Modeled Health Economic Impact of a Hypothetical Certolizumab Pegol Risk-Sharing Scheme for Patients with Moderate-to-Severe Rheumatoid Arthritis in Finland

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Received: May 22, 2017 / Published online: October 3, 2017 © The Author(s) 2017. This article is an open access publication

ABSTRACT

Purpose: To model the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) outcomes, cost-effectiveness, and budget impact of certolizumab pegol (CZP) (with and without a hypothetical risk-sharing scheme at treatment initiation for biologic-naïve patients) versus the current mix of reimbursed biologics for treatment of moderate-to-severe rheumatoid arthritis (RA) in Finland.

Methods: A probabilistic model with 12-week cycles and a societal approach was developed for the years 2015–2019, accounting for differences in ACR responses (meta-analysis), mortality, and persistence. The risk-sharing scheme included a treatment switch and refund of the costs associated with CZP acquisition if patients failed to achieve ACR20 response at week 12. For the current treatment mix, ACR20 at week 24 determined treatment continuation. Quality-adjusted life years were derived on the basis of the Health Utilities Index.

Results: In the Finnish target population, CZP treatment with a risk-sharing scheme led to a estimated annual net expenditure decrease ranging from 1.7% in 2015 to 5.6% in 2019 compared with the current treatment mix. Per patient over the 5 years, CZP risk sharing was estimated to decrease the time without ACR response by 5%-units, decrease work absenteeism by 24 days, and increase the time with ACR20, ACR50, and ACR70 responses by 5%- units, and 1%- units, respectively, with a gain of 0.03 quality-adjusted life years. The modeled risk-sharing scheme showed reduced costs of €7866 per patient, with a more than 95% probability of cost-effectiveness when compared with the current treatment mix.

Conclusion: The present analysis estimated that CZP, with or without the risk-sharing scheme, is a cost-effective alternative treatment

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Electronic supplementary material The online version of this article (doi:10.1007/s12325-017-0614-8) contains supplementary material, which is available to authorized users.

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for RA patients in Finland. The surplus provided by the CZP risk-sharing scheme could fund treatment for 6% more Finnish RA patients.

**Funding**: UCB Pharma.

**Keywords**: Biological therapies; Certolizumab pegol; Disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs; Health economics; Health policies; Rheumatoid arthritis; Rheumatology

**INTRODUCTION**

Most European nations attempt to limit pharmaceutical expenditure. Popular cost containment strategies include external and internal reference pricing, positive and negative reimbursement lists, generic substitution, price freezes and cuts, and mandatory health technology assessment [1, 2]. Introduction of new treatment options, an increasing health and social care cost burden to society, and a lack of economic growth are major challenges for the finance and sustainability of health care globally. However, access to innovative treatments and sufficient compensation for innovation should be ensured if medical need and sufficient efficacy are observed.

To overcome these challenges, institutional payment arrangements, including risk-sharing schemes (RSSs) [3], have been proposed and implemented. RSSs focused on treatment benefit and efficiency have been referred to as “performance-based contracts,” “efficiency stipulation schemes,” or “effectiveness guarantee schemes” [4]. However, from our review of the PubMed indexed literature, implementation and health economic (HE) analyses of the potential impact of efficiency-oriented RSSs are rare. Instead, financial agreements (e.g., patient access schemes) in which the patient receives the drug at a discounted cost or free of charge for a predefined period [1], appear to be more commonly implemented and evaluated.

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a debilitating, chronic autoimmune disorder, causing significant economic and human burden [5–9]. The prevalence of RA in Finland has been estimated at around 0.8% of the population [10]. RA cannot be cured [11], and the real-world effectiveness of currently available treatments may not be optimal (i.e., not all patients achieve remission) for most Finnish patients who have moderate-to-severe RA [12]. The objective of this study was to model the HE impact of a hypothetical, efficiency-oriented early RSS based on current drug labeling guidelines in the treatment of moderate-to-severe RA in Finland.

**METHODS**

A probabilistic model was developed to evaluate the 5-year HE impact (cost-effectiveness and budget impact) of certolizumab pegol (CZP) with and without an RSS at treatment initiation as an alternative biologic option for biologic-naïve patients with moderate-to-severe RA (moderate RA, 3.2 ≤ DAS28 ≤ 5.1; severe RA, DAS28 > 5.1) compared with the treatment mix of reimbursed biologic disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (bDMARDs; abatacept, adalimumab, CZP, etanercept, golimumab, infliximab, tocilizumab) currently used in Finland. The use of a treatment mix as a base case comparator for the CZP RSS was based on the following rationale: (1) a CZP RSS would be more likely to complement a mix of treatments over time, rather than a single treatment; (2) inclusion of both incident and prevalent RA patients necessitates a mix; (3) budget impact estimates are more relevant for a mix, and (4) decision makers often consider the comparator to be “current care” and not a single treatment. However, sensitivity analyses report results of CZP RSS versus single treatment scenarios.

