NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

HEALTH TECHNOLOGY APPRAISAL PROGRAMME

Equality impact assessment – Guidance development

STA Amivantamab for treating EGFR exon 20 insertion mutation-positive advanced non-small-cell lung cancer after platinum-based chemotherapy

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?
During scoping the company raised a potential equality issue because people with EGFR positive subtypes of non-small cell lung cancer are more likely to be East Asian. This issue was discussed during the appraisal committee meeting. The committee concluded that issues related to differences in prevalence or incidence of a disease cannot be resolved in a technology appraisal, although the committee can consider whether a specific equality issue has a significant impact on access to treatment.	

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?
In the submission documents, the company explained the EGFR Exon 20 positive NSCLC is associated with never-smokers and has a higher prevalence in East Asian family background. In addition, the company considered there is stigma associated with lung cancer, that may be greater in East Asian communities. Because of stigma, there may be a potential delay in seeking diagnosis and treatments and so, first line treatment options may not be effective.	

The committee noted a lack of evidence suggesting an increase in stigma in people protected by the equality legislation. In addition, because the recommendation for amivantamab is for the full population in the marketing authorisation, the committee agreed that its recommendations do not have a different effect on people protected by the equality legislation than on the wider population. The committee concluded that there are no relevant equality issues.

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 appraisal consultation document, and, if so, where?
Yes, section 3.21.	

Approved by Associate Director (name): Ross Dent

Date: 15/08/2022

Final appraisal determination

(when an ACD issued)

1.	Have any additional potential equality issues been raised during the consultation, and, if so, how has the committee addressed these?

In the company's ACD response they referenced principle 9 of the principles that guide the development of NICE guidance and standards. Principle 9 recognises that stigma may affect people's behaviour in a way that changes the effectiveness of an intervention, and that relief of stigma may be not captured in routine quality of life assessments. The company explained that the clinical benefits of the intervention may induce a relief of stigma. They said this is important for this patient population given the prevalence of stigmatisation in patients with EGFR Exon 20 positive NSCLC. They also said that because of stigma, there may be a delay in seeking diagnosis and treatment. As a result of this delay, first line treatment options may not be effective, placing a higher value on treatments for advanced NSCLC.

The committee noted a lack of evidence suggesting an increase in stigma in people protected by the equality legislation. In addition, because the recommendation for amivantamab is for the full population in the marketing authorisation, the committee agreed that its recommendations do not have a different effect on people protected by the equality legislation than on the wider population. The committee concluded that there are no relevant equality issues.

2.	If the recommendations have changed after consultation, are there any recommendations that 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?

N/A

3.	If the recommendations have changed after consultation, 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?
N/A	

4.	If the recommendations have changed after consultation, are there any recommendations or explanations that the committee could make to remove or alleviate barriers to, or difficulties with, access identified in questions 2 and 3, or otherwise fulfil NICE's obligations to promote equality?
N/A	

5.	Have the committee's considerations of equality issues been described in the final appraisal determination, and, if so, where?
Yes, section 3.21.	

Approved by Associate Director (name): Ross Dent

Date: 24/10/2022