Cost-effectiveness and budget impact of liraglutide in type 2 diabetes patients with elevated cardiovascular risk: a US-managed care perspective

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Background: The Liraglutide Effect and Action in Diabetes: Evaluation of Cardiovascular Outcomes Results (LEADER) clinical trial demonstrated that liraglutide added to standard-of-care (SoC) therapy for type 2 diabetes (T2D) with established cardiovascular disease (CVD) or elevated cardiovascular (CV) risk was associated with lower rates of death from CVD, nonfatal myocardial infarction (MI), or nonfatal stroke than SoC alone.

Objective: The objective of this study was to assess the cost-effectiveness (CE) and budget impact of liraglutide vs SoC in T2D patients with established CVD or elevated CV risk, over a lifetime horizon from a US managed care perspective.

Methods: A cohort state-transition model (costs and benefits discounted at 3% per year) was used to predict diabetes-related complications and death (CV and all-cause). Events, treatment effects, and discontinuation rates were from LEADER trial; utility and cost data (US$, 2017) were from literature. Sensitivity analysis explored the impact of uncertainty on results. Additionally, a budget impact analysis was conducted to evaluate the financial impact of liraglutide use in this population, with displacement from dulaglutide, assuming a health care plan with 1 million members.

Results: Liraglutide patients experienced 6.3% fewer events, had event-related cost-savings of $15,182, gained additional life-years of 0.67 and quality-adjusted life-years (QALYs) of 0.57, and had additional total costs ($60,928) vs SoC. Liraglutide was cost-effective with an incremental CE ratio of $106,749/QALY which was below the willingness-to-pay threshold of $150,000/QALY accepted by the Institute of Clinical and Economic Research. Liraglutide was cost-effective across all sensitivity analyses, except when the hazard ratio for all-cause mortality varied. The budget impact was neutral, with a per-plan-per-year and per-member-per-month cost-savings of $266,334 and $0.02, respectively.

Conclusion: From a US-managed care perspective, for T2D patients with established CVD or elevated CV risk, liraglutide is a cost-effective and a budget neutral treatment option for health care plans.

Keywords: liraglutide, cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, cost-effectiveness, budget impact

Introduction
Type 2 diabetes (T2D) affects ~30.3 million people in the US, and ~1.5 million new cases are diagnosed each year.¹ Direct health care costs of diabetes in the US amounted to $237 billion in 2017 with an additional $90 billion attributable to indirect costs, amounting to a 26% increase since 2012.²⁻³ Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the leading
cause of death in people with T2D. People with T2D are two to four times more likely to suffer from CVD than non-diabetic individuals and are at increased risk of coronary ischemia, myocardial infarction (MI), and stroke. Cardiovascular (CV) events in this population have a significant negative impact on quality of life that lasts beyond the immediate post-event period.3 Intensive glycemic control in T2D is associated with a reduced risk of microvascular complications, but the benefits for macrovascular health are less certain.6-9 A number of trials have found that improvements in glycemic control (as measured by the HbA1c biomarker) and reduction in microvascular events have not produced a corresponding benefit in reducing macrovascular or CV events.10-15

Liraglutide, approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2010, was the first once-daily human glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist (GLP-1 RA) for the treatment of T2D to become available in the US. It is administered once-daily by subcutaneous injection and is indicated (with limitations as described in the Prescribing Information) as an adjunct to diet and exercise, to improve glycemic control in adults with T2D, and to reduce the risk of major adverse CV events (MACE) in adults with T2D and established CVD.16 The CV effects of liraglutide were evaluated in the Liraglutide Effect and Action in Diabetes: Evaluation of Cardiovascular Outcomes Results (LEADER) clinical trial, a multicenter, international, placebo-controlled, double-blind, randomized trial that collected long-term data on CV outcomes of 9,340 adult patients with T2D who were at elevated risk of CV events (age ≥50 years with one or more coexisting CV conditions, or chronic kidney disease, or age ≥60 years with at least one CV risk factor).6,17 Patients were randomized to either liraglutide or placebo in addition to standard-of-care (SoC) treatment for T2D and CV risk reduction.17 Compared with the SoC group (placebo), patients in the liraglutide group had significantly lower rates of the composite primary outcome, which consisted of death from CV causes, nonfatal MI, or nonfatal stroke (HR =0.87; 95% CI, 0.78–0.97; P<0.001 for non-inferiority; P=0.01 for superiority).6 Patients in the liraglutide group were also significantly less likely to die from CV death (HR =0.78; 95% CI, 0.66–0.93; P=0.007) or from any cause (HR =0.85; 95% CI, 0.74–0.97; P=0.02). Addition of liraglutide was also associated with nonsignificant reductions in the rates of other MACE vs SoC, including nonfatal MI, nonfatal stroke, and hospitalization for heart failure, and with small improvements in HbA1c, systolic blood pressure, and weight.6

