出國報告(出國類別:其他-國際會議)

参加 2018 年「國際藥物經濟暨效果研究 學會(ISPOR)歐洲年會」

服務機關:衛生福利部(社會保險司、全民健康保險會)

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摘要

2018年「國際藥物經濟暨效果研究學會(ISPOR)歐洲年會」於11月10日至14日在西班牙巴塞隆納舉行,主題為「改善21世紀健康體系新視角」,吸引六千多名來自各國專家學者與產業代表,為歐洲藥物經濟領域之重要盛會。

該年會希望與會者能學習新健康經濟與效果研究技術、透過方法使用,提升決策品質;如何選擇適當生命品質測量評估工具等。

歐洲健保制度與台灣相近,近期健保藥品關切議題有:藥品給付協議(MEA)以及 擴大民眾參與等,故本次參加除透過短期課程瞭解 MEA 各項計算與決策,並經由教育課程,瞭解各國在藥品給付決策評估工具(HTA),以及訂價之方式;另透過工作坊及主題 研討,瞭解歐洲國家在藥品總額預算下之限制以及民眾參與機制與方法,皆值得學習。

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壹、目的

ISPOR 為一衛生經濟與效果研究之專業協會,該會之任務係為促進健康經濟學和卓越成果研究,以提升全球衛生決策。該協會結合各國各領域之專業人士,進行研究,並關注各國對藥物法規之修正、新藥研發與引進。



隨著各國政府或其他保險付費者致力於在可負擔成本下,追求最大療效之政策,健康經濟與療效研究(health economics and outcomes research,以下稱 HEOR)領域備受關注。ISPOR 基於 HEOR 對健康照護決策形成之

重要性逐年增加,以及扮演一重要角色,來瞭解各會員關注議題之趨勢,因此,ISPOR 2018 年針對各界對健康經濟與療效研究議題,歸類了 10 大趨勢,有:藥品訂價與支出、創新與療效治療(CURATIVE THERAPIES)、加速藥物許可、健康照護普及(UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE)、人口老化、行動健康管理(Mobile Health, ○)、診斷、生物相似性藥品、預防醫學以及顛覆性的創新(disruptive innovators,細胞與基因療法等對醫療科技評估及政策決定之挑戰)。(詳附錄一)其涵蓋面多元,有:藥物經濟評估、財務衝擊分析、大型數據庫(如就醫資料庫、藥物療效等)之分析與應用等,為國際相關領域產官學界的重要溝通平台,可藉由參與本會議汲取他國重要經驗,俾供未來規劃我國全民健保藥品相關政策之參考。

貳、過程

一、會議議程

第20屆國際藥物經濟暨效果研究學會歐洲年會於西班牙巴塞隆納舉行,共計來自世界各國超過6,000 位會員參加。會議自2018年11月10日至14日召開,會議形式包括:大會演講(plenary sessions)、特定主題討論(issue panels)、ISPOR論壇(FORUMS)、學術研究發表(Research Podiums)、座談會(symposia)、工作坊(workshops)、海報展示(poster sessions)等。除大會演講外,其他形式會議常多個主題同時進行,共計超過2,500場次的簡報。另於正式會議前,ISPOR亦安排一系列之會前短期課程(Pre-Conference Short Courses),針對特定主題提供多項相關教育訓練課題,其運作如下:

- (一)教育課程(Educational Symposiums):由 ISPOR 相關贊助者所安排的主題及合適的發言人。
- (二)議題研討(issue panel):介紹多利益相關方(multi-stakeholder)對新事物的看法或 HEOR 中有爭議的問題。
- (三)工作坊(workshop):討論創新 HEOR 的實施與應用,或者近期使用真實世界的資料(real-world data)、臨床、經濟或病人等療效評估報告、病人偏好以及健康照護政策。
- (四) ISPOR 論壇(FORUM):由 ISPOR 小組介紹國家/地區衛生

