



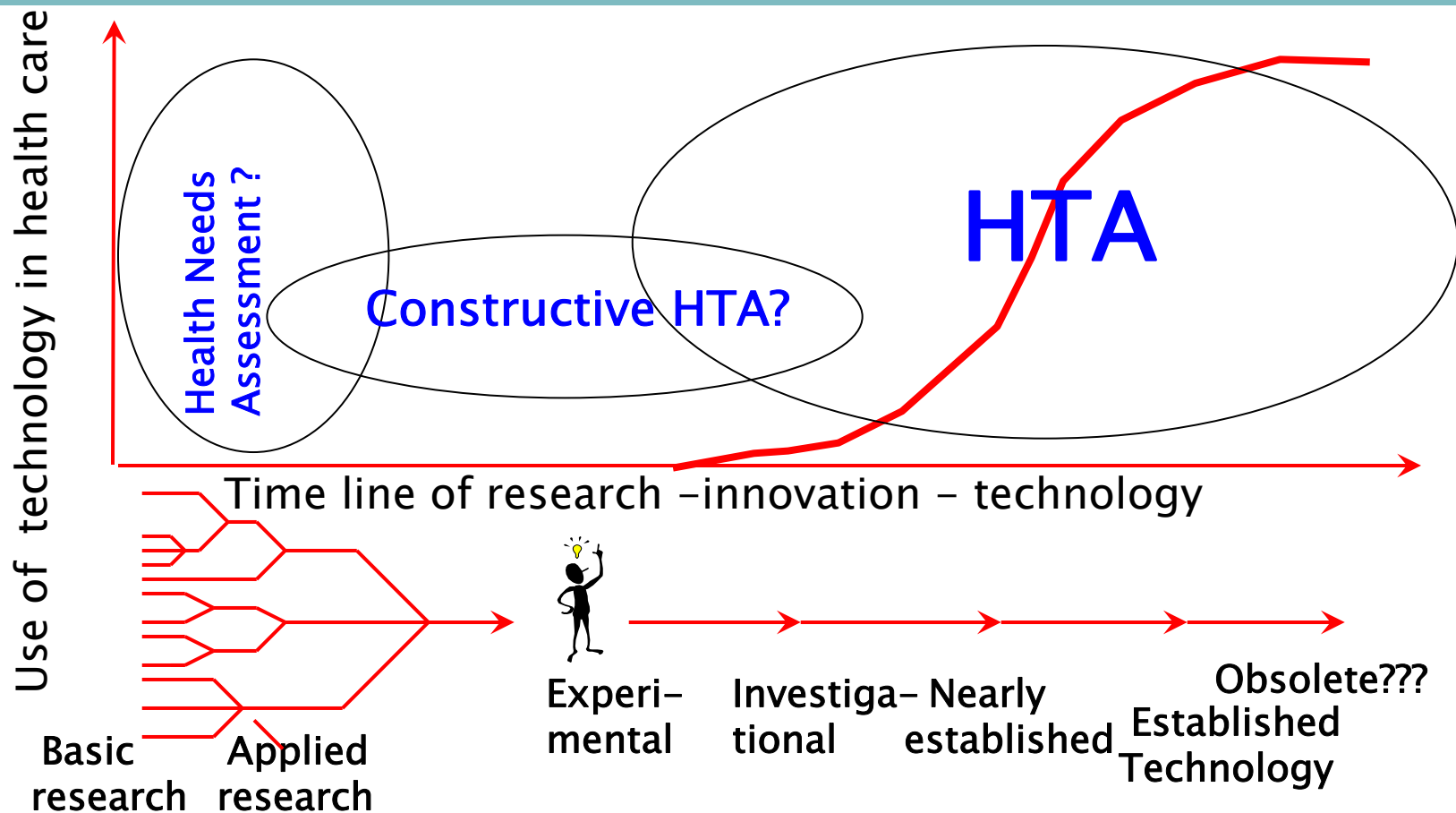
Requirements for Healthcare Innovations from the Public Health Perspective

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HTA is mainly a *retrospective* assessment approach



Constructive Technology Assessment

The core idea of constructive technology assessment (CTA) is that the social problems surrounding technology can and must be addressed through the inclusion of a large diversity of actors in technological design and implementation processes, including especially social actors. CTA activities thus depart from traditional technology assessment (TA), which limits itself to charting the effects of given technological options, and does not attempt directly to influence or broaden the design process.

Braun E. Technology in Context: Technology Assessment for Managers,
Routledge 1998.

Constructive Technology Assessment

- CTA emphasized the necessity of insight in, and analysis of, the dynamics of technological development and how technology gets embedded in society. It drew on science and technology studies....
- A collusion of actors and factors is needed to have a reliable and otherways “good” technology. And here technology should be recognized as working at more than one level...

