

# NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

## HEALTH TECHNOLOGY APPRAISAL PROGRAMME

### Equality impact assessment – Guidance development

#### **STA Enfortumab vedotin with pembrolizumab for untreated unresectable or metastatic urothelial cancer when platinum-based chemotherapy is suitable**

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

#### **Consultation**

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| 1. Have the potential equality issues identified during the scoping process been addressed by the committee, and, if so, how? |
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<p>The following have been identified as equality issues during the scoping process:</p>
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• People living in rural areas that require frequent visits to treatment centres may face barriers.</li><li>• Sex and age are highlighted as protected characteristics. Disparities between outcomes and mortality have been noted between people based on sex. Inequalities may also rise for different recommendations based on age.</li></ul> |
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<p>The committee took these issues into account. It noted that age and sex are protected under the Equality Act 2010. But it concluded that the issues raised could not be addressed in a technology appraisal.</p>
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| 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? |
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<p>The following additional potential equality issues were raised:</p>
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- Incidence of bladder cancer is higher for people who are most socioeconomically deprived.
- There may be differences in bladder cancer outcomes based on people's age and sex.
- The proportion of black people in the enfortumab vedotin with pembrolizumab clinical trial is an underrepresentation.
- Nearly a quarter of people in the enfortumab vedotin with pembrolizumab trial were above 75 years old.
- Treatment may not be available equally across the UK.
- Women are often diagnosed at a more advanced stage than men.
- People with metastatic urothelial cancer are often older, the severity modifier may not fully capture the unmet need for this group.

The committee considered these additional issues. It noted that age, sex and race are protected under the Equality Act 2010. But it concluded that the issues raised could not be addressed in a technology 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?

N/A.

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

Yes. Section 3.19.

**Approved by Associate Director (name):** ...Lorna Dunning .....

**Date:** [20/03/2025]