While the CV event reductions and improved CV outcomes observed in LEADER demonstrate the clinical effectiveness of liraglutide,6 the potential cost offsets and health benefits over a longer period in terms of cost-effectiveness (CE) have not been determined. Moreover, the budget impact of liraglutide to a US health care plan in the context of CV benefits (in addition to HbA1c reduction, based on data from the LEADER trial) in T2D patients with established CVD or elevated CV risk, to our knowledge, has not been estimated. We used a CE model to evaluate the costs and health benefits associated with liraglutide in T2D patients with established CVD or elevated CV risk, from a US-managed care perspective, taking into account CV events, including reduced risk of MACE. We also estimated the budget impact of liraglutide use in the same patient population, from a US-managed care perspective, for a hypothetical health care plan of 1 million members.

Methods
Study design
The incremental cost per quality-adjusted life-year (QALY) gained (ICER), was calculated using a cohort state-transition model to compare addition of liraglutide to SoC vs SoC alone, from a US-managed care payer perspective. The patient population was the same as the LEADER trial population, as set out in the trial protocol.18 Treatment targets in LEADER were HbA1c <7.0% (individualized depending on patient), blood pressure 130/80 mmHg, and LDL <100 mg/dL (<70 mg/dL in patients with CV event history). The SoC included antidiabetic therapies (metformin, thiazolidinediones, sulfonylureas, and alpha glucosidase inhibitors; whereas dipeptidyl peptidase-4 and other incretin-based therapies were not allowed) and antihypertensive, lipid-lowering and antiplatelet therapies as needed (including angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors or angiotensin-receptor blockers, statins, and other agents at investigator’s discretion) for CV risk reduction. The analyses were conducted for a lifetime time horizon (30 years) and an annual 3% discount rate was applied to costs and benefits beyond the first year.19

Patient population
The analysis used a hypothetical cohort of T2D patients with established CVD or elevated CV risk, using the LEADER population baseline characteristics.5 The target population were patients with HbA1c ≥7.0% who were 1) either naive to oral antidiabetic agents or treated with oral antidiabetic agents and/or selected insulins (human neutral protamine Hagedorn, long-acting analog, or premixed); and 2) at high CV risk (age ≥50 years with one or more coexisting CV condition
or chronic kidney disease, or age ≥60 years with at least one additional CV risk factor). LEADER enrolled 9,340 patients in 32 countries. The mean age at baseline was 64.3±7.2 years, 64.3% were men, and mean body mass index was 32.5±6.3 kg/m². Mean duration of T2D was 12.7±8.0 years, and mean HbA₁c was 8.7±1.5. Chronic kidney disease of stage 3 or 4 was present in 24.7% of the patients. The majority (72.4%) of patients had established CVD.

Model overview and assumptions
A cohort state-transition model with monthly cycles was developed in Excel to assess the CE of liraglutide in a population similar to LEADER over a lifetime (30 years) horizon. The model (Figure 1) simulated multiple health states (alive without events, alive with nonfatal events, and death) related to macrovascular events (MI, stroke, hospitalized for heart failure, ischemic heart disease), microvascular events (retinopathy, nephropathy), and severe hypoglycemia. Patients in the model could transition to death due to fatal CV events after nonfatal events, and from other causes. Detailed definitions of the LEADER endpoints have been previously published.

Clinical events
The event rates for survival and diabetic complications as well as hazard ratios for treatment effects of liraglutide were taken from the LEADER trial (Table 1).

The monthly event rate with SoC was interpolated from the cumulative event rate reported in the LEADER trial at the end of the trial observation period of 54 months (the analyses were truncated at 54 months since <10% of patients had an observation time beyond 54 months). Thus, the monthly mortality rate up to 54 months was based on mortality in the LEADER trial (Table 1). Mortality after a nonfatal event was sourced from published literature (Table 2). It was assumed that the probability of death after a nonfatal event was conditional on the specific CV event and independent of treatment. Beyond the trial duration, age-adjusted mortality data were obtained from US Life Tables (2013). Post-trial mortality was adjusted for the consequences of diabetes from two nationally representative samples of US adults surveyed in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey and in the National Health Interview Survey and published in the literature.

