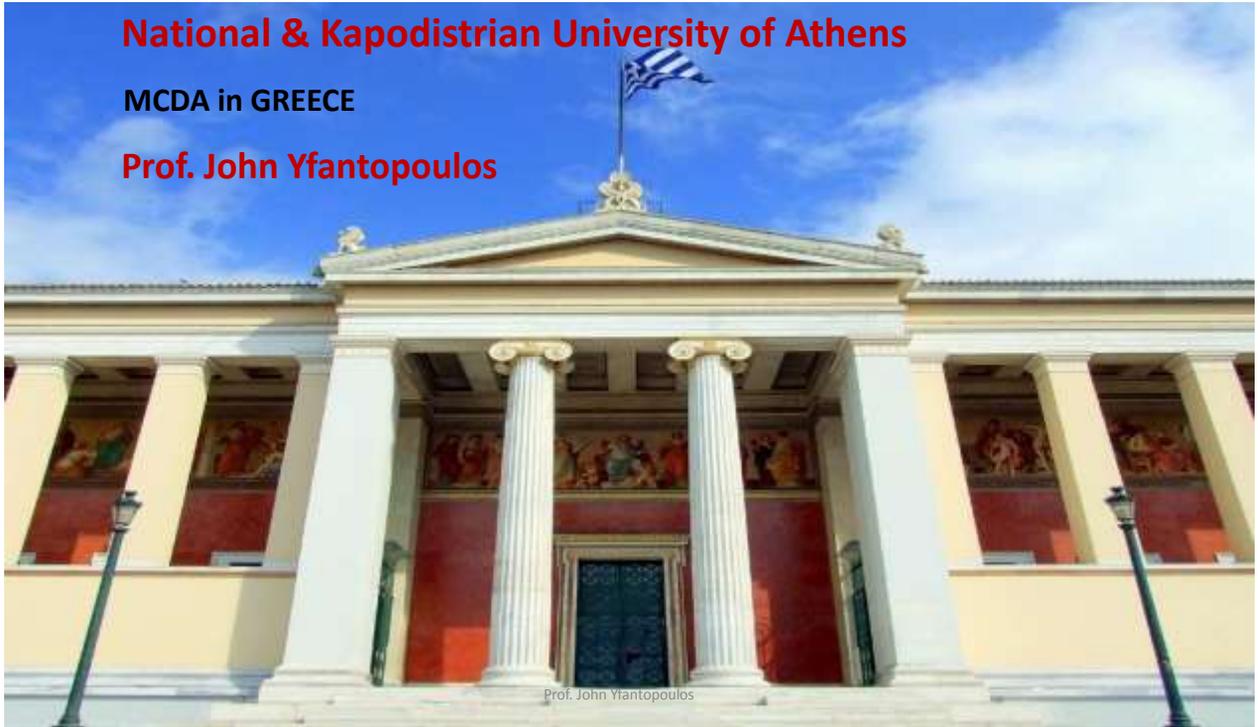


# National & Kapodistrian University of Athens

MCDA in GREECE

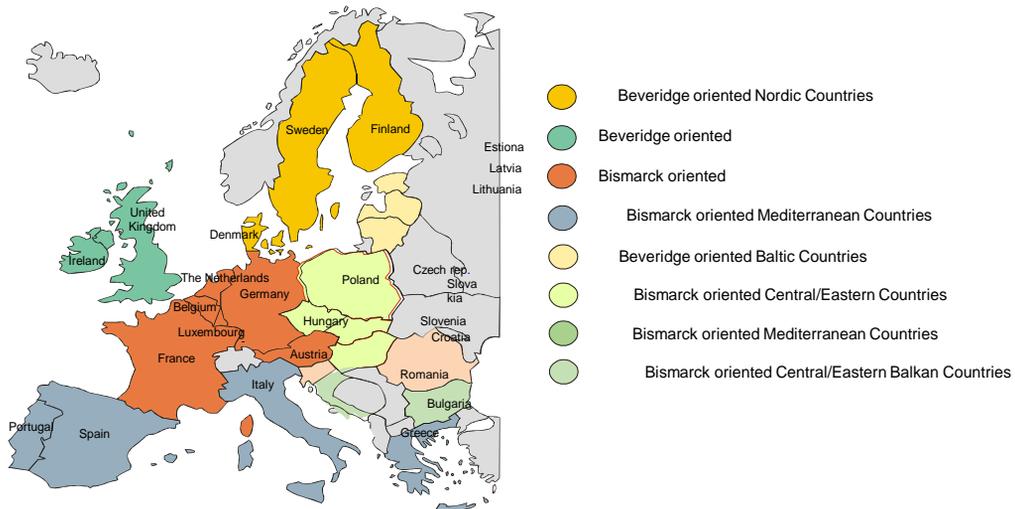
Prof. John Yfantopoulos



Prof. John Yfantopoulos



## Diversity of Health System regimes: Health Care System *pluralism of Europe*



# Literature Review on MCDA Definition

## Keeney and Raiffa's

- “an extension of decision theory that covers any decision with **multiple objectives**.”
- A methodology for appraising alternatives on individual, often conflicting criteria, and combining them into one overall appraisal...