RSSs or patient access schemes for publicly reimbursed pharmaceuticals were not part of Finnish reimbursement practice at the time of analysis [13–15]. However, since January 1, 2017, the Finnish Pharmaceuticals Pricing Board has considered RSSs proposed as part of new reimbursement applications on a drug-by-drug basis. The general framework is an agreement-based conditional reimbursement that needs to be separately applied [16, 17] and that can include an RSS. This study models a potential—yet hypothetical—RSS for the Finnish situation. We are not aware of any other...
formal analyses that explore the option to include an RSS as part of a Finnish reimbursement agreement.

Outcomes

Estimated outcomes included per-patient incremental cost-effectiveness and net budget impact at the target population level. Secondary estimated outcomes included per-patient survival (life years), quality-adjusted survival (quality-adjusted life years, QALYs), and lost productivity (absenteeism in terms of work days lost, valued by the human-capital approach, HCA [18]) over 5 years. Treatment costs were estimated at the patient and target population levels. Although lifetime modeling is often considered in modeled HE evaluations, 5-year modeling was used in this study on the basis of clinical and economic rationales, including changes in treatment recommendations, improved care practices, market fluctuations (changes in the market shares of drugs, biosimilars, and new treatments), and potential advances in our understanding of RA within 5–10 years. In addition, a 5-year timeframe is associated with significantly less extrapolation uncertainty than a lifetime horizon, and follow-up data related to disease progression in Finnish RA patients treated with bDMARDs for more than 5 years are lacking.

A cost-effectiveness acceptability frontier was drawn to determine optimal treatments, in terms of net monetary benefit, at different willingness-to-pay levels. The commonly referenced willingness-to-pay values include €30,000 and €50,000 per QALY gained in Finland [19–24]. However, Finland does not have an official threshold for cost-effectiveness [15, 25]. Threshold estimates for the UK could potentially be applicable in Finland: most plausible threshold, around €25,000 per QALY gained, plausible threshold, around €37,000 per QALY gained [26], or end-of-life threshold, around €55,000 [27] per QALY gained, on the basis of population-weighted decisions. The Finnish Medicines Agency considered €68,000 per QALY gained to approach the maximum cost-effectiveness threshold for a life-threatening disease [28], which concurs with earlier Finnish average opinion [29]. Because RA is not a life-threatening disease or end-of-life condition, incremental cost-effectiveness ratios exceeding €37,000 per QALY gained are probably not acceptable for RA in Finland, or at least necessitate additional evidence.

Clinical response, assessed by American College of Rheumatology (ACR) response criteria, and population-level budget impact were estimated without discounting [30], whereas a 3% annual rate [31] was applied to the remaining outcome measures. ACR response was selected as the primary surrogate outcome because it is the most widely reported outcome in RA trials (see Appendix A in the electronic supplementary material). ACR response was also included in the Finnish register of biologic treatments and the FIN-RACo trial.

Setting

CZP is one of the most recent tumor necrosis factor inhibitors to be licensed for the treatment of RA. Studies have shown that an early response to CZP treatment at week 12 can predict the likelihood of long-term response [32–34] (see Appendix A in the electronic supplementary material). This suggests that an RSS based on a 12-week assessment of efficacy would be feasible for CZP.

The impact of a hypothetical RSS based on the achievement of ACR20 response at week 12 was estimated. Under the RSS, biologic-naïve patients achieving ACR20 response would continue with CZP treatment, whereas failure to respond would lead to a treatment switch and subsequent refund of the costs associated with CZP acquisition. This scenario is in line with the current European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) [35] and Finnish [36] treatment guidelines, which emphasize a treat-to-target approach in RA and the consideration of alternative treatment in the instance of early nonresponse.

The Summary of Product Characteristics (SPCs) for some first-line RA bDMARDs (e.g., abatacept, golimumab, and infliximab) do not encourage a change in treatment if response is
not achieved by week 12, but rather advocate continuation of treatment, with assessment of clinical response at later time points (e.g., 24 weeks). Therefore, the RSS was applied only to CZP-treated patients. In the model base case, the continuation or switching decision for the current treatment mix was based on attainment of ACR20/50/70 response at week 24 (at minimum, ACR20 response was required for continuation).

Health Economic Modeling

The treatment of moderate-to-severe RA after inadequate response to a conventional disease-modifying antirheumatic drug (cDMARD) was modeled. This model was structured as a fully probabilistic (including standard errors/deviations where available), open-cohort model with a 12-week cycle length, implemented in Microsoft Excel with Visual Basic for Applications (Fig. 1). Normal distributions were used to propagate the uncertainty of the following inputs: initial Health Assessment Questionnaire Disability Index (HAQ-DI) score; prediction of HAQ-DI score based on ACR response; multivariate prediction of quality of life (QoL) based on HAQ-DI score, or HAQ-DI bands-based prediction of QoL (sensitivity analysis); background mortality based on age and sex; and elevated mortality, hospitalizations, and work days lost based on HAQ-DI score. For ACR responses, logistic distributions were implemented.

