

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

HEALTH TECHNOLOGY APPRAISAL PROGRAMME

Equality impact assessment – Guidance development

STA Pembrolizumab with carboplatin and paclitaxel 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>Yes, the company raised a number of potential equality issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• incidence rates for endometrial cancer are higher in the Black ethnic group than in the White ethnic group• Black women are more likely to be diagnosed with the higher-risk, non-endometrioid endometrial cancer subtypes• Black women are more likely to be given a late-stage diagnosis of endometrial cancer than women from other ethnic groups• the diagnostic method for endometrial cancer (transvaginal ultrasound) is less reliable when fibroids are present and in

high-risk, non-endometrioid endometrial cancer tumours, both of which are more common in Black women.

Race and sex are protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010. The committee noted that these equalities issues could only be addressed by changes in diagnostics, which is not within the remit of this technology appraisal. Because its recommendation does not restrict access to treatment for some people over others, the committee considered these were not potential equalities issues that could be addressed by this appraisal.

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 3.16

Approved by Associate Director: Emily Crowe.....

Date: 26/02/2025