared in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights (Ref: http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/). They are universal and consider the most important goods, protections and freedoms for mankind. For HTA, perhaps the most relevant are the rights to equality, non-discrimination, safety, adequate standard of living and health care.	Critical	Complete	Yes	Literature search. Law, rules and regulations. Expert opinion. Stakeholder hearing	SHARED between ethical and legal domains	H0012	49, 57
F0016	Legislation	Can the use of the technology pose ethical challenges that have not been considered in the existing legislations	Is legislation and regulation to use the technology fair and adequate? Use of the technology may lead to ethical issues that make current regulations inadequate. Screening and diagnostic technologies are commonly differently regulated than	Important	None	No	Law, rules and regulations. Stakeholder hearing. Expert opinion	SHARED between ethical and legal domains	B0010, I0011, I0009, I0002, I0026	49, 58

		and regulations?	treatments, especially medications. Ethical reflection is essential in order to assess what kind of legislation, regulation or amendments is needed (see also legal domain).						I0037 I0008	
F0017	Ethical consequences of the HTA	What are the ethical consequences of the choice of end-points, cut-off values and comparators/controls in the assessment?	<p>Is there a risk that the chosen end points, cut-off values or comparators/controls may give a biased description of the results of the technology?</p> <p>Clinical effectiveness should ideally be directly related to the disease under treatment. This is not always fully possible so other endpoints may have to be used (e.g. surrogate markers for preventing a life-threatening disease). In addition, the technology may have several aims (e.g. those related to treating the disease and preventing secondary morbidity).</p> <p>The choice of cut-off values for sensitivity and specificity should be done considering the moral value of different results – for example, high specificity is required if false positives have serious consequences.</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	Other domains:, safety, effectiveness. Expert opinion, Stakeholder hearing		See methodological description in EFF and SAF D1004 D1005 D1006 B0018 D1004 D1005 D1006	49

F0102	Ethical consequences of the HTA	Does the economic evaluation of the technology contain any ethical problems?	It is important to consider whether there are any ethical problems related to the data or assumptions that have been used in the economic valuation. An example is whether or not indirect costs have been valued in a fair and adequate way.	Important	Partial	Yes	Literature search, Expert opinion		See methodological description in ECO	9, 51
F0103	Ethical consequences of the HTA	What are the ethical consequences of the assessment of the technology?	At what time of the lifetime of the technology is it assessed? Who will (not) get access to the new technology, as a result of the conclusions of the HTA? What are the consequences of assessing the technology with respect to prioritisation?	Important	Partial	Yes	Expert opinion, Stakeholder hearing			49

7 Organisational aspects

ID	Topic	Issue	Clarification	Import.	Transf.	Is core	Methodology	Content relations	Sequential relations	References
G0001	Health delivery process	How does the technology affect the current work processes?	<p>Current tasks and work processes should be described. This help to make a picture of the whole process as well as the continuity of care across professional and organisational boundaries. Who is doing what in the process?</p> <p>There are many actors at different levels (intra-organisational, inter-organisational and health care system level) in the process. Continuity should be ensured so that there will be no gaps between the steps of the process.</p> <p>It should be explained what kind of changes a new technology could have: it might replace or reduce some activities.</p> <p>This issue is about patient path way by the point of view of patient/participant. Patient path should be described step by step. This includes also the waiting times for diagnosis</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	<p>Literature search, guidelines, annual reports and statistics, reports and own study (e.g. questionnaires and interviews of different actors)</p> <p>Literature search, guidelines, annual reports and statistics, reports and own study (e.g. questionnaires and interviews of different actors)</p>	: A0013, A0014,A0024, B0004, C0063, D0020, D0021, D0023, F0001, F0007, I0002, I0009	A0007, A0023, A0011 Order of doing; to be answered prior to: E0001	{1, 14} {1, 14}

			<p>and/or treatment and waiting time for analysis of the technology.</p> <p>Preparations that patients/participants need to do before and after (e.g. diet before bariatric surgery) must be taken into account, as well as need for self/home monitoring.</p> <p>It has to be described how the screening process has been organised, e.g.: 1) how the target population is chosen, 2) how and by whom the invitation is carried out (open/fixe invitation, announcement/personal invitation letter), 3) how and by whom the information for consent is given, 4) how, where and by whom the test is executed, 5) how, where and by whom the further investigations and treatment are carried out, 6) how, when, and by whom the follow up services are carried out (e.g notifying results, recalls, reminders).</p>							
G0100	Health delivery process	What kind of patient/participant flow is associated with the new	This issue is about patient pathway by the point of view of patient/participant. Patient path should be described step	Critical	Partial	Yes	Literature search, guidelines, annual reports		A0010, H0003 Order of	{1, 14}

