







# MARKET ACCESS PATHWAYS

FRANCE



# **Summary**



- **1. Introduction**
- **2. Standard Market Access pathways**
- 3. Innovaiton pathways
  - PECT: early access
  - Digital health

4. How to optimize your French Market Access ?

- 5. Go To Market Services
- 6. MediTech Access / IGES Medtech

# **1. Introduction**









### **Introduction** Key factors for Market Access in Europe



# **Introduction** France: A centralized healthcare system



#### Ministry of Health:

21 Regional Health Agencies (ARS) 101 Caisses Primaires (CPAMs)

**HAS - National Independent** Assessment Body (HTA) - CNEDiMTS is the Commission for the Evaluation of Medical Devices (SED), Diagnostics and Professional Acts (SEAP)

**CEPS -** Comité Economique des Produits de Santé - Responsible for Pricing

**ATIH -** Agence Technique de l'Information Hospitalière - Responsible for T2A management

**UNOC** - Union of Private Supplementary Insurers

The main regional bodies are the regional health agencies (ARS) and the regional unions of health professionals (liberal professionals) (URPS).

# **Overview** Financing of the french health system



Generalitat de Catalunya





- Mutuelles
- Insurance companies
- Institutions de prévoyances



#### Source : DREES

### **Overview** Access to the French market



# Overview

# Public hospitals vs private clinics



ACCIÓ

Generalitat de Catalunya

#### 3 keys of entrance : Intra-DRG or Reimbursed price on LPPR or Dedicated medical code for procedure \*



Play by the book :

- 1. Do NOT expect to penetrate sustainably the market without one of the 3 keys of entrance\*
- 2. Private insurances are NOT key stakeholders to get successful for bids and tenders
- 3. Patients do NOT have the choice to select / to pay for the device / the solution paid by Social Security
- 4. Direct to patient communication is NOT allowed to promote an healthcare good paid by Social Security

\* There is an alternative case by case possibility with some local innovation funding

# 2. Standard Market Access pathways









### **Overview** Funding in the outpatient sector and in the hospital



\*CCAM: Classification commune des actes médicaux (*Common Classification of Medical Procedures*); DRG: Groupe homogène de malades (*Diagnosis related group*); LPPR: Liste des produits et prestations remboursables (*List of reimbursable products and services*)

### **Overview** General considerations on access to the hospital market



\*CCAM: Classification commune des actes médicaux (Common Classification of Medical Procedures); DRG: Groupe homogène de malades (Diagnosis related group); ICD: Classification of Diseases; MIGAC: Missions d'intérêt général et d'aide à la contractualisation (Missions of general interest and contractual aid)

# Standard Market Access pathways Medical device market access: How to process?



\* CCAM: Common Classification of Medical Procedures; CEPS: Economic Committee for Health Products; CNEDMITS: Authority assessing medical devices; DRG: Diagnosis Related Group; LPPR: List of Reimbursable Products and Services; UNCAM: National Union of Health Insurance Funds

### Standard Market Access pathways LPPR listing



\* ASA: Amélioration du Service Attendu (*Expected clinical added value*); CEPS: Comité Economique des Produits de Santé (*Economic Committee for Health Products*); CNEDIMTS: Commission nationale d'évaluation des dispositifs médicaux et des technologies de santé (*Authority assessing medical devices*); HAS: Haute Autorité de Santé (*High Authority of Health*); LPPR: Liste des produits et prestations remboursables (*List of reimbursable products and services*); SA: Service Attendu (*Expected clinical value*)

# LPPR



### 5 titles

Title I: Medical devices for life support, dietary foods and articles for dressings.

Title II: Orthoses and external prostheses.

Title III : Invasive medical devices, implants and tissue grafts of human origin.

Title IV: Vehicles for the physically disabled.

Title V : Invasive medical devices not eligible under Title III.

# Standard Market Access pathways Pricing

Reimbursement is conditioned by a positive HAS\* opinion (sufficient SA\*).

Tariffs are quite related to the level of ASA\* (vs. comparator) given by the HAS\*.



\* ASA: Amélioration du Service Attendu (*Expected clinical added value*); CEPS: Comité Economique des Produits de Santé (*Economic Committee for Health Products*); HAS: Haute Autorité de Santé (*High Authority of Health*); SA: Service Attendu (*Expected clinical value*)









France has several pathways to promote innovation



France has several pathways to promote innovation



PECT: Early access

# PECT: Early Access An anticipated reimbursement for innovation

#### **Principles of PECT**

- Fast-track reimbursement.
- Preliminary to LPPR listing.



#### Commitments

Application for registration on the LPPR within 12 months.



#### Benefits

Accelerated procedure: < 5 months from submission of the application. Allows to anticipate a registration on the LPPR, before obtaining study results.