政策、科學研究/倡議,以及好的成果研究(outcome research)、研究工具或出版品。

(五)海報展覽:每一場次約有 500 個研究海報,按疾病、主題或醫療照護的介入等,並有與作者討論的時間。

依據前述 10 大排行議題,彙整各類會議所關注之主題(詳附錄二),可以看出在「藥品定價與支出」面有較多議題被討論,例如:自動化定價策略之走向、以價格基礎為指標的優劣、以療效預測和病人定義來降低付費的不確定性是事實還是夢幻?癌症治療的定價、價值評估以及財務等、商業保險補充單一保險給付不足之效果、醫療科技評估(HTA)所面臨的問題及解決方案、不同利益相關團體在不同的定價策略所扮演的角色等。其次為「顛覆性的創新」,有關「真實世界(Real-world)」方法學的運用等。

在工作坊部分,主要針對 HEOR 方法學作探討,共 22 個工作坊,若按性質來分,大致為:病人報告成果(patient-reported outcome, PROs)、資料處理方法、真實世界資料之運用、真實世界資料之實證、價值評估方法(保險給付之應用)以及生物製劑藥品之討論。

二、會議紀要

本次主要參加一個屬付費性質的短期課程(Short Course Program)、一個屬邀請性質的會議(Invitational Group Meeting)以及教育課程(Educational Symposiums)或研討(ISSUE PANEL),與 ISPOR 論壇(FORUMS)。

(一) 短期課程 (Short Course Program)

為確保病患能及早使用創新藥品,近幾年很多國家已採行保險人與廠商共同分攤財務風險之藥品給付協議(Managed Entry Agreements,簡稱 MEAs)。本次參加之短期課程為「中歐及東歐國家實施風險分擔/以效果為基礎之藥品給付協議之概況(Risk-Sharing/Performance-Based Arrangements In Central & Eastern Europe: Implementation Of Managed Entry Agreements)」,該課程之設計主要是針對決定藥品訂價與支付方式政策、且希望了解 MEAs 運用的健康照護專業人員(包含政策決策者、學術界與產業界)。

本課程除介紹中東歐的訂價及支付制度的主要特點,讓參加者了解歐洲國家在面臨日新月異的新醫療技術時,為什麼需要採取特殊的方法,來加速以實證醫學(evidence-based)的健保支付政策。講者並以經濟模型說明 MEAs 在成本效果(cost-effectiveness)與預算衝擊分析(budget impact analysis)的方法學及意義,課堂上並輔以多種情境及

相關數據,作為決定訂價之參考。

相關重點如下:

- 1. MEAs 可分為以療效為基礎(Performance-based)及財務為基礎 (Finance-based)的協議方案。無論採取何者方式,均有需考量 的因素,例如以療效為基礎的方式,將會有額外的成本(例如:需確認病人治療效果、行政管理等)。因以財務為基礎的協議方案較能有效控制醫療費用支出,且不像以療效為基礎的協議方案還有額外的成本,所以中東歐國家多採以財務為基礎的協議方案,常見的方式有價量協議(Price-volume agreements)、保密折扣 (Confidential discounts)、劑量/數量上限(Dose/volume capping)等。
- 2.當欲引進的新藥預算衝擊(Budget impact)很大時,可採取的策略有:
 - (1)限縮使用條件(Narrow target patient groups):例如依據疾病風險性(risk status),只針對特定族群的病人;或經由診斷挑選出潛在的對治療有反應的人;或只提供第二線治療(假如對第一線治療沒有客觀的治療反應或耐受性)。
 - (2)調降價格:例如與廠商訂定保密還款或折扣(confidential rebate / discount)、以財務為基礎的風險分攤方案或價量協議(financial

risk-sharing price volume agreement)、與使用量相關的還款方式(volume related rebate)等。

- (3)療效保證:採用論質計酬(pay for performance)或以療效為基礎的風險分攤方案(outcome based risk-sharing)。
- (二) 受邀會議:「Improving Appraisal of Complex Medical
 Technologies: Lessons from International Experience」

旨在分享國際經驗,如何提升複雜的醫療科技評估技術, 與加強以價值為基礎的決策相關技術等。針對歐洲國家如何建 立評估方法、ICER 值的設定(CE 或閾值/QALY)以及 QALY 加入減輕照顧者負擔的評估。針對 Proxy-reporting,包含有 QoL(Quality of life)的測量項目,例如:跟正常情形比、參與能 力、自我照護能力、生理健康、自尊/自我認識、應對(coping)/ 希望等,但有其測量的限制。另針對 SMA(脊髓性肌肉萎縮症) 罕見疾病的評估,亦以問卷方式,詢問主要照護者,來瞭解照 顧者負擔。實施的國家,有德國、法國、英國及西班牙。對於 目前整體的挑戰,就是沒有「效用測量」(Utility measure)的 項目。