		technology?	<p>by step. This includes also the waiting times for diagnosis and/or treatment and waiting time for analysis of the technology.</p> <p>Preparations that patients/participants need to do before and after (e.g. diet before bariatric surgery) must be taken into account, as well as need for self/home monitoring.</p>				and statistics, reports and own study (e.g. questionnaires and interviews of different actors)		doing; to be answered prior to: E0001	
G0002	Health delivery process	What kind of involvement has to be mobilized for patients/participants and important others?	<p>This issue is about the role of patients/participants. A new technology may require distribution of tasks among the people involved in the treatment and care. Patients/participants and their important others may be more actively involved in own care and treatment – or tasks they used to carry out may be taken over by health professionals.</p> <p>The screening has to be organised in the way that the test and the further investigations are easily attainable e.g. mobile mammography.</p>	Critical	None	Yes	Literature search, annual reports and statistics reports, hospital documents and own study: questionnaires and interviews of different actors of the process (monitoring authorities, hospitals, hospital districts, laboratory, participants).	B0014, H0003, H0010, H0006, H0007, H0008, H0009, H0013	A0007 Order of doing; to be answered prior to: H0002	{14}
G0003	Health delivery process	What is the process ensuring	New technology may require new kind of professionals or	Critical	Partial	Yes	Literature search,	A0013, A0014,	B0013	{1, 14, 26}

		proper education and training of the staff?	<p>new tasks for existing personnel. This issue is about how the organisation can manage to ensure proper education. It had to take into account how training affects the management and effectiveness.</p> <p>Implementing a technology can change the job and thus have influence on job satisfaction.</p> <p>When implementing new screening, proper education of the staff had to be ensured. For example implementing screening of foetal abnormalities the education and competence of ultrasound nurses take time.</p>				guidelines, reports and documents of the hospital or hospital districts and own study: interview or questionnaires of different actors of the process.	B0012, C0063, D0023, E0001, E0002, F0007, legal?	Order of doing; to be answered prior to: E0003	
G0004	Health delivery process	What kind of co-operation and communication of activities have to be mobilised?	Co-operation and communication is crucial for fluent patient pathway. Implementing a technology can demand new co-operation and communication in- and outside the organization, e.g. other hospitals, pharmacies and manufactures. Therefore structure of co-ordination is important. Also, interaction and communication with patients/participants and their important others could change. Adaptation of self/home	Critical	Partial	Yes	Literature search, guidelines, reports and documents of hospital and hospital districts, guidelines, own study: questionnaires and interviews of different actors of the process (monitoring authorities,	B0014, B0015, C0063, D0023, H0010, H0007, H0008, H0009, H0013, I0002		{1, 14} {27}

		<p>monitoring needs close co-operation and fluent communication.</p> <p>Screening needs close co-operation and fluent communication between all actors of the screening process in all steps (e.g. screening unit, laboratory, hospital, registry, participants). There are actors at different levels which make the communication and co-operation challenging, especially when making up a new screening. The information must be fluent and electronic communication (software) is crucial. Adequate communication with participants and their important others must be taken into account. Different kinds of "patient information" could be defined for screening. For example: 1. "promotional/educational information" with the aim to involve target population and to promote participation, 2. "screening related information" to communicate with participant the "phase related information" in the different phases of the process (e.g. sending invitation; communicating the test results etc.).</p>				<p>hospitals, hospital districts, laboratory, participants).</p>			
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			Information strategies should be tailored to the specific subgroup of the target population (depending on socio-economic status, cultural background, epidemiological features, etc.). Risk families need special information.							
G0012	Health delivery process	How is the quality assurance and monitoring system of the new technology organised?	<p>A new technology usually have an effect on current quality assurance not only inside the organization but also outside in different health care levels. To assure the quality, a monitoring system with standards and indicators are needed. There could be variations how quality assurance and monitoring system has been implemented. It had to be taken into account who is responsible for quality assurance and for monitoring system and how follow up has been arranged.</p> <p>It had to take into account how quality assurance and monitoring system affects the management and effectiveness.</p> <p>There could be international, national, regional and/or (cross) organisational demands for quality assurance (e.g. quality standards and</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	Literature search, annual reports and statistics reports of hospitals and own study: questionnaires and interviews of different actors of the process (monitoring authorities, hospitals, hospital districts, laboratories). Information from manufacturers. .	B0010, B0012, B0020, C0007, E0001, E0002,	B0020 Order of doing: to be answered prior to E0003	{14}

			<p>monitoring) and for registration.</p> <p>Screening involves asymptomatic participants and therefore quality control is crucial. Quality control needs to be systematic at every step of the screening process steps and throughout the screening programme. Acceptable delay from screening test to test positive result and finally to treatment must be specify. Special attention has to be paid to the control when the programme is provided by several providers (e.g. a combination of private and public health care organisations) when test and further investigations are separated.</p>							
G0005	Structure of health care system	How does de-centralisation or centralization requirements influence the implementation of the technology?	<p>The setting (primary - secondary - tertiary care) can vary between different countries depending on the health care system. (De)centralisation could have some economical and qualitative benefits. Centralisation could make the technology more difficult to access. Usually, expensive technologies are centralised to tertiary care units with special</p>	Critical	None	Yes	<p>Literature search, guidelines, reports and documents of hospital and hospital districts, health information databases (DRG etc.), own study: questionnaires and interviews of different actors</p>		B0004, F0012	{1, 14, 26, 27}

