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Title: Cost-effectiveness of the LABA/LAMA dual bronchodilator QVA149 in a Swedish setting

Prof. David 621 Price david@respiratoryresearch.org MD [1], Dr. Dorothy 622 Keininger dorothy.keininger@novartis.com [2], Dr. Mike 623 Baldwin mike.baldwin@novartis.com [3], Dr. Karen 624 Mezzi karen.mezzi@novartis.com [2], Dr. Yumi 625 Asukai yasukai@uk.imshealth.com MD [4] and Dr. Björn 626 Ställberg b.stallberg@salem.mail.telia.com MD [5]. [1] Centre of Academic Primary Care, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, United Kingdom ; [2] Primary Care Franchise, Novartis Pharma AG, Basel, Switzerland ; [3] Novartis Pharmaceuticals UK Limited, Novartis Pharmaceuticals, Horsham, United Kingdom ; [4] Research, IMS Health Economics and Outcomes Research, London, United Kingdom and [5] Department of Public Health and Caring Sciences, Family Medicine and Preventive Medicine, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden .

Body: Background QVA149 is a new once-daily dual bronchodilator in development for COPD combining a LABA (indacaterol; IND) and LAMA (glycopyrronium; GLY). Objective Determine cost-effectiveness of QVA149 vs the free combination (IND+GLY) and vs the fixed-dose combination of salmeterol/fluticasone (SFC), in a low-exacerbation risk population. Method A cost-minimization analysis compared QVA149 vs IND+GLY. Model inputs were derived from a double-blind randomized QVA149 trial, assuming long-term efficacy and safety equivalence. Cost-effectiveness of QVA149 vs SFC was analysed using model inputs from ILLUMINATE and TORCH (Vogelmeier Lancet Resp Med 2013; Calverley NEJM 2007). Daily drug and healthcare costs (SEK) were derived from the Swedish National Formulary of Drugs. Results At price parity QVA149 was cost neutral vs IND+GLY (all time horizons). When discounted to 90% QVA149 was cost-minimizing at all time horizons with incremental savings of SEK(EUR) 765(89), 2112(245), 3297(382) and 5590(648) per patient over 1,3,5+10 years (8704[1008] over a lifetime). QVA149 was more cost-effective than SFC dominating at all time horizons at price parity and when discounted to 90% (Table). For QVA149 vs SFC cost per exacerbation avoided was SEK6338–10167(734–1178) over a lifetime. Conclusion QVA149 is cost-minimizing vs the free combination of IND+GLY and dominates SFC.

Cost-effectiveness analysis (QVA149 vs SFC). Model assumes QVA149 price range of price parity to 90% cost of the free combination

Horizon (years)	Incremental total costs (SEK, price parity to 90% cost)	Incremental LYs	Incremental QALYs	ICER (SEK/LY)	ICUR (SEK/QALY)
1	−894 to −1663	0.000	0.002	Dominant	Dominant

Lifetime	−15,100 to −24,332	0.282	0.198	Dominant	Dominant