IS THERE A JUSTIFICATION TO FULLFILL THE GAP IN CLINICAL PATHWAY OF INFLAMMATION AND ITCHING TREATMENT IN POLAND - COST-UTILITY ANALYSIS (CUA) OF MOMETASONE FURATE OINTMENT

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INTRODUCTION

- Mometasone furoate ointment (MOM) is a new generation medicine and due to the prolonged duration of action, it is applied on the affected skin only once daily.
- More frequent use of other drugs from the same therapeutic class, only increases the number of side effects without affecting the growth of effectiveness.
- The extended duration of MOM results in lower consumption of the drug (lower costs), less risk of side effects and better compliance.
- The benefits from the same therapeutic class, reimbursed in Poland - fluticasone propionate (FLU) according to the European and US classification like MOM, belong to the same drug potency - group III.
- The results of a randomized clinical trial (De Villez 1998) indicate a statistically significant superiority of MOM vs FLU in assessing endpoints related to the improvement of the treated lesion.

OBJECTIVES

To evaluate a cost-utility (CUA) of mometasone furoate ointment conveniently used only once daily compared with twice daily fluticasone propionate (FLU) ointment in the management of inflammation and itching caused by skin conditions such as allergic reactions, eczema, and psoriasis in Polish adults.

METHODLOGY

A Markov decision model (developed in TreeAge) was used to estimate the cost of topical corticosteroids treatment from the perspective of Polish National Health Fund (NHF), patient and NHF perspective, using a one-year horizon (FIGURE 1). Clinical effectiveness was assessed on the basis of head-to-head study with randomization (RCTs). The measure of effectiveness in the CUA was quality-adjusted life years (QALY). Outcomes included direct medical costs (topical corticosteroids and physician visit). With the short time frame of the analysis (1 year) no discounting of costs and health effects was performed. TABLE 1 provides the base case model assumptions. Simple sensitivity analysis was performed to test the impact of the key parameters and assumptions of the model changes (FIGURE 2).

Population: Adult patients with inflammation and itching caused by skin conditions such as allergic reactions, eczema, and psoriasis.

Intervention: Mometasone furoate ointment once daily (MOM).

Comparator: Fluticasone propionate ointment twice daily (FLU).

Outcome: QALYs usually adjusted years.

RESULTS

Cost per QALY gained from perspective of NHF and patient, using MOM ointment dominates fluticasone propionate ointment (MOM is less expensive and more effective). Cost per QALY gained from perspective of NHF, using MOM instead of FLU is PLN 182.24 (€42.05, TABLE 2).

The sensitivity analysis indicated the robustness of the results. Obtained results are placed below the acceptability threshold (36€QALY per capita in Poland) which is about PLN 125.956 (€29.06, FIGURE 2). The 2016 weighted average exchange rate of Polish National Bank was € 1 = PLN 4.3344.

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis shows that MOM is highly cost-effective treatment compared to FLU for the treatment of any inflammation and itching of the skin, responsive to topical corticosteroids, such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis and contact dermatitis of the irritant or allergic reactions.

In addition, mometasone is a modern drug that is characterized by high efficacy and affinity receptor. It shows also negligible percutaneous absorption and easy application (a medicated case) just once daily.

REFERENCES

8. Information obtained from the company SUN FARM LLC.

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STATEMENT

The authors certify that the work described by this abstract has never been accepted at a prior meeting.

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