since January 1st, 2011. The correlation coefficient was calculated to assess the linear correlation of the approved clinical benefit of an oncology product evaluated by the G-BA and the HAS, both measured by an arbitrary score scale from 1 (best outcome) to 5 (worst outcome). The G-BA score was taken from the "added benefit" rating, and the HAS score was determined by the ASMR rating. The additional clinical benefit is determined by the cost-benefit data (efficacy, effectiveness, safety), provided in both G-BA and FRA. The correlation coefficient between the incremental OS benefit and the HTA appraisal outcome in each market was also calculated. RESULTS: The correlation coefficient of HTA incremental clinical benefit of the G-BA and HAS is 0.73. In Germany, the magnitude of incremental OS benefit negatively correlates with the G-BA score (correlation coefficient = -0.83). Similar results were also observed in France, where the correlation coefficient between the incremental OS benefit and the HTA score was -0.66. Interestingly, the G-BA score forms clear steps “steps” that highly correlate with the incremental OS benefit based on our empirical analysis. To “step up” from score 3 to score 2, an incremental OS benefit of 3 months appears to be required.

METHODS: A descriptive survey of 217 healthcare professionals (HCP) with experience in HTA across 16 different countries globally. The survey was sent via email to the HTA experts of the following organizations: G-BA, PSC, HAS, NICE, TLV, SIC (Israel), and NICE. The survey was conducted from June to September 2018. The survey included a section for each country focused on HTA. The survey was distributed in the following languages: English, French, Spanish, German, and Portuguese.

CONCLUSIONS: HCPs rank the HTA appraisal (step 4) higher than the HTA review step (step 3), with a median score of 3.6 out of 5. Despite this, there are significant differences in the HTA appraisal scores between different countries, with the highest scores in France, Spain, and the United States, and the lowest scores in Germany, Australia, and the United Kingdom. A standardized HTA assessment framework is needed to ensure consistency and comparability of HTA processes across different countries. The survey results highlight the need for international collaboration and harmonization in HTA practices to improve decision-making in oncology.