

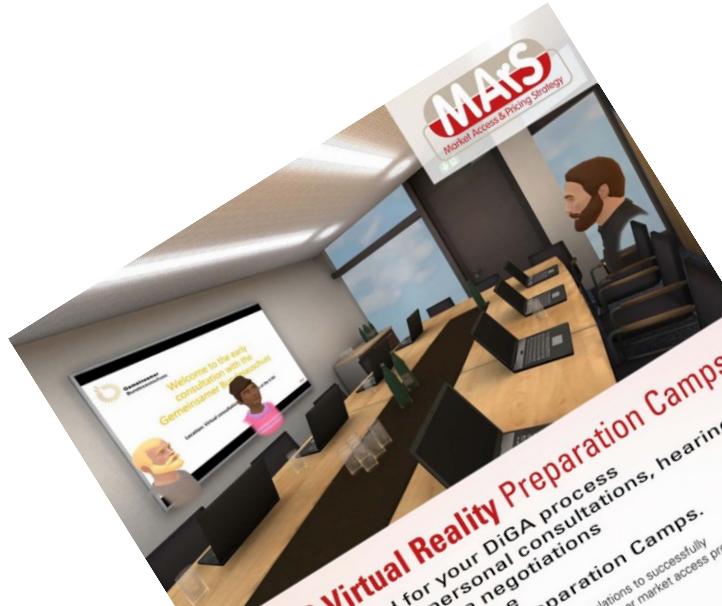
# MArS Webinar: Hospital funding – 6 months before the NUB deadline

28<sup>th</sup> April 2022

Dr. Stefan Walzer  
Lutz Vollmer

MArS Market Access & Pricing Strategy GmbH, Germany  
State University Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany  
University of Applied Sciences Ravensburg-Weingarten, Germany





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MArS developed specific Virtual Reality Preparation simulations to successfully prepare your next face-to-face meetings in the AMNOG and other market access processes like

- early consultation
- oral hearings
- price negotiations
- ensure an efficient and optimal outcome. All simulations are especially designed and developed based on latest educational research.
- general VR training sessions for each event
- specific guide book for your product
- adaptations specifically for your product

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• dedicated VR sessions in the AMNOG system known stakeholders in the AMNOG process  
• general VR sessions on various scenarios including Avatars with the adaptations specifically for your product  
• specific guide book for your product  
• dedicated VR sessions in the AMNOG system known stakeholders in the AMNOG process  
• adaptations specifically for your product

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# The first and only Market Access Podcast by MArS



<https://marketaccess-pricingstrategy.de/en/map-podcast/>

The central image is a promotional graphic for the MAP Podcast. It features a circular portrait of Dr. Stefan Walzer, a man with glasses and a blue jacket, smiling. To his right is a stylized map with the letters "P" and "A" on it. Below the portrait, the text reads "Dr. Stefan Walzer" and "MArS".

**MAP Podcast**  
**Listen to insights on market access  
wherever you want.**  
by Dr. Stefan Walzer  
and international experts on pricing,  
law, pharma, healthcare, etc.



# Questions welcome!

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- Feel free to ask questions. After the presentation, we will have time for your questions.
- Use either the Zoom chat function or the Q&A function to raise your questions or comments.
- As always, slides will be provided afterwards, and the video will be published on our website.

## Previous Webinars

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Speaker

Dr. Renato Dellamano  
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Moderator

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Top 5 Fehler beim DIGA Pricing  
- und wie du sie vermeidest

Dr. Stefan Walzer  
Speaker

Lutz Vollmer  
Moderator

Thorsten Hagemann  
adesso

21.02.2022  
17:00 Uhr

Money time with health apps  
Top 5 pricing mistakes - and how to avoid them

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Speaker

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Yvonne Gruendler  
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17.02.2022  
9pm CET /  
noon PT

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# Our presenters and discussants today



**Dr. Stefan Walzer**  
*Speaker*



**Lutz Vollmer**  
*Moderator*



**Dr. med. Markus Thalheimer**  
*Universitätsklinikum Heidelberg*

# MArS Webinar: Hospital funding – 6 months before the NUB deadline

Dr. Stefan Walzer

Lutz Vollmer

Dr. Markus Thalheimer

28<sup>th</sup> April 2022

For the market access of innovative medical diagnostic devices in Germany it plays a key role whether a medical device is applied in the inpatient or in the outpatient setting



## Inpatient

All innovative procedures are permitted  
with the reservation of prohibition  
(‘Verbotsvorbehalt’ SGB V §137c)

Within the hospital (inpatient) new CE  
marked medical devices can be applied  
as long as they are not actively prohibited  
by the joint federal committee