CZP as the first-line bDMARD for all biologic-naïve patients (2015 onwards) was compared with a current mix of bDMARDs, with and without an RSS. The current mix of bDMARDs was assumed to consist of subcutaneously administered, reimbursed bDMARDs, and was based on the market shares of available drugs (subcutaneously administered abatacept 5.1%, adalimumab 46.9%, CZP 3.7%,

Fig. 1 Simplified schematic of the model structure (rituximab was included in the base case as subsequent biologic treatment). ACR American College of Rheumatology, SAE serious adverse event
etanercept 31.2%, golimumab 13.1%; 2013 IMS Health data [37]), SPCs, and Finnish clinical practice.

Cost-effectiveness analysis was performed for an “average patient” from the first bDMARD for moderate-to-severe RA over a period of 5 years. For the current treatment mix, the model simulated patients starting with each of the different bDMARDs, and then averaged these results on the basis of drug market share.

On the basis of reimbursement statistics from the Finnish Social Insurance Institution and sales data from IMS Health, we estimated that 799 RA patients received new first-line bDMARDs in 2015 (biologic-naive patients, the initial target population for budget impact analysis), a number that is estimated to increase by 3% per annum until 2019 on the basis of historical trends. Patients were assumed to use the first-line bDMARD in combination with methotrexate (90% of bDMARD-treated Finnish patients with RA had received cDMARD treatment at bDMARD treatment initiation) [12].

In the compared settings, patients continued with bDMARD and methotrexate treatment beyond week 24 if the minimum response criterion of ACR20 was met and no adverse event precluding treatment continuation occurred (incidence of 1.9% during 24 weeks [38]). The maximum duration of first-line bDMARD treatment was set to 144 weeks. Patients discontinuing first-line bDMARD treatment were assumed to switch to rituximab, which has been shown to be a cost-effective subsequent treatment in Finnish settings [39, 40].

Clinical Inputs

Efficacy data for bDMARDs were estimated by a meta-analysis, applying a random effects model of efficacy responses from clinical trials, accounting for the correlations between outcomes, and separating outcomes reported at week 12 or 24 (see Appendix A in the electronic supplementary material). In the absence of long-term randomized data on treatment effects, and because of the intention-to-treat setting of clinical trials, the first-line treatment response (without adverse events) was assumed to persist until death or the modeled maximum timeframe of 144 weeks with the first-line treatment [12, 41].

ACR20 and ACR50 treatment outcomes for second-line rituximab treatment (infliximab treatment followed by rituximab treatment in a sensitivity analysis scenario) after initial bDMARD treatment were modeled on patient response and persistence data from the South Swedish Arthritis Treatment Group Register and the Spanish BIOBADASER database [41–43].

Within the analysis timeframe, patients had a constant mortality rate (annual rate of 3.05 per 1000 patient-years at age 52 years for 2013 in Finland [44, 45]). This was adjusted upward on the basis of the HAQ-DI status of the patient to compensate for the elevated risk of death associated with RA, given as an odds ratio of 2.93 (95% confidence interval 2.43–3.54) per unit increase in HAQ-DI score (based on this being the estimate with the best Bayesian information criterion and Z score among RA factors [46]). The impact of excluding elevated mortality due to RA was tested in sensitivity analyses.

At the patient level, the HAQ-DI score takes values in multiples of 0.125. However, the representative cohort’s initial mean HAQ-DI score was assumed to be 1.2 (standard deviation 0.7), in line with the values used in an earlier Finnish RA assessment of first-line bDMARDs (mean HAQ-DI score 1.2 [40]) among Finnish RA register bDMARD users (mean HAQ-DI score 1.1 [12]) and from mortality information (mean HAQ-DI score 1.2, standard deviation 0.76) [46]. HAQ-DI score was predicted to change in relation to ACR response level, as reported in an earlier Finnish HE analysis [40]. HAQ-DI score was not assumed to increase as a result of RA. For cost–utility outcomes, QoL was modeled with use of the published linear relationship between HAQ-DI and the Health Utility Index [47]. The impact of QoL values was tested in a sensitivity analysis using HAQ-DI bands.
Economic Inputs

A societal 5-year perspective was used in the analyses, including direct medical and traveling costs, and HCA-based productivity losses. Payer perspective results were also calculated (i.e., excluding the productivity losses). Input of drug administration was based on SPC guidelines. The cheapest reimbursed retail costs for drugs were sourced from the Finnish Medicines Tariff, June 2015 (including biosimilar infliximab, and subcutaneously administered abatacept and tocilizumab; Table 1). The incidence of hospitalization was modeled according to HAQ-DI scores [48], and Finnish productivity losses were included on the basis of the reported association between ACR responses and work days lost [18]. The HCA was used to analyze the potential productivity losses, since ACR responses and HAQ-DI scores are important for the analysis of productivity losses in RA, and HCA-based productivity losses are associated with both HAQ-DI score [49] and ACR response [18].

