

Comparison of EUnetHTA core model, 82304-2, DiGA, PECAN and more

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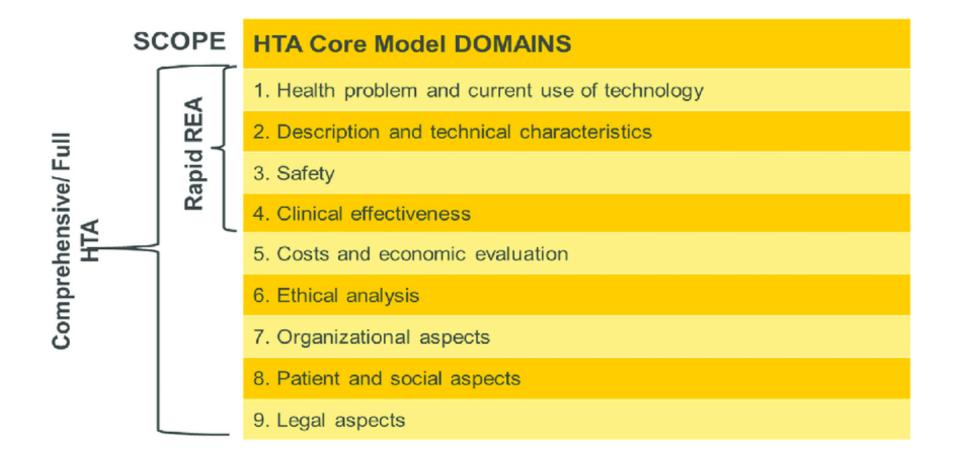
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EVABLE EUnetHTA Core Model (EU)







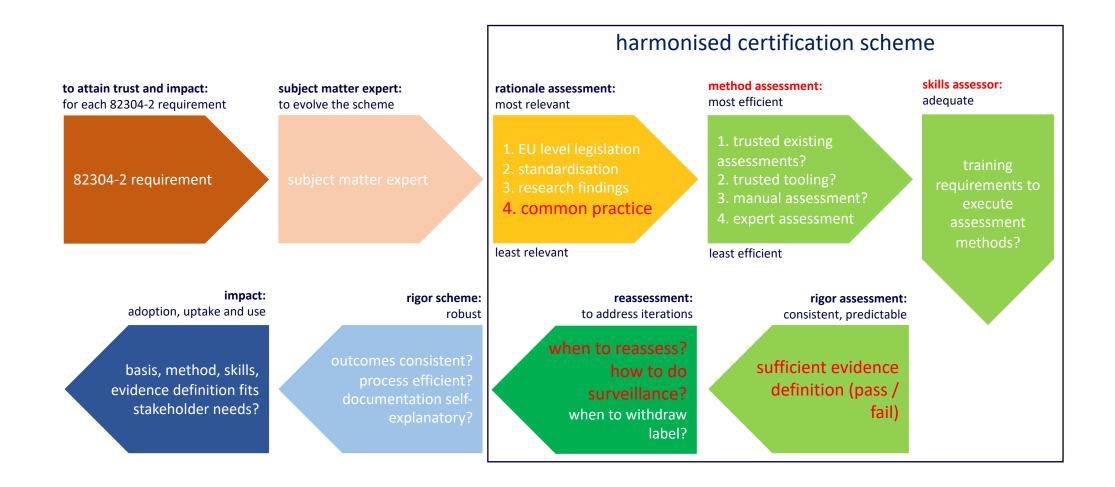
Comparison based on the principles of **EUnetHTA Core Model & CEN-ISO 82304/2**

This led to 4 82304-2 requirements that are key:

- 5.2.4.5 Is evidence available to support the health benefit of using the app?
- 5.2.5.1 Is evidence available of a societal benefit of using the app?
- 5.2.2.1 Are the health risks of the health app analysed?
- 5.2.3.1 Are ethical challenges of the health app assessed and documented with intended users and health professionals?









Common Practice: DiGA (GE) and PECAN (FR) IABLE

Health Benefit:

- Similar methodologies (PECAN & DiGA)
 - RCTs as preferred methodology
 - Preferred blinding and active comparator

DiGA (4):

- improvement of the state of health,
 reduction of the duration of a disease,
 the prolongation of survival or,
 an improvement in the quality of life

Societal Benefit:

- DiGA (9):
 - 1) coordination of treatment procedures,
 - 2) alignment of treatment with guidelines and récognized standards,
 - 3) adherence.
 - facilitating access to care,
 - 5) patient safety, 6) health literacy,

 - patient autonomy.
 - 8) coping with illness-related difficulties in everyday life. or
 - 9) reduction of therapy-related efforts and strains for patients and their relatives

Health Risks:

- **DiGA:** Manufacturers assess for adverse events
- **Health risks** also assessed through the MDR post-market surveillances (risk class **IIa**/IIb/III)

Ethics:

DiGA: consultation with at least one ethical committee that is outside of the BfArM procedure is required.

Other (Non-Clinical):

- **International standards** widely used (ISO 27000 (GE), 11073 (GE), 10781 (FR)) to build on
- **Interoperability & Security** of high relevance, being covered in both countries
- **DiGA** having rather **broad requirements**, with multiple ways of proving compliance
- **PECAN** having more context-specific and stricter requirements, building further on **national initiatives** (e.g., EHR, INS, PSC)



LABEL2 U In practice: assessment 53 DiGAs (DiGA 06-2023)

- Provisional listing (29), Final listing (18), Canceled (6)
- All studies conducted (or proposed) RCTs
- Relatively smaller population samples compared to regular clinical trials
 - Lowest: 56, Highest: 1442, Average: 300
- High dropout rates in some of the studies
- Limited follow-up (8 weeks to maximum of 12 months)
- Almost no blinded RCTs, due to difference in defining standard of care
 - No treatment: 44 (83%), treatment without a DiGA: 9 (17%)
- 50/53 DiGAs are MDD/MDR risk class I (30/53 are MDD I, 20/53 are MDR I), where 3/53 is MDR risk class IIa
- Only 1/53 DiGAs solely applied to Societal Benefit, 52/53 DiGAs had at least one Health Benefit
- Total of 75 positive healthcare effects over 53 DiGAs (1,4 on average)
- 60/75 of the positive healthcare effects were Health Benefits
 - 47/60 applied to the medical benefit "improvement of the state of health"
- 15/75 were Societal Benefits
 - (5/15 patient autonomy, 4/15 health literacy, 3/15 coping with illness-related difficulties, 1/15 reduction of therapy-related efforts and strains, 1/15 alignment of treatment with guidelines, 1/15 adherence)





- Interview EUnetHTA (EU), PECAN (FR)
- Check comparisons with DiGA (DE) and PECAN (FR)
- Comparison with Digi-HTA (FI), DAQ/DTAC (GB) and potentially Validation pyramid (BE)





Adopting CEN-ISO/TS 82304-2 and a trusted EU mHealth label for a single market that enables patients, citizens, health professionals, systems and authorities to benefit from a healthy supply of useful apps.

Thank you for your attention

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European Union September 26th, 2023

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