The hospitals are allowed to apply all  
CE marked innovations

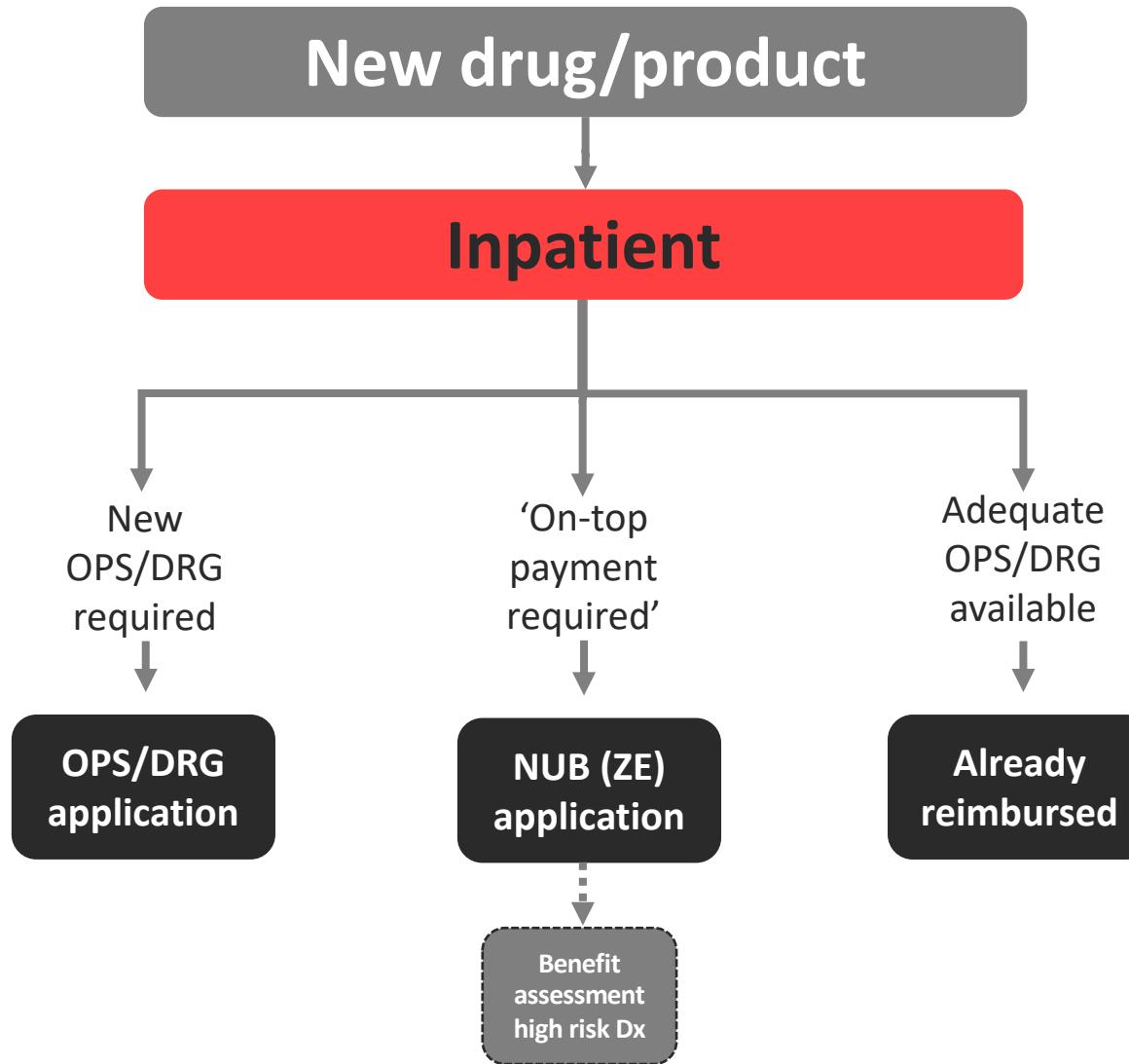
## Outpatient

All innovative procedures are prohibited  
until they have been officially approved  
(‘Erlaubnisvorbehalt’ SGBV § 135;1)

Before a new medical device can be  
applied in the outpatient setting a positive  
voting from the joint federal committee is  
required

Long application process in order to  
gain approval for applying innovations

The inpatient reimbursement in Germany depends on whether adequate coding (OPS) and adequate coverage (DRG) is available - if not specific applications need to be performed