Resource utilization and cost
Patients in the liraglutide + SoC arm were treated with appropriate antidiabetic and CV risk reduction agents (see study design) plus liraglutide, while those in the SoC alone arm were managed in the same way with the addition of placebo. The costs of antidiabetic agents were calculated from baseline use (baseline antidiabetic use for the SoC arm were managed in the same way with the addition of liraglutide) and use introduced during the trial. Antidiabetic agent costs for the two treatment arms were calculated using unit costs (wholesale acquisition cost, obtained from Medi-Span Price Rx) and exposure time and can be found in Table S1. It was assumed that patients self-injected liraglutide with a prefilled syringe, with no additional costs from a managed care perspective for administration. In a scenario analysis, costs were added for needles and test strips.

Data on the cost of diabetes management for patients with and without complications were obtained from publically available US literature sources. Where necessary, costs were inflated to 2017 using the consumer price index from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics. Table 3 lists the cost inputs used in the base case of the model for the initial event and for subsequent years. Costs related to nonfatal diabetes complications “at time of event” included acute care and post-acute care costs (eg, inpatient care, outpatient visits, and medication costs accrued in the year of the initial hospital stay), including rehabilitation costs in the 12 months following the acute event. Subsequent year costs reflect resource use beyond the first year for the ongoing management of the complication. It was assumed that all fatal events incurred acute care costs associated with the event prior to death. For patients with prior CV events coming into the trial, it was assumed that “subsequent year” costs related to the prior CV event would
be similar across both treatment arms, and only costs for new event complications were included in the analysis.

### Utility

Utility decrements associated with CV events were not available from the LEADER trial and were therefore sourced from the literature. All utility values used a community-based EQ-5D catalog from the US orEQ-5D scores from a study of patients with T2D in Canada.30–33 The mean utility for patients with T2D who were free of complications was 0.753, taken from published literature for US patients with ICD-9 code 250 Diabetes Mellitus.33 Table 4 shows the disutility values for diabetes complications applied to the proportion with an event in each cycle of the model.

### Model assumptions

The monthly discontinuation rate (1.64%) was interpolated from the median exposure to liraglutide (3.5 years) reported in LEADER.6 After 54 months (the post-trial period), there was no evidence (either from LEADER or from publications of real-world data) to inform the modeling of treatment patterns with liraglutide. For the base case, we assumed that patients who were on liraglutide at 54 months remained on liraglutide, the treatment effect extended post-trial and patients continued to receive liraglutide plus background therapy, until the end of the timeframe. We also modeled a scenario (the “discontinuation” scenario) where it was conservatively assumed that all patients who had not already discontinued liraglutide at 54 months did so at that time and received background therapy equivalent to the SoC arm in the post-trial period. Thus, in this scenario, there was assumed to be no liraglutide treatment effect or cost after 54 months.
Lastly, no costs associated with weight changes were included in the analyses.

**Budget impact**

The budget impact of liraglutide to a hypothetical US health care plan of 1 million members was calculated over a 5-year time horizon. The budget impact model (BIM) assumed that patients treated with GLP-1 RAs received background/SoC therapy, which was the same as the background/SoC received in the liraglutide arm of the LEADER trial. As there is no data for other GLP-1 RAs showing reduction in CV events with established CVD or elevated CV risk, patients on other GLP-1 RAs were assumed to have a treatment effect on CV events comparable to the SoC arm in LEADER.

US epidemiologic estimates to calculate the BIM target population included: diabetes prevalence in US (9%), proportion of diabetes patients with T2D (95%), and proportion of diabetes patients with high CV risk (35%). An open cohort was assumed, which allowed market expansion of GLP-1 RAs in years 1–5 (GLP-1 RA market share: year 1 = 3.82%, year 2 = 4.35%, year 3 = 5.13%, year 4 = 5.95%, year 5 = 6.55%). Market share data were obtained for the overall T2D population and were assumed to be the same as in those with T2D with established CVD or elevated CV risk. Current market share projections of the GLP-1 RAs from years 2017 through 2021 were used for the “Before LEADER” setting (ie, setting prior to availability of CV benefit data for liraglutide from the LEADER trial) and then adjusted for expected change in liraglutide utilization for the “Taking into effect LEADER” setting (ie, setting with availability of CV benefit data, data from dulaglutide and was equally weighted between the doses Additional uptake rate for liraglutide was assumed to be taken with an average between severe nocturnal and daytime events in T2D patients.