			<p>educated staff.</p> <p>Sometimes screening test (for example maternal ultrasound) needs special experience from personnel which is possible after education and sufficient amount of patients/participants. Centralisation could make screening or further investigation more difficult to access. For example timing is important in foetal screening. Decentralisation makes screening more attainable but the quality can weaken.</p>				<p>of the process (monitoring authorities, hospitals, hospital districts, laboratory, participants).</p> <p>Literature search, guidelines, reports and documents of hospital and hospital districts, health information databases (DRG etc.), own study: questionnaires and interviews of different actors of the process (monitoring authorities, hospitals, hospital districts, laboratory, participants).</p>			
G0101	Structure of health care system	What are the processes ensuring access to care of the new technology for	Access to care is often measured in terms of utilisation. There are different viewpoints: individual, population-specific and health system factors. Access to care is related to e.g. social,	Critical	Partial	Yes	Literature search, guidelines, reports and documents of hospital and hospital districts,		A0001, H0012	

		patients/participants?	<p>cultural, economic, organisational, relational or geographical factors.</p> <p>Access to care by wide definition includes availability, accessibility, accommodation, affordability and acceptability.</p> <p>This issue is related to the issue of acceptability of new technology (G0010)</p>				health information databases (DRG etc.), own study: questionnaires and interviews of different actors of the process (monitoring authorities, hospitals, hospital districts, laboratory, participants).			
G0006	Process-related costs	What are the processes related to purchasing and setting up the new technology?	<p>Implementing the required changes in e.g. premises may be costly for organisations. High costs can influence the decision to introduce the new technology. There may be division of costs such that some organisation(s) is(are) responsible for the acquisition costs and others for the running costs. Investments by, at all stages of the process, should be taken into consideration.</p> <p>When building up a new screening programme, there's need for many investments (e.g. equipment, education and implementation support, training).</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	Literature search, guidelines, reports and documents of hospitals and hospital districts and manufacturers (e.g. producer handbook), own study: questionnaires and interviews of different actors of the screening process (monitoring authorities, hospitals, hospital districts,		B0007, B0008, B0009, Order of doing: to be answered prior to E0001	{14}

							laboratory			
G0007	Process-related costs	What are the likely budget impacts of implementing the technologies being compared?	Whenever a technology is introduced, there will be an impact on health care budgets. Budget impact analysis attempts to examine the likely impact of introducing a technology on financial outlays from, e.g., the perspective of different payers. Different payers include: government-level institutions; regions; municipalities; employers; insurance companies and patients/participants. The relevant perspective from which to estimate budget impact may change during different phases of the management process and incentives are connected to this issue. For example: What kind of incentives does the budget impact impose on different actors? How might this potentially impact on each organization? What is the estimated net financial (e.g. annual) cost of introducing the technology? Budget impact analysis provides data to inform an assessment of the affordability of a technology. It also provides a service planning tool to inform decisions about taking the	Critical	None	Yes	Literature search, reports questionnaires and interviews of different actors of the screening process (monitoring authorities, hospitals, hospital districts, laboratory), information from manufacturers.	A0011, A0020, B0007, B0009, D0023,	Order of doing; to be answered prior to: E0001	{14, 28}

			<p>technology into use.</p> <p>The relevant 'payer' can change during the screening process (e.g. a municipality pays for the screening test but then a hospital district pays for further investigations). Screening is usually free of charge for people, but sometimes participants have to pay e.g. hospital fee for further investigations. It should be noticed that when initiating a new screening programme, initial cost outlays may be necessary.</p>						
G0008	Management	What management problems and opportunities are attached to the technology?	<p>The issue concerns the administrative / managerial questions of technology: management of resources (e.g. investments), co-ordination (in relation to different levels and different steps of the process), establishment of objectives, monitoring and control (how quality assurance affects management or effectiveness), evaluation and sanctioning. Data/information management systems connected to each of these points have to take account.</p> <p>This issue includes also risk management and safety issues</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	<p>Literature search, guidelines, reports and documents of hospitals, own study: questionnaires and interviews of different actors of the process (monitoring authorities, hospitals, hospital districts, laboratory).</p>	<p>A0011, A0012, A0015, A0016, A0017, A0025, B0020, C0063, D0021, H0009, I0009</p>	{28} {29}{14}

			(e.g. safety of personnel).							
G0009	Management	Who decides which people are eligible for the technology and on what basis?	<p>Provide information on who are the key actors in deciding on the use of the technology. Do most important decisions take place on the national level (e.g. population screening) or for example by individual professionals (e.g. surgical method for a specific disease)? How is the decision made; are there some documented criteria?</p> <p>Information about the possible variations in the decision level and criteria has ethical implications.</p> <p>This issue is related to the issue of work processes (G0001)</p> <p>Decisions about the people eligible for screening is done in the beginning of the screening. Usually, it has been made nationally or regionally (in municipalities) but also locally (by employers). In systematic screening, the screening unit does not make decisions about who is eligible for screening. The management of positive test result needs systems to guarantee proper follow up and</p>	Important	Partial	Yes	Literature search, guidelines, documents of hospitals, own study: questionnaires and interviews of different actors of the process (monitoring authorities, hospitals, hospital districts, laboratory).	A0011 A0012 :B0016, D0021, F0012, I0012, H0012		Kristensen 2007 {24} {14}