(三)論壇等會議

本研討會之議題非常的多,但基於業務需要,選擇了與藥品

訂價與支出、HEOR 方法學、治療療效評估與病人參與機制等議題 參與。例如:

- 1.總額與政策決定方法,有:「總額的衝擊與藥品費用上限制:是 潛力還是陷阱?」,此議題由於與談人多屬偏向藥界之專家,故 多數是反對總額管控,並表示其會影響新藥之引進等,如同我國 醫療服務提供者對健保總額之論述,實難從中瞭解各國在政策面 之評論,例如對整體財務管理或健保資源使用之效益。另
- 「Automation in Public Health Decision-Making: How Far Can It Go? How Far Should It Go?」,闡述在高成長的醫療費用中,如何運用大數據分析技術,彙整多方利益團體之意見,提供可靠,自動化即時的實證,解釋公共衛生領域之問題,處理複雜性和不確定性的過程,提升決策品質。
- 2.藥品價格之訂定:「Indication Based Pricing(以下稱 IBP): Who Wins, Who Loses, and Where Next?」,IBP 也稱為以病人為基礎之支付方式,並有固定的預算作為支應。比較 IBP 與 MEA(以價值或成效為基礎之支付方式、有廠商或病人等包裹式合約方式)支付的差異,並說明 IBP 決定之過程等。
- 3.測量方式之討論:有相對有效性之評估,如「Joint Assessment of Relative Effectiveness: "Trick or Treat" for Decision Makers in EU

Member States」、健康餘命之測量,如:「How Should We
Measure Quality of Life Impact in Rare Disease? Recent Learnings in
Spinal Muscular Atrophy.」、HTA 之議題與趨勢(詳附錄二)等。

- 3. 真實世界(Real World)資料之運用:透過互相學習技術,提升相關組織對於真實世界之研究、資料以及實證之流暢性。其中分享了各國在真實世界之研究方式、資料之運用與限制,從中可瞭解歐洲各國對於新興「真實世界」資料之相關論述。
- 4.藥品之可近性:中歐及東歐國家有分享該國藥品進入市場之驅動 與挑戰,其談論到為什麼要創新的理由、其成本為何、如何支付、 MEA 的運用方式、以及民眾的可負擔能力等。

參、心得及建議

(一)善用科技工具,提升會議價值

- 1.本次大會為參與者開發專用的 APP,透過手機即可得知各場次的課程、分組討論活動、座談會、海報展示等相關訊息,亦可從 2 千多場次的活動中,透過關鍵字查詢,將個人有興趣參加的活動,設定在個人行事曆上,每個活動並有記事(note)的功能。特別值得一提的是,設有現場投票(Take a poll)的功能,除能立即了解大家對某些議題的看法,也可增加講者與聽者的互動性。
- 2.近來政府部門在研議相關政策時,藉由多元管道的公民參與方式, 以蒐集民意儼然成為趨勢(健保法第5條明訂健保會於審議、協 議重要事項前得先蒐集民意)。建議未來於蒐集民意時,或可參 考本次研討會開發專用 APP(提供重要資訊)、現場投票的方式。

(二)藥品聯合採購與差異化藥價

歐洲國家在面臨創新藥品帶來藥品支出高漲之際,乃試著透過各國共同合作,無論是醫療科技評估(HTA)及藥價協商,進行跨界的藥品採購(Cross-border drug procurement),讓病患可盡早使用高價新藥;然因各國付費能力的不同,而須訂定差異化的藥價(differential pricing),亦須克服各國在相關法規及政治結構的問題。

