Cost-effectiveness analysis and budget impact assessment

Combining the two for the aid of decision makers

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Introduction

• Many health care decision makers consider both cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA) and budget impact assessment (BIA)

• However, these are usually considered separately and it is the job of the decision making committee to implicitly make the necessary trade-offs between the two

• By combining these we make the trade-offs explicit in order to aid decision makers
Example

• **Oncotype DX** is a gene expression profiling assay for early-stage breast cancer

• We conducted a **CEA** and **BIA** for the Ontario Health Technology Advisory Committee

• CEA and BIA were presented **separately**

• **CEA results:** $\Delta C = $3505, $\Delta E = 0.22$ QALYs, ICER = $15,932$ per QALY

• **BIA estimate:** $N = 3825$ per year
  - Budget impact $4m$ per year
What actually is budget impact?

- Defined by a recent ISPOR task force as:
  - “... the financial consequences of adoption and diffusion of a new health-care intervention within a specific health-care setting or system context given inevitable resource constraints.”
- But what are “financial consequences”?
- To understand the “consequences” of adoption we must consider opportunity cost.
- Critical question: is the budget fixed?
Fixed vs flexible health budgets

- If the budget is perfectly fixed, adoption displaces other technologies, resulting in forgone health elsewhere in the system.
- “Health” rather than financial consequence.
- By definition there is no budget impact.
- If the budget is perfectly flexible, adoption results in a budget impact of $\Delta C \times N$.
- If the budget is partially fixed, adoption results in budget impact and forgone health.
How much *health* is *forgone*?

- When the budget is perfectly or partially fixed, any costs falling within the budget will *displace* other technologies, resulting in *forgone health* elsewhere in the system.
- To estimate this we need an estimate of the *shadow price of the budget*, denoted by $k$.
- Efforts underway in the UK to estimate $k$.
- Dividing the costs that fall within the budget by $k$ gives us the *health forgone*.
Is the budget impact worth it?

- When the budget is perfectly or partially flexible, any costs resulting in an expansion of the budget will ultimately fall on other sectors and/or taxpayers.
- We need an estimate of the amount of cost the decision maker is willing to impose on other sectors and/or taxpayers in order to gain a QALY within the health system.
- We denote this as m (distinct from k).
Example: *perfectly fixed* budget

- $\Delta C = $3505, $\Delta E = 0.22$ QALYs, $N = 3825$
- If the budget is *perfectly fixed*, adopting Oncotype DX has *no impact on the budget*
- There is a *direct health benefit* of $0.22 \times 3835 = 842$ QALYs but an *indirect health loss* since $3505 \times 3825 = $13.4m will fall on the budget and displace other health
- Critical question: does the *direct health benefit* exceed the *indirect health loss*?
Example: perfectly flexible budget

• $\Delta C = 3505, \Delta E = 0.22$ QALYs, $N = 3825$
• If the budget is perfectly flexible, adopting Oncotype DX results in a budget impact of $3505 \times 3825 = 13.4m$
• Again there is a direct health benefit of 842 QALYs but no indirect health loss since no other technologies need to be displaced
• Critical question: is the gain of 842 QALYs worth increasing the budget by $13.4m$?
Direct health benefit
Example: *partially fixed* budget

- $\Delta C = $3505, $\Delta E = 0.22$ QALYs, $N = 3825$
- If the budget is *partially fixed*, adopting Oncotype DX results in a budget impact of somewhere between $0$ and $13.4m$
- There is a *direct health gain* of 842 QALYs but an *indirect health loss* since the remaining costs will fall within the budget
- Critical question: is the *net* health gain worth the increase in the budget?
Summary

• A single graph can simultaneously display net health gain and budget impact across a range of plausible values of k and m and for all possible degrees of budget fixity
• Only ΔC, ΔE and N need to be known
• Interpreted in exactly the same way as the familiar cost-effectiveness (CE) plane
• Can instantaneously show whether or not an adoption decision justifies its budget impact
Thank you!

For a PDF copy of this presentation and a list of references please visit theta.utoronto.ca/?7478 or scan the barcode with your phone or tablet.