**Analyses**

For the CE analyses, the incremental cost per life year (LY) gained and per QALY gained was determined for liraglutide + SoC vs SoC alone. One-way deterministic sensitivity analyses were conducted on the 95% upper and lower CI for all hazard ratios associated with diabetic complications and mortality, as well as ±20% of liraglutide daily cost. Scenario analyses were performed to assess the overall impact of the discount

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**Table 3** Estimates of diabetes-related costs

| Parameter and source | Per year (US$, 2017) |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| T2D management       | 1,197                |

| Event                              | Fatal (US$) | Nonfatal (US$, first year) | Nonfatal (US$ in following years) |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ischemic heart disease             | 12,707      | 24,265                      | 2,158                            |
| Myocardial infarction              | 35,686      | 63,983                      | 17,615                           |
| Stroke                             | 21,350      | 47,743                      | 2,158                            |
| Hospitalized for heart failure     | 18,919      | 26,931                      | 3,244                            |
| Retinopathy                        | 3,244       | 3,244                       | NA                               |
| Nephropathy                        | 42,821      | 42,821                      | 42,821                           |
| Severe hypoglycemia                | NA          | 2,826                       | NA                               |

**Notes:** 1. Costs associated with blindness were assumed for retinopathy. 2. Based on a weighted average annual cost of new onset of persistent macroalbuminuria, persistent doubling of serum creatinine and need for continuous renal-replacement therapy, using distribution observed in LEADER trial. 3. Per acute event.

**Abbreviations:** NA, not applicable; T2D, type 2 diabetes.

**Table 4** Disutility values associated with diabetes-related complications

| At time of event | Subsequent years |
|------------------|------------------|
| T2D without complications | 0.753† | 0.753† |
| Ischemic heart disease | -0.041† | -0.024† |
| Myocardial infarction | -0.041† | -0.12† |
| Stroke             | -0.052          | -0.040          |
| Hospitalized for heart failure | -0.064† | -0.018          |
| Retinopathy        | -0.013          | -0.050          |
| Nephropathy        | -0.060          | -0.263†         |
| Severe hypoglycemia | -0.0776        | NA              |

**Notes:** 1. Based on ICD-9 250 diabetes mellitus. 2. Based on ICD-9 401 angina pectoris. 3. Based on ICD-9 410 acute myocardial infarction. 4. Based on myocardial infarction. 5. Based on ICD-9 436 cerebral vascular attack. 6. Based on stroke. 7. Based on ICD-9 428 heart failure. 8. Based on coronary heart disease. 9. Based on clinical classification category 097 defined as retinal detachments, defects, vascular occlusion, and retinopathy. 10. Based on ICD-9 369 blindness and low vision. 11. Based on ICD 9 code 586 renal failure not otherwise specified. 12. Based on end-stage renal disease with eGFR < 15 ml/min/1.73 m². 13. Based on an average between severe nocturnal and daytime events in T2D patients.

**Abbreviations:** NA, not applicable; T2D, type 2 diabetes.
rate (0% and 5%), time horizon (5 and 10 years), adding in test strip and needle costs. Probabilistic sensitivity analysis (PSA) was run for 3,000 iterations in order to examine the uncertainty by varying all model parameters simultaneously. For distribution choice, beta and log normal distributions were used for HRs and utilities. Results were presented in an incremental cost and effectiveness scatter plot and a net benefit acceptability curve.

For the BIM, the incremental costs between the “Before LEADER” setting and “Taking into effect LEADER” setting was determined to estimate the budget impact of liraglutide in T2D patients with established CVD or elevated CV risk, taking into provision the CV benefits of liraglutide based on the LEADER trial results.

