## NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

## **Centre for Health Technology Evaluation**

## **Prioritisation criteria for Technology Appraisal topics**

Prioritisation criteria	<u>Detail</u>
1. Population	The larger the population*, the more important a technology is for evaluation.
	*The population is the patient population defined in the marketing authorisation or otherwise indicated for the technology.
	NICE will consider whether the size of the population and the other factors (disease severity, resource impact, potential for therapeutic benefit) merit the resources expended on an appraisal.
	Issues of equality and diversity, such as topics affecting a particular sub-group of the population, will also be taken into account under this heading
	For a topic to progress to a NICE technology appraisal there needs to be a sufficient evidence base available for appraisal, and that route should be most appropriate for the topic, as opposed to other products produced by NICE.
2. Disease severity	The greater the severity of the disease or condition, the more important evaluation becomes. However, mortality is not the only arbiter. This criterion takes into account: life expectancy; state of health prior to and after treatment; how far the individual is away from perfect health; and health states that incur social stigma.
3. Resource impact	Consideration of the potential resource impact of guidance on the service, including consideration of the cost or savings of implementing guidance and any additional service, facilities or staff requirements.
4. Claimed Therapeutic benefit	Consideration of the extent to which a new technology claims measurable therapeutic benefit over currently available NHS treatments. For example a first in class therapy for a condition with significant unmet needs, or a new formulation with fewer side effects, greater ease of administration, or lower frequency of administration, would be seen as having high potential therapeutic benefits.