

Poster Display Presentations

PD01 IPC For Prevention Of VTE: An Economic Analysis

AUTHORS:

Sebnem Erdol (sebnem.erdol@medtronic.com), Kwok Ho, Rhodri Saunders, Rafael Torres, Audrey Ozols

INTRODUCTION:

Total hip and knee arthroplasty (THKA) patients are at risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE). Guidelines recommend 10–35 days of pharmacoprophylaxis, but this may induce bleeding resulting in increased healthcare costs. This study assessed whether using intermittent pneumatic compression (IPC) for VTE prophylaxis is associated with reduced healthcare costs compared to anticoagulants.

METHODS:

Studies related to VTE and prophylaxis in THKA were identified by a structured search of the PubMed database. VTE incidence and cost data were Australia specific or, if not available, taken from other developed healthcare systems. A Markov model was used to estimate the incidence of deep vein thrombosis (DVT), pulmonary embolism (PE), death, post-thrombotic syndrome, as well as minor and major bleeding and heparin-induced-thrombocytopenia, to assess the budget impact of different VTE prophylaxis strategies. The time horizon was one year, low-molecular-weight-heparin (LMWH) was used as the reference intervention, and effectiveness data were obtained from meta-analyses.

RESULTS:

A total of 102,459 THKA were performed in Australia in 2015. The twelve-day incidence of DVT and PE using LMWH prophylaxis were 4.48 percent and 0.25 percent, respectively, with minor and major bleeding occurred in 9.9 percent (within twelve days) and 1.9 percent (within 10 days) of the patients, respectively. The incidence of VTE was not different between LMWH and IPC after THKA. The model estimated that the total cost of post-operative care for THKA was AUD 101.7 million (USD 77 million) in 2015. A one percent-point change from LMWH to IPC prophylaxis (n=1025 patients) would reduce the total healthcare costs by AUD 317,361 (USD 240,274) per year (or AUD 310 (USD 235) per patient), primarily through reduced bleeding events (-72 minor

and -3 major bleeds). Sensitivity analysis including 500 simulations demonstrated a likelihood of 100 percent for IPC to reduce both costs and bleeding events compared to LMWH. Similarly, a one percent-point change from dabigatran and rivaroxaban to IPC also resulted in total healthcare savings of AUD 320,580 (USD 242,711) and AUD 702,584 (USD 531,926) per year, respectively, with two-thirds and ninety-nine percent of the simulations favored IPC over dabigatran for bleeding and cost savings, respectively.

CONCLUSIONS:

Using IPC for VTE prophylaxis after THKA has the potential to substantially reduce total healthcare costs compared to anticoagulants, primarily through reduced bleeding events. IPC is suitable for all patients, but may be particularly cost-effective in the immediate postoperative period or in patients at high-risk of bleeding.

PD04 Cost-Utility Of Quetiapine For Schizophrenia: A Systematic Review

AUTHORS:

André Santos (andressantos111@gmail.com), Cristina Ruas

INTRODUCTION:

Schizophrenia is a chronic debilitating condition characterized by disorders in thought, affect and behavior. The worldwide prevalence is around 0.3 to 1 percent. The pharmacological treatment is based on antipsychotic drugs, but their efficacy is limited, culminating in discontinuation of treatment, relapses, and readmissions to health services. Quetiapine was initially approved for use in the United States of America in 1997. The drug has moderate affinity for D2 and 5-HT2A receptors and high affinity for H1 receptors. This study aimed to conduct an assessment of the cost-utility of quetiapine for schizophrenia around the world.

METHODS:

Cost-utility studies of head-to-head comparisons of quetiapine against other antipsychotic drugs for the

treatment of patients with schizophrenia and related disorders were included, irrespective of the diagnostic criteria used. An electronic search on Medline, Lilacs, Center for Reviews and Dissemination, The Cochrane Library and PsycINFO was conducted and complemented by references of included studies, Google Scholar and conference abstracts. Monetary values were converted to PPP-USD for the same base-year of the study.

RESULTS:

Six economic evaluations were included, representing four countries and a multicentric analysis. Comparisons between quetiapine and twelve other antipsychotic drugs were identified. Three studies found quetiapine to be dominated by risperidone and the remaining three found it to be more expensive and more effective with incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) values of USD 36,535, 8,786 and USD 127,600 per quality-adjusted life-year (QALY). Three studies found quetiapine, in comparison to olanzapine, to be inferior, one found it to be superior and two studies found it to be more expensive and more effective with ICER values of USD 139,699 and USD 224,000 per QALY. The reports were considered to be of reasonable quality. Yet the mixture of contexts might influence the results.

CONCLUSIONS:

In general, there seems to be a trend favoring olanzapine and risperidone over quetiapine. None of the studies favored quetiapine over all the other drugs.

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PD05 Influence Of Economic Data In The Incorporation Of Medicines In Brazil

AUTHORS:

André Santos (andressantos111@gmail.com),
André Ribeiro, Cristina Ruas

INTRODUCTION:

Since 2011, the process of incorporation of technologies into the Brazilian public health system (SUS) has been assisted by the National Commission for the Incorporation of Technologies in SUS (Conitec). The present work collected data of effectiveness, safety, cost-effectiveness, budget impact and other criteria from Conitec's reports to determine the influence of economic evaluations on issued recommendations.

METHODS:

Data was collected from drug recommendation reports published by Conitec between 2012 and 2016 and organized in a Microsoft Excel® spreadsheet. The association of the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) and the chance of incorporation was assessed through a binary logistic regression in R®.

RESULTS:

Two hundred and sixty-six reports were issued by Conitec between 2012 and 2016. Data were collected from 169 reports evaluating requisitions of incorporation of new medicines. Of these, there were ninety-nine which recommended the incorporation. The most common ATC classes analyzed were immunosuppressants (34 drugs), other antineoplastic agents (16 drugs) and direct-acting antivirals (15 drugs). Of the seventy negative recommendations, thirty-five were due to cost-effectiveness, thirty-one due to efficacy, twenty-nine due to safety, forty due to the budget impact, and thirty-two due to other reasons. In general, the reports were considered to be of poor quality. Only 21.9 percent of the reports had ICERs. The binary logistic regression analysis did not present a statistically significant difference for the influence of the ICER on the recommendation decision with outcomes reported in life years gained (OR = 0.9999732; 95% Confidence Interval [CI] = 0.9999304 to 1.000016) or quality-adjusted life years (OR = 0.9999789; 95% CI = 0.9999321 to 1.000026).

CONCLUSIONS:

Economic evaluations appear to be a secondary criterion for Conitec's recommendations. Despite this, they are commonly used to justify non-incorporation of drugs into the public system.

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PD12 Economic Benefit Of Workplace Health Promotion: What Has Been Proven?

AUTHORS:

Ingrid Rosian-Schikuta (ingrid.rosian@goeg.at)

INTRODUCTION:

Maintaining people's ability to work is a priority in many European countries. Through healthier and more