**Results**

In the base case scenario, patients on liraglutide + SoC were predicted to experience 6.3% fewer events, with a per-patient event-related cost-savings of $15,182 compared with SOC alone. For liraglutide + SoC patients, the predicted gain in LYs was 0.67 and in QALYs was 0.57 compared with SoC alone. Total incremental costs were $60,928 higher for liraglutide + SoC compared with SoC alone. Base case clinical outcomes are shown in Table 5 and cost outcomes in Table 6. The estimated ICER was $106,749/QALY gained and $91,311/LY gained for liraglutide + SoC vs SoC alone. Thus, liraglutide + SoC was cost-effective compared with SoC alone at a willingness-to-pay threshold of $150,000/QALY, as used by the Institute for Clinical and Economic Review.37

The “discontinuation” scenario (patients who had not already discontinued liraglutide at 54 months did so at 54 months) was associated with a slightly lower QALY gain for liraglutide + SoC than in the base case, but also with lower incremental costs. Patients on liraglutide were predicted to experience fewer events than with SoC (–2.3%), with predicted per-patient event-related cost-savings of $5,765.

**Table 5** Clinical outcomes, base case

| Results                              | SoC   | Liraglutide + SoC | Difference (ΔE) |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Overall survival (years undiscounted), per patient | 15.05 | 16.14             | 1.09            |
| Overall survival (years discounted), per patient | 11.62 | 12.29             | 0.67            |
| QALY, per patient                    | 8.16  | 8.73              | 0.57            |
| All-cause mortality at end of timeframe | 98.5  | 97.2              | –1.3            |
| Cumulative events (per 100 persons)  |       |                   |                 |
| CV events                            |       |                   |                 |
| MI                                   | 25.5  | 23.5              | –2.0            |
| Stroke                               | 15.1  | 13.9              | –1.2            |
| HHF                                  | 1.5   | 1.6               | 0.1             |
| IHD                                  | 27.6  | 27.8              | 0.2             |
| Retinopathy                          | 2.2   | 2.9               | 0.6             |
| Nephropathy                          | 1.5   | 1.5               | 0.0             |
| Hypoglycemia                         | 18.8  | 14.7              | –4.0            |
| Total CV event (per 100 persons)     | 69.8  | 66.9              | –2.9            |
| Total events (per 100 persons)       | 92.3  | 86.0              | –6.3            |

**Table 6** Cost outcomes, base case

| Costs (US$, 2017), per patient       | SoC (US$, 2017) | Liraglutide + SoC (US$, 2017) | Difference (ΔC) |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Diabetes treatment                   |                 |                               |                 |
| Drug costs                           | $83,136         | $158,310                      | $75,174         |
| Management (no complications)        | $11,962         | $12,898                       | $936            |
| Complications                        |                 |                               |                 |
| MI                                   | $15,801         | $14,506                       | –$1,295         |
| Stroke                               | $21,965         | $20,422                       | –$1,543         |
| HHF                                  | $7,691          | $7,065                        | –$626           |
| IHD                                  | $17,660         | $17,159                       | –$501           |
| Retinopathy                          | $1,977          | $2,382                        | $405            |
| Nephropathy                          | $64,740         | $53,210                       | –$11,530        |
| Hypoglycemia                         | $408            | $316                          | –$92            |
| Total costs, per patient             | $225,340        | $286,268                      | $60,928         |

**Abbreviations:** CV, cardiovascular; HHF, hospitalized for heart failure; IHD, ischemic heart disease; MI, myocardial infarction; QALY, quality-adjusted life year; SoC, standard of care; ΔE, incremental effectiveness.
Patients also gained additional LYs (0.15) and additional QALYs (0.14). Total incremental costs were $18,194 higher for liraglutide + SoC compared to SoC alone. The ICER per QALY gained was $134,570, thus liraglutide + SoC remained cost-effective under this scenario at a $150,000/QALY willingness-to-pay threshold. All results under the “discontinuation” scenario are shown in Tables S3 and S4.

In the BIM, the cumulative number of patients in this target population that received GLP-1 RAs was 1,130 in year 1, 1,287 in year 2, 1,518 in year 3, 1,762 in year 4, and 1,937 in year 5, per million members. The results for the BIM show an almost neutral budget impact in the base case with all market substitution for additional liraglutide uptake coming from dulaglutide. The cumulative cost results over the 5-year time horizon are presented in Table S5. The total per plan per year (PPPY) and per member per month (PMPM) costs in the “Before LEADER” setting was $129,269,574 and $10.46, respectively. In the “Taking into effect LEADER” setting, total PPPY and PMPM costs were estimated to be $129,003,240 and $10.44, respectively, resulting in PPPY and PMPM cost-savings of $266,334 and $0.02, respectively.