Arie Rip (<http://www.easst.net/review/sept1994/rip>)

Health Needs Assessment

- **Health Needs Assessment**
- HNA is defined as
„... a systematic method of reviewing the health issues facing a population, leading to agreed priorities and resource allocation that will improve health and reduce inequalities.”
- HNA uses epidemiological, qualitative and comparative methods to describe health problems, to identify inequalities in health and access services, and to determine priorities for the most effective development or use of services. Or the global burden of disease can be represented by disability adjusted life years (DALYs), which can help to identify current and future health needs, and plan essential health services.
- HNA has the aim to influence policy, interagency collaboration, research and the development of priorities as well as to support rational decisions how to use resources to improve population's health in the most effective and efficient way

Continuum of translational research

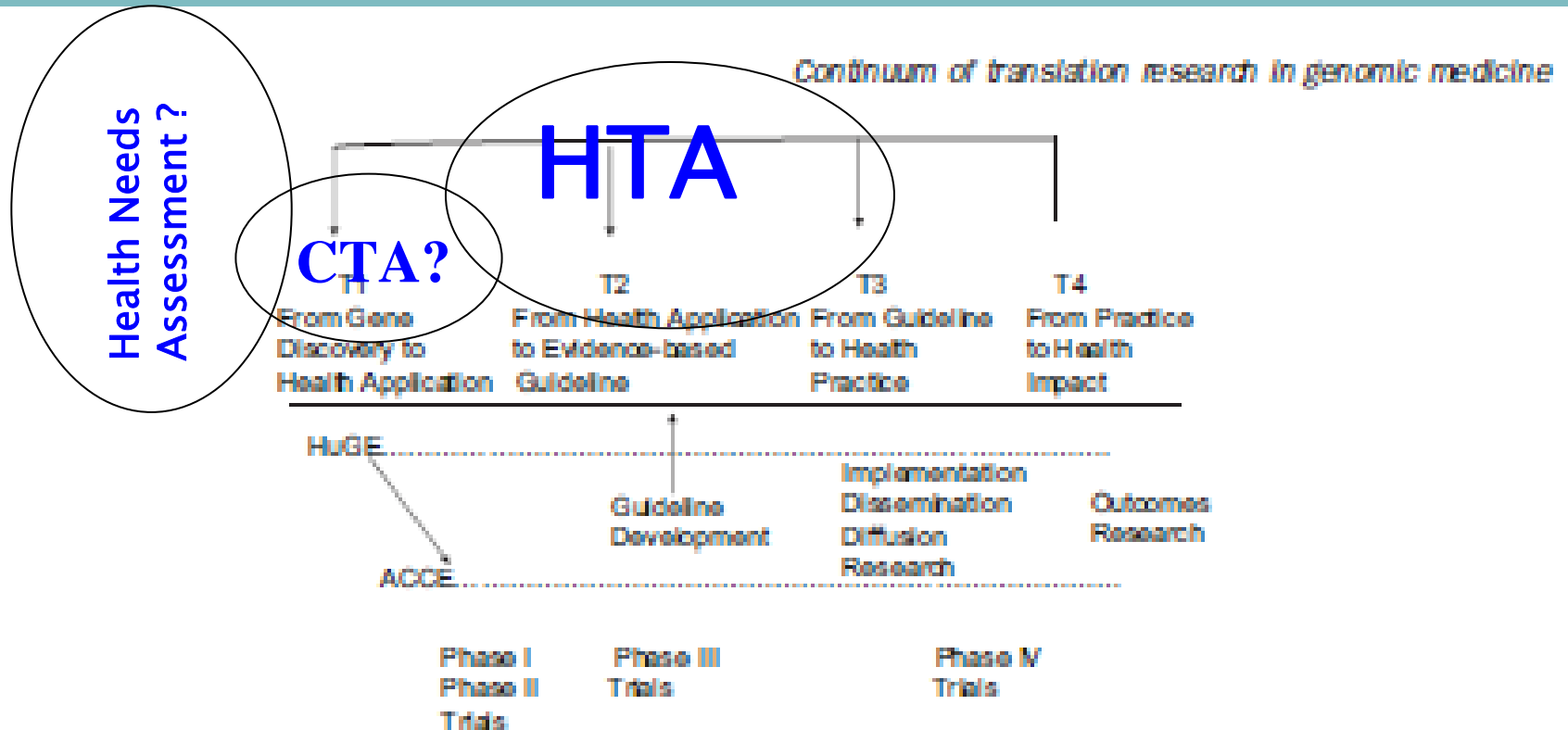


Fig. 1. The continuum of translation research in genomic medicine. HUGE, human genome epidemiology; ACCE, analytic validity, clinical validity, clinical utility, ethical, legal, and social issues. See text and Table 2 for definitions.

Khoury, 2007

Public health

- Public Health approach differs from
 - clinical practice approach
 - innovation policy approach
 - enterprise policy approach
 - regulatory approach
 - specific interest group approach
 - ...
- Focus is on the (general) population level
- Meeting (unmet) needs at the population(s) level
- Ensuring safety, low risk

Domains of HTA

- Identified in previous EU projects, particularly EUR-ASSESS and ECHTA/ECAHI
- Promote the multidisciplinary nature of HTA

Health problem and current use of technology
Technical characteristics
Safety
Clinical effectiveness
Costs and economic evaluation
Ethical analysis
Organisational aspects
Social aspects
Legal aspects