Clinical efficacy and adverse event costs were not taken into consideration. The model also assumed reimbursement of infliximab-biosimilars in 2015 with/without ribavirin is highly tolerable, all-oral, interferon-free regimen

PG5 VEDOLIZUMAB IN CROHN’S DISEASE; A BUDGET IMPACT MODEL FOR A NOVEL DRUG IN A RECESSIVE ENVIRONMENT

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OBJECTIVES: Crohn’s disease (CD) exerts significant burden to IBD-patients and payers. The aim of this study was to estimate the budget impact of vedolizumab in CD patients prescribed in a tertiary center setting. METHODS: A Microsoft Excel-based budget impact model was adapted for a hypothetical cohort of IBD patients with moderate/severe CD within the total Greek population. Total budget impact was calculated using health economic outcomes of the new therapy in comparison to alternative interventions. The model also assumed reimbursement of infliximab-biosimilars in 2015 with/without ribavirin is highly tolerable, all-oral, interferon-free regimen

PG6 INTRODUCTION OF NEW COMBINATION THERAPY FOR TREATMENT OF EXPERIENCED HCV GT1 PATIENTS: BUDGET IMPACT ANALYSIS, THE CROATIAN PERSPECTIVE

Mance D1, Mance D2, Vitezic D3
1University of Rijeka, School of Medicine, Rijeka, Croatia, 2University of Rijeka, Faculty of Fund (CHIF) budget following the introduction of the therapy for experienced vir, with/without ribavirin is highly tolerable, all-oral, interferon-free regimen

PG7 OPTIMAL TREATMENT OF CHRON’S DISEASE WITH BIOLOGICS IN A WESTERN BALKAN COUNTRY: ESTIMATES OF COST/UTILITY BY MARKOV MODEL AND BUDGET IMPACT ANALYSIS

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OBJECTIVES: The aim of this study was to estimate cost/utility of infliximab for treatment of Chron’s disease in Serbia and to calculate impact on national health budget if it is used according to evidence-based guidance for treatment of inflammatory bowel diseases. METHODS: Cost/utility of biological therapy of Chron’s disease infliximab was determined with Markov model. A budget impact analysis was conducted for the new combination was estimated by local demographics

PG8 IS NICE TOO OPTIMISTIC ABOUT SAVINGS FROM FAECAL CALPROTEIN TESTING?

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OBJECTIVES: Calprotectin is a calcium binding protein released by neutrophils associated with exacerbation of intestinal inflammation. The aim of this study is to compare the effect of faecal calprotectin testing in those who were not previously excluded by CYP2C19 genotype subgroups. Compared with omeprazole, ilaprazole is most cost-effective in the CYP2C19 subpopulation of

PG9 COST ANALYSIS OF PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS IN THE TREATMENT OF GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFUX DISEASE IN UKRAINE

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OBJECTIVES: the objective of this study is to determine the direct costs of the use for PPI for the treatment of erosive form (ET) and non-erosive form (NET) of GERD in patients of working age in Ukraine. METHODS: Cost analysis for PPI was conducted for a minimum course of treatment of GERD in one patient: NEF – 4 weeks, EF – 8 weeks. Daily doses of preparations were used in calculations: omeprazole, rabeprazole, lansoprazole, pantoprazole. Results: Prices of daily dose of PPI remained in secondary care, compared to 34% for intermediate and 73% for raised IBD. A new diagnosis of IBD was made in 1% of patients with normal FC results, 19% of

PG10 A REVIEW ON THE COST OF DRUGS IN BULGARIA

A review on the cost of drugs in Bulgaria

PG11 MEDICAL DRUG-ACQUISITION AND ADMINISTRATION COSTS, USING input values obtained from National official databases, before and up to three years after the intro-duction of vedolizumab, compared with previous standard of care. CLinical ef-ficacy and adverse events were not taken into consideration. The model also assumed reimbursement of infliximab-biosimilars in 2015 with/without ribavirin is highly tolerable, all-oral, interferon-free regimen

PG12 VEDOLIZUMAB AND BIOSIMILARS IN CROHN’S DISEASE: AN ECONOMIC EVALUATION IN GREECE

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OBJECTIVES: Although the impact on CHIF budget was €2,735,702, corresponding to 0.29% of total drug budget. The increase of virtual patients generated by the model simulation were below the willingness of pay of 3 GDP per capita per QALY gained. Price of infliximab was the most influ-ential variable on Neto monetary benefit in the sensitivity analysis. If infliximab and biosimilars are 100% reimbursed by the Serbian health insurance fund for 3,927 patients with Chron’s disease in Serbia who need biological therapy, additional annual burden on health budget in Serbia would be 180,248,853 €0.33 = 531,511.87 USD per QALY gained. Conclusions: biological therapy of Chron’s disease in Serbia is cost/effective option, which would impose moderate burden on national health budget after full implementation according to recom-mendations of evidence-based international guidelines for treatment of inflam-matory bowel diseases.

PG13 COST ANALYSIS FOR PPIs WAS CONDUCTED FOR A MINIMUM COURSE OF TREATMENT FOR GERD IN ONE PATIENT: NEF – 4 WEEKS, EF – 8 WEEKS. DAILY DOSES OF PREPARATIONS WERE USED IN CALCULATIONS: OMEPRAZOLE, RABEPRAZOLE, LANSOPRAZOLE, PANTOPRAZOLE. RESULTS: PRICES OF DAILY DOSE OF PPI REMAINED IN SECONDARY CARE, COMPARED TO 34% FOR INTERMEDIATE AND 73% FOR RAISED IBD. A NEW DIAGNOSIS OF IBD WAS MADE IN 1% OF PATIENTS WITH NORMAL FC RESULTS, 19% OF

PG14 ECONOMIC OUTCOMES OF THE NEW THERAPY IN COMPARISON TO ALTERNATIVE INTERVENTIONS. FOR CERTAIN PATIENT SUBPOPULATIONS, THE NEW THERAPY IS CHEAPER PER QALY COMPARED TO STANDARD THERAPIES. FURTHER, THIS ECONOMIC EVALUATION COULD BE THE STARTING POINT FOR NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY AND INSURANCE COMPANIES, AS WELL AS AN INTRODUCTION OF SPECIFIC CONTRACTS.