Sensitivity analyses
The clinical parameters that had the greatest impact on the ICER in the one-way sensitivity analyses for the CE model were the HR for all-cause mortality, and, to a lesser degree, the HR for nephropathy (Figure 2). The ICER was also sensitive to the time horizon used, with higher ICERs at shorter time horizons of 5 and 10 years (Table S6). The model results were relatively robust in conditions of uncertainty for scenarios (discount rates and test strip/needle costs) and one-way sensitivity analyses (liraglutide daily cost and HRs for treatment effects). The only input parameter where the ICER exceeded the $150,000/QALY threshold value was the HR for all-cause mortality (base case HR 0.85), using the upper CI value of 0.97 in the one-way sensitivity analyses, resulting in an ICER of $277,600 (Figure 2).

The probabilistic sensitivity analysis scatter plots are shown in Figure 3. Liraglutide was more costly but showed greater QALY gains in all the simulations on the CE plane. Across the 3,000 iterations of the PSA, the 95% of the simulations had the ICER in the range between $65,244 and $211,286. At a willingness-to-pay threshold of $150,000/QALY, the probability of liraglutide being cost-effective was 83%, as shown in the net benefit acceptability curve in Figure 4.

Discussion
From a US-managed care perspective, liraglutide can be considered a cost-effective therapy when added to SoC in the management of T2D in patients with established CVD or elevated CV risk. The analysis suggested that using liraglutide in this population results in longer survival (LYs), lower rates of events, and a gain in QALYs. Additional drug acquisition costs from liraglutide are partially offset by a reduction in

![Tornado diagram of univariate (one-way) sensitivity analyses, base case.](https://www.dovepress.com/)

**Notes:** Horizontal bars represent the variation in the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) value between two plausible lower and upper values for that parameter centered on the base case ICER value. All costs are presented in US$, 2017.

**Abbreviations:** HHF, hospitalized for heart failure; MI, myocardial infarction.
the costs associated with CV events: over a time horizon of 30 years, these costs were reduced by $15,182 per patient in the base case. The model yielded an ICER of $106,749/QALY gained in the base case, or $134,570/QALY gained under the “discontinuation” scenario. The probability that liraglutide was cost-effective at a willingness-to-pay threshold of $150,000/QALY (the threshold set out by the Institute for Clinical and Economic Review and accepted in the US) was 83% in the base case. One-way sensitivity analysis showed that the model was sensitive to estimates of all-cause mortality and nephropathy and to shorter time horizons, but reasonably robust to other variations. Our modeling showed that the budget impact of liraglutide to a US health care plan in the established CVD or elevated CV risk T2D population would be slightly cost-saving or budget neutral over a cumulative 5-year period.

A limitation was that no data were available on treatment patterns with liraglutide in this population beyond the duration of the LEADER trial, hence exploring the two possible extremes regarding discontinuation rates with liraglutide over the long term was deemed appropriate. The true ICER based on our model projections, corresponding to clinical practice in the US, is likely to fall somewhere between these two values. In order to reduce uncertainty around the ICER, research is needed to collect real-world data on treatment patterns with liraglutide in patients with T2D and established CVD or elevated CV risk. Lastly, this analysis is based on an international trial and was thus not based on a North American only cohort (30% of LEADER population in US and Canada) and standard of care may have differed across locations. However, SoC could not have differed significantly by country, given the pre-specified definition and guidelines regarding standard of care endorsed by the LEADER steering committee.

Patients who received liraglutide in LEADER experienced significantly greater weight loss during the trial than those on SoC: weight loss was 2.3 kg (95% CI, 2.5–2.0) greater in the liraglutide group. This might be expected to lead to additional

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**Figure 4** Net-benefit acceptability curve, base case.

**Notes:** The net benefit acceptability curve displays the probability that liraglutide was cost-effective compared to SoC at different specified willingness-to-pay thresholds ranging from $0 to $300,000 per QALY gained. All costs are presented in US$, 2017.

**Abbreviations:** QALY, quality-adjusted life year; SoC, standard of care.
cost-savings with liraglutide in relation to weight-related complications. The effects of weight loss were not included in the CE estimates due to lack of data on maintenance of weight loss after the trial duration. Thus, the incremental impact of CV events in patients with T2D and established CVD or elevated CV risk may have been underestimated.

