

Supported by unrestricted funding from

GSK

NP-IT-MPL-ABST-230001
Sept 2023

Real-life studies 21 ✕ Advanced search

Sort by Session | All abstracts | Notes | Favorites

Total: 21 Current: 1

- PA-67062 - Real-world patient-level cost-effectiveness analysis of omal... ★
- PA-67113 - Real-life data of ten years with omalizumab treatment ☆
- PA-67761 - Real-world associations between outcomes and biomarker... ☆
- PA-67810 - Early response to benralizumab in severe, eosinophilic asth... ☆
- PA-68361 - Attitudes and experiences of patients and healthcare practi... ☆
- PA-68471 - A real-life study on children with severe asthma starting bi... ☆
- PA-68508 - Real world biologic treatment response in severe asthma: a... ☆
- PA-68520 - Multicentric real life experience of mepolizumab in bronchi... ☆
- PA-68676 - Clinical remission (CR) in a real-world study to evaluate me... ☆
- PA-68803 - Multi-country self-controlled study of exacerbation rates in... ☆
- PA-69045 - Benralizumab effectiveness in severe eosinophilic asthma a... ☆
- PA-69123 - Patients' knowledge, perspectives and attitudes towards tr... ☆
- PA-69307 - Efficacy of benralizumab and mepolizumab in treating seve... ☆
- PA-69359 - Characteristics associated with clinical remission in patients ☆

psDISC ABSTRACT VIEWER

Start Help Disclaimer

ERS INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS 2023
MILAN Italy, 9-13 September

Real-life studies in asthma: all the way to clinical remission

Airway pharmacology and treatment

PA-67062 - Real-world patient-level cost-effectiveness analysis of omalizumab in patients with severe allergic asthma

Ipek Kivilcim Oguzülgen [1], Deniz Tugay [2], Mehmet Top [3], Ömür Aydin [4], Sevim Bavbek [4], Ebru Damadoglu [5], Ferda Öner Erkekol [6], I?lkay Koca Kalkan [6], A. Fuat Kalyoncu [5], Gül Karakaya [5], Haluk Türktas [1], Ivo Abraham [7]

(1) Gazi University School of Medicine Department of Pulmonary Diseases, Ankara, Turkey; (2) City Hospital, Rights of Patients Department, Ankara, Turkey; (3) Hacettepe University, Department of Health Management, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Ankara, Turkey; (4) Ankara University, Division of Immunology and Allergy, Department of Pulmonary Diseases, School of Medicine, Ankara, Turkey; (5) Hacettepe University, Division of Immunology and Allergy, Department of Pulmonary Diseases, School of Medicine, Ankara, Turkey; (6) Ankara Atatürk Sanatorium Research and Training Hospital, Division of Immunology and Allergy, Department of Pulmonary Diseases, Ankara, Turkey; (7) Center for Health Outcomes and PharmacoEconomic Research, R. Ken Coit College of Pharmacy, University of Arizona, Tucson, United States

Introduction: The advent of omalizumab(OML) had a major impact on the management of severe allergic asthma, however it has a very high cost.

Aims: To evaluate the cost-effectiveness of standard-of-care treatment(SoC) to SoC+omalizumab (OML+Soc) in patients with severe asthma using real-world prospective clinical data.

Methods:A total of 206 patients with severe astma, including 126 of whom were in the OML+SoC group and 80 in the SoC group, were followed for 12 months to evaluate their asthma status and quality of life. Cost data for this patient-level economic evaluations were sourced from the database of the hospitals and expressed in Turkish Lira(?). Efficacy data were obtained by Asthma Control Test for asthma status, and the 5-level EQ-5D-5L version and the Asthma Quality of Life Scale for quality of life. A Markov model with 2-week cycles was specified, comparing costs and treatment effects of SoC vs OML+SoC over a lifetime from the Turkish payer perspective.

Results: Per-patient costs were ?23,607.08 in the SoC arm and ?425,329.81 in the OML+Soc arm, for a difference of ?401,722.74. Life years(LY) and quality-adjusted life years(QALY) were 13.60 and 10.08, respectively, in the SoC group; and 21.26 and 13.35, respectively, in the OML+SoC group, for differences of 7.66 LYs and 3.27 QALYs. This yielded an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio of an additional ?52,427.04 to gain 1 LY and an incremental cost-utility ratio of an incremental ?122,675.57 to gain 1 QALY; the latter being below the ?156,948 willingness-to-pay threshold for Turkey referenced by WHO.

Conclusion: This data suggests that OML+SoC is cost-effective for severe asthma from the public payer perspective

Keywords: Asthma - management, Severe asthma

Stick powered by: documediaS GmbH • Hannover • www.documedias.com • +49 (0) 511 54 2760