反觀我國,體系的醫療院所已建立聯合採購模式,然因採購規模

不同,議價能力亦有差別,遂有醫界提出由保險人統一採購,或依採 購規模訂定差異化藥價,但也須克服相關法規的問題。

(三)病人參與決策制定

各國逐漸重視病人參與健康決策的制定,例如英國的 NICE 在進行 HTA 時,除從臨床與經濟的角度進行評估,為能做出更好的決定,也將病人與照護者的觀點納入;然以病人為中心的藥品(Patient-centered medicine),將會增加健康支出。(針對與會者所進行的調查,35%的人認為以病人為中心有助於健康支出的減少,59%的人則認為將會增加健康支出,如會增加健康支出所需經費,27%的人認為可以增加稅收支應、23%的人認為可增加病人的負擔比率)

另分別從 HTA 代表、病人代表、及學界的觀點,均肯定病人參與的好處,但不可諱言的是,事前的病人教育很重要。本部也體認到民眾參與的重要性,在健保會及健保署的總額研商議事會議、共擬會議的組成,均設有民眾參與的機制(付費者代表),健保會於每一屆委員的開始,除舉辦業務共識營或說明會外,於 9 月總額協商會議前,亦會召開數場座談會或說明會,另每個月的委員會議資料,亦會提供各議案的詳細資訊,協助付費者了解相關資訊,以利討論及提升議事效率。

(四)健康經濟與療效研究方法(HEOR)之演進

隨著科技的進步、各國民眾(或病人意識)對於新藥物需求的期望,以及國家對疾病之可負擔性等,HEOR隨之進化,尤其為 HTA 之技術應用與革新。除從經濟財務面外,另外在法令周

圖一 nanging landscape -

及弱勢族群之額 外考量或加成因素 等,相關論述或測 量工具亦隨之改

延、民眾參與以

Regulators HTA organizations bodies Decision-makers Procurement Providers

Patients

changing paradigms

變。(如圖一、圖二)

我國健保近期亦導入 MEA 做為藥品支付方式,其涉及的面向甚廣,除支付價格設定外,在價值或療效評估上,建議可以與相關學術機構或學界合作,建立完整的評估系統(含使用者資訊),並與國外接軌,落實該支付方式之目的與確保民眾權益。

Unmet needs

Unmet needs

Innovations

High speed clinical research
High speed evaluation/HTA

Extend Early market access
Strengthen patient involvement
involvement
How to find the balance points for future?

CostHigh quality of

15

肆、附錄

一、2018年HEOR TRENDS (www.ispor.org/top10trends)

ISPOR 2018 TOP 10 HEOR TRENDS DRUG PRICING AND SPENDING Conversations on how to manage drug prices are intensifying, with a particular focus on ensuring that drug prices reflect the value of treatment. INNOVATIVE AND CURATIVE THERAPIES As drug discovery and healthcare move toward more personalized medical treatment, novel therapies will continue to be developed. ACCELERATED DRUG APPROVALS Regulatory efforts continue to speed the approval of new drugs that conquer unmet medical needs and get much-needed therapies to patients, yet in making them widely available, reimbursement is equally important. UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE Globally, a growing commitment to universal health coverage is elevating the role of HEOR. **AGING POPULATION** The world is getting older. By 2050, the number of people over 65 is expected to reach 1.5 billion. It is crucial that healthcare spending be managed to deliver outcomes most desired by our aging population. mHEALTH There is rising optimism about the potential of mHealth (mobile health) to cost-effectively improve patient care. DIAGNOSTICS With the launch of more advanced—and even more costly—therapies, the need for jointly developed diagnostics to ensure the right patients are benefiting from them has grown even more essential. **BIOSIMILARS** Biosimilars have the potential to give patients a wide variety of treatment options—and to provide savings to the entire healthcare system. PREVENTIVE MEDICINE Health economic evaluation is particularly important for preventive medicine that improves healthcare worldwide. DISRUPTIVE INNOVATORS In the past decade, scientific innovations in cell and gene research have been creating new therapies that pose novel challenges to those involved in health technology assessment and healthcare decision making.