Strength of this analysis was that it captured actual diabetes-related events over an extended period (4.5 years) in patients treated with and without liraglutide from the trial, instead of modeling these events on a surrogate outcome. Many CEA based on outcomes in T2D do not have long-term trial data available and have instead had to rely on HbA1c as a surrogate for event rates for the evaluations.39–42 This is problematic in relation to macrovascular events, where the association between HbA1c and risk is not straightforward and not concretely established.6–15

Our analysis focused on the reduction in CV events associated with liraglutide. Liraglutide has also shown economic benefits in the US setting, compared with a number of different antidiabetic agents, in analyses that examined outcomes in broader T2D populations and without specific provision for CV events.43–48

Conclusion
Liraglutide is a cost-effective therapy and budget neutral treatment option for managing type 2 diabetes patients with established CVD or elevated CV risk, in the setting of the US-managed care system.

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Author contributions
JP, DS, and NAR are responsible for the study concept and design, modeling, revising, and approving the manuscript. NNI, CG, and TD-T are responsible for study concept and design, data interpretation, and revising and approving the manuscript. All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting and revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure
Dhvani Shah, Nancy A Risebrough, and Johanna Perdrizet were paid consultants to Novo Nordisk Inc. Neeraj N Iyer, Cory Gamble and Tam Dang-Tan are employees of Novo Nordisk Inc. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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Cost-effectiveness and budget impact of liraglutide in T2D with CV risk

Supplementary materials
Supplementary details of model inputs

Table S1 Total daily costs for treatment regimens

| Drug               | Daily dose | Daily cost (US$, 2017) |
|--------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Liraglutide        | 1.8 mg     | 26.89                   |
| Lixisenatide       | 20 µg      | 18.57                   |
| Exenatide          | 2 mg       | 16.99                   |
| Exenatide          | 5 µg       | 14.24                   |
| Exenatide          | 10 µg      | 14.24                   |
| Albiglutide        | 30 mg      | 18.66                   |
| Albiglutide        | 50 mg      | 18.66                   |
| Dulaglutide        | 0.75 mg    | 24.17                   |
| Dulaglutide        | 1.5 mg     | 24.17                   |
| Metformin (2000 mg)| 2000 mg    | 0.19                    |
| Sulfonylureas      | Average of sulfonylureas | 1.28                  |
| Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors | Average of alpha-glucosidase inhibitors | 1.67                  |
| Thiazolidinediones | Average of thiazolidinediones | 3.33                  |
| DPP-4 inhibitors   | Average of DPP-4 inhibitors | 12.75                  |
| GLP-1 RA RAs       | Average of GLP-1 RAs | 18.71                   |
| SGLT-2 inhibitors  | Average of SGLT-2 inhibitors | 14.29                  |
| Glinides           | Average of glinides | 6.47                    |
| Insulin            |            |                         |
|  Premix            | Average of premix insulin | 10.19                  |
| Short acting       | Average of short acting insulin | 13.49                  |
| Intermediate acting| Average of intermediate acting insulin | 5.93                  |
| Long acting        | Average of long acting insulin | 19.10                  |
| Administration (needles) | Average of needles | 0.34                    |
| Administration (test strips) | Average of test strips | 0.20                  |

Note: Medi-span Price Rx.1
Abbreviations: DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4; GLP-1 RAs, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists; SGLT-2, sodium glucose co-transporter 2.

Table S2 Market share and drug cost data inputs for budget impact analysis

| Market share | “Before LEADER” setting | “Taking into effect LEADER” setting |
|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|              | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 |
| GLP-1 RA     | Dose    | 2017   | 2018   | 2019   | 2020   | 2021   | 2017   | 2018   | 2019   | 2020   | 2021   |
| Liraglutide  | 1.8 mg  | 47%    | 46%    | 41%    | 31%    | 25%    | 47%    | 47%    | 47%    | 47%    | 47%    |
| Lixisenatide | 20 µg   | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     |
| Exenatide    | 2 mg    | 13%    | 11%    | 10%    | 10%    | 10%    | 13%    | 11%    | 10%    | 10%    | 10%    |
|             | 5 µg    | 1%     | 1%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     | 1%     | 1%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     |
|             | 10 µg   | 1%     | 1%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     | 1%     | 1%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     |
| Albiglutide  | 30 mg   | 4%     | 4%     | 4%     | 4%     | 4%     | 4%     | 4%     | 4%     | 4%     | 4%     |
|             | 50 mg   | 4%     | 4%     | 4%     | 4%     | 4%     | 4%     | 4%     | 4%     | 4%     | 4%     |
| Dulaglutide  | 0.75 mg | 15%    | 17%    | 21%    | 25%    | 29%    | 15%    | 17%    | 18%    | 18%    | 18%    |
|             | 1.5 mg  | 15%    | 17%    | 21%    | 25%    | 29%    | 15%    | 17%    | 18%    | 18%    | 18%    |