Initiation of bDMARD treatment consisted of a nurse visit (for subcutaneously administered treatments only), an antibody test, an Quantiferon test, and chest X-ray. Resource use for the 12-week treatment cycles included 0.5 GP visits, 0.5 outpatient visits, 1.5 laboratory visits and phone consultations [1.5 liver value tests (alanine aminotransferase), 1.5 blood counts, and 0.5 creatine tests], and related traveling. Intravenous administration costs were based on a Finnish study [50]. Unit costs are listed in Table 1. The potential extra specialist visit needed to assess the RSS response criterion at week 12 was also included.

Sensitivity Analyses

The sensitivity of the modeling assumptions was assessed in the following settings: no RSS for CZP, drug-to-drug comparisons for commonly used bDMARDs (100% adalimumab, etanercept, golimumab, or biosimilar infliximab treatment mix assumed); three bDMARDs modeled (infliximab included in the treatment sequence between the current mix or CZP and rituximab); inclusion of ACR70 response for the subsequent treatment; first-line treatment duration of 72 weeks; first-line treatment duration of 240 weeks; additional mortality due to RA ignored; QoL based on HAQ-DI bands [51]; no discounting; ACR response assessment at week 12, and ACR response assessment at week 24.

Compliance with Ethics Guidelines

This article does not contain any new studies with human or animal subjects performed by any of the authors.

RESULTS

Clinical Outcomes

The clinical evidence network for meta-analysis comprised 30 studies (Fig. 2). The included trials, log odds ratios, their standard errors and correlations, and probabilities of superior ACR response are reported in Appendix A in the electronic supplementary material.

The CZP RSS (based on the assessment of response at week 12) was estimated to reduce the time in which no ACR response was seen by 5%-units, and increase the time with ACR20, ACR50, and ACR70 responses by 5%-, 6%-, and 1%-unit, respectively, when compared with the current treatment mix (response assessments at week 24).

Cost-effectiveness

In the cost-effectiveness analysis, CZP treatment was estimated to dominate the current treatment mix, as CZP increased QALYs by 0.03, reduced absenteeism from work by 24 days, and reduced costs by €7866 per patient over the 5 years when compared with the current treatment mix (Table 2). This remained consistent without the RSS (estimated €6381 savings per patient). Modeling results by timing of response assessments are reported in Appendix B in the electronic supplementary material.
Table 1 Drug costs (excluding value added tax of 10%) and other costs

| Drug (cost in June 2015 value)                                                                 | Cost (€)/pack | Quantity (mg)/pack |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Abatacept, subcutaneously administered (Orencia), prefilled syringe 125 mg/ml × 4              | 1081.65       | 500                |
| Adalimumab (Humira), 40 mg × 2                                                                | 1081.77       | 80                 |
| Certolizumab pegol (Cimzia), 200 mg × 2                                                        | 980.29        | 400                |
| Etanercept (Enbrel), 50 mg/ml × 4                                                              | 1052.32       | 200                |
| Golimumab (Simponi), 50 mg                                                                  | 1136.97       | 50                 |
| Infliximab (Remsima), vial 100 mg (reimbursed biosimilar)                                     | 415.83        | 100                |
| Tocilizumab, subcutaneously administered (RoActemra), prefilled syringe 180 mg/ml, 0.9 ml × 4 | 1081.77       | 648                |
| Methotrexate (Trexan), 2.5 mg × 100                                                            | 19.08         | 250                |
| Rituximab (MabThera), 10 mg/ml 2 × 10 ml, wholesale price                                    | 585.01        | 200                |

