COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF RIFAXIMIN FOR THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE HEPATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY

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OBJECTIVES: Cirrhosis and its complications, such as hepatic encephalopathy (HE), are the sixth cause of general mortality in Mexico. The objective of this study is to evaluate a cost-effectiveness relationship of medications used to treat hepatic encephalopathy from the perspective of the Mexican Institute of Social Security (IMSS). METHODS: Cost-effectiveness analysis of treatments used for acute hepatic encephalopathy, based on a decision tree model, and considering a temporal horizon of 34 days, from the perspective of public health institutions. Existing relevant therapeutic alternatives are reviewed and their costs are assessed. RESULTS: One-way sensitivity analyses were performed to account for the sensitivity analysis, rifaximin takes the lead as dominating alternative. CONCLUSIONS: Rifaximin is a highly cost-effective alternative for treating acute hepatic encephalopathy from an institutional perspective in Mexico.

COST UTILITY ANALYSIS OF CEROTLIZUMAB PEGOL VERSUS NATALIZUMB MAINTENANCE THERAPY FOR CROHN’S DISEASE

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OBJECTIVES: To determine whether cerotlizumab pegol was a cost-effective strategy compared with natalizumab for patients with moderate to severe Crohn’s disease. METHODS: A Markov model was constructed to simulate the progression of adult Crohn’s patients, Transitions were estimated from published clinical trials of certolizumab pegol and natalizumab. The costs were discounted at 3% over 5 years. The primary effectiveness measurement was quality-adjusted life years. One-way and probabilistic sensitivity analyses were performed by varying the transition probabilities, costs and health state probabilities. RESULTS: The treatment with natalizumab pegol yielded 39.295 more quality-adjusted life years compared with the treatment with certolizumab pegol. The incremental cost-effectiveness ratio was $164,431 per quality-adjusted life year at 5 years. Sensitivity analysis demonstrated that the model findings were robust and remained in the 95% confidence interval of $70,394 - $391,281. As one of the most influential variables, a reduction in the unit price of natalizumab by 13.8% resulted in an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio below $80,000 per quality-adjusted life year. CONCLUSIONS: The treatment with natalizumab pegol yielded more quality-adjusted life years compared with the treatment with certolizumab pegol in moderate and severe Crohn’s patients. However, the cost was considerable.

PHARMACOECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF SECONDARY BACTERIAL RESISTANCE ON TREATMENT EFFICACY IN COMPLICATED ABDOMINAL INFECTIONS

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COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF RATIFIXAN IN METRONIDAZOLE-RESISANT COLIFORM INFECTIONS IN THE MULTIDEPARTMENTAL HOSPITAL ON TREATMENT Efficacy in Complicated Abdominal Infections

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