

# NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

## HEALTH TECHNOLOGY APPRAISAL PROGRAMME

### Equality impact assessment – Guidance development

#### **STA - Durvalumab with platinum-based chemotherapy, then with or without olaparib, for untreated advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer.**

The impact on equality has been assessed during this appraisal according to the principles of the NICE equality scheme.

#### **Consultation**

1.	Have the potential equality issues identified during the scoping process been addressed by the committee, and, if so, how?
N/A	

2.	Have any other potential equality issues been raised in the submissions, expert statements or academic report, and, if so, how has the committee addressed these?
<p>The following equalities issues were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Incidence rates and mortality for endometrial cancer are higher in the Black ethnic group compared with White ethnic group.</li><li>• Incidence of different molecular subtypes of endometrial cancer (including MMR status) varies across ethnic groups. People in Black ethnic groups may also have more aggressive histology and may be more likely to have molecular subtypes with a poorer prognosis.</li><li>• The clinical experts also noted that there is some data suggesting differential responses to immunotherapy across ethnic groups.</li></ul> <p>Race is a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010. The committee considered whether or not this could indirectly discriminate</p>	

Technology appraisals: Guidance development

Equality impact assessment for the single technology appraisal of durvalumab with platinum-based chemotherapy, then with or without olaparib, for untreated advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer.

against people in Black ethnic groups. The committee considered that this would be a proportionate means of achieving the legitimate aim of maximising public health. This is because durvalumab plus platinum-based chemotherapy, followed by durvalumab plus olaparib, was not cost effective in the pMMR population.

3. Have any other potential equality issues been identified by the committee, and, if so, how has the committee addressed these?

No

4. Do the preliminary recommendations make it more difficult in practice for a specific group to access the technology compared with other groups? If so, what are the barriers to, or difficulties with, access for the specific group?

No

5. Is there potential for the preliminary recommendations to have an adverse impact on people with disabilities because of something that is a consequence of the disability?

No

6. Are there any recommendations or explanations that the committee could make to remove or alleviate barriers to, or difficulties with, access identified in questions 4 or 5, or otherwise fulfil NICE's obligations to promote equality?

No

7.	Have the committee's considerations of equality issues been described in the draft guidance, and, if so, where?
	Yes, in section 3.17

**Approved by Associate Director (name):** Emily Crowe

**Date:** 19/03/2025