| Resource (cost in 2013 value based on the latest official price index, patient copayments included) | Unit cost (€) | Source                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| GP visit                                                                                          | 116.18        | Kapiainen et al. [61]           |
| Specialist outpatient visit                                                                       | 336.54        | Kapiainen et al. [61]           |
| Nurse visit                                                                                       | 50.70         | Kapiainen et al. [61]           |
| Additional nurse time (per hour)                                                                  | 28.59         | Kapiainen et al. [61]           |
| Phone consultation                                                                                 | 27.46         | Kapiainen et al. [61]           |
| Intravenous administration of infliximab, administration cost/visit                               | 305.37        | Soini et al. [50]               |
| Intravenous administration of rituximab, administration cost/visit                                | 572.76        | Soini et al. [50]               |
| Travel to primary care                                                                            | 7.34          | Hujanen et al. [62]             |
| Travel to secondary care                                                                           | 37.52         | Hujanen et al. [62]             |
| Basic laboratory fee                                                                              | 5.42          | Hujanen et al. [62]             |
| Antibody, creatine, or QuantiFERON test                                                           | 5.42          | Assumption/test a               |
| Alanine aminotransferase test                                                                     | 1.80          | Kapiainen et al. [61]           |
| Blood count                                                                                       | 2.53          | Kapiainen et al. [61]           |
| Chest X-ray                                                                                       | 35.91         | Kapiainen et al. [61]           |
| Hospital day                                                                                      | 368.98        | Kapiainen et al. [61]           |
| Treatment failure                                                                                 | 123.52        | GP visit and travel             |
| Adverse event necessitating cessation of drug treatment                                           | 1692.74       | Kapiainen et al. [61]           |
| Extra visit to verify response criterion in the RSS                                               | 374.06        | Specialist visit and travel     |
| Annual productivity per full-time worker                                                          | 40,396.21     | Kapiainen et al. [61]           |

RSS risk-sharing scheme

a Indexed to 2013 real value with use of the appropriate latest official price index [63, 64]
The probability of the CZP RSS providing the highest net monetary benefit was estimated to be 97% at a willingness-to-pay threshold of €30,000 per QALY gained. The CZP RSS constituted the cost-effectiveness acceptability frontier (Fig. 4). Without the RSS, CZP treatment was estimated to have a high (91%) probability of being cost-effective at the same willingness-to-pay threshold. The per-patient impact of the RSS on the cost of CZP treatment was estimated to lead to savings of €1472, and increase the probability of cost-effectiveness by approximately 6%.

Budget Impact

At the population level, the budget impact analysis of CZP with the RSS was estimated to reduce costs by 1.7% in the first year and by 5.6% in 2019, compared with the current treatment mix. The reduction in productivity losses had the greatest contribution to these cost savings, with an estimated decrease in absent days ranging from approximately 3000 in the first year to 25,000 in 2019 (Table 3). Appendix C in the electronic supplementary material reports detailed results for the estimated budget impact analysis scenarios assuming different response assessment times (week 12 or 24), which demonstrated that response assessment at week 12 had the lowest budget impact for CZP. For the current treatment mix, response assessment at week 24 had the lowest budget impact.

The estimated acquisition cost of first-line bDMARDs increased by €3.2 million from 2015 to 2019 with the CZP RSS, mainly due to an increase in the number of patients. However, this cost increase was offset by €6.1 million of savings in other costs (e.g., productivity losses) in 2019. Of these estimated savings, the RSS refund represented only €1.5 million, with the largest potential for savings coming from reductions in productivity losses. The proportional estimated savings per patient (from 1.7% in 2015 to 5.7% in 2019) were in line with the findings over the total population. Without the RSS, the use of CZP in place of the current treatment mix was estimated to reduce the treatment costs by 0.6% in 2015 and by 4.6% in 2019 (the total budget would be reduced by €0.8 million in 2015 and by €6.6 million in 2019).

Sensitivity Analyses

The results of the sensitivity analyses (see Appendix D in the electronic supplementary material) are shown in Figs. 3 and 4. In the pairwise cost–utility comparison, CZP dominated other bDMARDs commonly used as single treatments (i.e., adalimumab, etanercept, golimumab, and biosimilar infliximab; Fig. 3) and the current treatment mix (Fig. 4) on the basis of outcomes of the CZP RSS. In addition, CZP was estimated to result in a lower budget and reduced loss of productivity when compared with commonly used bDMARDs.

In drug-to-drug cost–utility modeling, etanercept was estimated to be the best option after CZP in terms of health outcomes, and biosimilar infliximab was second to CZP in terms of affordability. A longer duration of first-line bDMARD treatment (if feasible, given the need for treatment efficacy) or the addition of another first-line bDMARD (here biosimilar infliximab) resulted in improved average outcomes and increased the relative difference between CZP treatment and the current treatment mix (see Appendix D in the electronic supplementary material).
Table 2 Estimated 5-year discounted health outcomes and cost-effectiveness results of the current treatment mix (week 24 response assessment) and certolizumab pegol risk-sharing scheme (week 12 response assessment)