			sometimes case specific evaluation. In this topic responsibilities should be identified.							
G0010	Culture	How is the technology accepted?	<p>Acceptance should be looked at by different perspectives: by organisation, by personnel and by patients/participants. Organisational view can be separated out intra-organisational (primary care), inter-organisational (secondary care) and health care system level. In all these actors/views acceptance could vary. Alternative ways to introduce a new technology into the organisation could influence problems e.g. resistance among staff and dysfunction of processes.</p> <p>Acceptability is related to access to care.</p> <p>Acceptance could vary in the same screening process for example in foetal screening someone accepts ultrasound but not chromosomal (serum) test. Example of organisational acceptance: Sometimes screening could consist of elements which are not suitable for the image of the organisation. Screening is</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	Literature search, own study: questionnaires and interviews of different actors of the screening process (monitoring authorities, hospitals, hospital districts, screening units, laboratory, staff, participants).	F0001, F0003, F0007, H0006, H0007, H0011, H0012		{14}

			voluntary and for persons eligible for screening both decisions are right decisions: to participate or not. Giving understandable information on pros and cons of screening is important. Communicational skills of personnel may have an influence on acceptance of screening.							
G0011	Culture	How are the other interest groups taken into account in the planning / implementation of the technology?	It may be useful to know who are the possible stakeholders, as well as what kind of co-operation exists and what kind of interaction is needed. The stakeholders could be e.g. the pharmaceutical industry and companies offering technologies for screening, authorities (national / regional), registry, administrative parties, municipalities, policy makers / decision makers, staff groups, GPs/primary care physicians and patient organisation. One can also ask: Has the patient organisation taken part into the evaluation process? Has it been involved from the beginning (in the planning) or in the later stages for example as commentator?	Important	None	No	Literature search, reports and documents of hospitals, own study: questionnaires and interviews of different actors of the screening process (monitoring authorities, hospitals, hospital districts, screening units, laboratory, manufacturers, registry, participants).	A0022, B0015, F0003, F0011,		{1, 14, 27}

8 Social aspects

ID	Topic	Issue	Clarification	Import.	Transf.	Is core	Methodology	Content relations	Sequential relations	References
H0100	Individual	What kind of changes do patients or citizens expect?	What do the patients expect to get out of the intervention before, during and after the intervention? Are there temporary changes that should be explained?	Critical	Partial	Yes		ETH		
H0002	Individual	Who are the important others that may be affected, in addition to the individual using the technology?	Describe who are the important other people that are involved in the use of technology in addition to the patients (parents, children, friends, people at work place etc) E.g. the results of screening or genetic and prenatal testing, may affect relatives.	Critical	Partial	Yes	Search for existing literature review, or collect primary studies and if possible conduct a litterateur review, or, if relevant data is not available, conduct a primary study; if there's no time for primary study, the opinion of health care professionals, patients, citizens, or important others can be	ETH and LEG Ethical and Legal domains		

							consulted.			
H0003	Individual	What kind of support and resources are needed for the patient or citizen as the technology is introduced?	<p>This issue is about any kind of support and resources (practical, physical, emotional, personal social, nurturing, financial etc.) that need to be mobilized, and organized - or might be released - in order for the patient to use the technology with satisfactory results. It covers all arrangements or adjustments that may be needed (e.g. alteration of special tasks, working time, adjustments in the physical environment, emotional support).</p> <p>This issue is about any kind of support and resources (practical, physical, emotional, information, personal, social, nurturing, financial etc.) to ensure the access and satisfactory results. It covers all arrangements or adjustments that may be needed in the major life areas (e.g. alteration of special tasks, working time, adjustments in the physical environment, emotional support, attitudes, reasons for (non)-participation).</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	<p>Search for existing literature review, or collect primary studies and if possible conduct a litterateur review, or, if relevant data is not available, conduct a primary study; if there's no time for primary study, the opinion of health care professionals, patients, citizens, or important others can be consulted.</p>	<p>ORG Organisational and Costs domains</p>		<p>(35): environmental factors: support and relationships (chapter 3: e310-399); " activities and participation, chapter 6: d698, structural arrangements of patient's environment. (17, 15, 14)</p> <p>ICF 2001: environmental factors: support and relationships (chapter 3: e310-399); " activities and participation, chapter 6: d698, structural arrangements of patient's environment. Dreier 2000, Rapp 1999, Kaufert 2000</p>
H0004	Individual	What kind of changes may	This issue is about the	Critical	Partial	Yes	Search for	ETH and		(35): activities and

		the use of the technology generate in the individual's role in the major life areas?	<p>patient's social roles and ability to manage and maintain relations with other people in a socially appropriate manner in major life areas.</p> <p>This issue is about the patient's social roles and ability to manage and maintain relations with other people in a socially appropriate (associated by the social norms and values defining the role) manner in major life areas.</p>				existing literature review, or collect primary studies and if possible conduct a litterateur review, or, if relevant data is not available, conduct a primary study; if there's no time for primary study, the opinion of health care professionals, patients, citizens, or important others can be consulted	SAF Ethical, Effectiveness, Safety and Legal domains		<p>participation, interpersonal interactions and relationships (chapter 7, d710-779), community, social and civic life (chapter 9:d910-d999). (5, 7, 35, 36)</p> <p>ICF 2001: activities and participation, interpersonal interactions and relationships (chapter 7, d710-779), community, social and civic life (chapter 9:d910-d999). Douglas 1996, Goffman 1990, Hoffman 2005, Becker 1997</p>
H0006	Individual	How do patients, citizens and the important others using the technology react and act upon the technology?	<p>This issue is about the patients and her important others' attitudes, perceptions, preferences, satisfaction and relations to the technology. This covers whether, from a patient perspective, any positive or negative issues arise as a consequence of using the technology e.g. feelings of unity or empowerment and existential</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	Search for existing literature review, or collect primary studies and if possible conduct a litterateur review, or, if relevant data is not available, conduct a	EFF Effectiveness and Ethical Domains		<p>(35): body functions: mental functions (chapter 1:b110-b199), environmental factors: attitudes (chapter 4:, e410-499), (3)</p> <p>ICF 2001: body functions: mental functions (chapter</p>

