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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ASCO | | | | | | | | | | |
| clinical benefit score (CB) | | | bonus points (BP) | | | | | | net health benefit score (NHB) | |
| CB = 100∙(1-HR-PE) | | | Many different aspects including palliation (cancer related symptoms), quality of life, treatment-free interval bonus and the tail of the survival curve. For the latter, the time point on the survival curve that is 2∙medC, is identified. If the proportion of patients alive in the treatment compared to the control arm improved by 50% or greater (assuming > 20% surviving in control arm), 20 points are rewarded. | | | | | | NHB = CB + BP | |
|  |  | | |  | |  | | |  |  |
| ESMO | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | 1 (low benefit) | | | 2 (low benefit) | | 3 (low benefit) | 4 (substantial improvement | | |
| medC ≤ 12 | | HR– > 0.7  OR  gain < 1.5 | | | HR– ≤ 0.65 AND gain ϵ [1.5, 2)  OR  HR– ϵ (0.65, 0.7] AND gain ≥ 1.5 | | HR– ≤ 0.65 AND  gain ϵ [2, 3) | HR– ≤ 0.65 AND gain ≥ 3  OR  Increase in 2-year survival ≥ 10% | | |
| medC ϵ (12, 24] | | HR– > 0.75  OR  gain < 1.5 | | | HR– ≤ 0.7 AND gain ϵ [1.5, 3)  OR  HR– ϵ (0.7, 0.75] AND gain ≥ 1.5 | | HR– ≤ 0.7 AND  gain ϵ [3, 5) | HR– ≤ 0.7 AND gain ≥ 5  OR  Increase in 3-year survival ≥ 10% | | |
| medC > 24 | | HR– > 0.75  OR  gain < 4 | | | HR– ≤ 0.7 AND gain ϵ [4, 6)  OR  HR– ϵ (0.7, 0.75] AND gain ≥ 4 | | HR– ≤ 0.7 AND  gain ϵ [6, 9) | HR– ≤ 0.7 AND gain ≥ 9  OR  Increase in 5-year survival ≥ 10% | | |
|  |  | | |  | |  | | |  |  |
| IQWiGRR | | | | | | | | | | |
| minor added benefit | | | | considerable added benefit | | | | | major added benefit | |
| HR+ ϵ [0.95, 1)RR | | | | HR+ ϵ [0.85, 0.95)RR | | | | | HR+ < 0.85RR | |
|  | | | |  | | | | |  | |
| Mod-IQWiGHR | | | | | | | | | | |
| minor added benefit | | | | considerable added benefit | | | | | major added benefit | |
| HR+ ϵ [0.93, 1)HR | | | | HR+ ϵ [0.79, 0.93)HR | | | | | HR+ < 0.79HR | |