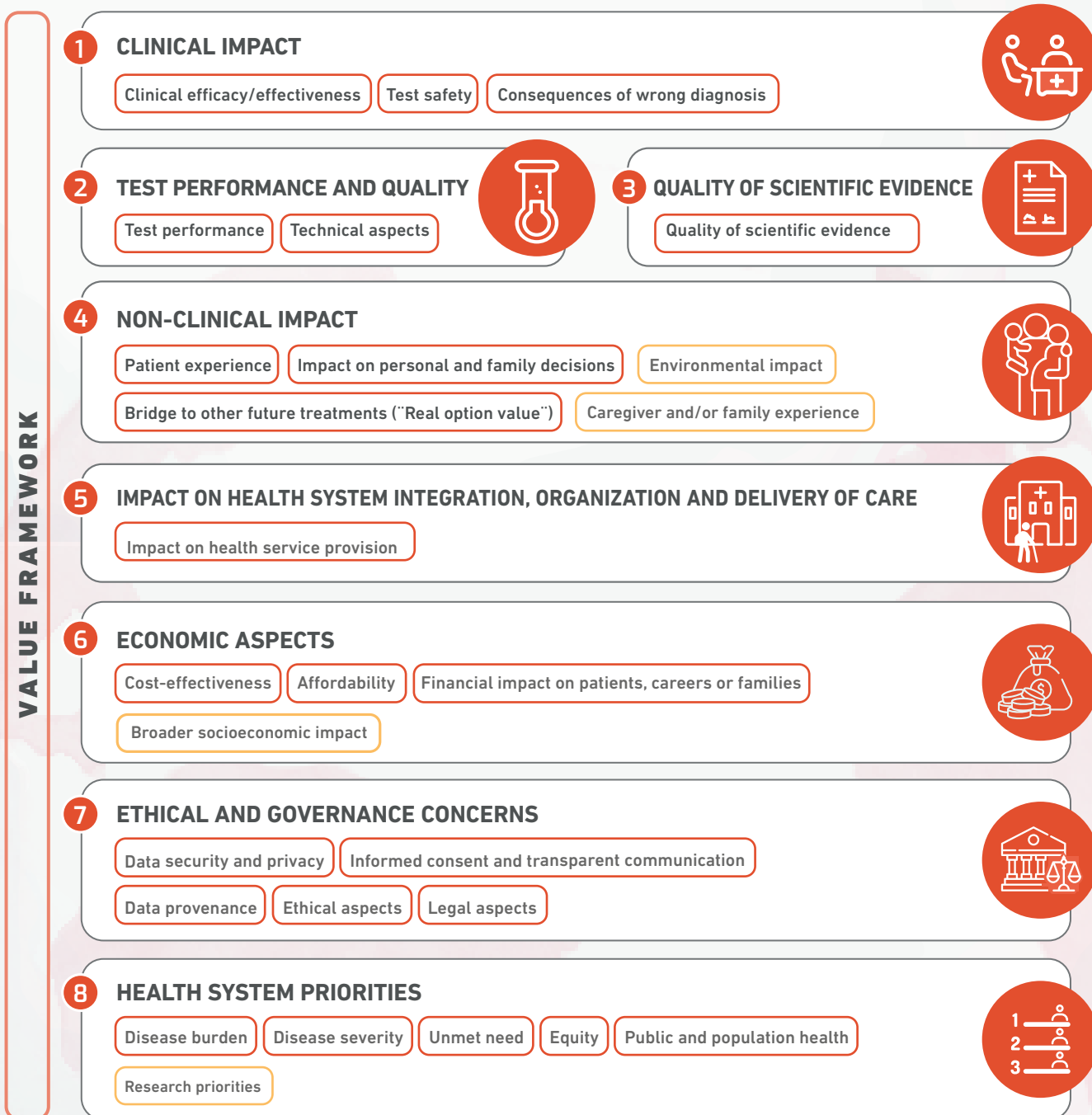


VALUING DNA SEQUENCING (NGS/CGP) IN ONCOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS: A EUROPEAN STAKEHOLDER DEVELOPED ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

IECS and LSE developed a value framework that includes a robust set of 8 evidence-based value domains, 23 essential indicators and 4 complementary indicators. It provides transparent and explicit criteria for objective resource allocation decision-making in cancer care that reflects the preferences and values of various stakeholders.



The red box indicates that the value domain is essential, and the yellow box indicates that the value domain is complementary

WHY IT MATTERS?

This research reveals the value preferences of European oncology stakeholders. Understanding which criteria need to be measured is the first step in implementing value-based care policies.

Next-Generation Sequencing/Comprehensive Genomic Profiling (NGS/CGP) are high-throughput sequencing technologies increasingly utilized by oncologists for rapid DNA and RNA analysis. These technologies represent a novel approach to cancer care, offering potential molecular profiling of tumors to guide therapeutic choices.

As the number of new cancer cases in European countries is projected to increase by over 20% between 2020 and 2040, it's essential to make evidence-based decisions regarding resource allocation

In this project we adapted and validated a Latin American focused diagnostic value framework to the European oncology context, with an emphasis on the particular subset of diagnostic genetic testing including NGS and its application of CGP reflecting the preferences and values of various stakeholders

METHODOLOGY:

- Systematic literature review to update the IECS Latin American diagnostic framework
- Consensus generation on the value framework criteria through cross-disciplinary four-round Delphi process with 34 senior stakeholders spanning HTA, academia, patient advocacy, physicians, decision-makers, regulators and industry.
- Statistical analysis to calculate the median and interquartile range of each indicator and the degree of consensus about their relative importance

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