NIHR

Assessing prognosis and prediction of treatment response in early rheumatoid arthritis: systematic reviews
Uncertainty remains over the optimal prediction model(s) for use in clinical practice to assess prognosis. In general, there was insufficient evidence that the effect of treatment depended on baseline characteristics and thus they couldn’t be used as predictive markers of treatment response.
Health Technology Assessment
Systematic search: Yes
December 2018
https://www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk/hta/hta22660/#/abstract

Low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) for lung cancer screening in high-risk populations: a systematic review and economic evaluation
LDCT screening may be clinically effective in reducing lung cancer mortality, but there is considerable uncertainty. There is evidence that a single round of screening could be considered cost-effective at conventional thresholds, but there is significant uncertainty about the effect on costs and the magnitude of benefits
Health Technology Assessment
Systematic search: Yes
December 2018
https://www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk/hta/hta22690/#/abstract

Contrast-enhanced ultrasound and/or colour duplex ultrasound for surveillance after endovascular abdominal aortic aneurysm repair: a systematic review and economic evaluation
Current surveillance practice is very heterogeneous. Colour duplex ultrasound (CDU) may be a safe and cost-effective alternative to Computed tomography angiography (CTA), with CTA being reserved for abnormal/inconclusive CDU cases.
Health Technology Assessment
Systematic search: Yes
December 2018
https://www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk/hta/hta22720/#/abstract

KINGS FUND

Nil

Scottish Medicines Consortium

brivaracetam
Brivaracetam (Briviact) is accepted for restricted use within NHS Scotland as an adjunctive therapy in the treatment of partial-onset seizures with or without secondary generalisation in children from 4 years to ≤15 years of age with epilepsy. Brivaracetam is restricted to use in patients with refractory epilepsy and treatment
should be initiated by physicians who have appropriate experience in the treatment of epilepsy.

SMC advice
Systematic search: No
December 2018

**pertuzumab**
Pertuzumab (Perjeta) is accepted for use within NHS Scotland in combination with trastuzumab and chemotherapy in the neoadjuvant treatment of adult patients with HER2 positive, locally advanced, inflammatory, or early stage breast cancer at high risk of recurrence.

SMC advice
Systematic search: No
December 2018
https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/pertuzumab-perjeta-resubmission-smc2119/

**pembrolizumab**
Pembrolizumab (Keytruda) is not recommended for use within NHS Scotland as monotherapy for the treatment of recurrent or metastatic head and neck squamous cell carcinoma in adults whose tumours express PD-L1 with a ≥50% TPS and progressing on or after platinum-containing chemotherapy.

SMC advice
Systematic search: No
December 2018
https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/pembrolizumab-keytruda-nonsub-smc2143/

**ocrelizumab**
Ocrelizumab (Ocrevus) is accepted for restricted use within NHS Scotland for the treatment of adult patients with relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (RMS) with active disease defined by clinical or imaging features. Ocrelizumab is restricted to the treatment of relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS) in adults with active disease defined by clinical or imaging features who are contra-indicated or otherwise unsuitable for alemtuzumab.

SMC advice
Systematic search: No
December 2018

**ciclosporin**
Ciclosporin 1mg/mL (0.1%) eye drops emulsion (Verkazia) is accepted for use within NHS Scotland for the treatment of severe vernal keratoconjunctivitis (VKC) in children from 4 years of age, and adolescents.

SMC advice
Systematic search: No
December 2018
nivolumab
nivolumab (Opdivo) is accepted for use within NHS Scotland as monotherapy for the adjuvant treatment of adults with melanoma with involvement of lymph nodes or metastatic disease who have undergone complete resection.
SMC advice
Systematic search: No
December 2018

SGHD
Nil

SIGN
Nil

HEALTH SCOTLAND
Nil

NICE

CG62 Antenatal care for uncomplicated pregnancies
This guideline covers the care that healthy women and their babies should be offered during pregnancy. It aims to ensure that pregnant women are offered regular check-ups, information and support. In December 2018, we withdrew recommendations on alcohol consumption in pregnancy and added a link to the UK CMOs' low-risk drinking guidelines.
NICE Guideline
Systematic search: Yes
December 2018
https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg62

NG114 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (acute exacerbation): antimicrobial prescribing
This guideline sets out an antimicrobial prescribing strategy for acute exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). It aims to optimise antibiotic use and reduce antibiotic resistance.
NICE Guideline
Systematic search: Yes
December 2018
NG115 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in over 16s: diagnosis and management
This guideline covers diagnosing and managing chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in people aged 16 and older, which includes emphysema and chronic bronchitis. It aims to help people with COPD to receive a diagnosis earlier so that they can benefit from treatments to reduce symptoms, improve quality of life and keep them healthy for longer.
NICE Guideline
Systematic search: Yes
December 2018
https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng115

NG116 Post-traumatic stress disorder
This guideline covers recognising, assessing and treating post-traumatic stress disorder in children, young people and adults. It aims to improve quality of life by reducing symptoms of PTSD such as anxiety, sleep problems and difficulties with concentration. Recommendations also aim to raise awareness of the condition and improve coordination of care.
NICE Guideline
Systematic search: Yes
December 2018
https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng116