|                          | Current treatment mix | CZP RSS | Difference |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------|------------|
|                          | Mean 95% CI           | Mean 95% CI | Mean 95% CI |
| Life years\(a\)          | 4.522 4.487 4.548     | 4.526 4.494 4.550 | 0.004 −0.004 0.017 |
| Proportion of time with response |                       |         |            |
| No ACR20                 | 48% 42% 54%           | 43% 38% 49%   | −5%-units −13%-units 3%-units |
| ACR20 (or better)        | 52% 46% 58%           | 57% 51% 62%   | 5%-units −3%-units 13%-units |
| ACR50 (or better)        | 34% 27% 41%           | 40% 32% 47%   | 6%-units −5%-units 17%-units |
| ACR70 (or better)        | 17% 9% 24%            | 18% 6% 30%    | 1%-units −12%-units 14%-units |
| QALYs\(a\)              | 2.304 2.086 2.505     | 2.332 2.120 2.545 | 0.028 −0.047 0.093 |
| Work days lost\(a\)      | 393.0 360.3 441.8     | 369.5 340.9 396.9 | −23.5 −80.9 19.9 |
| Cost per patient (\(\text{€}\))\(a\) | 139,967 133,929 151,717 | 132,101 127,024 137,244 | −7866 −20,410 −60 |
| Abatacept (first line)    | 1306 974 1601         | 0 0 0        | −1306 −1601 −974 |
| Adalimumab (first line)   | 12,694 10,764 14,303  | 0 0 0        | −12,694 −14,303 −10,764 |
| CZP (first line)          | 1127 1010 1216        | 25,632 20,889 29,582 | 24,505 19,747 28,450 |
| Etanercept (first line)   | 8970 7006 10,612      | 0 0 0        | −8970 −10,612 −7006 |
| Golimumab (first line)    | 3490 2616 4333        | 0 0 0        | −3490 −4333 −2616 |
| Other first-line costs\(b\) | 3271 2976 3541         | 2796 2267 3237 | −475 −1075 48 |
| Subsequent treatment      | 27,650 25,552 30,418  | 28,319 25,036 32,379 | 669 −3581 5280 |
| Hospitalizations, travel  | 9288 8836 10,087      | 8975 8613 9352 | −313 −1154 206 |
| Productivity losses       | 72,171 66,166 81,121  | 67,850 62,597 72,875 | −4321 −14,861 3647 |
| RSS refund                | 0 0 0                 | −1472 −2163 −899 | −1472 −2163 −899 |

CI confidence interval, CZP certolizumab pegol, QALYs quality-adjusted life years, RSS risk-sharing scheme
\(a\) Discounted
\(b\) Includes administration, monitoring, and adverse event costs
DISCUSSION

In comparison with the current treatment mix of first-line reimbursed bDMARDs for RA, early risk sharing of CZP for biologic-naıve patients was estimated to lead to cost savings per patient, and to produce 1.7–5.6% of savings in the total annual health care budget for moderate-to-severe RA patients treated with bDMARDs in Finland from 2015 to 2019. Furthermore, CZP treatment with or without risk sharing was estimated to increase the total number of working days by 2971 in 2015 to 25,177 in 2019 annually in Finland, while increasing the duration of ACR response and QALYs gained.

Table 3 Estimated key budget impact results (thousand euros without discounting)

| Item | Year | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Cumulative 2015–2019 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------------|
| Current treatment mix (week 24 ACR20 as the minimum response criterion) | | | | | | | |
| Total cost, of which | 128,186 | 132,031 | 135,992 | 140,072 | 144,274 | 680,555 |
| First-line related | 28,228 | 29,075 | 29,947 | 30,845 | 31,771 | 149,865 |
| RSS refund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Productivity losses | 66,110 | 68,093 | 70,136 | 72,240 | 74,407 | 350,987 |
| Other | 33,848 | 34,863 | 35,909 | 36,987 | 38,096 | 179,703 |
| Cost per patient (€) | 31,035 | 31,035 | 31,035 | 31,035 | 31,035 | 31,035 |
| CZP RSS (Week 12 ACR20 as the minimum response criterion) | | | | | | | |
| Total cost, of which | 126,025 | 126,939 | 128,500 | 132,275 | 136,164 | 649,903 |
| First-line related | 27,271 | 27,371 | 27,576 | 28,403 | 29,255 | 139,877 |
| RSS refund | -1333 | -1373 | -1414 | -1456 | -1500 | -7076 |
| Productivity losses | 65,584 | 65,562 | 66,024 | 67,956 | 69,947 | 335,072 |
| Other | 34,503 | 35,379 | 36,314 | 37,372 | 38,462 | 182,030 |
| Cost per patient (€) | 30,511 | 29,833 | 29,313 | 29,287 | 29,262 | 29,623 |
| Difference between current treatment mix and CZP RSS | | | | | | | |
| Total cost, of which | -2161 | -5092 | -7492 | -7797 | -8110 | -30,652 |
| First-line related | -957 | -1703 | -2371 | -2442 | -2515 | -9988 |
| RSS refund | -1333 | -1373 | -1414 | -1456 | -1500 | -7076 |
| Productivity losses | -526 | -2532 | -4112 | -4284 | -4461 | -15,915 |
| Other | 655 | 516 | 405 | 385 | 366 | 2327 |
| Cost per patient (€) | -524 | -1202 | -1722 | -1748 | -1773 | -1412 |
| Change in total cost | -1.7% | -3.9% | -5.5% | -5.6% | -5.6% | -4.5% |
| Change in cost per patient | -1.7% | -3.9% | -5.5% | -5.6% | -5.7% | -4.5% |

CZP certolizumab pegol, RSS risk-sharing scheme

a Average over a period of 5 years
b Subsequent treatments, hospitalizations, and traveling
Fig. 3  Cost-effectiveness (a) and budget impact results (b) for key sensitivity analysis scenarios. Results based on week 12 or 24 clinical response assessment for all treatments are reported in Appendices B and C in the electronic supplementary material. CZP certolizumab pegol, HAQ Health Assessment Questionnaire, QALY quality-adjusted life year, QoL quality of life, RSS risk-sharing scheme.

