

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE  
EXCELLENCE**

**Equality and health inequality impact assessment  
Beremagene geperpavec for treating skin  
wounds associated with dystrophic  
epidermolysis bullosa [ID3959]**

**Draft guidance (if issued)**

**1 Have the potential equality issues identified during the scoping process been addressed by the committee? If so, how?**

The following potential equality issue was identified at scoping:

- Patients are particularly impacted by EB because of the high costs imposed by modifications to everyday life.

The committee considered this issue. But, because its recommendation is currently applied to all those within the license for beremagene geperpavec, it agreed that this was not a potential equality issue that could currently be addressed by this evaluation.

**2 Have the potential health inequality issues identified during the scoping process been addressed by the committee? If so, how?**

The following potential health equality issues were identified at scoping:

- EB disproportionately impacts people that have least and who may be culturally disadvantaged. Those with fewer resources struggle to access care, due to costs associated with organising travel to treatment centres or accessing the appropriate specialist healthcare.

**3 Equity of access to treatment and the challenges presented by travel by fragile-skinned RDEB patients to specialised medical centres should**

be considered, recognising the disability burden experienced by patients.

The committee considered these issues. But, because its recommendation is currently applied to all those within the license for beremagene geperpavec, it agreed that these were not potential equalities issues that could currently be addressed by this evaluation.

**4 Have any other potential equality or health inequality issues been raised in information submitted by stakeholders or in the external assessment report? If so, how has the committee addressed these?**

Stakeholders raised the following additional equalities issues:

- some people with skin wounds associated with DEB may meet the criteria for disability because of limited mobility from progressive scarring leading to hand or foot abnormalities.
- families caring for children with DEB face significant financial and practical burdens, including high care costs, barriers to care access, and broader financial strain, particularly in some minority ethnic groups.

The committee considered these issues. But, because its recommendation is currently applied to all those within the license for beremagene geperpavec, it agreed that these were not potential equalities issues that could currently be addressed by this evaluation.

**5 Have any other potential equality or health inequality issues been identified by the committee? If so, how has the committee addressed these?**

None

**6 Do the preliminary recommendations make it more difficult for a specific group to access the technology than other groups? If so, what are the barriers to, or difficulties with, access for this group?**

No

- 7 Has the committee made any reasonable adjustments within its recommendations for the equality issues identified? That is, have any adjustments to the recommendations been made to remove or alleviate barriers to, or difficulties with, access to the technology needed to fulfil NICE’s obligations to promote equality.**

N/A

- 8 Has the committee taken into consideration the health inequality issues in its decision-making? If so, how was this done?**

The committee considered the potential equalities issues during its decision making and agreed that its recommendation did not make access to beremagene geperpavec more difficult for certain groups.

- 9 Have the committee’s considerations of equality and health inequality issues been described in the draft guidance? If so, where?**

Yes: section 3.34

**Approved by senior responsible officer:** Christian Griffiths, Principal Technical Adviser, Medicines Evaluation

**Date:** 19/06/2026