## Belton and Stewart

- An umbrella term to describe a collection of **formal approaches**, which seek to take explicit account of **multiple criteria** in helping individuals or groups explore decisions that matter.

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## Steps in a value measurement MCDA process.

### Steps

- Defining the **decision problem**
- Structure **criteria**
- Scoring alternatives
- Weighting criteria
- Calculating aggregate scores
- Psychometrics

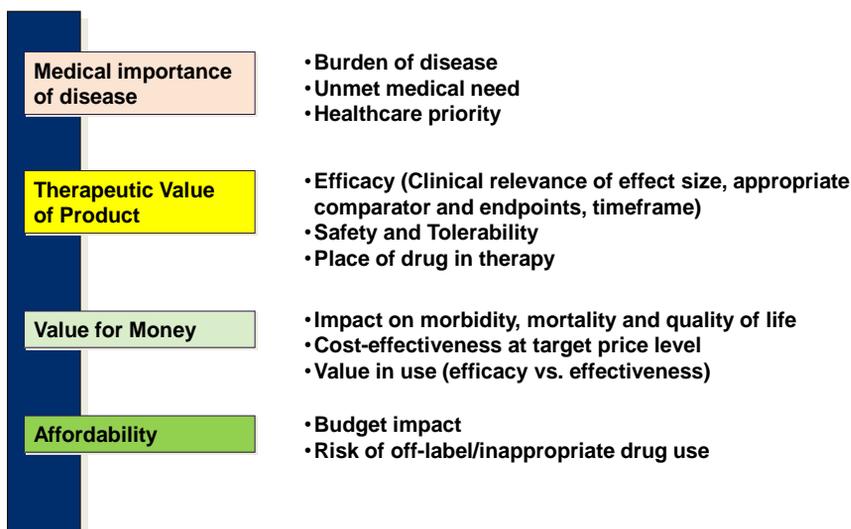
### Description

- Identify objectives, type of decision, alternatives, stakeholders, and output required
- evaluate alternatives
- Elicit stakeholders' preferences
- Estimate a “total value”

