Bootstrap analyses with 1000 replications were used. RESULTS: 180 patients were included, distributed to the dose optimization strategy, 59 to control. The dose optimization strategy resulted in mean cost savings of €12,280 (95% percentile $\pm 10,502$, $\pm 14,104$) per patient. There is a 84% chance that the dose optimisation strategy results in QALY loss with a mean loss of $-0.02$ ($-0.07, 0.02$). When using a willingness to pay of 50000€ per QALY gained, the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) was €14,067 ($6,553, €14,057$) per patient over 18 months. Sensitivity analyses using prices with 30% - and 50% still resulted in a cost effective strategy. CONCLUSIONS: Disease activity guided dose optimization of TNFi results in considerable cost savings with no relevant loss of quality of life. When the minimal QALY loss is compensated with the upper limit of what society is willing to pay in Netherlands. The net savings are still high, even when future price drops are taken into account.

**PM850**
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF USTEUKINUMAB FOR PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS IN RUSSIA

**的目的:** 为了评估乌司奴单抗在俄罗斯的经济效果。

**对象:** 参与研究的患者是患有中度至重度的皮肤和表征性关节炎的成人。

**方法:** 研究是一个单臂回顾性后验队列分析。乌司奴单抗是已批准的TNFi的替代品，用于单药或联合用药。

**结果:** 在俄罗斯，乌司奴单抗的剂量优化策略结果是显着的经济效果。

**结论:** 乌司奴单抗的剂量优化策略是一个成本效益的策略。