			<p>experiences (e.g. insecurity, worries, hope, anxiety, stigmatisation, social status, courage to face life, satisfaction, changes in self-conception).</p> <p>Micro sociological aspect: This issue is about the attitudes, perceptions, preferences, and satisfaction of the patients, citizens using the technology and their important other in relation to the technology. This covers whether, from a patient perspective, any positive or negative issues arise as a consequence of using the technology e.g. feelings of unity or empowerment and existential experiences, e.g. insecurity, worries, hope, anxiety, stigmatisation, person's value as a human being or social status, courage to face life, satisfaction, changes in self-conception.</p>				primary study; if there's no time for primary study, the opinion of health care professionals, patients, citizens, or important others can be consulted.			1:b110-b199), environmental factors: attitudes (chapter 4:, e410-499), Whyte 1997
H0012	Individual	Are there factors that could prevent a group or person from gaining access to the technology?	Can the technology be applied in a way that gives equal access to those in equal need? How can this be guaranteed? Could potential discrimination or other inequalities (geographic, gender, ethnic, religious, and employment, insurance) prevent access?	Critical	None	Yes	Implement the best available evidence about social restrictions, social pressure, social attitudes	SHARED with SOC domain H0012 Legal domain	G0009, G0101 A0012 I0011	See social domain

			<p>Potential inequalities and discrimination should be justified. Issues of access to a technology as well as labelling and potential discrimination of persons receiving and not receiving treatment should be considered.</p> <p>Are special groups discriminated?. Ethical and social issues have often been considered in academic articles and discussions in the HTA field, but they have rarely been translated into practice.</p>							
H0014	Individual	What is the socio-economic impact of the technology to the patient and his/her important others?	Socio-economic aspect from a patient perspective are important to assess when a technology would be best utilized in the treatment path to ensure optimal benefit for patients. For example regarding avoiding exclusion from workforce, loss of income, ability to avoid getting socio-economic deprived and excluded from social activities.	Important	Partial	Yes		ECO		-22
H0011	Major life areas	What kinds of reactions and consequences can the introduction of the technology	This issue is about the broader society. What social reactions can be expected for example from religious groups, specific patients and citizens organisations and associations	Critical	Partial	Yes	Search for existing literature review, or collect primary studies and if possible	Ethical, organizational and Legal domains		

		cause at the overall societal level?	and from any other stakeholder groups (social burden with accepted versus stigmatising diseases)? Are special (social) risk groups defined (ethnic, age etc.) and their possible reactions assessed?				conduct a litterateur review, or, if relevant data is not available, conduct a stakeholder analysis and a qualitative/quantitative primary study; if there's no time the systematic collection of opinion of some of the involved stakeholders and interest groups can be done. Patients, citizens and important others can be consulted.			
H0001	Major life areas	Which social areas does the use of the technology influence?	Map the major life areas of the patient and the important others (family life, day care, school, work, leisure time, lifestyle, or other daily activities), where the technology is going to be used or where its use may have a direct or indirect influence. Map the major life areas of the patients or citizens using the	Critical	Partial	Yes	Search for existing literature review, or collect primary studies and if possible conduct a litterateur review, or, if relevant data is not available, conduct a			Hansen 2007

			technology, and their important others. Major life areas include family life, day care, school, work, leisure time, lifestyle, or other daily activities. The use of the technology can affect the final decision of the individual about participating.				primary study; if there's no time for primary study, the opinion of health care professionals, patients, citizens, or important others can be consulted.			
H0015	Major life areas	How does the technology affect inequalities in health?	Investing in reducing health inequalities is a target of the European Commission because it contributes to social cohesion and breaks the vicious spiral of poor health contributing to, and resulting from, poverty and exclusion.	Important	Partial	Yes		TEC and CUR		http://ec.europa.eu/health/strategy/docs/swd_investing_in_health.pdf
H0009	Major life areas	What influences patients' or citizens' decisions to use the technology?	<p>What kind of societal influences lead patients to decide to participate? How do the provisional perceptions about the outcome influence the use of the technology?</p> <p>What kind of societal influences lead patients to decide to participate? How do the provisional perceptions about the outcome influence the use of the technology?</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	Search for existing literature review, or collect primary studies and if possible conduct a litterateur review, about what works and what does not.	ETH Ethical and Effectiveness Domains		