NG117 Bronchiectasis (non-cystic fibrosis), acute exacerbation: antimicrobial prescribing
This guideline sets out an antimicrobial prescribing strategy for managing and preventing acute exacerbations of bronchiectasis (non-cystic fibrosis). It aims to optimise antibiotic use and reduce antibiotic resistance.
NICE Guideline
Systematic search: Yes
December 2018
https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng117

TA550 Vandetanib for treating medullary thyroid cancer
Vandetanib is not recommended for treating aggressive and symptomatic medullary thyroid cancer in adults with unresectable, locally advanced or metastatic disease.
NICE Technology Appraisal
Systematic search: Yes
December 2018
https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta550

TA551 Lenvatinib for untreated advanced hepatocellular carcinoma
Lenvatinib is recommended as an option for untreated, advanced, unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma in adults, only if they have Child–Pugh grade A liver impairment and an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status of 0 or 1.
NICE Technology Appraisal
Systematic search: Yes
TA552 Liposomal cytarabine–daunorubicin for untreated acute myeloid leukaemia
Liposomal cytarabine–daunorubicin is recommended as an option for untreated therapy-related acute myeloid leukaemia or acute myeloid leukaemia with myelodysplasia-related changes in adults.
NICE Technology Appraisal
Systematic search: Yes
December 2018
https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta552

TA553 Pembrolizumab for adjuvant treatment of resected melanoma with high risk of recurrence
Pembrolizumab is recommended for use within the Cancer Drugs Fund as an option for the adjuvant treatment of stage III melanoma with lymph node involvement in adults who have had complete resection.
NICE Technology Appraisal
Systematic search: Yes
December 2018
https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta553

TA554 Tisagenlecleucel for treating relapsed or refractory B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia in people aged up to 25 years
Tisagenlecleucel therapy is recommended for use within the Cancer Drugs Fund as an option for treating relapsed or refractory B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia in people aged up to 25 years
NICE Technology Appraisal
Systematic search: Yes
December 2018
https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta554

EPPI Centre
Nil

AHRQ (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality - USA)
Nil

Health Foundation
Nil

Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health (CADTH)
Deep Brain Stimulation for Parkinson’s Disease: A Review of Clinical Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness, and Guidelines

The clinical evidence on the effectiveness of deep brain stimulation for Parkinson’s disease compared to standard of care (i.e., best medical therapy) was mixed. Some evidence suggests deep brain stimulation may be clinically effective at managing Parkinson’s disease symptoms compared to standard of care. Economic evaluations suggest deep brain stimulation may be a cost-effective treatment option compared to standard of care. One evidence-based guideline recommends deep brain stimulation for people with advanced Parkinson’s disease whose symptoms are not adequately controlled by best medical therapy.

CADTH Rapid Response Report
Systematic search: Limited
December 2018
https://www.cadth.ca/deep-brain-stimulation-parkinsons-disease-review-clinical-effectiveness-cost-effectiveness-and

Nociception Monitoring for General Anesthesia: A Review of Clinical Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness, and Guidelines

Limited evidence suggests that in adult patients undergoing surgery under general anesthesia, the intraoperative opioid consumption is generally less with nociception monitoring compared with standard monitoring, however the between group differences were not always statistically significant.

CADTH Rapid Response Report
Systematic search: Limited
December 2018
https://www.cadth.ca/nociception-monitoring-general-anesthesia-review-clinical-effectiveness-cost-effectiveness-and-0

McGill University Health Centre (Canada)

Nil

Health Information & Quality Authority (Ireland)

HTA of extending the HPV vaccination to boys
A change to the HPV immunisation programme should include adoption of the 9-valent vaccine. A gender-neutral 9-valent programme was estimated to be more effective and more costly than the girls-only 9-valent alternative. In light of the conservative assumptions regarding price, uptake rate and exclusion of protection versus oropharyngeal cancer in the base case as well as the proposed decrease in the discount rate from 5% to 4%, it is likely that gender neutral 9-valent vaccination would be considered cost-effective at €45,000 per quality-adjusted life year (QALY).

Health Technology Assessment
Systematic search: Yes
December 2018
Campbell Collaboration
Nil

Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Nil

NICE FORWARD PLANNING – Publications due January 2019

Renal and ureteric stones: assessment and management
Clinical Guideline

Regorafenib for previously treated advanced hepatocellular carcinoma
Single Technology Appraisal

Darvadstrocel for treating complex perianal fistula in Crohn’s disease
Single Technology Appraisal

Short bowel syndrome - teduglutide
Single Technology Appraisal

Pembrolizumab with pemetrexed and platinum-based chemotherapy for untreated non-small-cell lung cancer
Single Technology Appraisal

Cerebral palsy in adults
Clinical Guideline

Nivolumab for adjuvant treatment of resected stage III and IV melanoma
Single Technology Appraisal

Axicabtagene ciloleucel for treating diffuse large B-cell lymphoma and primary mediastinal B-cell lymphoma after 2 or more systemic therapies
Single Technology Appraisal

Tisagenlecleucel-T for treating relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Single Technology Appraisal