

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

HEALTH TECHNOLOGY APPRAISAL PROGRAMME

Equality impact assessment – Guidance development

STA Cemiplimab for treating metastatic or locally advanced cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma

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

Final appraisal determination

(when no ACD was issued)

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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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No potential equality issues were identified during the scoping process

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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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No potential equality issues were raised in the submissions, expert statements or academic report

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| 3. Have any other potential equality issues been identified by the committee, and, if so, how has the committee addressed these? |
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The committee discussed whether the compassionate-use criteria in the trials for cemiplimab reflect how it will be used in NHS practice. Specifically, the committee asked the clinical experts to comment on the criterion used in the company's compassionate-use programme that cemiplimab should not be offered to people with 'any acute or chronic psychiatric problems that, in the opinion of the physician, make the patient ineligible for participation'. The
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committee discussed whether this criterion would be used in clinical practice and potentially discriminate against people with disabilities as defined under the Equalities Act 2010. The clinical experts explained that in NHS practice people with CSCC and psychiatric problems would not be ineligible for cemiplimab, but acknowledged that some people, for example, those with advanced Alzheimer's disease, might have difficulty undergoing treatment, for example if they struggled with the requirement for regular intravenous infusions. The committee concluded that people with disabilities, including those with learning disabilities or psychiatric disorders would not be disadvantaged by the recommendations, providing that clinicians act in the interest of their patients, in line with their usual responsibilities. The committee concluded that there was no need to alter or add to its recommendations in consideration of its duties under equalities legislation.

4. Do the 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 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?

Not applicable

7. Have the committee's considerations of equality issues been described in the final appraisal determination, and, if so, where?
Yes, in section 3.13 of the Final Appraisal Determination

Approved by Associate Director (name): ...Janet Robertson.....

Date: 07 August 2019