二、各項議題彙整表

會議種類	A 教育課程	B.議題研討	C.工作坊	D.ISPOR 論壇
	Educational	issue panel	Workshop	FORUM
10 大議題	Symposiums			
一、藥品訂	S2:	IP17 : CHALLENGES IN	★主要針對 HEOR 方法學	★各類疾病之研究
價與支	AUTOMATION	THE VALUE	之討論	P1:癌症研究方法學
出	IN PUBLIC	ASSESSMENT,	一、patient-reported	Validating Survival Extrapolations in First Line
	HEALTH	PRICING, AND	outcome (PROs)方法	Treatment of Renal Cell Carcinoma Using
	DECISION	FUNDING OF	W1: ROADBLOCKS AND	Literature-Based Conditional Survival
	MAKING:	TARGETED	RESOLUTIONS:	Probabilities.
	HOW FAR	COMBINATION	DEVELOPMENT OF PROS	2. Predicting Utility Scores in Localized Prostate
	CAN IT GO,	THERAPIES IN	INSTRUMENTS FOR	Cancer: Mapping from Epic to Porpus.
	HOW FAR	ONCOLOGY.	MULTINATIONAL TRIALS.	3. Value of Adjuvant Oncology Therapies:
	SHOULD IT	IP20 : HOW PRIVATE	W10 : UNDERSTANDING	Methodological Challenges of Modeling Cost-
	GO?	HEALTH INSURANCE	AND ADDRESSING	Effectiveness of an Adjuvant Treatment in an
	S3: INDICATION-	CAN SUPPORT THE	POTENTIAL BIAS IN	Era of High-Cost Oncology Treatments.
	BASED	IMPLEMENTATION OF	PATIENT-REPORTED	4. Comparison of Machine Learning Algorithms
	PRICING;	UNIVERSAL HEALTH	OUTCOMES FROM	for the Prediction of Missing Cross-Sectional
	WHO WINS,	COVERAGE IN	CLINICAL TRIALS	Cost Data.
	WHO LOSES,	EMERGING	W20 : WHEN DO WE HAVE	
	AND WHERE	ECONOMIES?	ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO	P2:醫療科技評估(HTA)之議題與趨勢
	NEXT?	IP6 : DO NOVEL VALUE	ACCEPT MIGRATION OF	Consequences and Validity of an Empirical
	S5 : REDUCING	MEASURES HAVE A	PATIENT-REPORTED	Estimation of the NICE Cost Effectiveness

會議種類	A 教育課程	B.議題研討	C.工作坊	D.ISPOR 論壇
	Educational	issue panel	Workshop	FORUM
10 大議題	Symposiums			
	PAYER	PLACE IN EUROPEAN	OUTCOME MEASURES	Threshold
	UNCERTAINTY	HTA?	(PROMS) FROM PAPER	2. Patient Centric Measures in HTAs for
	BY	IP8 : HTA VALUE BASED	TO SCREEN-BASED	Autoimmune Diseases
	PREDICTING	PRICING VERSUS WHO	FORMATS WITHOUT	3. Description and Comparison of European
	DISEASE	FAIR PRICING. WHICH	ADDITIONAL TESTING?	Cross-Border Initiatives on Drug
	OUTCOMES	DELIVERS UNIVERSAL		Procurement
	AND	HEALTH COVERAGE?		4. Pan-European HTA—Where We Have Been,
	IDENTIFYING	IP7 : CHANGING	二、資料處理	Where We Are Going?
	THE RIGHT	PARADIGM IN THE	W12 : ARE MISSING DATA	
	PATIENT: FACT	EVALUATION OF THE	PROPERLY ACCOUNTED	P3:成本效益之研究
	OR FANTASY?	VALUE OF MEDICAL	FOR IN HEALTH	1. Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Empagliflozin in
		DEVICES: WHAT MUST	ECONOMICS AND	Comparison to Sitagliptin and Saxagliptin
		STAKEHOLDERS	OUTCOMES RESEARCH?	Based on Cardiovascular Outcome Trials
		EXPECT IN THE NEW	(Advanced Workshop)	2. Cost-Effectiveness of a New Single Inhaler
		DECADE?	W13 : ECONOMIC	Triple Therapy versus a Dual Inhaled
		IP9 : BACK TO THE	EVALUATION	Corticosteroid Plus Long-Acting Beta Agonist
		FUTURE: SHOULD WE	TRANSFERABILITY: A	in Patients with Chronic Obstructive
		LIVE IN A POST-QALY	COMPARATIVE	Pulmonary Disease (COPD) in Spain
		WORLD?	EXAMINATION OF	3. Cost-Effectiveness of Dementia Care
		IP8 : HTA VALUE BASED	ASSESSING MEDICAL	Management Alongside a Cluster-
		PRICING VERSUS WHO	DEVICES ACROSS THE EU	Randomized Controlled Interventional

