

Cost-Effectiveness of Prevention: Alzheimer's Disease and Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer

Kuopio Health Insights 2024. 14th August 2024, Musiikkikeskus, Kuopio **#KHI2024** #prevention #effectiveness #costeffectiveness #value

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Creating Insights & Demonstrating Value

- Challenges are here
 - Investments to research are decreasing
 - Wellbeing service counties face economic challenges
- ⇒ Impacting and preparing for future
- Health economics core aims
 - Efficiency only effectiveness is worth paying for
 Cost-effectiveness benefits are gained with reasonable cost
 - Equity allocation based on values
- ⇒ Evaluation and prediction
- **Decision making** core needs
 - Evidence relevant and proactive information
 - Implementation applying the evidence in practice
 - ⇒ Forethought and operations

Hypotheses: Prevention could be cost-effective e.g.,

- In primary care: Screening patients for Alzheimer's disease (AD)
- When using biobank samples: Returning genotyping information to women with potential germline BRCA1/2 or PALB2 carrier status



Data

Gain insight into your competitive advantage



Analysis

Demonstrate your competitive advantage



Knowledge

Transform insights into action and competitive advantage

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Communication

Make a difference with effective communication





Case 1:

ISPOR -

Predictive Cost-Effectiveness
Evaluation of Using a
Machine Learning-Based
Alzheimer's Disease Risk
Prediction Tool for Users of
Social and Health Services
Aged over 65 in Finland

Acknowledgements

Project team

- ESiOR Oy: Leena Haikonen-Salo, Kari Jalkanen, Erkki Soini
- VTT: Jouni Ihalainen, Markus Forsberg

Funding

 VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland Ltd with the Regional Council of Pohjois-Savo/the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), grant A75593











Population:

Unselected patients aged 65 years or over who have used social and health services in the city of Kuopio

No diagnosis of memory disorder at the baseline

Is AD-risk prediction cost-effective?

- The number of people with memory disorder is estimated to be at least two-fold in the next 25 years.
- Important: Early identification, diagnosis, effective care.
- The market authorizations of diseasemodifying drug treatments that influence the progression of Alzheimer's disease (AD) are needed.
- How accurate should the AD-risk prediction tool be and how early should it be used so that its use is cost-effective from Finnish healthcare perspective.









The cost-effectiveness model (positive = asymptomatic dementia)

- Setting: Evaluating expected costeffectiveness over 15 years (3 % per annum discounting)
- Negative (true)
 prediction: Only AD
 risk prediction costs
 included

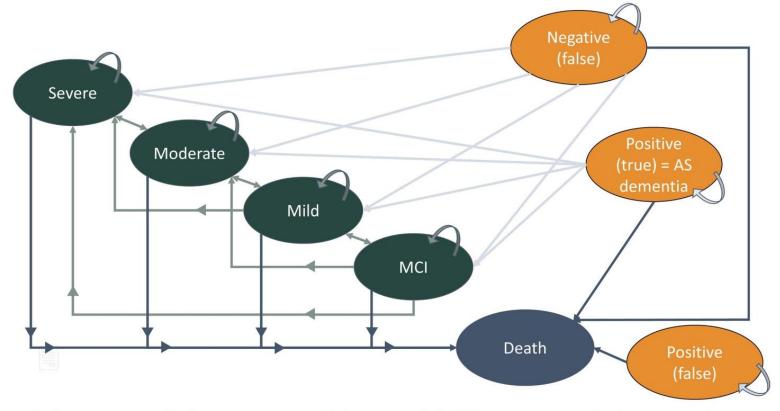


Figure 1. Structure of the state-transition model. The orange circles are the starting states of the model, into which the population is initially divided based on the accuracy of the risk prediction model. For true positives and false negatives, the person was certain to develop AD. MCI, mild cognitive impairment; AS, asymptomatic dementia, preclinical memory disorder.





Deterministic results

 Better accuracy of the AD-risk prediction model resulted in better cost-effectiveness.

Table 2. Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (\notin /QALY) in different accuracy and time scenarios. The intervention was both more effective and cost reducing (dominating) in most of the scenarios.

Accuracy	Time (years before diagnosis)				
	1	2	3	4	5
50 %	Dominates	Dominates	1 503	8 191	15 996
60 %	Dominates	Dominates	Dominates	6 026	13 513
70 %	Dominates	Dominates	Dominates	4 480	11 739
80 %	Dominates	Dominates	Dominates	3 321	10 409
90 %	Dominates	Dominates	Dominates	2 419	9 375







Usually, the AD-risk prediction group saved costs and gained benefits compared to current situation, i.e., was dominant



Probabilistic results

 Very large gains in QALYs are possible with very small risk of QALY loss.