#### **Eligibility criteria**

- **1.** Severe and/or rare disease or compensation for a disability.
- 2. No relevant comparator (e.g. not used in clinical practice) / no relevant therapeutic alternative (unmet medical need).
- 3. Significant **improvement in clinical status** or disability compensation (huge expected clinical added value *vs*. clinical practice in France).
- 4. Innovation, novelty character.
- 5. Clinically relevant efficacy and acceptable potential adverse effects.

### PECT: Early Access Example



NEOVASC REDUCER System (Coronary sinus reduction system)



# The very first Medtech early transitional funding (PECT)





- Positive HAS opinion 42 days after the complete application
- Published in the JO on March 07, 2022 142 days after the complete application

Digital Health's Market Access



### Digital Health's Market Access France : Long history of experimentation in telemedicine (ETAPES)

2014

Launching the first experimentation enabling Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM) reimbursement.

Monitoring patients affected by one of **5 chronic diseases :** 



### Digital Health's Market Access Transition to common law

Recent regulatory updates regarding Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM) solutions and Digital Therapeutics (DTx).



### Digital Health's Market Different types for different pathways

A **digital medical device** is any software that meets the definition of a medical device set forth in the EU Regulation 2017/745. It may require the use of a data collection accessory.



#### Digital therapeutics (DTx)



Scientifically validated treatments based on a **digital medical device** (mobile apps, connected devices) **without remote patient monitoring feature**.

⇒ Prevent, manage or treat a medical condition or disease.

# activity

**Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM)** 

### **Digital medical device**

collect, analyze and transmit physiological, clinical or psychological data and issue alerts.

#### +

#### **Medical monitoring**

analyses the data and alerts transmitted by a digital medical device.

⇒ **Detect** worsening of the patient's health condition, **modify** the disease management.

diabed

### Digital Health's Market Examples

deprexis<sup>®</sup> is a digital psychotherapy accessible online. Its a software used by patients independently, without any interface with health professionals.

Moovcare<sup>®</sup> is a **web application** that detects relapse or complications during follow-up of lung cancer patients.

The DBLG1 System is an external hybrid closed-loop medical device connecting continuous glucose monitor, patch insulin pump and a hosting Diabeloop algorithm.

Diabeo<sup>®</sup> is a medical device **software and associated service** to assist

in processing by insulin in a basal-bolus regimen coupled with remote medical monitoring.





deprexis®







**DTx** 

DTx

2

DTx

### Digital Health's Market Access Pathways



# 4. How to optimize your French Market Access ?





# How to optimize your French Market Access? Pitfalls to avoid / Questions to ask

#### Not thinking about reimbursement because you don't have enough data.

- What are the HAS clinical level of requirements in my therapeutic area/device category ?
- Is there an innovation pathway that can help me develop/fund my pivotal clinical trial ?
- Is there a specific indication for which there is a high unmet need to focus on first ?

#### Not anticipating your Market Access strategy (even before the CE marking ++).

- What is the purpose of use of my medical device (Collective/Personal, Hospital/Town) ?
- To which Market Access pathway my device is eligible for (LPPR/ATS, Brand name/Generic line...)?
- What are the HAS clinical requirements (specific to my device category/indication) ?

#### Not integrating the tariffication parameter in your development strategy.

- What is my comparator ?
- What is my target ASA level ?
- What is my target population ?

# 5. Go To Market Services









# **Go-To-Market**

### Your top 5 tactical needs



# **Go-To-Market**

The benefits of go-to-market to support market access



Targetting KOLs, reference centers and academic stakeholders to obtain support needed for reimbursement.



Gathering feedback from French early adopters to assist in the reimbursement process by health authorities



Trigger local funding in university hospitals to purchase innovative devices awaiting reimbursement



Identify potential partners/profiles at an early stage in order to kickoff just after the announcement of reimbursement

# 6. MediTech Access / IGES Medtech









# A Local + Global specificity







Meditech Access has a local vision in an international context, in partnership with European partners.

➤ This partnerships allows us to deal with National or European projects: decrypting and scheduling key phases, global responses to all market access issues and pitfalls in Europe.

# A six-part supply of services for European Market







**PUBLIC AFFAIRS** 





**PRICING & NEGOTIATIONS** 



DUE DILIGENCE & BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

### Market Access pathways in France Conclusion



- Progress has been made in recent years in the introduction of innovative technologies (early access mechanisms for innovative medical devices, Digital Health's market access, implementation of the 2030 health innovation plan, widespread coverage of remote monitoring...);
- Innovations are currently being finalized: improved registration of procedures (High Council for Nomenclatures);
- However, much work remains to be done, particularly to simplify the reimbursement process for new technologies and reduce the time to market



# Questions