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<b>Efficacy</b>	Is this NEW technology superior to standard of care and by how much?	Much lower-Lower-About the same as standard of care-Higher-Much higher
<b>Budget Impact</b>	What is the budget impact of this NEW technology vs. standard of care, with the same number of patients treated? Is the inclusion of this drug sustainable from insurance system perspective?	Significantly higher-Moderately higher-No difference-Moderately lower-Significantly lower
<b>Safety</b>	What is the safety profile (side effects and adverse effect) of this NEW technology vs. standard of care? (benefits of the drug exceeds its risks, while preserving appropriate standards for safety, especially when these patients have unmet needs - * same ethical and safety standards apply to rare and common disease drugs)	Much worse safety profile-Somewhat worse safety profile-The same safety profile as standard of care-Somewhat better safety profile-Much better safety profile
<b>Unmet Need</b>	To what extent patients receive provision in relation to their needs in the therapeutic area of NEW technology? Potential of the drugs to address unmet medical needs? Is there any available medication?	far below needs-below needs-met expectations-influential-extremely influential
<b>Strategic</b>	What are strategic/policy implications of reimbursement of NEW technology vs. standard of care? Political pressure to ensure that patients have access to high quality care, including effective drugs.	Major negative implications-Moderate negative implications-Neutral-Moderate positive implications-Major positive implications
<b>Pt. Pref.</b>	What is the patient preference towards this NEW technology vs. standard of care? Essential for obtaining values or weights indicating patients' trade-off preferences for health outcomes, health-care processes and treatment convenience features.	Not preferred at all-Slightly preferred-Moderately preferred-Very much preferred-Extremely preferred
<b>Equity</b>	Equity of access Does the illness or required care justify a claim for solidarity, given the context in society? (Societal considerations that may matter to the principle of social solidarity in which vulnerable groups receive support; that orphan drugs tend to target life-threatening diseases with no alternative therapy and that they have considerable impact on patients' health care expenditures)	Significant decrease in equity-Minor decrease in equity-No improvement in equity-Minor improvement in equity-Significant improvement in equity
<b>Severity</b>	How severe is the illness or the required care from societal perspective? (in relation to the disease's clinical characteristics (e.g., shortened lifespan or sensory impairment) and severity ratings of the individual characteristics)	Less importance-Mild-Moderate-Severe-Profound

## MCDA may be a tool to better Decision making in the Health Sector



Scientific Secretariat of the European Union Committee of Experts on Rare Diseases (EUCERD),

**2007** A commission composed of government officials, health professionals and patient representatives was formed following requests by the Greek Alliance for Rare Diseases (PESPA) to help draft the Greek National Plan for Rare Diseases.

**2011** A national plan for RD defined in the scope of the Europlan project that are incorporated in the Greek NHS. The program started in 2011 with two main objectives:

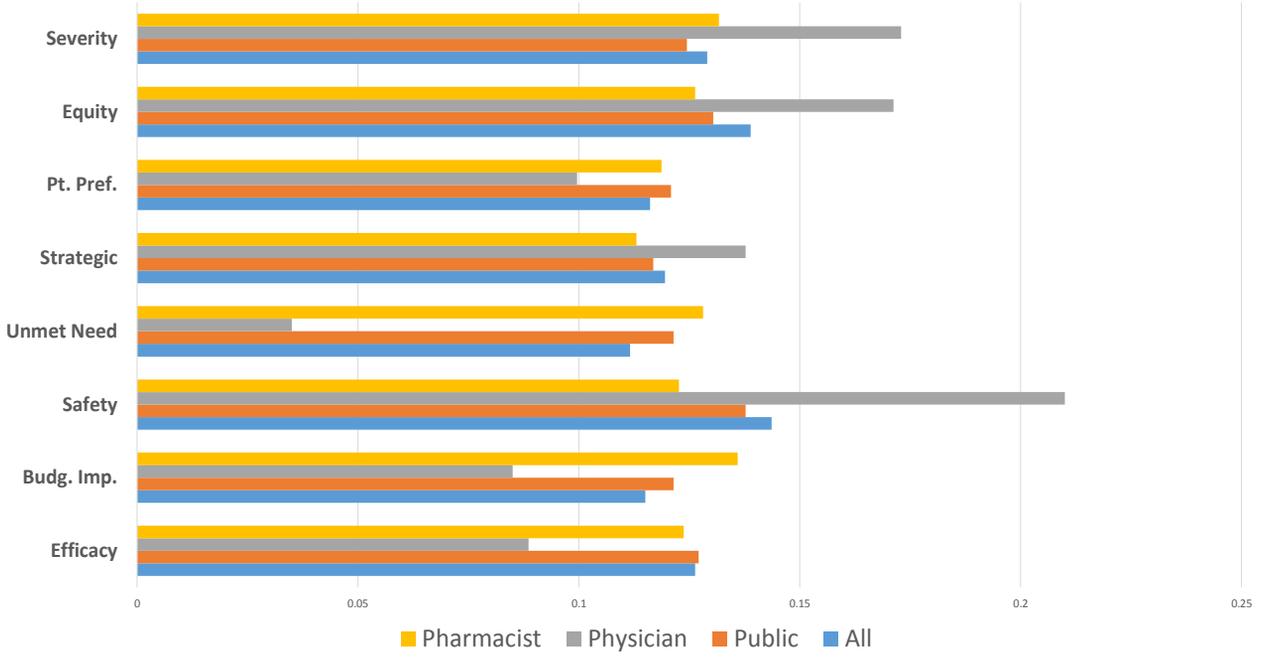
- i) to develop a national registry of rare diseases and
- ii) to identify the expertise