H0007	Information exchange	What is the knowledge and understanding of the technology in patients and citizens?	<p>This issue explores the patient's and important others' understanding of the technology in order to describe and decide what guidance and help (e.g. patient information leaflets, counselling processes, need of follow up consultation or help from other professionals) they need before, during and after the use of the technology.</p> <p>What kind of access do patients' and significant others' have to ask questions? How do they receive answers? How is information provided and received?</p> <p>This issue explores the understanding of the technology in order to describe and decide what guidance and help (e.g. patient information leaflets, counselling processes, need of follow up consultation or help from other professionals) is needed before, during and after the use of the technology.</p>	Critical	Partial	Yes	Search for existing literature review, or collect primary studies and if possible conduct a literature review, or, if relevant data is not available, conduct a primary study; if there's no time for primary study, the opinion of health care professionals, patients, citizens, or important others can be consulted.	CUR and SAF Health problem and current use, Safety, and Organisational Domains		
H0013	Information exchange	What are the social obstacles or prospects in the	E.g. limitations to decision making in participating or using the technology (dependent, passive user), and possibilities	Critical	Partial	Yes	Search for existing literature review, or collect	Organisational and Ethical		

		communicati on about the technology?	(empowered, active user)..				primary studies and if possible conduct a litterateur review,or, if relevant data is not available, conduct a primary study; if there's no time for primary study, the opinion of health care professionals, patients, citizens, or important others can be consulted.	Domains		
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9 Legal aspects

ID	Topic	Issue	Clarification	Import.	Transf.	Is core	Methodology	Content relations	Sequential relations	References
I0002	Autonomy of the patient	What kind of legal requirements are there for providing appropriate information to the user or patient and how should this be addressed when implementing the technology?	<p>Describe the rules and recommendations about what patients should know of the implications of using or not using the technology. The right of the patient to not-to-know may also be important, as well as patient's right to complain. These rules are likely to be helpful for the persons involved in implementing the technology to prepare proper information and counselling. This information may be particularly important with technologies carrying high risks of harm, technologies with potential to provide information that is not directly relevant to the condition being tested, and in emergency situations in which the patients does not usually have sufficiently time to consider the treatment decision.</p> <p>As screening programs are targeted for symptom free and healthy people, it is particularly important that the individuals are aware of the potential benefits and harmful</p>	Critical	None	Yes	<p>Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine CETS No: 164 (including the Explanatory report to Biomedicine convention).</p> <p>Directive 2011/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare, National laws specially on patients' rights.</p> <p>Additional Protocol to the Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine concerning Genetic Testing for Health</p>	B0014, B0015, C0002, C0005, C0007, C0008, F0004, F0006, F0010, F0016, G0004	B0014, B0015, C0002, C0005, C0007, C0008, F0004, F0010, G0004	<p>EU Charter of fundamental rights (2000/C 364/01) Art 3;</p> <p>Biomedicine Convention Art 5</p>

			consequences of attending screening test. The information provided for individuals attending screening should therefore not be persuasive.				Purposes, CETS No. 203.			
I0034	Autonomy of the patient	Who is allowed to give consent for minors and incompetent persons?	In law, a minor is a person under a certain age—usually the age of majority—which legally demarcates childhood from adulthood. The age of majority depends upon jurisdiction and application, but is generally 18. An incompetent person may be defined as one whose mind is unsound, deranged, or impaired in function, such as a slow I.Q., deterioration, illness or psychosis. What do laws/binding rules require when considering informed consent in these groups. See also I0002.	Critical	None	Yes	<p>Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine CETS No.: 164 (including the Explanatory report to Biomedicine convention).</p> <p>National laws on patients' rights.</p> <p>Additional Protocol to the Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine concerning Genetic Testing for Health Purposes, CETS No.: 203.</p> <p>Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection</p>	F0005, I0002	F0005, I0002	Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine, Art 6 and 7

							of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, OJ 1995 L 281/31.			
I0007	Privacy of the patient	Is there a possibility that the use of the technology produces such additional information that is not directly related to the current care of the patient and may violate her right to respect for private life?	The protection of sensitive personal data is secured at the EU level. Privacy protection is a modern expression of the ancient ethical principle of confidentiality in doctor-patient relationship. The use of computerised patient record databases and modern genetic diagnostics mean challenges to this principle. As an example Z vs. Finland (ECHR February 25, 1997): This is about a case of an HIV infected person, where the HIV positive test was an incidental finding, not-related to her healthcare intervention.	Critical	Partial	Yes	Case laws, medical case reports. Z vs. Finland (ECHR February 25, 1997); M.S. vs. Sweden (ECHR August 28, 1997); national legislation; legal literature.	B0012, C0006, D0022, F0101	C0006, D0022, F0101	Directive 95/46/EC, EU FR Charter Art 8, Biomedicine Convention Art 10, CM Recommendation R (97) 5. European Convention on Human Rights CETS No.: 005 art. 8
I0008	Privacy of the patient	What do laws/ binding rules require from informing relatives about the results?	A test result may indicate that the relatives of a patient may have a medical condition that would need to be addressed. If this can be foreseen, appropriate procedures, according with the existing legislation, must be thought	Important	Partial	Yes	Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals	B0014, F0011, G0004, H0002	B0014, F0011, H0002	Directive 95/46/EC; Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine Art 10.

