Supplemental Table 1. Past TAU reports included in our pilot exercise and for identifying relevant decision criteria (Full reports available at <https://muhc.ca/tau/page/tau-reports>)

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| Name | Objective | Recommendation issued |
| Islet transplantation in patients with Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus | To assess the effectiveness and safety of islet transplantation in patients who have undergone kidney transplant; To ascertain the budget impact of islet transplantation vs. pancreas transplantation and intensive insulin treatment in patients with kidney transplant | Approved for evaluation |
| Pulsatile Machine Perfusion compared to cold storage in kidney preservation | To assess the effectiveness of machine perfusion in reducing risk of delayed graft function vs. cold storage; To assess budget impact | Approved |
| Single-dose Intraoperative Radiotherapy Using Intrabeam® for Early-stage Breast cancer | To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of Intrabeam radiotherapy for early-stage breast cancer; To estimate the budget impact | Approved for evaluation |
| The Impella® percutaneous ventricular assist device | To assess the effectiveness and safety of the Impella® percutaneous ventricular assist device compared to alternatives | Approved |
| BinaxNow | To assess the effectiveness and cost of a  pneumococcal urine antigen immunochromatographic test (BinaxNOW Streptococcus pneumoniae) in the diagnosis of community acquired Streptococcus pneumoniae pneumonia in patients admitted to hospital | Not approved |
| Evaluation of acellular dermal matrix for breast reconstruction | To assess the aesthetic outcomes, and complication rate associated with acellular dermal matrix use | Approved for evaluation |
| Video capsule endoscopy for obscure GI bleeding and Crohn's Disease | To assess the effectiveness and safety of video capsule endoscopy to detect occult GI bleeding and Crohn's disease | Approved |
| The use of Lactobacillus probiotics in the Prevention of Antibiotic Associated Clostridium Difficile Diarrhea | To assess the effectiveness of Lactobacillus-based probiotics for the prevention of Clostridium Difficile associated diarrhea after administration of antibiotics | Not approved |
| Surgical aortic valve replacement with the ATS Enable® sutureless aortic valve for aortic stenosis | To assess the efficacy and safety of aortic valve replacement with a sutureless aortic valve (SuAVR) in patients with aortic valve stenosis | Approved for evaluation |
| Percutaneous Radiofrequency Ablation for treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma | To assess the effectiveness and safety of (PRFA) vs surgical resection (SRS)for early stage hepatocellular carcinoma patients | Approved |
| Comparison of Coblation Tonsillectomy and Electrocautery Tonsillectomy in Pediatric Patients | To assess the effectiveness and safety of coblation vs electrocautery tonsillectomy in children | Not approved |
| Renal Denervation for Resistant Hypertension | To assess the efficacy, effectiveness and safety of renal denervation for treatment of resistant hypertension, and to estimate the budget impact of this technology from the perspective of the MUHC. | Approved for evaluation |
| Transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) in patients with aortic stenosis: Inoperable patients | To assess the effectiveness, safety and costs of TAVI for aortic valve stenosis; To review the use and outcomes of TAVI at the MUHC. | Approved |
| Transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) in patients with aortic stenosis: Operable patients | Not approved |
| The effectiveness and safety of rituximab (anti-CD20) in neurologic autoimmune diseases: Myasthenia gravis | To review the efficacy and cost impact of the use of rituximab in patients with Myasthenia gravis (MG), neuromyelitis optica (NMO), dermatomyositis (DM), and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIPD) | Approved for evaluation |
| The effectiveness and safety of rituximab (anti-CD20) in neurologic autoimmune diseases: neuromyelitis optica | Approved for evaluation |
| The effectiveness and safety of rituximab (anti-CD20) in neurologic autoimmune diseases: dermatomyositis | Not approved |
| The effectiveness and safety of rituximab (anti-CD20) in neurologic autoimmune diseases: chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy | Not approved |
| Excimer laser atherectomy for uncrossable coronary lesions and improperly deployed coronary stents | To review the use of excimer laser for atherectomy using the Spectranetics CVX-300 xenon-chlorine excimer laser and associated catheters in two specific uncommon situations: (i) uncrossable lesion: ii) underexpanded stent | Not approved |
| 532 nm KTP Laser for vocal fold | To evaluate the clinical effectiveness and budget impact of using the KTP 532 nm Aura XP laser for vocal fold surgery at the MUHC | Not approved |
| Subglottic Secretion Drainage Endotracheal Tubes for Prevention of Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia | To evaluate the efficacy, cost and cost-effectiveness of a modified endotracheal tube for subglottic secretion drainage (SSD ETT) in reducing the risk of Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) in the adult intensive care unit | Approved |
| Aortic valve bypass (apicoaortic conduit) in adult degenerative aortic stenosis | To determine the health benefits and risks of aortic valve bypass (AVB) in adults, and to compare the experience and costs with recent MUHC experience and published results for TAVI | Not approved |
| Radiofrequency ablation for treatment of Barrett's esophagus: A systematic review and cost analysis | To assess the effectiveness of RFA for BE patients with high‐grade dysplasia, and to compare the cost of RFA and esophagectomy from the point of view of the MUHC | Approved |

Supplemental Table 2. The Ontario Health Technology Appraisal Committee (OHTAC) decision-making model for evidence-based recommendations ([1](#_ENREF_1))

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| Main criteria | Sub-criteria | Definitions and considerations |
| Overall clinical benefit | Effectiveness | The potential health impact of the technology compared to the available alternatives.  Should be measured in terms of relevant patient outcomes including mortality, morbidity, and quality of life of persons using the technology.  The magnitude and direction (increase/decrease) of the technology’s effect should be considered when evaluating its potential health impact. |
|  | Safety | The frequency and severity of adverse effects specific to the new technology compared to the available alternatives. |
|  | Burden of illness | The burden of illness on society of the target condition to which the technology is applied as evidenced by the incidence, prevalence, or other measure of disease burden on the population. |
|  | Need | The need for the technology compared to the availability of an effective alternative technology to manage the target condition.  Need may be great if no other alternatives are available for the target condition. |
| Consistency with expected societal and ethical values | Expected societal values | Broadly shared values in the society and in the MUHC that bear on the appropriate use and impact of the technology |
|  | Expected ethical values | The potential ethical issues inherent in using or not using the technology.  Relevant ethical issues should be listed. |
| Value for money | Economic evaluations | A measure of the net cost or efficiency of the health technology compared to available alternatives.  MUHC does not use a value for money threshold.  Can be assessed by the appropriate economic evaluation including incremental cost effectiveness analysis, incremental cost–utility analysis, net monetary/health benefit, acceptability curves, cost-consequence analysis |
| Feasibility of adoption | Economic feasibility | The net budget impact of the new health technology derived by determining all relevant costs and savings to the health care system.  The default perspective for the budget impact analyses will be that of the MUHC. |
|  | Organizational feasibility | The ease with which the health technology can be adopted will be evaluated by looking at the health system enablers and barriers to diffusion within the health system infrastructure (operational, capital, human resources, legislative and regulatory). |

1. The Ontario Health Technology Advisory Committee (OHTAC). The OHTAC Decision-Making Process for the Development of Evidence-Based Recommendations. 2010. <http://www.hqontario.ca/en/mas/tech/pdfs/2011/guide_decision.pdf> [accessed July 20, 2018]