

Performance of drug reimbursement systems

A comparison of the Austrian, Belgian, Dutch, French and Swedish systems

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Research objective & method

Objective:

Compare European drug reimbursement systems to:

- *Obtain insight into strengths and weaknesses*
- *Formulate policy recommendations*

Method:

Policy documents, literature review, interviews, analytical Hutton framework¹, Legitimacy Framework²

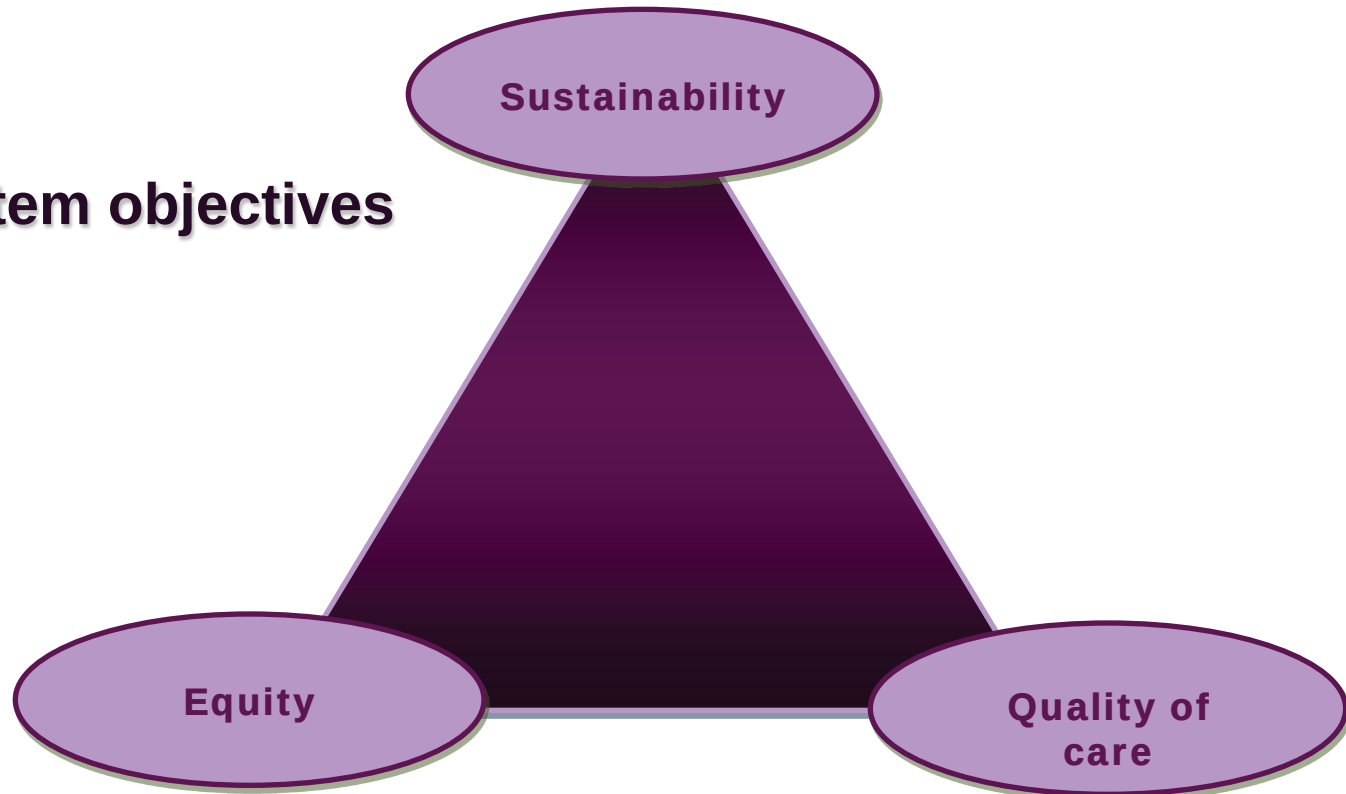


¹ Hutton J. et al. 2006. Framework for describing and classifying decision-making systems using technology assessment to determine the reimbursement of health technologies (fourth hurdle systems). *Int J Technol Assess in Health Care* 22(1):10-18

² Daniels N, Sabin J. Limits to health care: fair procedures, democratic deliberation, and the legitimacy problem for insurers. *Philos Public Aff.* 1997;26(4):303-50

Drug reimbursement policy

System objectives



Policy implementation

- Centralised independent reimbursement agency
- Supply driven system (case by case)
- Scope of the drug reimbursement system
 - *Outpatient drugs*
 - *Inpatient drugs: not in AU + SW*
- “Separated” pricing and reimbursement decision
- Impact assessment only on drug expenditure

Assessment criteria

- No explicit hierarchy in criteria
- Therapeutic value (*most prominent*)
 - Efficacy & effectiveness
 - Safety & side-effects
- Cost-effectiveness
 - France: no
 - Actual c/e ratio (SW) versus robustness c/e evidence (AU & NL)

Assessment versus appraisal

- Separated process?
- No explicit hierarchy in assessment and appraisal
- Appraisal criteria
 - *Added therapeutic value*
 - *Disease severity & rarity*
 - *Budget impact (not in SW, FR)*
- Varying degree detail of operationalisation criteria

Appraising value for money?

- **Added therapeutic value → higher reimbursed price**
 - *NL + BE: yes/ no*
 - *FR + AU: categories*
 - *SW: sliding scale*
- **Level of reimbursement**
 - *AU + NL + SW: 100%*
 - *BE + FR: varying levels*
- **No cost-effectiveness threshold (range)**

Reimbursement decision

- Conditional reimbursement
- Financial risk sharing agreements
 - *Price/ volume FR + BE (only a few contracts signed)*
- Minister of Health: final decision (**BE, FR, NL**)
 - *Additional appraisal criteria (societal criteria)*
 - *Discretionary power*
 - *AU+ SW: no role on final decision*

Revision

- **Case by case revision**
 - *Ad hoc*
 - *Systematic: none (AU); specific groups (BE + NL); all (FR)*
- **Systematic group revision**
 - *SW and FR*
- **Consequences**
 - *Modifications reimbursement levels: BE, FR*
 - *Delisting: BE, FR, SW, (AU)*
 - *Awaiting: NL*

Legitimacy conclusions

- **Transparency:** decision making process, especially appraisal, often not transparent
- **Relevance:** no explicit hierarchy in criteria
 - *Therapeutic value most prominent*
 - *Role cost-effectiveness unclear*
 - *Disease severity & rarity seem to be important*
 - *Budget impact*
- **Revisability:** limited use of systematic revisions
- **Enforcement:** outcome assessment only on expenditure

Policy recommendations

- **Transparency**
 - *Disentangle assessment and appraisal*
 - *Operationalisation (societal) appraisal criteria*
- **Relevance**
 - *Use an explicit decision framework*
- **Revisability**
 - *Implement systematic (group) revisions*
 - *Use risk-sharing agreements*
- **Enforcement**
 - *Monitor equity and quality of care objective*
 - *Move towards a demand driven system?*