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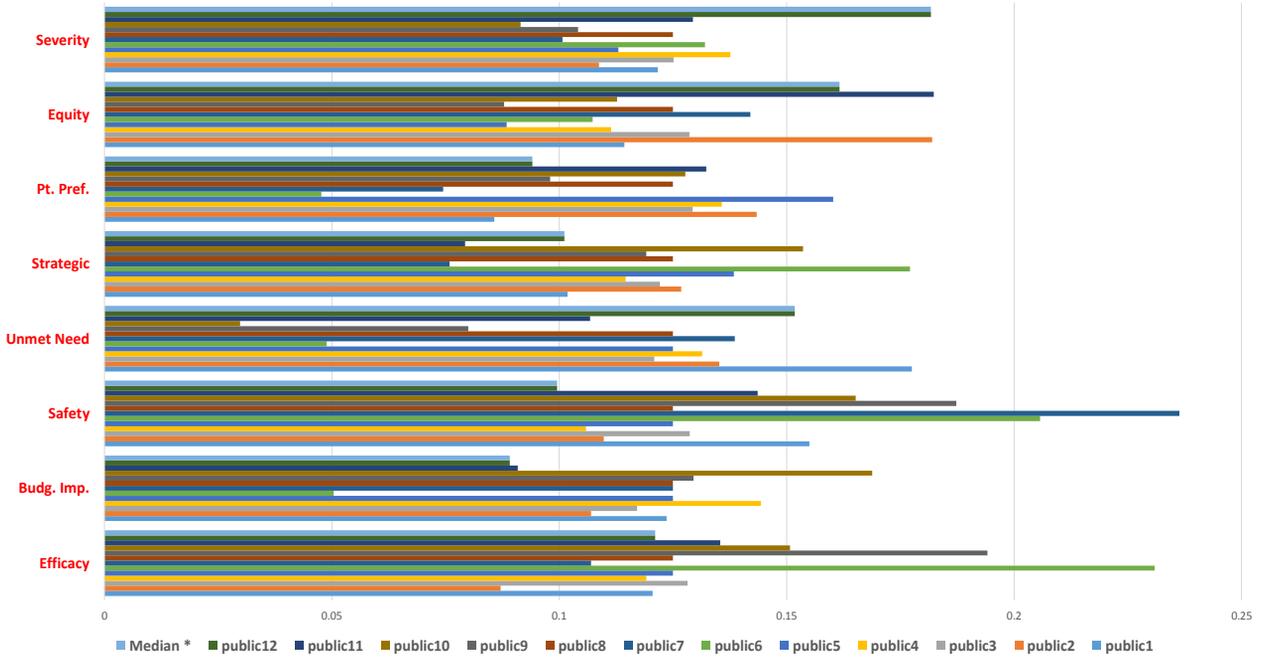
## RESULTS FROM THE GREEK SURVEY