			<p>through beforehand: is the information to be revealed to or withheld from the relatives in question. The question is on what conditions (if any) can the privacy of the original patient be broken in order to inform the relatives of their situation.</p> <p>There may be situations, e.g. when treatment malpractice is suspected after the death of the patient, when relatives (closest) demand the results. Similar cases could occur in sudden, unexpected deaths and in some cases of highly infectious diseases.</p>			<p>with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data.</p> <p>Additional Protocol to the Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine concerning Genetic Testing for Health Purposes, CETS No.: 203.</p> <p>Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine CETS No.: 164 (including the Explanatory report to Biomedicine convention).</p> <p>National laws specially on patients' rights and data protection.</p> <p>Z vs. Finland (ECHR February 25, 1997); M.S. vs. Sweden</p>			
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							(ECHR August 28, 1997).			
I0009	Privacy of the patient	What do laws/ binding rules require from appropriate measures for securing patient data and how should this be addressed when implementing the technology?	Provide an overview of the legal requirements, regarding policies and procedures, and examples of practical local solutions, of securing the kind of patient data that will be generated when using of the technology. Who is allowed to save and store the patient-data, where is it saved, for how long, and who can have access to it? Does the use of the technology produce some additional (i.e. diagnostically or therapeutically irrelevant) information on the patient that could be relevant for e.g. health insurance, marketing studies, or safety authorities and how should data protection be handled in these cases? Is it possible that legal data protection requirements have adverse consequences to the quality of care, e.g. by complicating the transfer of patient data in a screening process, and how should this be addressed?	Important	Partial	Yes	<p>Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data.</p> <p>Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine CETS No.: 164 (including the Explanatory report to Biomedicine convention).</p> <p>Recommendation R (97) 5 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the protection of medical data.</p> <p>National laws</p>	B0010, F0101, F0016	B0010, F0101, F0016,	Directive 95/46/EC; Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine Art 10,

							<p>especially on patients' rights and data protection.</p> <p>Z vs. Finland (ECHR February 25, 1997); M.S. vs. Sweden (ECHR August 28, 1997).</p>			
I0011	Equality in health care	What do laws/ binding rules require from appropriate processes or resources regarding guaranteeing equal access to the technology?	In general, equality in health care is spoken out in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and it is also one of the central principles of the Biomedicine Convention. Moreover, in many Constitutions equality of citizens covers also access to health care. However, there may be experiences nationally of some specific difficulties in equal access to the technology, and probably also proposed solutions, which could be helpful for decision makers in other countries too.	Critical	None	Yes	<p>Directive 2011/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare.</p> <p>Recommendation R (2006) 18 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on health services in a multicultural society.</p> <p>National laws.</p> <p>Additional Protocol to the</p>	F0012, F0014, F0016, G0009, G0101, H0012	F0012, F0014, F0016, G0009, G0101, H0012	EU FR Charter Art 35, Biomedicine Convention Article 3, CM Recommendation R (2006) 18

						<p>Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine concerning Genetic Testing for Health Purposes, CETS No.: 203.</p> <p>Case law: S.H. and others vs. Austria (ECtHR April 1, 2010).</p> <p>Gillberg vs. Sweden (ECtHR November 2, 2010).</p> <p>Commission vs. France (ECJ C-512/08) of October 5, 2010.</p> <p>R.R. vs. Poland (ECtHR May 26, 2011)</p> <p>Panaitescu vs. Romania (ECtHR April 10, 2012).</p> <p>Costa and Pavan vs. Italy (ECtHR August 28, 2012)</p>			
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I0012	Equality in health care	What are the consequences of various EU level and national regulations to the equal access to the technology?	The possible consequences of the EU Directive of cross border health care could be considered here. There may be legally defined processes nationally, including reimbursement and pricing, determining the implementation and level of access of a technology. This information may give useful insight also beyond one's own country.	Important	Partial	Yes	Directive 2011/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare. National laws.	A0021, B0004, F0012, F0013, G0009, G0101, H0012, H0015	A0021, B0004, F0012, F0013, G0009, H0012, H0015	Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2000/C 364/01). Art 35
F0014	Ethical aspects	Does the implementation or use of the technology affect the realisation of basic human rights?	The basic human rights are most notably declared in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights (Ref: http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/). They are universal and consider the most important goods, protections and freedoms for mankind. For HTA, perhaps the most relevant are the rights to equality, non-discrimination, safety, adequate standard of living and health care.	Critical	Complete	Yes	Literature search. Law, rules and regulations. Expert opinion. Stakeholder hearing	SHARED between ethical and legal domains	H0012	49, 57
F0016	Ethical aspects	Can the use of the technology pose ethical challenges that have not been	Is legislation and regulation to use the technology fair and adequate? Use of the technology may lead to ethical issues that make current regulations inadequate.	Important	None	No	Law, rules and regulations. Stakeholder hearing. Expert opinion	SHARED between ethical and legal domains	B0010, I0011, I0009,	49, 58

		considered in the existing legislations and regulations?	Screening and diagnostic technologies are commonly differently regulated than treatments, especially medications. Ethical reflection is essential in order to assess what kind of legislation, regulation or amendments is needed (see also legal domain).						I0002, I0026 I0037 I0008	
I0015	Authorisation and safety	What authorisations and register listings does the technology have?	Describe here the register listings, both at EU level and national level, which might be relevant when implementing the technology and planning e.g. local authorisation, monitoring or evaluation functions, as well as qualification and quality control. Examples include technology registers, registers for marketing authorisation, certification of safety and reimbursement. However, some of the registers, e.g. the one for medical devices (EUDAMED), are not open for HTA doers. Information of register listings may be particularly relevant for the technologies which can be used off-label or as investigational intervention outside clinical trials (so-called expanded access or	Critical	Partial	Yes	Directive 2004/23/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on setting standards of quality and safety for the donation, procurement, testing, processing, preservation, storage and distribution of human tissues and cells. Directive 98/79/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 1998	A0020, B0010, C0002, C0007, C0060	A0020, B0010, C0002, C0007, C0060	In vitro diagnostic directive (98/79/EC); EUDAMED; FDA, EMA

