effectiveness of adding the mAbs cetuximab or bevacizumab to chemotherapy in the first-line treatment of mCRC patients with KRAS wild-type tumours, from the UK (UK) NHS perspective.

METHODS: A Markov model was developed to simulate patient outcomes and costs for first and subsequent lines of treatment including long-term survival after a curative resection of liver metastases. Data for progression-free survival, relapse rates and other model parameters were mainly derived from the Post-progression improvements of cetuximab- and bevacizumab-containing regimens were 3.22 and 2.31 years (all undiscounted) respectively. The incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) for FOLIRI+cetuximab compared with FOLIRI+PC+BEV computed as 

\[
\text{ICER} = \frac{\text{Cost}_2 - \text{Cost}_1}{\text{Effect}_2 - \text{Effect}_1}
\]

The ICER is mainly driven by the number of patients becoming resectable and the acquisition cost for each antibody. CONCLUSIONS: This analysis suggests that cetuximab in combination with FOLIRI is the most effective treatment regimen compared with FOLFOX/bevacizumab or chemotherapy alone for patients with KRAS wild-type tumours. The incremental cost-effectiveness ratio of cetuximab in combination with chemotherapy compared with chemotherapy alone, and bevacizumab-containing regimens are within the commonly accepted threshold for cost-effectiveness in the UK.

PCN7 COST - EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF CERVICAL CANCER VACCINATION STRATEGIES IN SPAIN

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OBJECTIVES: HPV is an important endpoint in advanced NSCLC as it permits earlier assessment of treatment benefit compared to overall survival (OS) and is not influenced by multiple biomarkers. Methods: We conducted a Markov model to evaluate different strategies for treating patients with NSCLC. The analysis adopted a social perspective and all costs and outcomes were discounted at 3%.

RESULTS: The results of the analysis showed that the use of low dose aspirin in colorectal cancer prevention in hormone-refractory prostate cancer (mHRPC). However, in the UK perspective, the model showed that the use of low dose aspirin is associated with incremental decreases in the probability of skeletal-related events (SREs) and in the costs associated with these events.

Conclusions: The use of low dose aspirin in colorectal cancer prevention is cost-effective in these settings. Further studies are needed to confirm these findings in other populations and settings.

VCN7 DEVELOPMENT OF A SIMPLIFIED META-BASELINE MODEL FOR THE SIMULATION OF FOLFOX BEHAVIOUR IN Mammalian CELLS

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OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this study was to develop a simplified meta-baseline model for simulating the behavior of mammalian cells in response to external stimuli. The model was developed using a combination of empirical data and mathematical equations to describe the dynamics of cellular processes.

RESULTS: The model was able to accurately simulate a range of cellular responses in response to different stimuli. The simulations showed that the model was able to capture the essential features of the cellular response, such as the time courses of gene expression and protein levels. The model was also able to predict the effects of different interventions, such as the addition of external factors or the manipulation of cellular parameters.

Conclusions: The developed model provides a simplified yet comprehensive framework for simulating mammalian cell behavior in response to external stimuli. It can be used to test the effects of different interventions and to understand the underlying mechanisms of cellular processes.