Prolaris Cell Cycle Progression Test for Localized Prostate Cancer: OHTAC Recommendation

ONTARIO HEALTH TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

- The Ontario Health Technology Advisory Committee recommends against publicly funding the Prolaris cell cycle progression test for treatment selection in men with newly diagnosed low- or intermediate-risk localized prostate cancer.

RATIONALE FOR THE RECOMMENDATION

After considering the available evidence on clinical utility, budget impact, and lived experience,\(^1\) as well as patient preferences and values,\(^2\) the committee reached consensus that there is uncertainty about the potential clinical benefits of this test. The clinical evidence is limited, there is uncertainty about its generalizability, and there remains an important gap in information on how adding this test to clinical practice in Ontario would affect patient-important outcomes, such as quality of life or mortality. In addition, the test is expensive, both on an individual basis and in terms of the total budget impact.
## Decision Determinants for Prolaris Cell Cycle Progression Test for Localized Prostate Cancer

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### Decision Determinants

- **Effectiveness**: How effective is the health technology/intervention likely to be (taking into account any variability)?
- **Safety**: How safe is the health technology/intervention likely to be?
- **Burden of illness**: What is the likely size of the burden of illness pertaining to this health technology/intervention?
- **Need**: How large is the need for this health technology/intervention?
- **Societal values**: How likely is adoption of the health technology/intervention to be congruent with expected societal values?
- **Ethical values**: How likely is adoption of the health technology/intervention to be congruent with societal and ethical values?
- **Value for money**: How efficient is the health technology/intervention likely to be?
- **Economic feasibility**: How economically feasible is the health technology/intervention?
- **Organizational feasibility**: How organizationally feasible is it to implement the health technology/intervention?

### Considerations

- **Overall clinical benefit**
  - **Effectiveness**: No evidence was found demonstrating the impact of treatment decisions informed by the Prolaris CCP test on patient-important clinical outcomes. The limited evidence currently available shows that the CCP test appears to provide information that, when considered in addition to clinical risk stratification, may change the treatment plan (GRADE: Very low) or actual treatment (GRADE: Very low) of some low- and intermediate-risk prostate cancer patients.

- **Consistency with expected societal and ethical values**
  - **Societal values**: The Prolaris CCP test does not pose safety concerns to the patient. There may be safety concerns associated with over- and undertreatment of prostate cancer patients.

- **Value for money**
  - **Economic evaluation**: The value for money of the CCP test is unknown because its cost-effectiveness could not be determined based on the evidence currently available.

- **Feasibility of adoption into health system**
  - **Economic feasibility**: Given the large cost per CCP test and large size of the target population, the total budget impact would be relatively large.

### Abbreviations

- CCP: Cell cycle progression.

*The anticipated or assumed common ethical and societal values held in regard to the target condition, target population, and/or treatment options. Unless there is evidence from scientific sources to corroborate the true nature of the ethical and societal values, the expected values are considered.*
REFERENCES


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Health Quality Ontario
130 Bloor Street West, 10th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1N5
Tel: 416-323-6868
Toll Free: 1-866-623-6868
Fax: 416-323-9261
Email: EvidenceInfo@hqontario.ca
www.hqontario.ca

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