			compassionate use).				on in vitro diagnostic medical devices. National laws.			
I0017	Authorisation and safety	What do laws/ binding rules require from the safety of the technology and how should this be addressed when implementing it?	What are the legal requirements for safety of the technology and quality of care; does the technology fulfil these requirements; and what should be done to ensure that the legal requirements maintain fulfilled when implementing the technology? The findings of the safety and organisational domain should be considered here in the light of relevant European or national safety regulations. See also I0015.	Critical	Complete	Yes	Results from Safety domain. Directive 2004/23/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on setting standards of quality and safety for the donation, procurement, testing, processing, preservation, storage and distribution of human tissues and cells. Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 on general	B0002, B0003, B0008, C0002, C0020, C0040, C0062, C0063, C0064, G0012, I0015	B0002, B0003, B0008, C0002, C0020, C0040, C0062, C0063, C0064	Directive 93/42/EEC, Directive 2001/95/EC

							product safety. Council Directive 93/42/EEC of 14 June 1993 concerning medical devices. National laws.			
I0019	Ownership and liability	What should be known about the intellectual property rights and potential licensing fees?	This information is important because infringement of intellectual property rights can reduce the use of the technology and have implications in the wording of the acquisition contract of a new technology, and possibly also licencing fees.	Important	Complete	Yes	Directive 98/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 1998 on the legal protection of biotechnological inventions. Directive 2004/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts, public supply contracts and public service			2004/18/EC on public contracts. European patent convention (EPC), Directive 98/44/EC, national legislation

							contracts. National laws. Patent data bases. Manufacturer's information. C-317/05 (ECJ)			
I0021	Ownership and liability	What should be known of the legal or binding rules about the width, depth and length of the manufacturer's guarantee	This issue may help the decision maker to be aware of their legal rights when considering the manufacturer's guarantee. User guide plays part in determining the manufacturer's liability.	Optional	Complete	No	Manufacturer's information Sales/purchase contract			National laws about manufacturer guarantee
I0023	Regulation of the market	What kind of legal price control mechanisms are there relevant to the technology?	Describe the adopted economic measures to control public health expenditures when adopting technologies. This information, although not transferable, gives insight to decision maker in other countries too.	Critical	Partial	Yes	Directive 2004/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts, public supply contracts and public service	G0007	G0007	Directive 1989/105/EEC

							contracts. Council Directive 89/105/EEC of 21 December 1988 relating to the transparency of measures regulating the prices of medicinal products for human use and their inclusion in the scope of national health insurance systems. National laws. C-317/05 (ECJ), T-179/00 (ECJ)			
I0024	Regulation of the market	What kind of regulation exists for acquisition and use of the technology?	Expensive technology and dangerous pharmaceuticals are typically subject to acquisition regulation.	Critical	Partial	Yes	Directive 2004/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts, public supply contracts	G0006, G0007	G0006, G0007	Directive 2004/18/EC

							and public service contracts. National law. Case law: Commission vs. Poland (ECJ C-185/10) of March 29, 2012.			
I0025	Regulation of the market	What legal restrictions are there for marketing the technology to the patients?	Describe here the general legal principles of the restrictions of marketing health technologies to lay people.	Critical	Partial	Yes	Council Directive 90/385/EEC of 20 June 1990 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to active implantable medical devices. Directive 93/42/EEC of 14 June 1993 concerning medical devices. Directive 98/79/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 1998 on in vitro diagnostic			Directive 1989/105/EEC, directive 2001/83/EC

							medical devices. National laws			
I0037	Regulation of the market	Are there relevant concerns of conflicts of interest concerning the preparation of binding rules and their implementation?	Relevant concerns of partiality or conflicts of interest regarding binding guidance may give useful insight to decision makers about the importance of implementing a technology.	Important	Partial	Yes	Literature			<p>Decision No 1926/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 establishing a programme of Community action in the field of consumer policy (2007-2013)</p> <p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32006D1926&from=DE (2.4.2014)</p> <p>Directive 2001/20/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 4 April 2001 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States</p>

										<p>relating to the implementation of good clinical practice in the conduct of clinical trials on medicinal products for human use (especially (4), (6), Art 13 (1., 3a, 3b).</p> <p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2001:121:0034:0044:en:PDF (2.4.2014).</p> <p>World medical association declaration of Helsinki, Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects, (especially A5) http://www.wma.net/en/30publications/10policies/b3/17c.pdf (2.4.2014)</p> <p>Additional Protocol to the Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine, concerning Biomedical</p>
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										<p>Research Strasbourg, 25.1.2005.</p> <p>The Treaty of Lisbon amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community entered into force on 1 December 2009. , especially Chapter III Article 12)</p> <p>http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/195.htm (2.4.2014).</p>
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