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10 大議題	Symposiums			
		FAIR PRICING. WHICH	IN THE CONTEXT OF	Delphi Trial
		DELIVERS UNIVERSAL	NEW HTA PROPOSAL OF	4. Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of First-Line
		HEALTH COVERAGE?	THE EUROPEAN	Osimertinib in Patients with EGFR Mutation-
二、創新與	S1 : HOW	IP11 : THE EVOLVING EU	COMMISSION	Positive Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer
療效治	SHOULD WE	POLICY LANDSCAPE:	W14 : PATIENT-FOCUSED	
療	MEASURE	ARE WE ON THE	DRUG DEVELOPMENT	P4:Conceptual Papers
	QUALITY OF	RIGHT PATH TO	AND PATIENT-CENTERED	1. Multi-Indication Therapies: Developing a
	LIFE IMPACT	IMPROVE CLINICAL	CLINICAL CARE:	Value-Based Framework to Incorporate
	IN RARE	AND ECONOMIC	WORKING TOGETHER.	Opportunity Cost
	DISEASE?:	OUTCOMES RESEARCH	W15 : SURVIVAL	2. Using Real World Data to Extrapolate Evidence
	RECENT	OF MEDICAL	EXTRAPOLATION: HOW	from Randomized Clinical Trials
	LEARNINGS	IP16 : VALUING A CURE:	TO DRAW THE LINES	3. Patients-Intervention-Comparators-Outcomes-
	IN SPINAL	ARE NEW	BEYOND THE OBSERVED	Settings-Time-Effects-Sensitivity
	MUSCULAR	APPROACHES	DATA, IF YOU MUST.	(PICOSTEPS): Representing Evidence-Based
	ATROPHY	NEEDED?	W18 : CONFOUNDING BY	Health Economic Evaluations (EBHEE) in the
		IP22 : ARE SINGLE-ARM	INDICATION - CURRENT	Order of Importance.
		CLINICAL TRIALS	PRACTICES AND FUTURE	4. Weighted Average Calculations for Populating
		SUFFICIENT TO ASSESS	APPLICATIONS	Cost-Effectiveness Models: How Ignoring the
		VALUE IN ONCOLOGY	W19 : R YOU SERIOUSLY	Model's Clinical Pathways Can Significantly
		AND RARE DISEASES?	STILL USING EXCEL? THE	Bias the Incremental Cost-Effectiveness Ratio
		IP23 : CAN WE BELIEVE	MANY ADVANTAGES OF	(ICER)

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	Educational	issue panel	Workshop	FORUM
10 大議題	Symposiums			
		THEIR BELIEFS: IS	OPEN SOURCE DECISION	
		EXPERT ELICITATION	MODELLING IN	P5.藥品使用及可近性之研究
		(COST-) EFFECTIVE?	EFFICIENT	1. Outcome of New Drug Negotiation Process in
		IP5 : PROVE IT WITH	PROGRAMMING	Italy: Approval Conditions (2015-2018)
		PROS(Patients Report	LANGUAGES	2. Use of Medicine Pricing and Reimbursement
		Outcome)?	W3 : ADJUSTING FOR	Policies for Universal Health Coverage in
			POSTRANDOMIZATION	Indonesia
三、加速藥		IP1 : GLOBAL	CONFOUNDING AND	3. Discordant Designations of Breakthrough Drug
物許可		BIOPHARMACEUTICAL	SWITCHING IN PHASE III	Innovation: France versus the United States
		INNOVATION - TOO	AND PRAGMATIC TRIALS	4. Retrospective Analysis of Inappropriate
		MUCH, TOO LITTLE,	TO GET THE ESTIMANDS	Medication Prescription Indicators in Elderly
		OR BOTH?	RIGHT: NEEDS,	Population.
		IP18 : DRUG	METHODS, SUB-	
		DISINVESTMENT – IS	OPTIMAL USE, AND	P6.模式研究(Modeling Studies)
		IT NEEDED AND HOW	ACCEPTANCE IN HTA	Combining Internally Valid Trial Evidence with
		COULD IT WORK?		Generalizable Real-World Data: Insights into
四、健康照		IP12 : WHAT DOES	三、真實世界資料之運用	Effects, Costs,and Cost-Effectiveness of Novel
護普及		PATIENT-CENTERED	W17 : ESTIMATING	Treatment Sequences in Patients with
		CARE MEAN FOR	COMPARATIVE	Multiple Myeloma
		MEDICINE IN THE	EFFECTIVENESS IN THE	2. Modeling Overall Survival in Immunotherapy
		WELFARE STATES OF	PRESENCE OF	Using Parametric Techniques: Avelumab in