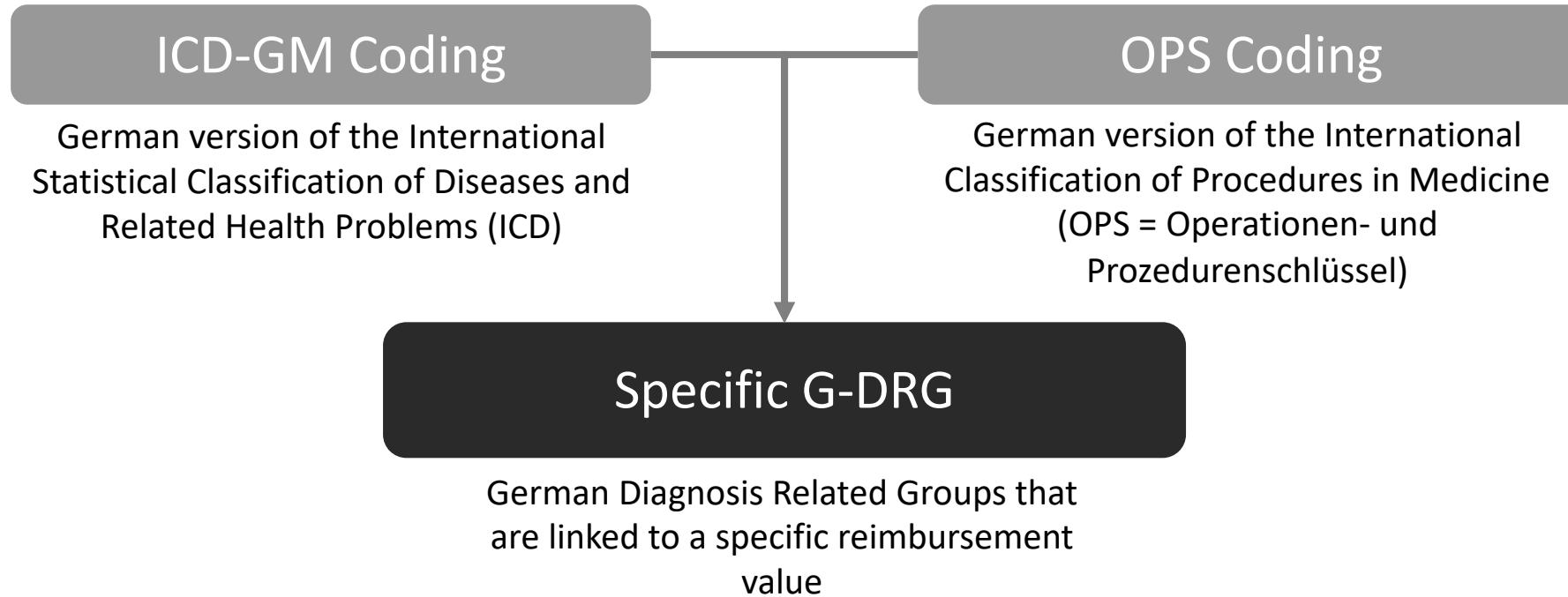


NUB =  
Neue UBehandlungs-methoden

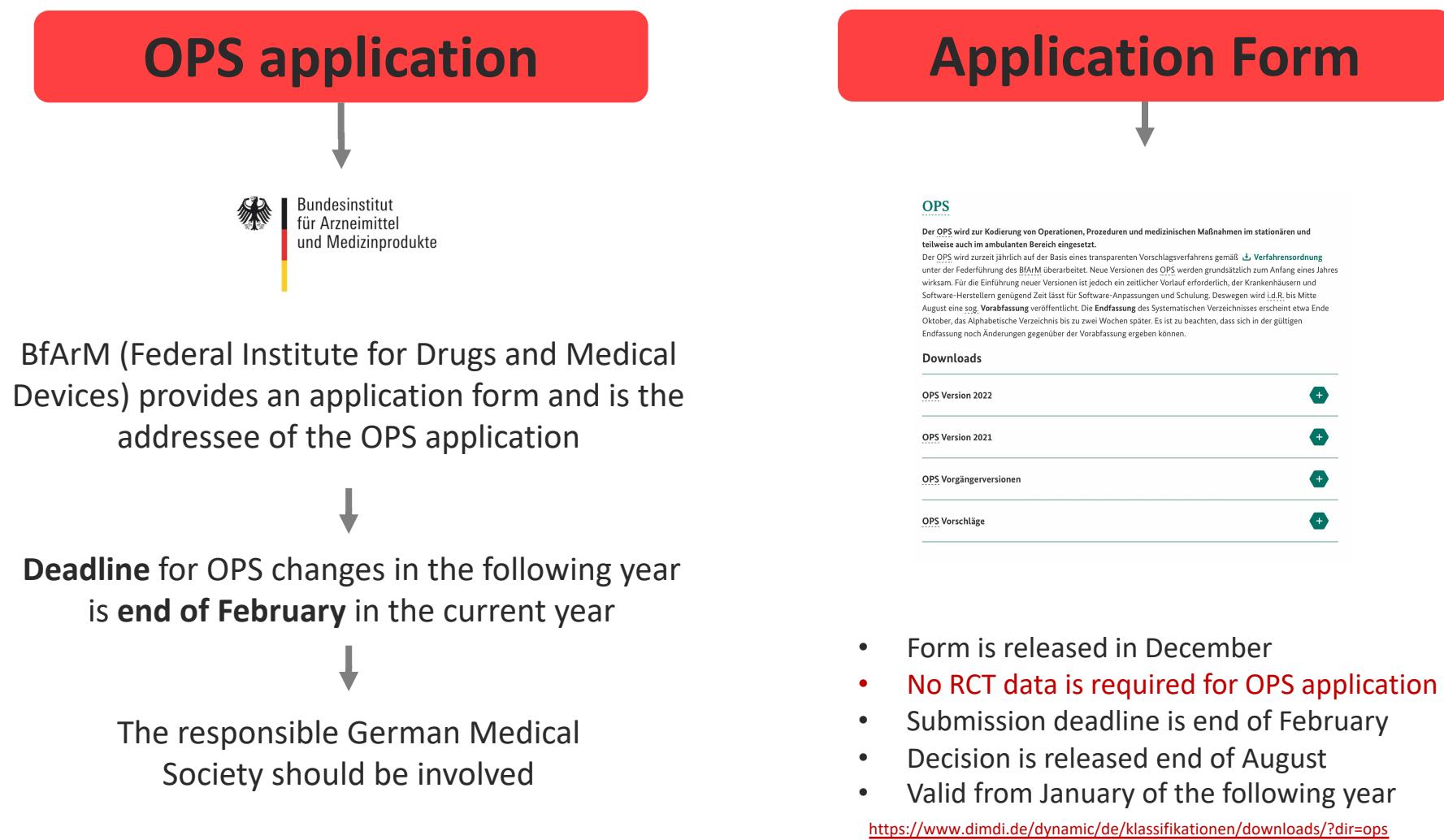
(New examination and treatment methods)

ZE = Zusatzentgelt  
(additional charge)

# Inpatient reimbursement DRG system: DRGs are defined by a combination of disease (ICD) and procedure (OPS) coding

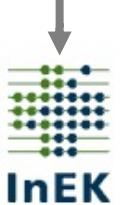


In case a change in the OPS system is required in order to achieve an adequate reimbursement for the new device an application at the BfArM needs to be submitted