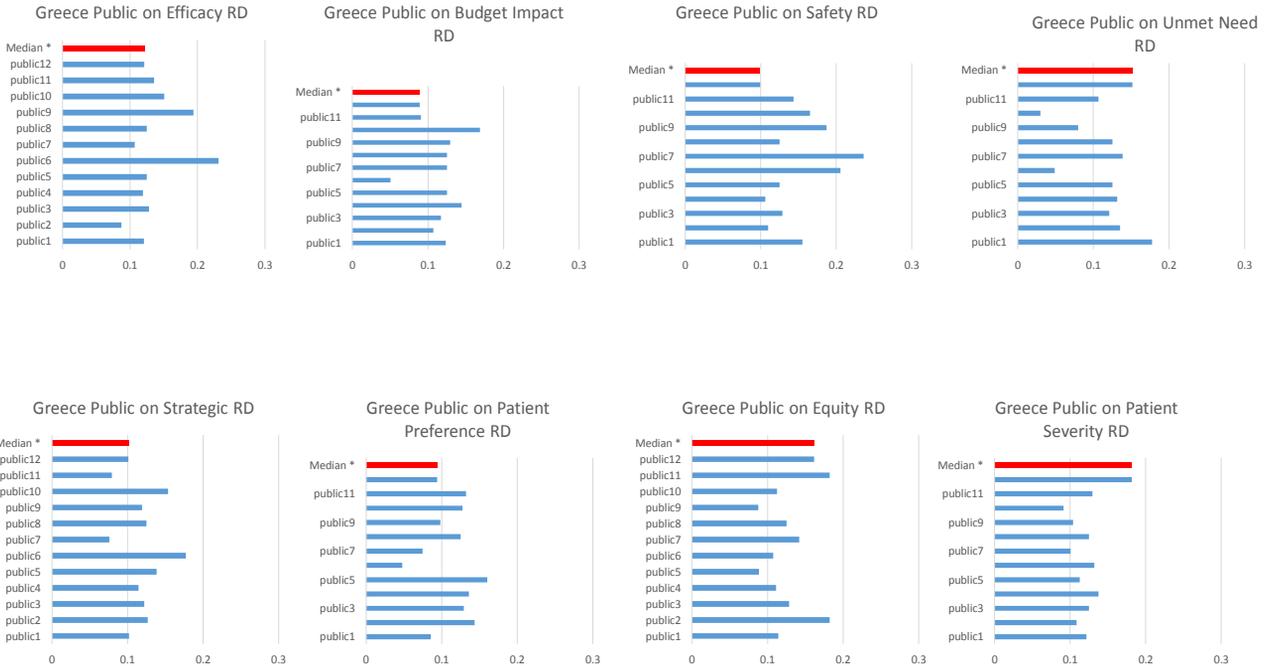
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Greece on all criteria by all (3) representatives RD