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10 大議題	Symposiums			
		EUROPE?	TREATMENT	Previously Treated Metastatic Merkel Cell
		IP15 : TRANSFORMING	SWITCHING AND	Carcinoma.
		HEALTHCARE: THE	DELAYED INITIATION	3. Comparing Mixture Cure Models with
		IMPACT OF PATIENT	(AND OTHER REAL-	Standard Parametric Models within Three-
		ENGAGEMENT	WORLD DATA	And Five-State Partition Survival Frameworks.
		IP2 : CAN PATIENT	CHALLENGES!)	
		INVOLVEMENT IN	W2 : CHALLENGES IN THE	P7: Studies on Health Technology Assessment
		EARLY DIALOGUES	USE OF REAL-WORLD	Agencies
		(EARLY SCIENTIFIC	EVIDENCE FOR	1. Findings from the First Five Years of the UK
		ADVICE) INCREASE	PHARMACOECONOMIC	NICE HST Program.
		THE VALUE OF THE	MODELLING	2. Do Spain and Portugal Evaluators and Decision
		ADVICE GIVEN?		Makers Give the Same Importance to
				Evaluation Criteria of Innovative Medicines?
五、人口老			四、價值評估方法(保險給	3. A Review of Efficiency Opinions of French
化需求			付之應用)	'Haute Autorite De Sante' (HAS) in the
六、行動健	S7 : ADVANCES	IP13 : DIGITAL HEALTH VS.	W16 : WHAT IS GOOD FOR	Oncology Field.
康管理	IN HEOR:	PATIENT PRIVACY	THE ENVIRONMENT IS	4. Does IQWIG Matter? Frequency of Divergent
	NEW	(GENERAL DATA	GOOD FOR HEALTHCARE	Opinions between IQWIG and the G-BA
	FRONTIERS	PROTECTION	– HOW TO CONSIDER	
	BASED ON	REGULATION): IS THE	GREEN SUSTAINABILITY	P8: Research on Methods
	DEVELOPMEN	FUTURE HERE TO	IN VALUE ASSESSMENTS	1. Sensitivity Analysis for Not-At-Random Missing

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	Educational	issue panel	Workshop	FORUM
10 大議題	Symposiums			
	TS IN	STAY?	AND PURCHASING	Data in Trial-Based Cost-Effectiveness Analysis
	ARTIFICIAL	IP3 : WILL MACHINES	DECISIONS.	Using Multiple Imputation.
	INTELLIGENC	SOON MAKE HEALTH	W4 : TOWARDS	2. Mixture Methods Incorporating General
	E	ECONOMISTS	PERSONALIZATION:	Population Mortality in the Likelihood
		OBSOLETE?	HOW CAN ADVANCED	Function of Parametric Distributions.
七、診斷技		IP24 : VALUE OF	QUANTITATIVE	3. Is Patient Choice Predictable? The Impact of
術		DIAGNOSTIC	METHODS HELP	Discrete Choice Experiment Designs and
		INFORMATION: HOW	REGULATORS,	Models.
		TO MOVE FROM	REIMBURSEMENT	4. Exploring Time-Dependent Variation of
		CONCEPT TO REALITY	AGENCIES AND	Patient-Reported Outcome Scores Across
		OF EVALUATING AND	CLINICIANS MAKE	Different Time-Points for Patients with
		MEASURING THE	BETTER DECISIONS FOR	Multiple Conditions: A Mixed Methods
		VALUE OF	INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS?	Longitudinal Study.
		DIAGNOSTIC	W5 : APPLICATION OF	
		INFORMATION	GAMIFICATION IN	P14: Quality of Life Studies
		IP7 : CHANGING	HEALTHCARE AND	Validation of Promis Preference Score (PROPR)
		PARADIGM IN THE	OUTCOMES	in German Patients with Rheumatological
		EVALUATION OF THE	MEASUREMENT:	Conditions
		VALUE OF MEDICAL	IMPROVING	2. Health Utility of Patients with Type 2 Diabetes
		DEVICES: WHAT MUST	TREATMENT	and Various Single and Multiple Complications
		STAKEHOLDERS	COMPLIANCE AND	in China: A Nationwide Survey