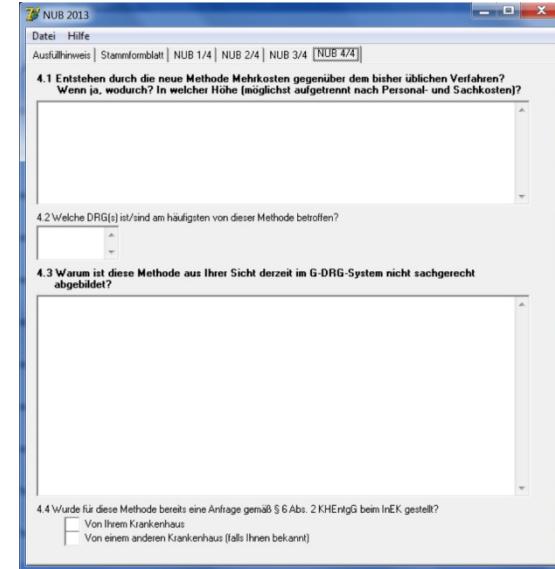
In case an ‘on-top payment’ is required in order to achieve adequate reimbursement for the new device a NUB application needs to be submitted at the InEK

## NUB application



InEK provides an application form and is the addressee for NUB (Neue Untersuchungs- und Behandlungsmethoden) applications

## Application Form



A screenshot of a Windows application window titled 'NUB 2013'. The window contains several text input fields and dropdown menus. The visible text includes:

- Datei | Hilfe
- Ausfüllhinweis | Stammdatenblatt | NUB 1/4 | NUB 2/4 | NUB 3/4 | **NUB 4/4**
- 4.1 Entstehen durch die neue Methode Mehrkosten gegenüber dem bisher üblichen Verfahren?  
Wenn ja, wodurch? In welcher Höhe (möglichst aufgetrennt nach Personal- und Sachkosten)?
- 4.2 Welche DRG(s) ist/ sind am häufigsten von dieser Methode betroffen?
- 4.3 Warum ist diese Methode aus Ihrer Sicht derzeit im G-DRG-System nicht sachgerecht abgebildet?
- 4.4 Wurde für diese Methode bereits eine Anfrage gemäß § 6 Abs. 2 KHentG beim InEK gestellt?  
 Von Ihrem Krankenhaus  
 Von einem anderen Krankenhaus (falls Ihnen bekannt)

Deadline for NUB applications in the following year  
is end of October in the current year

Each hospital needs to submit an own NUB application – the InEK decides whether a ‘on-top payment’ can be negotiated

- Form is released in September
- Submission deadline is end of October
- Decision is released end of January of the following year and the NUB is then valid

<http://www.gdrg.de/cms/content/download/3636/30201/version/1/file/NUB.exe>

# Timelines for the reimbursement of OPS/NUB application in the inpatient sector



| Application | Timeline                                  | Decision maker |
|-------------|---|----------------|
| OPS         | End February                              | BfArM          |
| NUB         | End October<br>End-April (for ATMPs only) | InEK           |

# Enquiry procedure for new examination and treatment methods (NUB)



## Status 1

The requested method/service fulfils the criteria of the NUB agreement. According to Section 1 (1) of the NUB Agreement, the agreement of a hospital-specific NUB fee is permissible for this method/service.

## Status 2

The requested method/service does not meet the criteria of the NUB agreement. According to § 1 of the NUB agreement, the agreement of a hospital-specific NUB fee is not permissible for this method/service.