Fig. 4  Cost-effectiveness acceptability curves and frontier, 3% per annum discounting. Certolizumab pegol risk-sharing scheme (CZP RSS; week 12 response assessment) versus the current treatment mix (week 24 response assessment). QALY quality-adjusted life year.
CZP, both with and without the RSS, was estimated to have a high probability of cost-effectiveness (97% and 91%, respectively, at a willingness-to-pay threshold of €30,000 per QALY gained); these probabilities were robust over a range of international willingness-to-pay thresholds. This finding has practical implications, since payers’ willingness to pay per QALY gained has not been publicly announced in Finland [25]. When budget is fixed to the current mix (impact investment assessment [15]) and assuming that demand exceeds supply, the surplus provided by the CZP RSS could result in the treatment of approximately 6% more RA patients and 0.03 more QALYs gained per biologic-using, Finnish RA patient compared with the current mix.

The base case results of this modeling study were based on the most conservative response assessments for CZP (week 24 response assessment for the current treatment mix, week 12 response assessment for the CZP RSS). Sensitivity analyses showed the greatest estimated gains from CZP treatment with or without the RSS were obtained from a setting in which continuation of all options was dependent on week 12 ACR response. When week 12 response was used for all treatments in the sensitivity analysis, the base case estimated incremental benefits produced by the CZP RSS were approximately doubled. This further emphasizes the benefits of early response monitoring and assessment of RA patients, in line with the recent EULAR recommendations [35] and CZP labeling guidelines. This analysis demonstrated that early use of a CZP RSS has the potential to improve outcomes (due to the rapid response). On the basis of Finnish national administrative data, the initiation of active drug treatment in the first 3 months following RA diagnosis was associated with significantly lower cumulative productivity costs [52], which further highlights the value of early treatment.

The estimated impact of the RSS on CZP’s cost-effectiveness probability was approximately 6%, meaning that only a small proportion of the RSS HE benefits of CZP were explained by the RSS alone. This conclusion is supported by the dominance of CZP (with or without an RSS) over other commonly used bDMARDs in the individual (i.e., pairwise) treatment analyses. The results were driven instead by drug-related costs, treatment efficacy, and reductions in productivity losses.

A new hybrid-type HE model was built and used to synthesize the available evidence. An important source of information for the model was the new meta-analysis (see Appendix A in the electronic supplementary material), which is in agreement with recent findings reported elsewhere. For example, the meta-analysis of efficacy that informed the EULAR guidelines reported a risk ratio of 8.52 (95% confidence interval 4.49–16.15) for the ACR70 response for CZP with methotrexate, versus methotrexate alone, in methotrexate-treated incomplete responders [53]. Moreover, a recent multiple treatment comparison regression analysis demonstrated that CZP had the highest ACR50 response ranking, with or without concomitant cDMARD treatment [54].

Modeled analyses typically include unavoidable simplifications, predominantly due to data scarcity. Firstly, treatment sequences were not explicitly modeled. Instead, real-world evidence was used for the post-first-line treatment responses and persistence. The inclusion of a third treatment in the sequence had only a minor effect on the results in a sensitivity analysis. Secondly, mortality evidence was not exact; thus, the minor increase in the number of patients treated with CZP may be unrealistic. This was tested in sensitivity analysis, in which mortality input had only a minor impact on the results.

Productivity losses in the analyses were based on the association reported between ACR response and days absent from work, and not on patient well-being. By use of this approach, there was no need to include the avoidable uncertainty associated with modeling productivity losses indirectly through HAQ-DI. The HCA was preferred over the friction cost approach (FCA) for several reasons. The FCA limits the number of disability days, and may also significantly underestimate productivity losses [49] from the societal perspective. Furthermore, the FCA includes many unrealistic or difficult-to-assess assumptions (e.g., friction time; the perfect obtainability of the workforce,
i.e., no labor shortage; the assumed fact that
disability compensations are income transfers
and have no value for society; the fact that no
productivity loss is observed when the friction
period for a working age person is comple-
menced; and the lack of difference between
unemployed and employed patients in terms of
the societal value created after the friction
period).

