



Defining and Overcoming Barriers to R in Health Economic Assessments: Insights and Pathways Forward

R for Health Technology Assessment (HTA) workshop 10th June 2025 - Virtual





Issue

R offers significant advantages for complex modelling, with enhanced capabilities including:

- Traceability
- Testing
- Version control
- Documentation

Despite these benefits, R adoption in HTA remains limited



Objective

Key obstacles—such as inconsistent guidance and implementation challenges—must be addressed to facilitate broader use.

This panel brings together consultancy and industry perspectives to define these barriers, propose actionable solutions, and stimulate discussion



Who we are











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Use of R models for HTA submission

Objective: Address lack of clarity on current acceptance and create a centralised 'Living document' on individual country guidance from one or both of the following:

- 1. Available guidance from agency website
- 2. Guidance from correspondence

Result: https://dark-peak-analytics.github.io/HTA acceptance living document/

This document is to be referenced as: Hart R, Use of R models for HTA submission, 2025, https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15056439

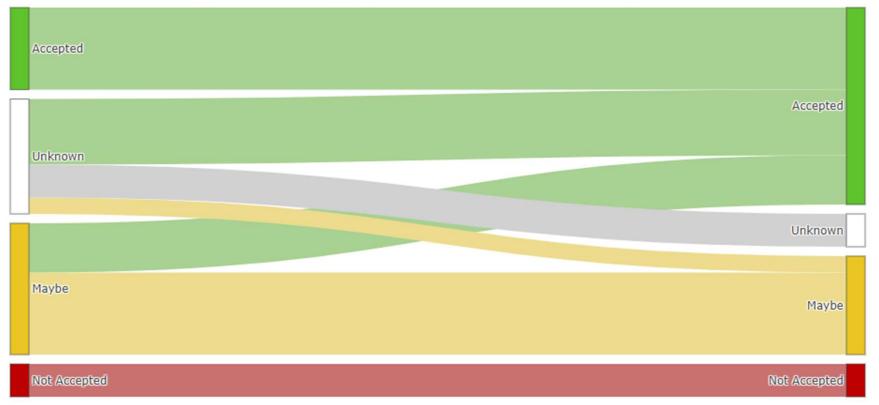
- O: R models can be accepted. Please see individual cells for specifics surrounding acceptance
- R models cannot be accepted at this time.
- R models may be accepted, but guidance either does not specify R outright as an acceptable option or states that discussion will be needed on the rationale for using R before deciding whether it is appropriate

Disclaimer: This document is a guide only; the author holds no responsibility for where information here differs from individual experiences.



Use of R models for HTA submission

Available guidance from agency website -> Guidance + Correspondance



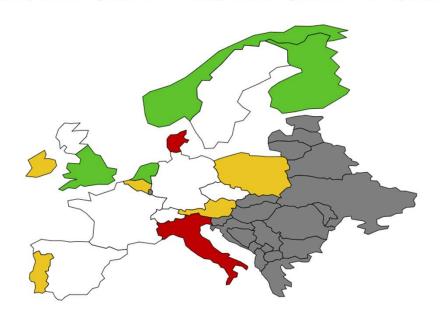


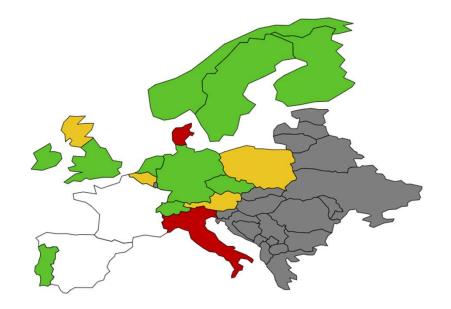


Use of R models for HTA submission

A European summary:

Publicly available guidance VS. Publicly available guidance + correspondence









Key findings

Only two countries outrightly stated that they would not review R models as part of HTA submissions Italy and Denmark would not review R models

Originally, Belgian guidance stated that R models would not be reviewed, but this was updated in May 2025

Correspondence with countries generally gathered more positive response to R than the public guidance Many countries with vague or non-existent public guidance stated that they consider an R model as part of submission evidence in their correspondence

The main concern of HTAs was that they would not have the capability to sufficiently review an R model They did not want to overstate their resources, nor 'encourage' R models. Many are waiting for the first R model to provide the learning and upskilling experience



Key findings

Where specific guidance was provided on preferences for how an R model was to be developed for submission, there was inconsistency.

This is an issue that would need to be addressed for global R models developed for the purpose of local adaptation and widespread HTA submission to become a reality

Canada: Additional guidance from correspondence

- Not yet received submission fully in R, but have received submissions where specific functionality is programmed in R (uncommon: around 5 instances in last 5 years)
- Would accept R, but would expect there to be strong justification
- Any submitted code must be clearly annotated and with minimal use of packages that need to be installed from CRAN
- Would need to adhere to all specified guidelines (e.g. requires inclusion of Markov trace, ability to vary individual parameters and have locally executable model) (March 2025)

The Netherlands: Available guidance from agency website

ZIN has provided a guideline specifically for the building of models in R

Details of R model submission:

- CE-models in R are required to include at least all functionalities that would otherwise be included in Excel (including the potential for end-to-end functionality with necessary data)
- A recommended folder structure and code structure is provided
- The code needs to be able to function stand-alone
- Coding conventions and commenting guidance is described
- ZIN requires the model to only use CRAN packages that are listed in the guidance
- Unit testing is required





Summary

- We have created a central living document for individual country guidance on the use of R models as evidence in HTA submissions
- More countries were willing to accept R than initially anticipated
- R submissions are few and far between but many HTAs are anticipating receiving an R model in the next couple of years
- Future endeavours should be made to ensure cohesion of HTA guidance for submitting R models, to allow global R models to be developed



Thank you for listening

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Discussion

How many countries accepting R for HTA submissions is considered 'enough' to consider developing a global model in R?

Is anything less than 100% acceptable for R use to become significant in the industry?

What can be done to better align industry guidelines for developing models for HTA? Validation hub for HTA, with joint pharma and HTA input?

What ideas are there for 'bridging the gap' between Excel and R reviewing to increase R model uptake for HTA review?

E.g. Double programming? Unit tests?

What has been your experience with stakeholder engagement (HTA bodies, regulators, collaborators) when using R-based models?

Has R facilitated or complicated communication?

What are the main barriers your organization faces in adopting R for HTA modelling? Are they technical, organizational, or regulatory?