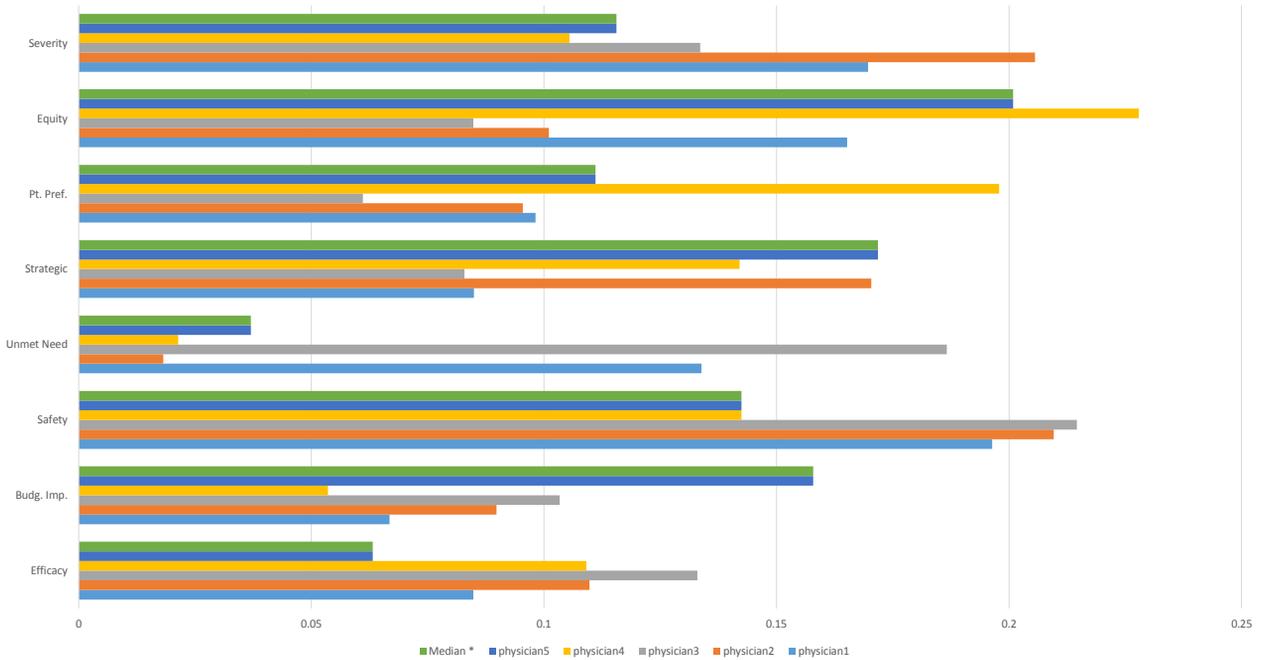


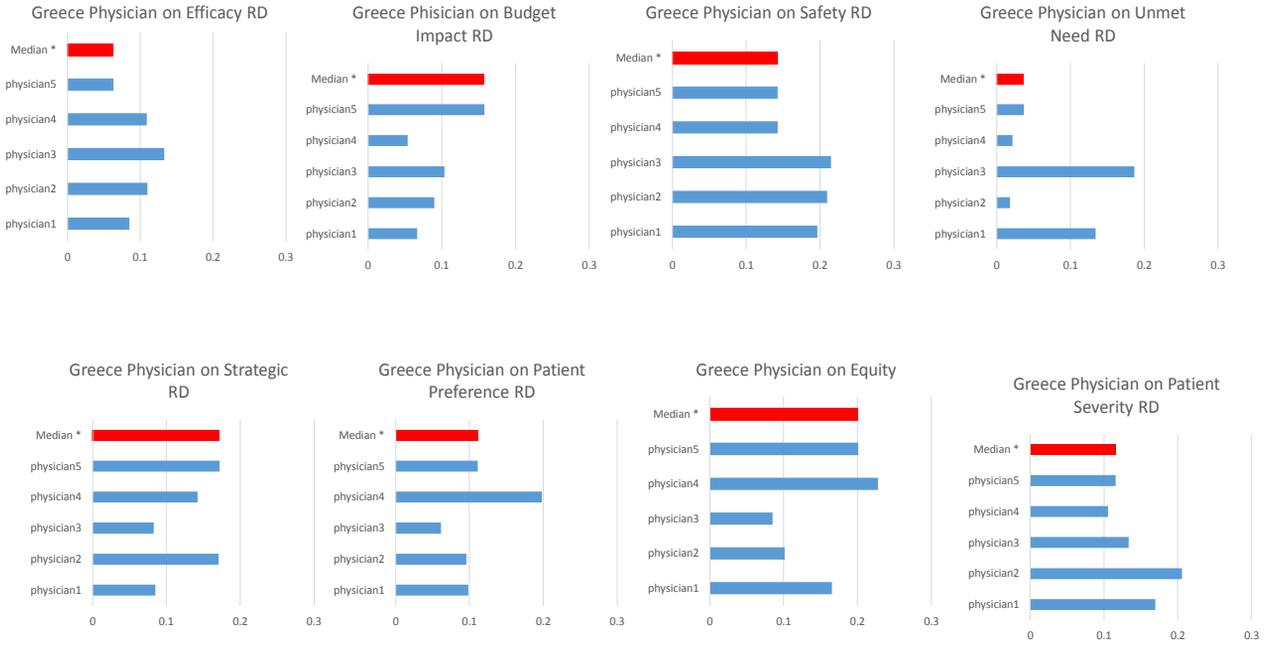
Greece Public on all criteria RD



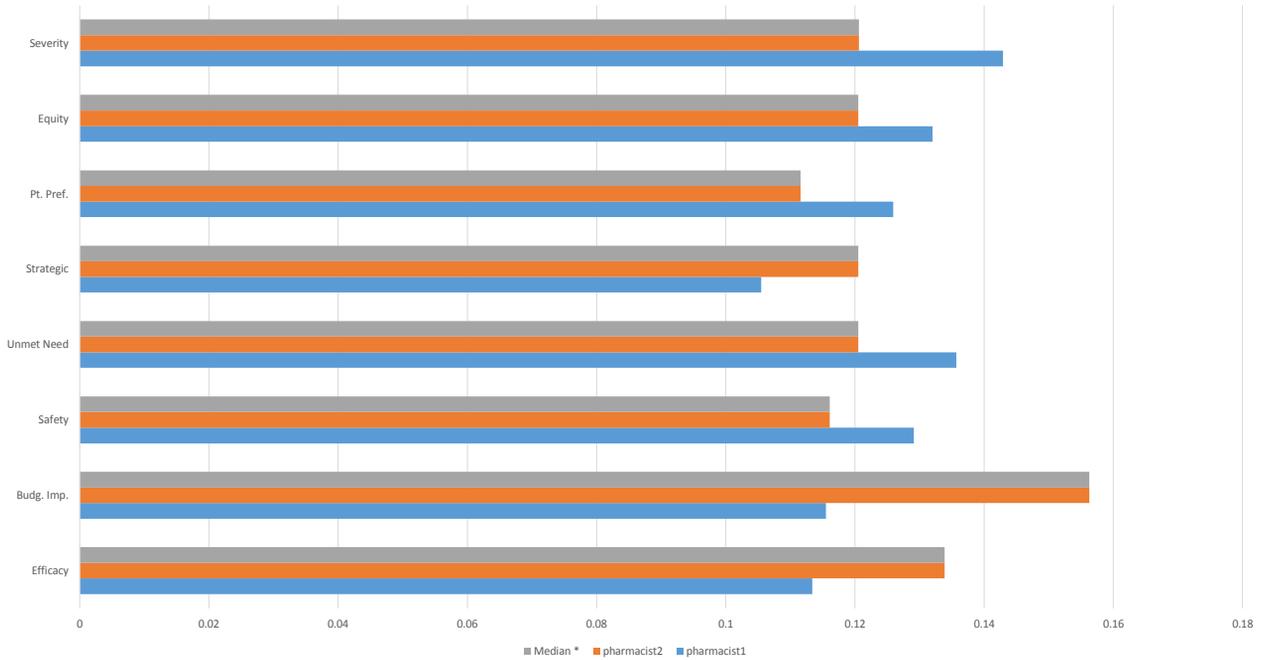


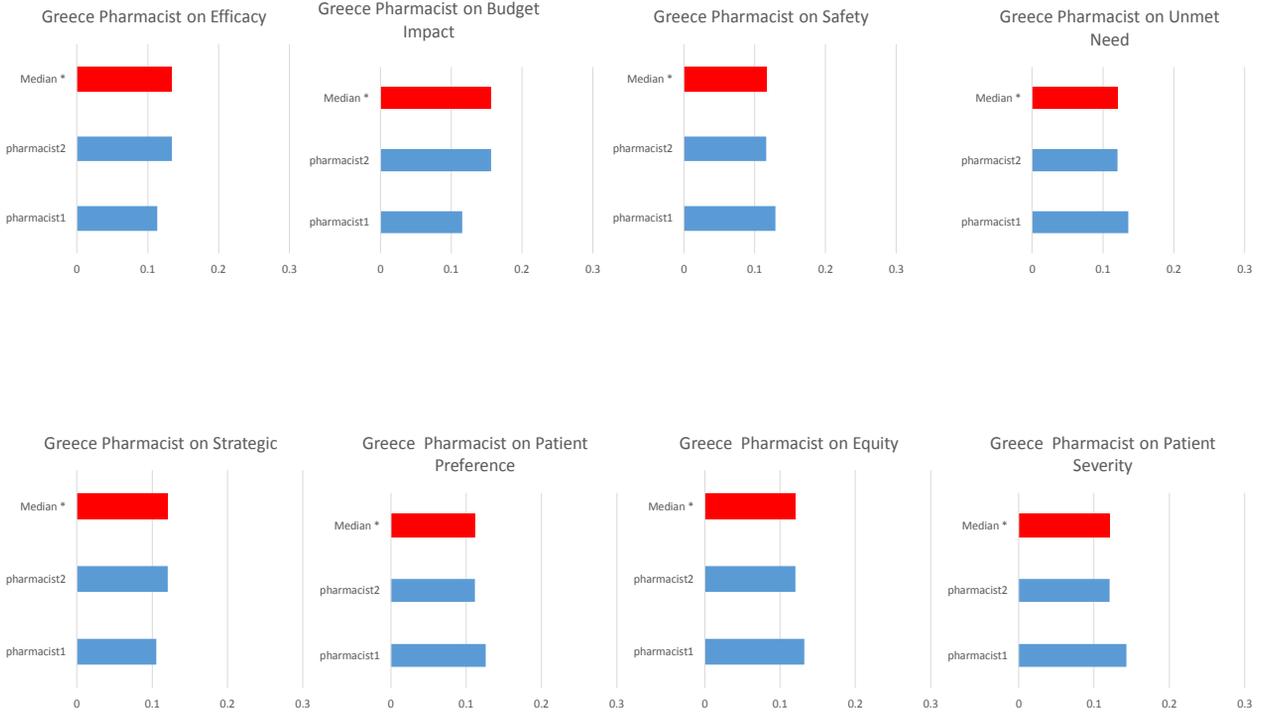
### Greece Physician on all criteria RD



