trolled, multicenter clinical study in which patients have been treated with ex-vivo expanded and cryopreserved autologous human corneal epithelial cells containing stem cells. Symptoms like pain, photophobia and burning, together with visual impairment, contributed to assess quality of life associated with the condition, while Quality Adjusted Life Years (QALYs) have been used to compare the outcomes of the recent approach to the conventional therapeutic arm. The results are compared to the control group of patients with chronic non-specific neck pain treated by a state, insurance companies and patients.

**OBJECTIVES:** Comparative evaluation of the cost effectiveness of treatment of millieryngitis with autologous regenerative medicine agents containing stem cells. Quality Adjusted Life Years (QALYs) have been used to compare the outcomes of the recent approach to the conventional therapeutic arm. The results are compared to the control group of patients with chronic non-specific neck pain treated by a state, insurance companies and patients.

**PSY59**

**ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF LIDOCAINE/TETRACAINE PATCH VERSUS LIDOCAINE/PRilocaine CREAM FOR TOPICAL ANAESTHESIA BEFORE VASCULAR ACCESS IN EGYPT**

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**OBJECTIVES:** The aim of this study was to estimate the cost-effectiveness of lidocaine/tetracaine patch versus lidocaine/prilocaine cream for topical anaesthesia before vascular access was conducted based on the current clinical practice in Egypt and was derived from published sources. The clinical parameters were derived from a double-blind, randomized, paired study. The utility of the health states was derived using the available validated medical costs were derived from the lifetime tariffs in Egypt. No discounting was performed. Probabilistic sensitivity analysis (PSA) was conducted. RESULTS: The total quality-adjusted life-years (QALYs) of Lidocaine/Tetracaine patch was estimated to be 0.9417, whereas that of the lidocaine/prilocaine was estimated to be 0.626089 (with a net difference of 0.3500 QALYs). The total costs for Lidocaine/Tetracaine and lidocaine/prilocaine were EGP 93.19 and EGP 60.00 respectively (with a net difference of 33.19 GEP). Thus the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) of Tetracaine was 357.9% quality-adjusted life year. Results from PSA indicate that Lidocaine/Tetracaine had an 100% chance of being cost-effective at our EGP 70,000 per QALY threshold. CONCLUSIONS: The present study concludes that Lidocaine/Tetracaine (Heated Patch Delivery System) is the better option for topical anaesthesia before vascular access when compared with lidocaine/prilocaine (Cream) based on the threshold stated by world health organization (WHO) for low and middle-income countries.

**PSY60**

**AN IN SILICO HEALTH ECONOMIC MODEL APPLIED TO CYCLOPHRYN ASSOCIATED PERIODIC SYNDROMES (CAPS): COST EFFECTIVENESS OF PREVENTION EFFECTS OF USTMAKIN (CUMA) FOR RARE DISEASE**

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**OBJECTIVES:** The three-year, international, multicentre, longitudinal, observational, cost-effectiveness study named RadICEA (Rare Disease & Cost-Effectiveness Analysis) will assess the economic evaluation (cost of illness - COI and cost-effectiveness analysis - CEAn of innovative therapies (i.e., anti-IL-1 agents), quality of life (QoL) and effects of the prevention of otherwise irreversible central nervous system, eye, ear, kidney, and cartilage damages of different treatment strategies for cryopyrin-associated periodic syndromes (CAPS) of adults and children. METHODS: A virtual time-cohort approach and a Markov model simulating health states corresponding to different CAPS severity will be developed to assess the cost-effectiveness of either anti-IL-1 agents or other than anti-IL-1. Due to the lack of a CAPS-specific severity index/damage score, a linear combination of existing indexes and damage scores related to specific organs and systems will be used to rank patient's health states. Coefficients of the resulting function will be assigned following a top-down (Delphi) approach and an interim-ex post principal component analysis. The model quantifies resource utilization for patients' care in the National Health Systems’ perspectives and a broader societal perspective. QoL will be evaluated using EQ-5D-5L questionnaires. Robustness of outcomes will be tested through univariate and probabilistic sensitivity analyses. RESULTS: The RadICEA project will assess the long-term effectiveness after single treatment, ATMP analyzed was shown a significant gain in terms of QALYs, amortizing the initial outlay for the treatment.

**PSY61**

**ECONOMICALLY APPROPRIATE TREATMENT OPTIONS OF MYELOFIBROSIS IN FINLAND. ECONOMIC EVALUATION BASED ON FINNISH AURIA BIAOBANK DATA ON HEALTH CARE RESOURCE UTILIZATION**

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**OBJECTIVES:** The RaDiCEA project will assess the long-term effectiveness of different potentially effective treatment options for myelofibrosis. COST-Effectiveness analysis (CEA) of innovative therapies (i.e., anti-IL-1 agents), quality of life (QoL) and effects of the prevention of otherwise irreversible central nervous system, eye, ear, kidney, and cartilage damages of different treatment strategies for cryopyrin-associated periodic syndromes (CAPS) of adults and children. METHODS: A virtual time-cohort approach and a Markov model simulating health states corresponding to different CAPS severity will be developed to assess the cost-effectiveness of either anti-IL-1 agents or other than anti-IL-1. Due to the lack of a CAPS-specific severity index/damage score, a linear combination of existing indexes and damage scores related to specific organs and systems will be used to rank patient's health states. Coefficients of the resulting function will be assigned following a top-down (Delphi) approach and an interim-ex post principal component analysis. The model quantifies resource utilization for patients' care in the National Health Systems’ perspectives and a broader societal perspective. QoL will be evaluated using EQ-5D-5L questionnaires. Robustness of outcomes will be tested through univariate and probabilistic sensitivity analyses. RESULTS: The RadICEA project will assess the long-term effectiveness after single treatment, ATMP analyzed was shown a significant gain in terms of QALYs, amortizing the initial outlay for the treatment.