Challenges associated with access to recently developed hemophilia treatments in routine care: perspectives of healthcare professionals

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Supplemental Materials

IPSG Access Survey

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- Email address
- Job profile (e.g., adult hematologist, hemophilia treatment centre medical director)
- Name of hemophilia treatment centre
- What type of patients are followed at your HTC?

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-	what type of patients are followed at your 1110.
	o Pediatrics (< or =18 years)
	o Adults (>18 years)
	 Adults and pediatrics
rve	y Questions
	In what country are you currently practicing or working:
2.	Who covers the expenses of hemophilia care in your country?
	a. Public insurance (government)
	b. Private insurance companies
	c. Patient only
	d. Other only
	i. Please specify:
	e. Combination of any of the above (please estimate proportion of coverage)
	i. Public insurance: %
	ii. Private insurance: %
	iii. Patient: %
	iv. Other:
	i. Public insurance:
3.	In your country, does the price influence access to treatment?
	a. Yes
	b. No
	c. I don't know
4.	In your country, is access to hemostatic agents:
	a. The same for both adults and children < 18 years
	b. Greater for adults
	c. Greater for children < 18 years
	d. I don't know
5.	Comments on product restrictions (e.g., Pegylated FVIII/IX products may not be approved by a national body such as the FDA/EMA for use in boys with hemophilia < 12 years of age):
6.	Please select one answer for each of the following statements below:

*Enhanced half-life (EHL) clotting factor concentrates, non-factor treatment, gene therapy

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	Strongly	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly
	Disagree		Agree nor		Agree
			Disagree		
There are existing situations in					
routine care where economic					
considerations impact your					
therapeutic choices					
Access to innovative therapeutics* is					
limited to certain indications					
EHL-FVIII					
EHL-FIX					
Non-factor hemostatic therapies					
Gene therapy					
There are haemophilia drugs you					
would like to prescribe but they are					
not available					
You are adequately informed about					
the relation of costs and benefits of					
your therapeutic recommendations					
Patients/families (e.g.,					
parents/guardians) are currently more					
involved in the shared decision					
making regarding the use of					
innovative therapies for treatment					

7.	If you agree that access is limited to certain indications, please provide any ethical issues
	that may influence how you prescribe factor (e.g., cost):

The following list of questions relate. To documents to be submitted to payers or Health Technology Assessment bodies (HTA) for reimbursement of new therapies and treatments for haemophilia.

- 8. Is there a national HTA (Health Technology Assessment) body or equivalent in your country whose responsibility is to evaluate new drugs and treatments? (e.g., CADTH)
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. I don't know
- 9. Please indicate the name of the HTA body in your country/region (select all that apply).
 - a. Government
 - b. Institution
 - c. Other
 - d. I don't know

10. If Government, please specify the name of the body:					
11. If Institution, please specify the name of the body:		_			
12. If Other, please specify the name of the body:					
 13. Does the HTA body in your country have a well-defined and transpart of methodological requirements and assessment methods for recomme reimbursement of hemophilia treatments? a. Yes b. No c. I don't know 					
14. What type of evidence is the strongest driver in benefit assessment f	or 1	eim	bur	seme	ent
recommendations/decisions in your country? Please rank the items by					
Most Important and 4 – Least Important).					
	ı				
	1	2	3	4	
Randomized controlled trials (RCT)					
Real world data (RWD) (e.g., registry, longitudinal observational studies)					
Systematic literature review					
Other					
15. If "Other" type of evidence, please specify:					
16. What type of health economic aspects are part of the HTA?					
a. Cost-effectiveness analyses					
b. Budget impact analysis					
c. I don't know					
 17. Are budget impact analyses of new hemophilia treatments requested hemostatic therapies in your country? a. Yes b. No c. I don't know 	l by	pay	ers/	of	
 18. Is there a hemophilia patient organization in your country/region? a. Yes b. No c. I don't know 					
19. Does this organization lobby for access?a. Yesb. Noc. I don't know					

20. Does the patient organization have a vote at the decision-making table regarding the funding for a hemostatic agent that has regulatory approval (i.e., Health
Canada/FDA/EMA, etc.) and support from a formal Health Technology Assessment or
equivalent?
a. Yes
b. No
c. I don't know
21. Are there any comments you would like to share with us that are relevant to access to hemostatic therapies for the use and prevention of bleeding in persons with hemophilia and other severe inherited bleeding disorders registered and followed in your hemophilia treatment centre:

22. Please provide any comments and/or suggested revisions you may have regarding the

IPSG Access Survey: