

SPECIALISED COMMISSIONING – RESPONSE TO AMENDMENTS REQUESTED TO EVIDENCE REVIEW DURING ENGAGEMENT

URN	170104P
DATE	21/09/2018
POLICY TITLE	Selexipag for treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) in adults
CRG:	Specialist respiratory
NPOC:	Internal Medicine
PUBLIC HEALTH LEAD:	[REDACTED]

Description of comments during consultation	Three papers were submitted by the Clinical Lead that had not been considered in the evidence review conducted by NICE. 1) Burger et al., Chest 2014; 14 6(5) : 1263-1273 2) Frost et al., Chest 2013; 144(5):1521–1529 3) Haddad et al., Circ Heart Fail. 2011;4:692-699
Action taken by Public Health lead	<p>Full text papers were read and assessed against search strategy terms and PICO criteria for the evidence review.</p> <p>Characterization of First-Time Hospitalizations in Patients With Newly Diagnosed Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension in the REVEAL Registry Burger et al., Chest 2014; 14 6(5) : 1263-1273</p> <p>This study would not be included on the basis of title and abstract (or having read full text) because it describes hospitalisations in patients with PAH identified from the REVEAL registry and does not compare treatment of selexipag with other treatment for PAH.</p> <p>Evaluation of the Predictive Value of a Clinical</p>

	<p>Worsening Definition Using 2-Year Outcomes in Patients With Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension A REVEAL Registry Analysis Frost et al., Chest 2013; 144(5):1521–1529</p> <p>This study would not be included on the basis of title and abstract (or having read full text) because it investigates the outcome ‘clinical worsening’ and its usefulness in predicting major events (including death) in patients with PAH identified from the REVEAL registry and does not compare treatment of selexipag with other treatment for PAH.</p> <p>Characteristics and Outcome After Hospitalization for Acute Right Heart Failure in Patients With Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension Haddad et al., Circ Heart Fail. 2011;4:692-699</p> <p>This study would not be included on the basis of title and abstract (or having read full text) because it investigates risk factors for poor outcome in patients with PAH identified from the Stanford registry and does not compare treatment of selexipag with other treatment for PAH</p>
<p>Outcome</p>	<p>Low grade evidence identified by stakeholders that does not materially affect the conclusions of the existing evidence reviews</p>