Cost-effectiveness thresholds in Australia

Professor Jonathan Karnon
@jonkarnon
jonathan.karnon@flinders.edu.au





Thresholds are here to stay, unless...





in Australia...

- PBAC define acceptable ICERs for new drugs that meet an unmet clinical need:
 - Clinical need for new drug is established
 - Decision model adapted to define base case ICER
 - Non-ICER factors considered:
 - Importance of the unmet need
 - Budget impact
 - Uncertainty
 - Acceptable ICER defined



Public Summary Documents

- ICERs reported by categories, between:
 - \$15,000 and \$45,000; \$45,000 and \$75,000; \$75,000 and \$105,000

- Example:
 - "Drug X was recommended to be listed on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Schedule, it's ICER is between \$45,000 and \$75,000"



Evolocumab example (2017)

- "The PBAC noted the pre-PBAC response (p1) adjusted the model for FH patients with ASCVD to include _______-year time lags in CV mortality benefit increasing the ICER from \$15,000/QALY \$45,000/QALY gained in the base case to \$15,000/QALY \$45,000/QALY gained for a _____-year lag....
- The PBAC expected cost-effectiveness for evolocumab should be achievable for the high need and well-defined FH populations if a _______--year time lag is incorporated, with a corresponding price adjustment to reflect this delayed mortality benefit."



Threshold estimate: Opportunity cost

 Based on expected QALY gains associated with marginal differences in health expenditure

Rationale:

- A new pharmaceutical should generate at least the QALY gains
- that we <u>expect</u> to gain from increasing health expenditure
- by the amount required to fund a new drug



The Adelaide approach

Mortalityrelated QALYs

QALY gains from reduced mortality from increased government health spending in 2011/12 Morbidityrelated QALYs

QALY gains from improved QoL from increased government health spending in 2011/12



Reference ICER

Increased
government
health spending
in 2011/12
Mortality- and
Morbidityrelated QALY
gains



Reference ICER

 Δ per capita health spending Δ per capita mortality- & morbidity-related QALYs

$$\frac{$219.9}{(0.0013 + 0.0066)}$$

\$28,033 per QALY 95% CI \$20,758 to \$37,667



Referenced ICER thresholds [2018-20]

- \$50,000, Citation:
 - None [18%];
 - George et al, 2001 [8%];
 - Harris et al, 2008 [7%];
 - Other [26%]
- \$28,000, Edney et al, 2018 [11%]
- Other [17%]
- None [13%]

Flinders
University

Vallejo-Torres et al, Applied Health Economics and Health Policy 2021

138 references in total

Implicit & Flexible vs. Explicit & Fixed

- PBAC threshold is implicit and flexible
 - Does any country have a fixed threshold?
 - Is any country completely explicit?
- Implicit: "suggested or hinted at but not directly stated"
- Hints:
 - Importance of the unmet need
 - Budget impact
 - Uncertainty

