CANCER IN JAPAN

Ikeda S1, Sakamaki H2, Yajima S2, Ikegami N2
1International University of Health and Welfare, Otawara-shi, Tochigi, Japan, 2Keio University, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan

OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the cost-effectiveness of adjuvant chemotherapy with UFT compared to no treatment from a Japanese payer’s perspective. The primary outcome measure was the cost per completely controlled patient from the payer and societal perspectives. The results were sensitive to the variations in the probability of no acute emesis and probability of no delayed emesis given no acute emesis. CONCLUSIONS: This study is among the first to determine the cost-effectiveness of the aprepitant-containing regimen compared to other combination antiemetic regimens. The acceptability of regimen A as cost-effective will depend on the acceptable threshold of ICER per completely controlled patient from the payer and societal perspectives.