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	Educational	issue panel	Workshop	FORUM
10 大議題	Symposiums			
		EXPECT IN THE NEW	RESEARCH	3. EQ-5D-5L Is More Responsive Than EQ-5D-3L
		DECADE?	ENGAGEMENT	to Treatment Benefit of Cataract Surgery.
八、生物相				4. Assessment of Quality of Life in Patients with
似性藥			五、生物製劑之討論	Metastatic Melanoma in Real Clinical Practice
			W22 : POLICY MEASURES	in France
九、預防醫			TO MAXIMISE PATIENT	P15: Diabetes Studies
學			ACCESS AFTER THE	P16: Database Studies
十、顛覆性	S4 : RAISING	IP14 : EVALUATING	INTRODUCTION OF	1. Epidemiology, Treatment, and Health Resource
的創新	ORGANIZATIO	MEDICAL DEVICES:	BIOSIMILAR MEDICINES	Use of Gout Patients in Germany: Results
	NAL FLUENCY	HOW DOES	IN THE OFF-PATENT	from Analysis of a Claims Database.
	IN REAL	RANDOMISED	BIOLOGICAL MARKET	2. Effectiveness and Safety of Standard and
	WORLD	CLINICAL TRIAL DATA	W6 : ECONOMIC MODEL	Reduced Doses of Dabigatran versus
	EVIDENCE	AND REAL-WORLD	CHOICE, VALIDATION, AND	Rivaroxaban in Non- Valvular Atrial
	THROUGH	DATA FIT TOGETHER?	SHARING: PRAGMATIC	Fibrillation: A Cohort Study in the SNDS
	INTERACTIVE	IP21 : ACCESS TO HIGHLY	ROADMAPS FOR	French Nationwide Claims Database
	LEARNING	SPECIALISED	PHARMACOECONOMIC	3. Regorafenib in Metastatic Colorectal Cancer:
	TECHNIQUES	TREATMENTS FOR	PRACTICE (Advanced	Cost-Effectiveness Analysis Based on
		RARE CONDITIONS,	Workshop)	Propensity Score Weighted Cohort of Czech
		WHAT IS THE ROLE OF	W8 : NOVEL APPROACHES	Registry
		REAL WORLD	TO COMMON CHALLENGES	4. A Multi-Database, Multinational Validation
		EVIDENCE TO	IN MODELLING OF	Study of Cardiovascular Death, Venous

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10 大議題	Symposiums			
		ADDRESS HTA AND	SURVIVAL OUTCOMES FOR	Thromboembolic Events and Gastrointestinal
		PAYER UNCERTAINTY?	COST-EFFECTIVENESS	Diseases in the EU-ADR Alliance
		IP26 : WILL	ANALYSES IN ONCOLOGY	
		REGENERATIVE	(Advanced Workshop)	
		MEDICINES CHANGE	W9 : HOW TO	
		THE WAY WE	COMMUNICATE COST-	
		EVALUATE EVIDENCE,	EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS	
		FUND INNOVATION,	TO A LAY AUDIENCE?	
		AND DETERMINE		
		VALUE?		
		IP27 : ADDRESSING		
		CHALLENGES TO OPEN		
		SCIENCE: DATA		
		SHARING,		
		REPLICATION, AND		
		ROBUSTNESS OF		
		EVIDENCE FROM REAL		
		WORLD DATA		