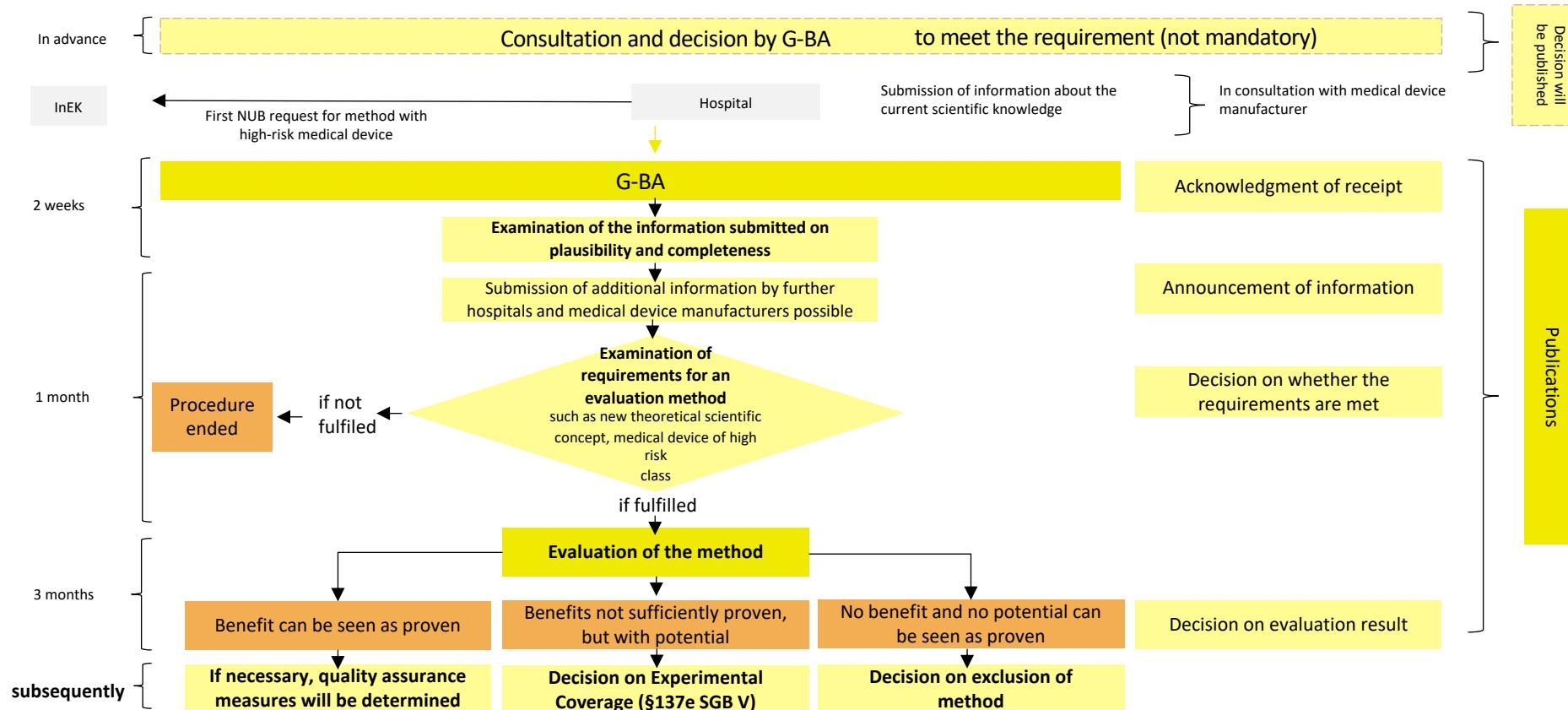
## Status 3

The applications for requested method/service could not be fully processed within the set deadline.

## Status 4

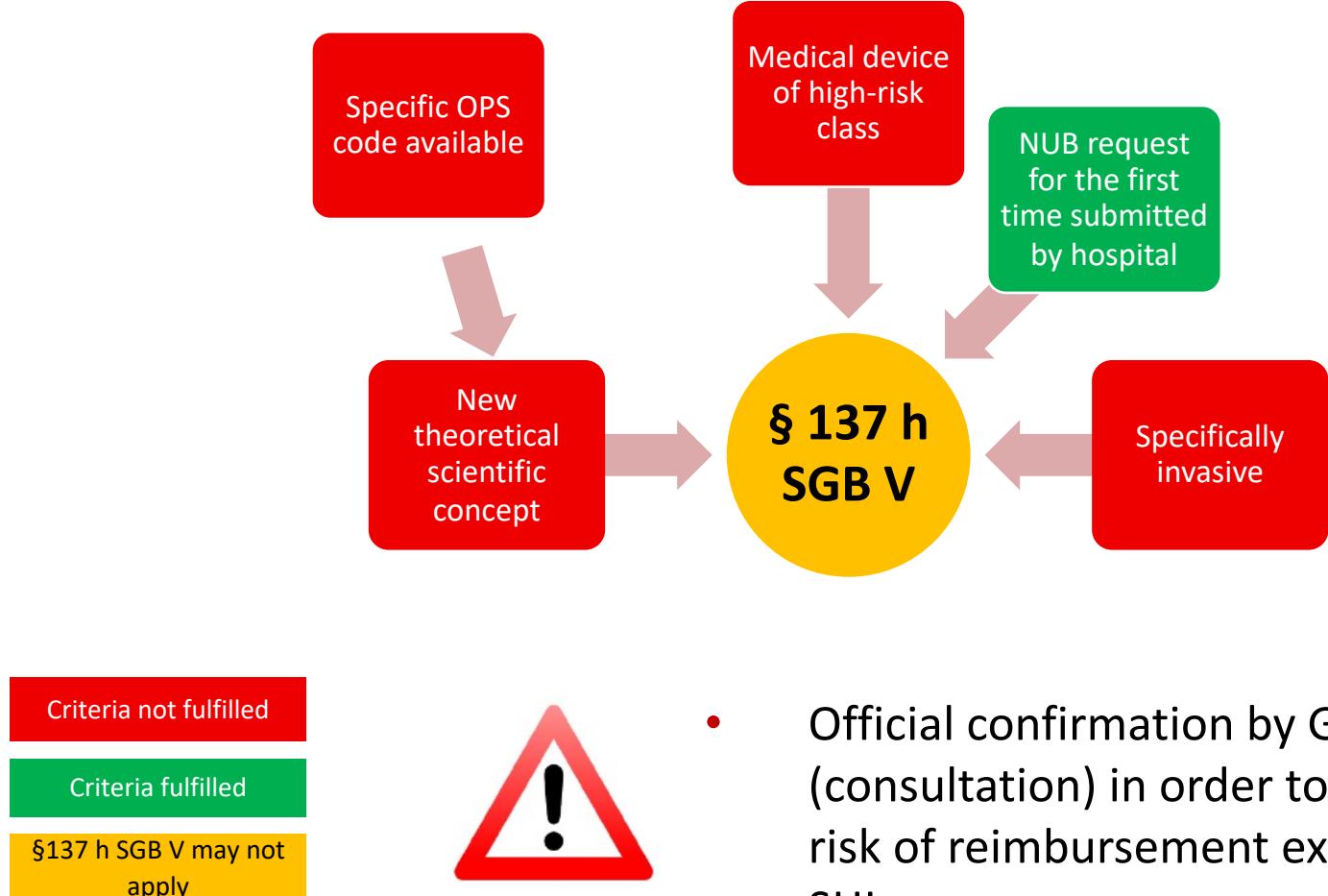
The information provided on the requested method/service was implausible or not comprehensible. Thus, no information pursuant to Section 6 (2) KHEntgG is available. In justified individual cases, hospital-specific can be agreed.

