

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

HEALTH TECHNOLOGY APPRAISAL PROGRAMME

Equality impact assessment – Scoping

STA luspatercept for beta-thalassaemia

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

1. Have any potential equality issues been identified during the scoping process (draft scope consultation and scoping workshop discussion), and, if so, what are they?

- a) Beta-thalassaemia is more common in people originating from the Mediterranean, the Middle East, South Asia and South East Asia. In the UK, beta-thalassaemia highest prevalence is seen in ethnic minority populations, the largest groups being Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi.
- b) Luspatercept is derived from human blood products. Some people may choose not to have this treatment for religious or cultural reasons.
- c) The company noted a potential equality issue that if transfusion burden is defined it may lead to inequity for patients with whose transfusion burden is considered outside of this definition.

2. What is the preliminary view as to what extent these potential equality issues need addressing by the committee?

- a) Issues related to differences in prevalence or incidence of a disease cannot be addressed in a technology appraisal.
- b) The committee will be made aware of this issue.
- c) The committee will be made aware of this issue and will make a judgement on the equity of any decision to restrict access based on transfusion burden based on the evidence presented and within the product's marketing authorisation.

3. Has any change to the draft scope been agreed to highlight potential equality issues?
N/A

4. Have any additional stakeholders related to potential equality issues been identified during the scoping process, and, if so, have changes to the matrix been made?
N/A

Approved by Associate Director (name):Linda Landells.....

Date: 22 October 2019