Note: Novo Nordisk, data on file.2
Supplementary results

Results for the “discontinuation” scenario

Table S3 Clinical outcomes, base case, “discontinuation” scenario (all patients discontinue liraglutide after 54 months)

|           | SoC (years, undiscounted), per patient | Liraglutide + SoC (years, undiscounted), per patient | Difference (ΔE) |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Overall survival | 15.05                                   | 15.25                                                | 0.20            |
| QALY, per patient | 8.16                                    | 8.29                                                 | 0.14            |

| Cumulative events (per 100 persons) |
|-------------------------------------|
| MI                                  |
| Stroke                              |
| HHF                                 |
| IHD                                 |
| Retinopathy                         |
| Nephropathy                         |
| Hypoglycemia                        |
| All-cause mortality                 |
| Total CV event (per 100 persons)    |
| Total events (per 100 persons)      |

Abbreviations: ΔE, incremental effectiveness; CV, cardiovascular; HHF, hospitalized for heart failure; IHD, ischemic heart disease; MI, myocardial infarction; SoC, standard of care; QALY, quality-adjusted life year.

Table S4 Cost outcomes, base case, “discontinuation” scenario (all patients discontinue liraglutide after 54 months)

| Costs (US$, 2017), per patient | SoC (US$, 2017) | Liraglutide + SoC (US$, 2017) | Difference (ΔC) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Drug costs                     | 83,136          | 106,862                       | 23,727          |
| Management (no complications)  | 11,962          | 12,195                        | 233             |
| MI                              | 15,801          | 15,269                        | –532            |
| Stroke                         | 21,965          | 21,301                        | –664            |
| HHF                            | 7,691           | 7,442                         | –249            |
| IHD                            | 17,660          | 17,389                        | –271            |
| Retinopathy                    | 1,977           | 2,112                         | 134             |
| Nephropathy                    | 64,740          | 60,589                        | –4,151          |
| Hypoglycemia                   | 408             | 376                           | –32             |
| Total costs, per patient       | 225,340         | 243,534                       | 18,194          |

Abbreviations: ΔC, incremental cost; HHF, hospitalized for heart failure; IHD, ischemic heart disease; MI, myocardial infarction; SoC, standard of care.

Budget Impact analysis results

Table S5 Budget impact results

| Cumulative costs (5 years) | “Before LEADER” setting (US$, 2017) | “Taking into effect LEADER” setting (US$, 2017) | Difference (US$, 2017) |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Per plan per year          | 129,269,574                        | 129,003,240                                      | –266,334               |
| Per plan per month         | 10,772,465                         | 10,750,270                                       | –22,195                |
| Per patient per year       | 260,529                            | 260,245                                          | –284                   |
| Per patient per month      | 21,711                             | 21,687                                           | –24                    |
| Per member per patient     | 129                                 | 129                                              | –0.27                  |
| Per member per month       | 10.46                               | 10.44                                            | –0.02                  |
Sensitivity analyses, base case scenario

Table S6 Additional one-way sensitivity analyses, base case scenario

| Input parameter change scenario | Incremental costs (US$, 2017) | Incremental QALYs | ICER (cost per additional QALY) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Time horizon: 5 years          | 20,320                        | 0.04              | 462,364                       |
| Time horizon: 10 years         | 27,515                        | 0.15              | 189,413                       |
| Discount rate: 0%              | 72,606                        | 0.91              | 79,755                        |
| Discount rate: 5%              | 55,539                        | 0.43              | 129,035                       |
| Inclusion of needle costs      | 62,933                        | 0.57              | 110,262                       |
| Inclusion of test strip costs  | 60,904                        | 0.57              | 106,708                       |
| Inclusion of both needle and test strip costs | 62,909 | 0.57 | 110,221 |

Abbreviations: ICER, incremental cost-effectiveness ratio; QALY, quality-adjusted life year.

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