# Evaluation of methods with medical devices of high-risk class (§ 137h SGB V)



Source: G-BA 2020

# Criteria for identifying high risk methods



What is then happening after a „successful“ NUB submission?

# Our guest tonight



Dr. med. Markus Thalheimer  
*Universitätsklinikum Heidelberg*

- Specialist in internal medicine with 20 years of professional experience
- Since 2011 Head of quality management and medical controlling at Heidelberg University Hospital
- Before DRG officer at Heidelberg University Hospital
- Member of the DRG and Health Economics Working Group of the German Society for Haematology and Medical Oncology (DGHO)
- Member of the DKG's Medical Expert Committee
- Court expert for DRG issues, author of numerous DRG reference books and lecturer on the topics of the DRG system and hospital remuneration



UniversitätsKlinikum Heidelberg

MArS Market Access &  
Pricing Strategy GmbH  
Webinar  
28. April 2022

## Hospital funding - 6 months before NUB deadline

Dr. med. Markus Thalheimer  
Leiter Qualitätsmanagement/Medizincontrolling  
Universitätsklinikum Heidelberg

## Wie kommen Innovationen ins KH?

meist nach Zufallsprinzip und Erstkontakt:

- Apotheke oder Materialwirtschaft  
(ideal)
- Arzt (meist nicht ideal, da ungenau)
- Verwaltung / Medizincontrolling, Med-  
Technik

## Wie kommen Innovationen ins KH?

### Folgen ungelenkter Einführung:

- Artikel ist in den internen Prozessen nicht erfasst
- Erlöse werden zu spät verhandelt
- Kostenträger lehnen die Vergütung ab  
(Nutzenbewertung)
- Folgekosten werden nicht überblickt (v.a. bei  
“Geschenken” von der Industrie)
- Patientensicherheit? Aufklärung, Alternativen

## Einführung neuer Medikamente

- 1. Schritt: Leitende Ärzte wollen eine neue Substanz – Meldung an Administration/Apotheke
- 2. Schritt: Prüfung und Listung durch die Arneimittelkommission (AMK)
- 2. Schritt: Prüfung durch Medizincontrolling
  - Erstattungsfähigkeit
  - Abbildung im DRG-System
  - Aktivierung NUB-Prozess
- Bypass: NUB-Anfrage bereits vor Zulassung

## Medizinproduktekommission UKHD

- Gründung 2012, Beginn 2013, Funktionsweise analog der Arzneimittelkommission
- Abgrenzung zur „Materialkommission“: nur hochpreisige umsatzrelevante Artikel (>2.500 Euro einzeln, >150.000 Euro pro Jahr)
- Beteiligung aller Abteilungen (inkl. Recht)
- Schlankes, Web basiertes Verfahren mit kurzer Bearbeitungszeit (10 Tage!)

# Medizinproduktekommission UKLHD

## Getroffene Entscheidungen (Auswahl):

|            |   |   |
|------------|---|---|
| All        | Der Artikelaufnahme in den Standardkatalog wird zugestimmt: | Ja<br>Nein<br>Nein, nur kostenneutraler Test<br>weitere Informationen (siehe Bemerkungen) |
| GB 2/MedCo | Kostenstelle  | Klinik _____<br>Drittmittelkonto<br>Budgetneutral<br>Mit Budgetanpassung                  |
| GB 3 MedCo | Verbindliche Menge  | 1. Jahr _____<br>2. Jahr _____<br>Ohne Mengeneinschränkung                                |
| GB 4 GB 3  | NUB-Verfahren   | Ist bereits beantragt<br>Muss noch beantragt werden<br>Nicht erforderlich                 |
| ZIM        | Barcode und elektronische Daten liegen vor                  | Ja<br>Nein  |
|            | Sind mit diesem Produkt relevante Drittmittel verbunden?    | Ja<br>Nein  |
|            | Gibt es hinsichtlich des Gerätbestandes Bedenken?           | Ja<br>Nein  |

## NUB-Verhandlungen UKHD

- Seit 2020 zentral für Bundesland
- Lediglich Medikamente/Verfahren, die nur ein KH anwendet, werden dort verhandelt
- Termin meist März/April, Vereinbarung dann 1.6. oder 1.7.
- Rückwirkende Erstattung ab 1.1. inzwischen geregelt

## Problem: NUB-Entgelt bei Medikamenten

- V.a. teure NUB-Entgelte werden in der Praxis oft auf **AMNOG-Erstattungsbetrag** gedeckelt.
- Teilweise versuchen die Kassen bereits vorab, den AMNOG-Betrag in die Vereinbarung festzuschreiben oder verzögern die Vereinbarung, bis AMNOG-Betrag vorliegt.
- Lösungsvorschlag (u.a. Dt. Krebsgesellschaft) als „**Super-NUB-Verfahren**“:
  - Kopplung des NUB-Entgeltes an den AMNOG-Prozess
  - Mindestens für sehr teure Therapien (Zell- und Gentherapien) oder ATMPs
- Vorteil: keine Entgeltverhandlungen mehr nötig für NUBs, gleiche Erstattung ambulant und stationär
- „Nachteil“: Verhandlungspotential und damit „Gewinn“ für Krankenhäuser nicht mehr möglich – Beurteilung schwierig