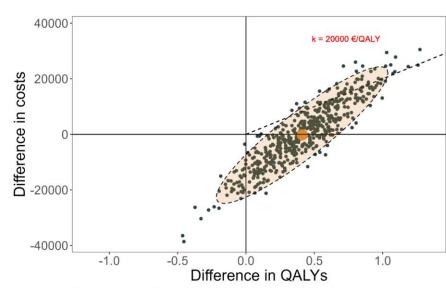


Figure 2. Cost-effectiveness plane from the base case analysis (80% and 3 years), where the straight dashed line indicates the willingness-to-pay limit of \leq 20,000/QALY and the orange dot the average PSA ICER.







The AD-risk prediction group had high probabilities of cost-effectiveness

0 €/QALY: 55 %

20 000 €/QALY: 80 %

30 000 €/QALY: 100 %



Case 2:

<u>ISPOR –</u>

Lifetime Cost-Effectiveness of Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Prevention Based on FinnGen and Biobank Data, Data Returning Process, and Prophylaxis



Acknowledgements

Project team

- ESiOR Oy: Christian Asseburg, Erkki Soini, Kari Jalkanen, Tuomas Lundström
- FINBB: Marco Hautalahti, Johanna Mäkelä
- Biobank of Helsinki: Olli Carpén, Minja Pehrsson
- HUS: Tuomo Meretoja, Eveliina Salminen
- TAYS: Annika Auranen

Funding

- Ministry of Social Affairs and Health (STM)
- Finnish Biobank Cooperative (FINBB)













Population:

Women unaware of having susceptible germline mutations (BRCA1/2, PALB2) conferring high risk of hereditary breast and ovarian cancer (HBOC) aged 20-79 years

First-degree relatives were included in the sensitivity analysis

Is returning biobank information cost-effective?

- The FinnGen biobank study has genotyped >500,000 individuals and returned this data to biobanks.
- We screened the genotypes for pathogenic variants in BRCA1, BRCA2, and PALB2 genes, and verified the pathological findings by sequencing.
- We compared the cost-effectiveness two processes over the lifetime of the individuals:
 - recall based on the susceptible genotyping data
 - current system (i.e., no recall).





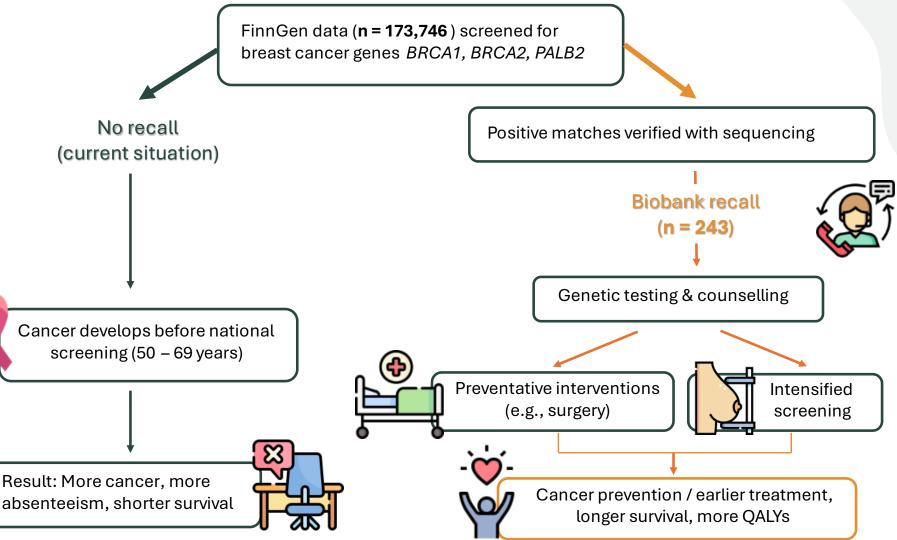






The two processes

Setting:
 Evaluating
 expected cost effectiveness
 over lifetime
 horizon (3 %
 per annum
 discounting)

