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POLAR Health Economics and Policy

COST SAVING STUDY OF FIVE GRASS POLLEN SLIT TABLET VERSUS SCIT'S & SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT

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INTRODUCTION

Allergic rhinitis (AR) is a chronic disease of the upper respiratory tract caused by exposure to allergens inducing inflammation of the nasal mucosa and of the conjunctiva mediated by antibody immunoglobulin E (IgE).
According to local literature, prevalence of symptomatic AR is around 20% and grass pollen is the most common allergen causing AR in Turkey. 5% of these patients suffer from moderate and severe AR still remain uncontrolled despite symptomatic treatment (Cingi, C et al. (2010), "Prevalence of allergic rhinitis among the adult population in Turkey", *Acta Oto-Laryngologica*, 130: 400-406).
Al-Khalid, N et al. (2006), "Global map of the prevalence of symptoms of rhinoconjunctivitis in children: The International Study of Allergies in Childhood (ISAAC) Phase Three", *Allergy*, 61: 123-148.
Allergen-specific immunotherapy (AIT) is recommended as a second line treatment for patients with moderate to severe allergic rhinitis not or poorly controlled by symptomatic treatments.
The Five Grass Pollen Sublingual Tablet (SGPST) is an alternative AIT in Turkey.

OBJECTIVE

The aim of this budget impact model (BIM) was to assess the cost saving potential of the SGPST in the Turkish reimbursement system.

METHODOLOGY

Cost calculations were made from the payer perspective as per the guidelines of the Social Security Institution (SSI).
The time horizon considered in the model was one year.
Only direct medical costs were included.

INPUTS OF THE MODEL

Pricing and reimbursement prices data are obtained from Ministry of Health Drug Price List and the Price List of SSI Health Implementation Guideline.
The clinical data and Reimbursement Medication Scores were obtained from published clinical studies (Frew et al. (2006), "Efficacy and Safety of specific immunotherapy with SQ allergen extract in treatment-resistant seasonal allergic rhinoconjunctivitis", and *Oral Phase III clinical trial FHE1.09 USA, 2012*).

Table 1. Reimbursement costs

Product	Annual number of packs	Annual cost (TL)
Mutard	3	709,50
Allergovit	4	1.892,43
Apri-Photal	4	424,75
Novo-Helios	3	1.138,20
ALK Specific	3	946,28
Oralair(K1% discount)	3	597,51

Table 2. AR treatment for a patient treated with symptomatic treatment alone

Product	Unit Cost (TL)	Annual Usage	Total Cost (TL)
Antihistamines	142	1	142
Nasal steroids	84	1	84
Outpatient pack price	31	4	124
Skin prick test	6	1	6
Specific IgE	17	1	17
Total			373

Table 3. AR treatment for a patient treated with SCIT

Product	Unit Cost (TL)	Annual Usage	Total Cost (TL)
SCIT	1.021	1	1.021
Antihistamines	97	1	97
Nasal steroids	57	1	57
Outpatient pack price	41	10	410
Skin prick test	6	1	6
Specific IgE	17	1	17
Total			1.607

Table 4. AR treatment for a patient treated with SFT

Product	Unit Cost (TL)	Total Cost (TL)
Five Grass Pollen		901
Antihistamines		76
Nasal steroids		15
Outpatient pack price		
Skin prick test		
Specific IgE		
Total		

Table 5. AR treatment for a patient treated with SFT

Product	Unit Cost (TL)	Total Cost (TL)
Five Grass Pollen		901
Antihistamines		76
Nasal steroids		15
Outpatient pack price		
Skin prick test		
Specific IgE		
Total		

RESULTS

Total annual cost for a patient treated with SFT is 901 TL, which is 228 TL less than the cost of SCIT (1129 TL).
The cost of SFT is 228 TL less than the cost of SCIT (1129 TL).
The cost of SFT is 228 TL less than the cost of SCIT (1129 TL).

CONCLUSION

The SFT is a cost-effective treatment option for AR patients in Turkey.

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Hacettepe





COST SAVING STUDY OF FIVE GRASS POLLEN SLIT TABLET VERSUS SCEE'S & SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT

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BACKGROUND

Allergic rhinitis (AR) is a chronic disease of the upper respiratory tract caused by exposure to allergens inducing inflammation of the nasal mucosa and of the conjunctiva mediated by antibody Immunoglobulin E (IgE). According to local literature, prevalence of conjunctivitis, AR is around 30% and grass pollen is the most common allergen causing AR in Turkey. 7% of these patients suffer from moderate and severe AR, still remain uncontrolled despite symptomatic treatment (1,2,3,4,5,6). Prevalence of allergic rhinitis among the adult population in Turkey, also the European region (AR and ARS) is distributed 10% of (2009). Global map of the prevalence of conjunctivitis/allergic rhinitis in children. The International Study of Allergic and Rhinitis in Childhood (ISAAC) Phase Four - Allergy, No. 123-144.

Allergen-specific immunotherapy (ASIT) is recommended as a rational treatment for patients with moderate to severe allergic rhinitis not or poorly controlled by symptomatic treatment.

The Five Grass Pollen Sublingual Tablet (FNPST) is an alternative ASIT in Turkey.

OBJECTIVE

The aim of this budget impact model (BIM) was to assess the cost saving potential of the FNPST in the Turkish reimbursement system.

METHODS

Cost calculations were made from the price perspective as per the guidelines of the Social Security Institution (SSI).

The time horizon considered in the model was one year.

Only direct medical costs were included.

RESULTS OF THE MODEL

Pricing and reimbursement prices data are obtained from Ministry of Health Drug Price List and the Price List of SSI Health Implementation Unit.

The clinical data and Reimbursement Status were obtained from published clinical studies of Price et al. (2009) "Efficacy and Safety of specific immunotherapy with ASIT allergen extract in treatment-resistant seasonal allergic rhinitis/asthma" and Clinical Phase III clinical trial (2014) (7,8,9).

Table 1. Reimbursement costs

Product	Annual number of packs	Annual cost (TL)
Mucad	3	705,00
Allergon	4	1.892,40
Agri Phendol	4	494,76
Reimbursement	3	1.136,28
All Specific	3	948,24
Other (SCEE's treatment)	3	987,63

Table 2. ASIT treatment for a patient treated with symptomatic treatment plan

Product	Unit Cost (TL)	Annual Usage	Total Cost (TL)
Anti-histaminics	342	3	1026
Nasal steroids	84	3	252
Oral leukotriene receptor antagonists	104	4	416
Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs	6	3	18
Specific IgE	17	3	51
Total			1763

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Table 3. ASIT treatment for a patient treated with ASIT

Product	Unit Cost (TL)	Annual Usage	Total Cost (TL)
ASIT	1.024	3	3.072
Anti-histaminics	87	3	261
Nasal steroids	57	3	171
Oral leukotriene receptor antagonists	45	10	450
Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs	4	3	12
Specific IgE	17	3	51
Total			3.957

Table 4. ASIT treatment for a patient treated with ASIT

Product	Unit Cost (TL)	Annual Usage	Total Cost (TL)
Five Grass Pollen ASIT	190	3	570
Anti-histaminics	76	3	228
Nasal steroids	45	3	135
Oral leukotriene receptor antagonists	104	4	416
Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs	6	3	18
Specific IgE	17	3	51
Total			1418