## Problem: NUB-Entgelt bei Medikalprodukten

- Kassen verwenden das NUB-Verfahren für Nutzendiskussion. Dies passiert **v.a. bei Medizinprodukten**, die eine sehr niedrige „Zulassungsschwelle“ in Europa haben
- **Hochrisiko-Medizinprodukte**: hohe Hürden für eine NUB-Vereinbarung wegen §137h:
  - hoher bürokratischer Aufwand
  - Konzept des **Potentials** einer erforderlichen Behandlungsalternative
  - Krankenhäuser, die die Methode unter Anwendung des Medizinprodukts zu Lasten der Krankenkassen erbringen wollen, sind verpflichtet, an einer **Erprobung** nach § 137e teilzunehmen
- Kosten sind im NUB-Entgelt ggf. nicht voll durchsetzbar (z.B. Mehraufwand OP-Zeit)

# Die NUB–Vereinbarung des UK HD

## Verhandlungsstand:

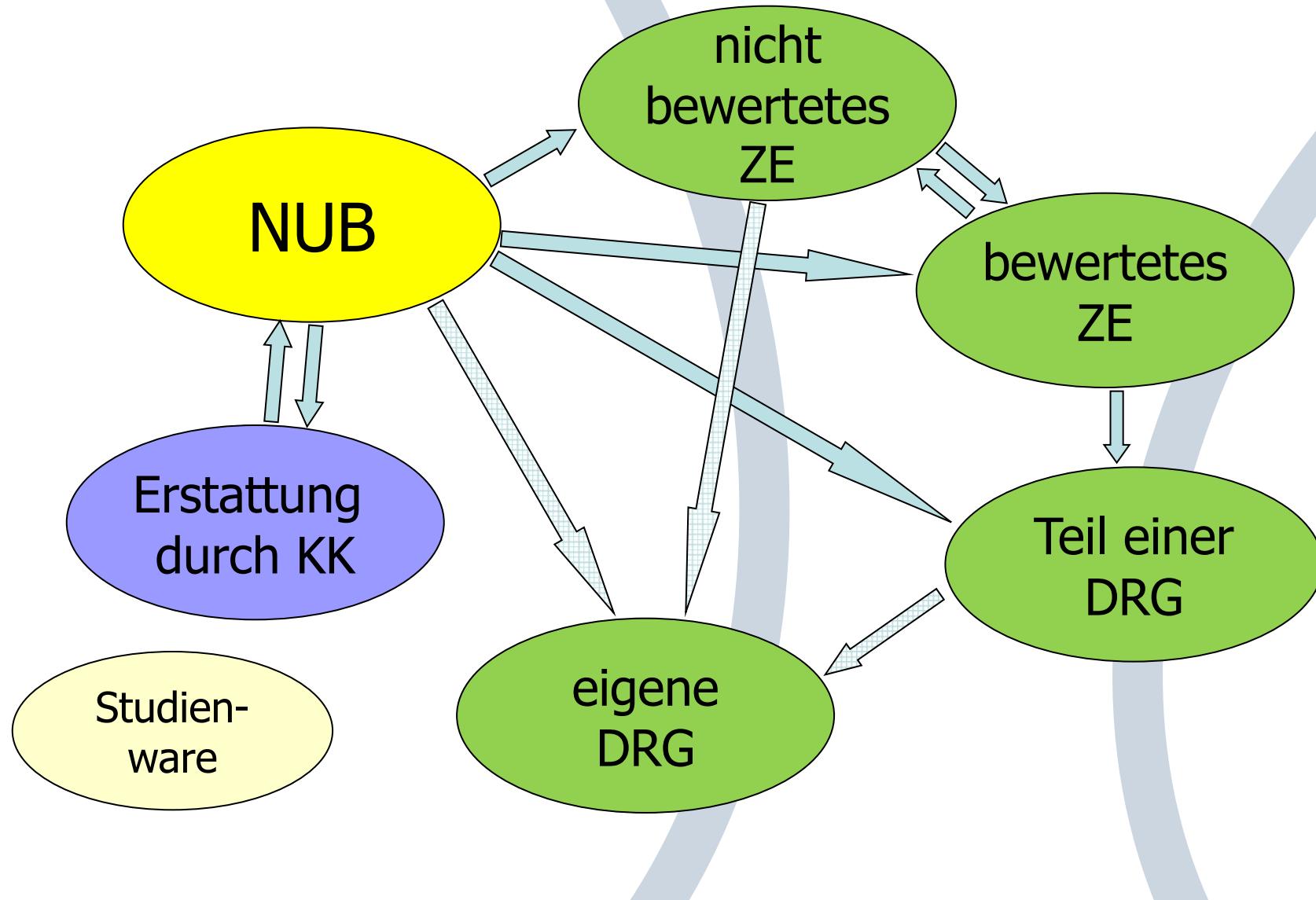
NUB 2021 seit 1. August 2021 vereinbart, 3 Nachverhandlungen erfolgten im November 2021

NUB 2022 laufen Verhandlungen seit 12.4., nächste Runde 11.5., ca. 80% bereits geeint

Vereinbarung über die Vergütung  
neuer Untersuchungs- und Behandlungsmethoden (NUB)  
gemäß § 6 Abs. 2 Satz 6 KHErtG für das Jahr 2020