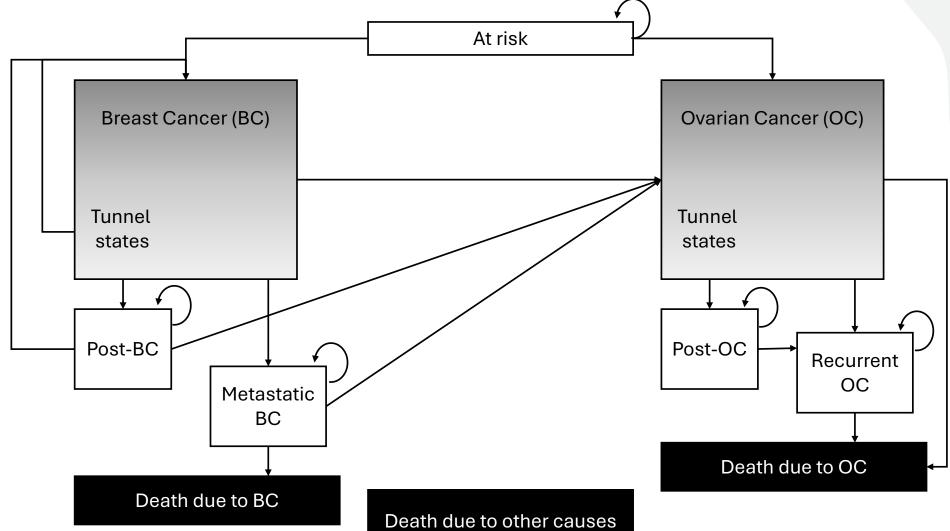






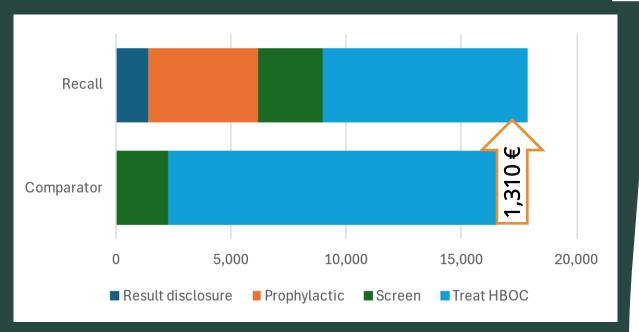
The disease models

Setting:
 Modelling
 patient
 pathways
 when
 cancer
 occurs



(from any alive state)





Results:

Lifetime costs increase 1310 euro

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Results: Significant benefits gained

Expected benefits due to recall process	Without relatives (n=243)	With relatives (n=502)
Avoided breast cancers (difference), undiscounted	42 (-42 %)	87 (-42%)
Avoided deaths due to breast cancer (difference), undiscounted	10 (-45 %)	21 (-45%)
Avoided ovarian cancers (difference), undiscounted	4.5 (-31 %)	9.2 (-31%)
Avoided deaths due to ovarian cancer (difference), undiscounted	4.3 (-32 %)	8.8 (-32%)
Life-years gained , undiscounted (discounted with 3% per annum, p.a.)	293 (117)	605 (242)
Quality-adjusted life-years (QALY) gained, undiscounted (discounted with 3% p.a.)	161 (59)	333 (122)
Net health benefit (additional value gained with 28,245 €/QALY gained)	1.35 M€	2.84 M€

The recall is expected to be costeffective when woman has:

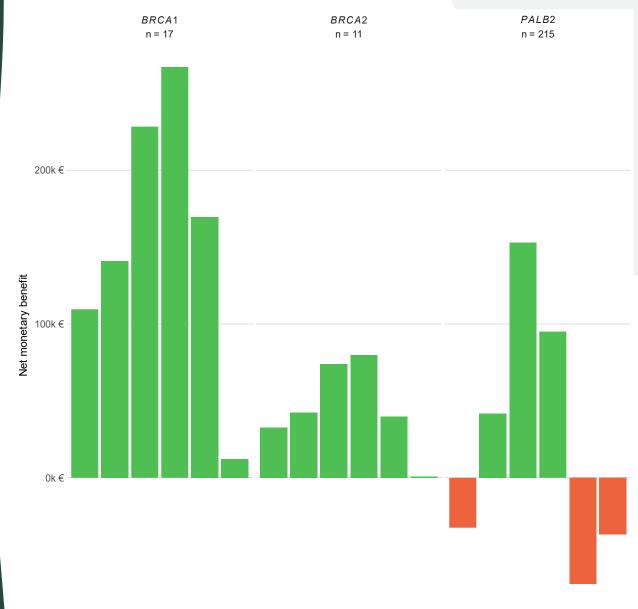
BRCA1/2 and 20-79 years of age

or

PALB2 and 30-59 years of age

Return on investment (ROI) was on average 320 %





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Note 1. Savings and value gains can take place

The value of pharmaceutical research for patients, healthcare and society - ESiOR

ISPOR - Should Hospitals Do Contract Research? Costs, Net Monetary Benefit, and Return on Public Sector Investments in Research at Kuopio University Hospital

Threefold cost in high-risk heart patients - a **SPESIOR study** - ESIOR

Self-care counselling by community pharmacies reduces the public health care *provider costs* - ESiOR

Note 2. Clever use of data can lead to large savings and value gains

Thank you!

- The use of the AD risk prediction tool has a high probability of costeffectiveness.
- Returning genomic information to women resulted in noteworthy health gains and was feasible and cost-effective.