Unfortunately, our study lacked data related
to presenteeism, which has constituted a major
proportion of productivity associated costs in
recent analyses including RA [55]. However, the
cost of sickness absence during the first 3
months can exceed the HCA estimate because
of sick-leave payments, and friction-based pro-
ductivity losses decrease over time irrespective
of any increase in the number of absent days
[49], posing significant credibility issues for the
FCA. Other studies have also considered the
HCA to be a good reflection of the true eco-
nomic impact of absenteeism [49] or of pre-
senteeism, absenteeism, retraining, and lost
work at home [55]. Thus, the productivity costs
modeled here are likely to be underestimates
irrespective of the HCA.

However, the payer perspective analysis,
even when excluding productivity losses, indi-
cates cost savings, despite the modeled reduc-
tion in productivity losses constituting most of
the modeled total savings. The HAQ-DI score
was conservatively assumed not to increase over
time; however, if disease-related increase of the
HAQ-DI score over time was assumed, the
incremental cost-effectiveness and budget sav-
ing due to the CZP RSS would increase. Lastly,
this modeled comparison was optimized with
100% uptake of CZP treatment, if available as
part of an RSS; that is, the ideal savings pre-

cented here may not be realized in full for other
bDMARDs if they were included in an RSS.

Despite the limitations discussed, this mod-
eling study demonstrates novel results for a
variety of important stakeholders. From a soci-
etal perspective—alongside health care payers,
clinical decision-making bodies, and patients—
the increased use of CZP with or without the
RSS is desirable because it elicits an estimated
reduction in both expenditure and subsequent
tax burden, while simultaneously providing
health benefit, increased productivity, and
tax-based income. On the basis of the Finnish
health care, social welfare, and regional gov-
ernment reform package [56], in which a pri-
mary target is to produce both effective and
cost-effective social and health care services
(and produce effectiveness and cost-effective-
ness data for quality control and benchmarking),
an RSS may prove useful, as has been
mentioned previously [14]. Recently, condi-
tional reimbursement has been included in
parliamentary discussion [16, 17]. Additionally,
a performance-based RSS could form part of a
strategy that enables more patients to access
effective treatments within a given budget. The
drug manufacturer would be expected to refund
5.7% of the estimated annual sales of CZP in
2019.

Generally, the optimal decision between an
RSS and no RSS depends, for example, on the
trade-off between the monitoring costs, the
marginal production cost, and the utility
derived from the treatment [57], as well as
uncertainty related to treatment effectiveness
and nondrug incremental costs [58]. If the
treatment imposes a high cost on the health
care system, relative to the related monitoring
costs, the health authority may prefer an RSS
agreement. Such a case was modeled here, based
on the data available. However, more studies are
needed to model the outcomes of different
treatment sequences and the real-world HE
outcomes of an RSS, where implemented. HE/
outcomes research studies and RSSs in Finland
are likely to get easier because of the interest of
current care working groups in HE issues [59],
and the planned launch of Isaacus (in early
2018), a Finnish data operator that is expected
to provide nationally representative well-being
data from different information sources and
registers on a one-stop-shop basis [60].

CONCLUSIONS

The hypothetical RSS modeled in this study
could potentially improve the ACR response,
QALY, and economic outcomes associated with
moderate-to-severe RA in Finland. The study
estimated that, with or without an RSS, CZP is a

△ Adis
cost-effective and affordable treatment for patients with moderate-to-severe RA in Finland.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sponsorship for this study and article processing charges were funded by UCB Pharma Oy Finland, Espoo, Finland.

All authors had full access to all of the data in this study and take complete responsibility for the integrity of the data and accuracy of the data analysis.

We are grateful to Taru Hallinen from ESiOR Oy, and Lisa Wulund, Simon Page, Jade Ogle, and Sam Fraser from Costello Medical Consulting for support with medical writing. Selected sections of the results were presented at the 15th International Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research Annual European Congress (Asseburg C, Soini E, Taiha M. Value Health. 2012;15:A454), and the European League Against Rheumatism 2013 Congress [Asseburg C, Soini E, Puolakka K, Purcaru O, Taiha M, Luosujärvi R. Ann Rheum Dis. 2013;72(Suppl 3):434].

All named authors meet the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors criteria for authorship for this article, take responsibility for the integrity of the work as a whole, and have given final approval for the version to be published.

Disclosures. Erkki Soini is employed by and holds shares in ESiOR Oy, which carries out health economic consultancy, analysis, and studies for other organizations. Christian Asseburg was an employee and shareholder in ESiOR Oy at the time of analysis. Maarit Taiha is employed by UCB Pharma Oy Finland. Oana Purcaru is employed by UCB Pharma SA Belgium. Riitta Luosujärvi and Kari Puolakka declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Compliance with Ethics Guidelines. This article does not contain any new studies with human or animal subjects performed by any of the authors.

Data Availability. All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article/as supplementary information files.

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