

# The NICEness of NICE: A Time-Trend Analysis

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## Introduction

### Background

NICE evaluate the clinical and economic impact of new healthcare interventions to inform public reimbursement recommendations in England and Wales.

### Aim

This research evaluates how recommendations by NICE have evolved over time

### Methods

Publically-available NICE Single Technology Appraisal (STA) guidance was identified from [www.nice.org.uk](http://www.nice.org.uk) (01/01/2006-29/12/2020) and key information extracted

## Results (Key points)

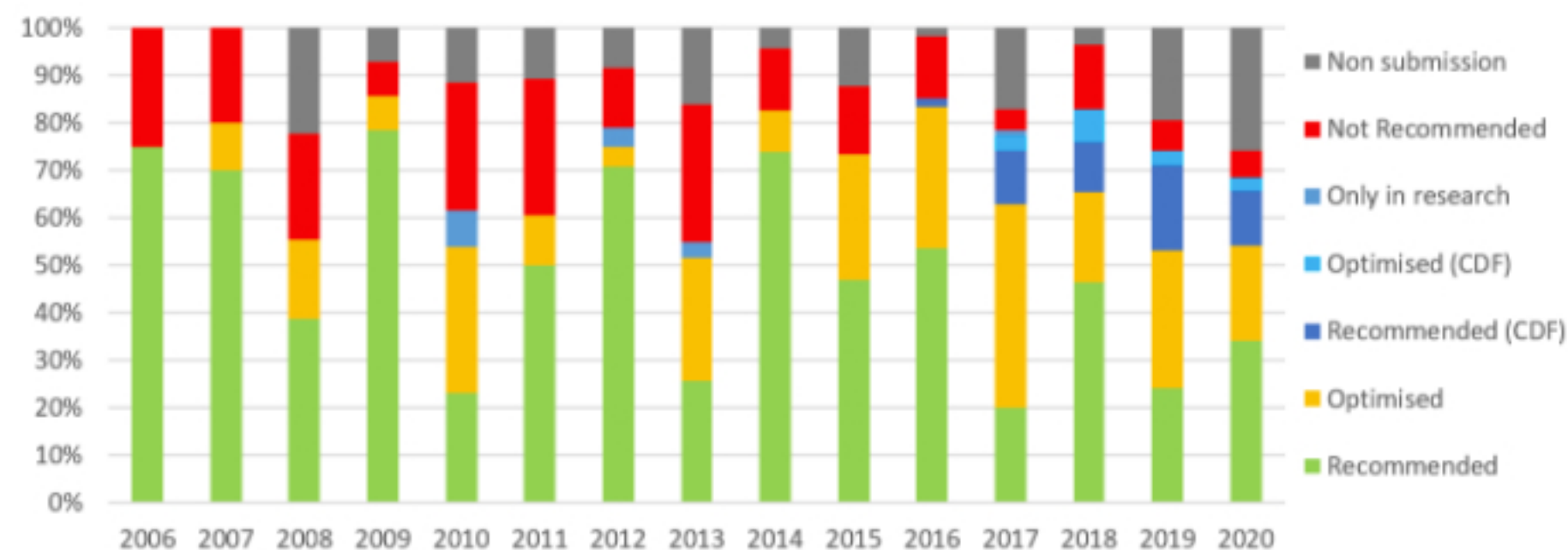
The proportion of 'not recommended' outcomes appears to be dropping from a high of 33% [2006/07] to 4% [2020/21], being under 10% for every year since 2017/18, compared with only 1 of 11 years beforehand.

The introduction of the newly reformed CDF in April 2016 appears to have been a milestone in this regards: 18% (39/268) of all NICE STA recommendations since 2016/17 have been into the CDF and the proportion of 'not recommended' guidance has dropped from 18% [pre-2016/17] to 8% [since 2016/17].

However, the proportion of manufacturer non-submissions has reached a high of 27% (in 2020/21 from a low of 0% in 2006/07 and 2007/08), and have exceeded 'not recommended' outcomes for each of the last 3 years (compared with none of the previous twelve years).

## Results (Graph)

NICE STA Outcomes, By Year



## Conclusion

In recent years NICE have substantially expanded the number of appraisals they undertake for new medicines.

Further, the newly-reformed CDF has provided an managed access route for many new oncology drugs, contributing to 'not recommended' outcomes being at unprecedentedly low levels.

However, this may be against a backdrop of manufacturers increasingly not submitting therapies for consideration by NICE, which warrants further research.