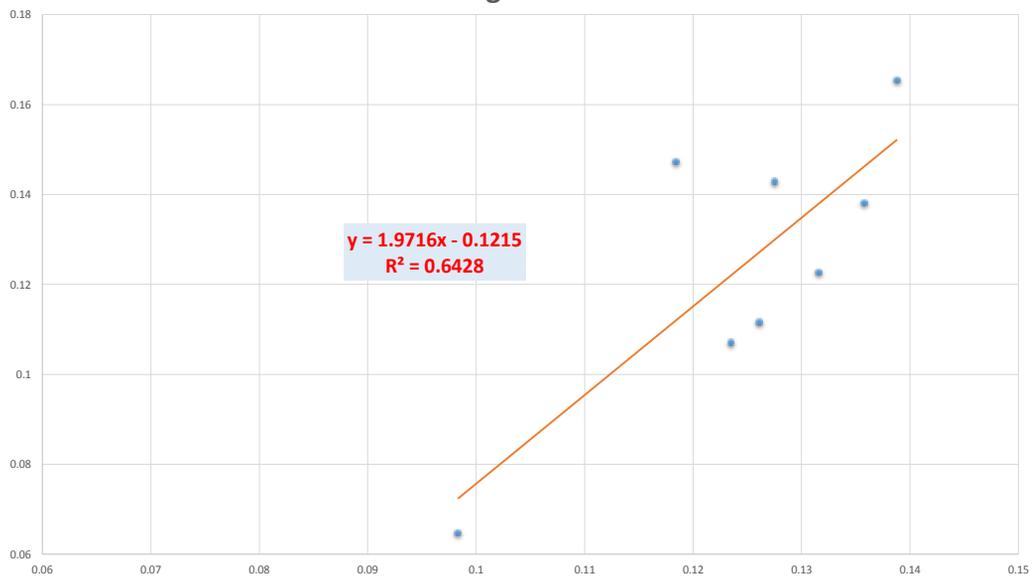


### Greece Pharmacist on all criteria





**Total VAS Weights Greece Polland**



## Future Research

- Better Survey design based on representative samples
- Guidelines for data collection
- Collaboration with patient groups
- Investigate psychometric properties
  - Face validity
  - Construct validity
  - Reliability
- Educate decision makers
- Design better Health Policies

Thank you for your attention

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