| Id. | Id.<br>Nr.<br>2020 | Nr.<br>2019 | Bezeichnung  | Erklärung (Handelsnamen oder andere Spezifikationen) | M o. V   | OPS | Einheit<br>z.B. mg, kg, etc. | VB Preis 2020 |
|-----|--------------------|-------------|--|--|--|-----|------------------------------|---------------|
| 1   | 1                  |             | Idarucizumab   | PRAXBIND   | M 6-008.f  |     | mg                           | 0,42          |
| 2   | 207                |             | Andexanet Alfa   | ONDEXXA  | M kein   |     | mg                           | 18,98         |
| 3   | 3                  |             | Atezolizumab   | TECENTRIQ  | M 6-00a1   |     | mg                           | 3,69          |
| 4   | 6                  |             | Bezifotuximab  | ZINPLAVA   | M 6-00b1   |     | mg                           | 2,78          |
| 5   | 2                  |             | Einlage beschichteter (gecovertter) Stents mit bioaktiver Oberfläche für periphere Gefäße <10 cm |  | V 8-842.*2, *3, *c, *s *e i.V.m. 8-83b.e1; 8-842.*q                            |     | Stent                        | 1.555,34      |
| 5   | 2                  |             | Einlage beschichteter (gecovertter) Stents mit bioaktiver Oberfläche für periphere Gefäße 10 cm  |  | V 8-842.*2, *3, *c, *s *e i.V.m. 8-83b.e1 und 8-83b.fl; 8-842.*q               |     | Stent                        | 1.983,34      |
| 5   | 2                  |             | Einlage beschichteter (gecovertter) Stents mit bioaktiver Oberfläche für periphere Gefäße 15 cm  |  | V 8-842.*2, *3, *c, *s *e i.V.m. 8-83b.e1 und 8-83b.fl oder 8-83b.f5; 8-842.*q |     | Stent                        | 2.427,39      |
| 5   | 2                  |             | Einlage beschichteter (gecovertter) Stents mit bioaktiver Oberfläche für periphere Gefäße 25 cm  |  | V 8-842.*2, *3, *c, *s *e i.V.m. 8-83b.e1 und 8-83b.fl; 8-842.*q               |     | Stent                        | 3.663,24      |
| 6   | 8                  |             | Ustekinumab  | STELARA  | M 6-005.j  |     | mg                           | 63,57         |
| 7   | 4                  |             | Everolimus bei Neoplasie   | VOTUBIA, AFINITOR                                    | M 6-005.8  |     | mg                           | 11,97         |
| 8   | 31                 |             | Dunvalumab   | IMFINZI  | M 6-00b.7  |     | mg                           | 4,66          |
| 9   | 12                 |             | Vedolizumab  | ENTYMO   | M 6-008.5  |     | mg                           | 7,96          |
| 10  | 10                 |             | Trastuzumab-Emtansin   | KADCYLA  | M 6-001.*k   |     | mg                           | 19,13         |
| 11  | 13                 |             | Golimumab  | SIMPONI  | M 6-005.2  |     | mg                           | 29,94         |
| 12  | 11                 |             | Eribulin   | HALAVEN  | M 6-006.5  |     | µg                           | 0,43          |
| 13  | 15                 |             | Pazopanib  | VOTRIENT   | M 6-005.a  |     | mg                           | 0,18          |
| 14  | 16                 |             | Ruxolitinib  | JAKAVI   | M 6-009.4  |     | mg                           | 6,25          |
| 15  | 17                 |             | Axitinib   | INLYTA   | M 6-006.g  |     | mg                           | 12,27         |
| 16  | 35                 |             | Osimertinib  | TAGRISSO   | M 6-00b.f  |     | mg                           | 2,45          |
| 17  | 21                 |             | Cabozantinib   | Nierenzell-CA, CABOMETYX                             | M 6-008.8  |     | mg                           | 3,05          |
| 17  | 21                 |             | Cabozantinib   | Schildrüsen-CA, COMETRIQ                             | M 6-008.8  |     | mg                           | 1,39          |
| 18  | 32                 |             | Olaparib   | LYNPARZA   | M 6-009.0  |     | mg                           | 0,29          |
| 19  | 20                 |             | Cregoritib   | KALKORI  | M 6-006.c  |     | mg                           | 0,24          |

# Finanzierung von Innovationen im DRG-System





Vielen Dank!

# Time for questions ...



## Hospital funding 6 months before NUB deadline



Market Access &  
Pricing Strategy GmbH



Dr. Stefan Walzer  
*MArS*



Lutz Vollmer  
*Moderator*



Dr. med. Markus Thalheimer  
*Universitätsklinikum Heidelberg*

Recording available on  
our Youtube channel via  
[www.marketaccess-pricingstrategy.de](http://www.marketaccess-pricingstrategy.de)

# The first and only Market Access Podcast by MArS



*More on inpatient funding in episodes 9 and 10*

<https://marketaccess-pricingstrategy.de/en/map-podcast/>

The cover art for episode 9 of the MArS podcast. It features two circular portraits of men: Dr. Stefan Walzer on the left and Willi Wöllner on the right. To the right of the portraits is a stylized graphic of a document or map with the letters "M", "A", and "P" visible. Below the portraits, the names and titles of the guests are listed. A central text box contains a quote about inpatient medical products.

Dr. Stefan Walzer  
MArS

Willi Wöllner  
MediClin clinics Bad Wildungen

The inpatient way for medical products is complex, but mostly easily adoptable.

The cover art for episode 10 of the MArS podcast. It features two circular portraits of men: Dr. Stefan Walzer on the left and Dr. Sebastian Casu on the right. To the right of the portraits is a stylized graphic of a document or map with the letters "M", "A", and "P" visible. Below the portraits, the names and titles of the guests are listed. A central text box contains a question about how innovations reach patients in German hospitals.

Dr. Stefan Walzer  
MArS

Dr. Sebastian Casu  
Asklepios Clinics

How do innovations reach patients in German hospitals?



# Register already now for our next webinar!



## 2 years DiGAs in Germany

### Success or lost opportunity?



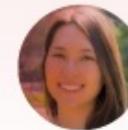
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Dr. Stefan Walzer  
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**REGISTER**

19.05.2022  
noon PT /  
9pm CET