# Cost-effectiveness of integrating artificial intelligence-based retinal photographic cardiovascular disease risk assessment with diabetic retinopathy screening programmes: a multi-country analysis

### **Authors and affiliations**

Wenyi Hu<sup>12</sup>, Rui Li<sup>3</sup>, Yueye Wang<sup>4</sup>, Yujie Wang<sup>1</sup>, Yieye Wang<sup>4</sup>, Yujie Wang<sup>1</sup>, Xinyang Hua<sup>12</sup>, Netro and Soh<sup>6</sup>, Qingsheng Peng<sup>6</sup>, Dawei Yang<sup>7</sup>, Anran Ran<sup>7</sup>, Siegfried K. Wagner<sup>8,9</sup>, Yih Chung Tham<sup>6,10</sup>, Ekaterina Woods<sup>11</sup>, Kinyang Hua<sup>12</sup>, Peter Van Wijngaarden<sup>1,2,13</sup>, Elif Ekinci<sup>18,19</sup>, Angus
Turner<sup>20,21</sup>, Carol Y Cheung<sup>7</sup>, Gavin Tan<sup>6</sup>, Paul J Foster<sup>8,9</sup>, Andrew Wilson<sup>2,2,3</sup>, Hugh R Taylor<sup>2,4</sup>, Jonathan E Shaw<sup>1,4,15,16</sup>, Pearse A. Keane<sup>8,9</sup>, Tien Yin Wong<sup>6,25</sup>, Ching-Yu Cheng<sup>6,10</sup>, Mingagang He<sup>4,26,27</sup>, Zhuoting Zhu<sup>1,2</sup>, Lei Zhang<sup>8,2,9,30,31</sup>
1. Centre for Eye Research Australia; Ophthalmology, University of Melbourne, Nic, Australia 3. Heidelberg Institute of Global Health (HiGH), Faculty of Melbourne, Nic, Australia, 3. Heidelberg Gentre, Moorfields Eye Hospital Nic, Sengapore Eye Research Institute, Singapore Spearch Melbourne, Nickoria, Australia 3. Heidelberg University of Melbourne, Victoria Melbourne, Victor

# 1 Background

- Diabetic patients have a high risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD).
- Al-based retinal photography can detect both diabetic retinopathy (DR) and CVD risk.

# ② Objectives

 To evaluate the cost-effectiveness of Al-integrated DR and CVD screening in Australia, Singapore, and the UK.

# (3) Methodology

- A model simulated lifetime DR and CVD progression in diabetics for each country.
- Compared AI-based DR screening alone vs. combined DR+CVD screening.
- Scenarios varied by age group and screening coverage (20%, 50%, 80%).
- Evaluated using ACER, ICER, and NMB; local QALY thresholds applied.
- Sensitivity analyses assessed robustness.

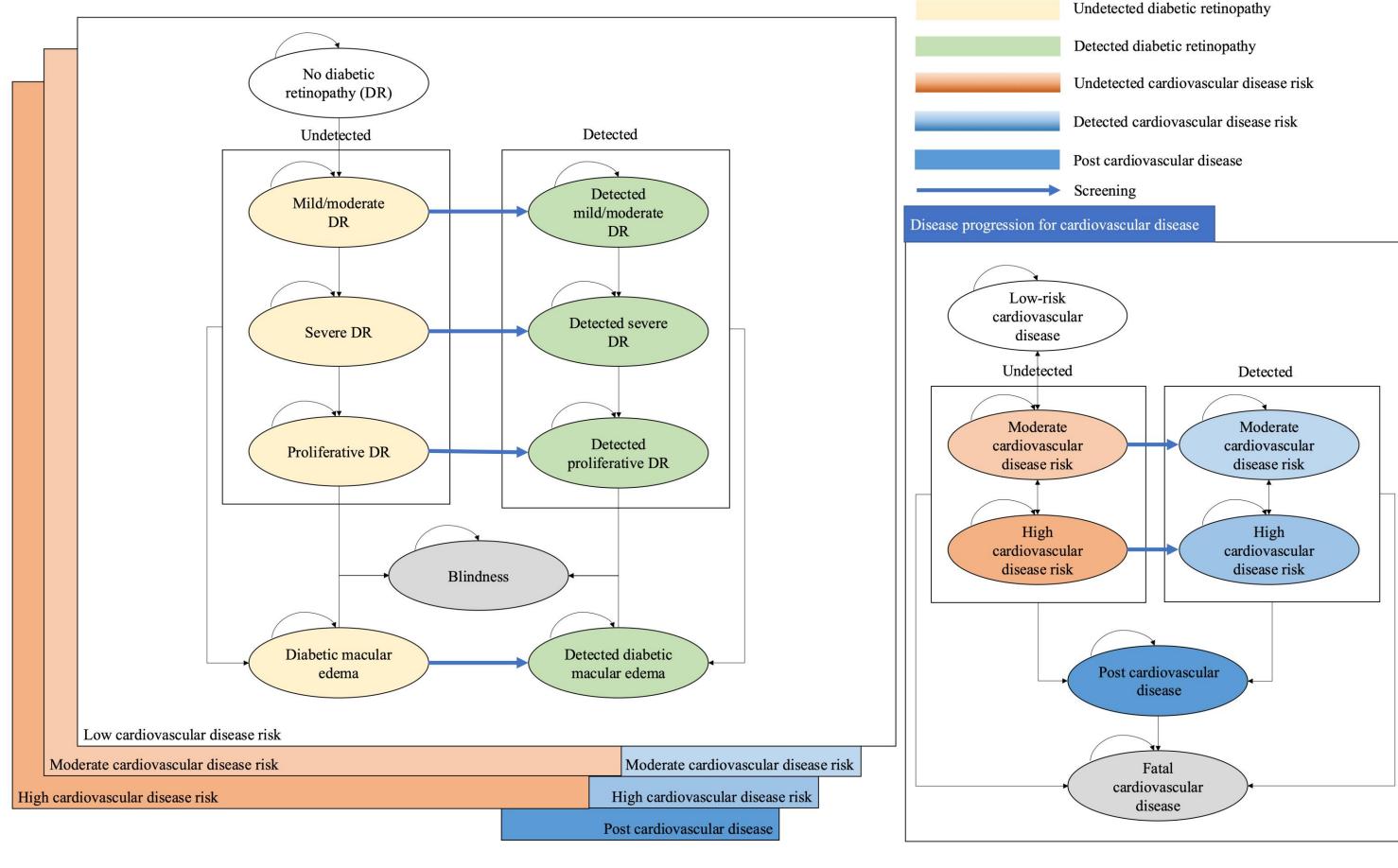
# 4 Results

- Australia: Al-based DR screening is cost-saving; combining with CVD screening at 80% coverage in all diabetic adults saves A\$1.45 billion and adds over 100,000 QALYs.
- Singapore: DR screening alone lacks cost-effectiveness, but combining with CVD screening achieves it, especially at 20–80% coverage levels.
- United Kingdom: DR screening alone is cost-saving; adding CVD screening enhances health benefits and remains cost-effective, except for those aged ≥75.

## (5) Conclusion

- Al-based CVD risk screening integrated with DR screening is cost-effective across all three countries.
- The degree of cost-effectiveness varies by national healthcare systems and implementation factors.

Figure 1. Flow chart of model structure



\*All disease states (except for fatal cardiovascular disease) have the probability to transit to death state (background mortality).

### Figure 2. Scenarios

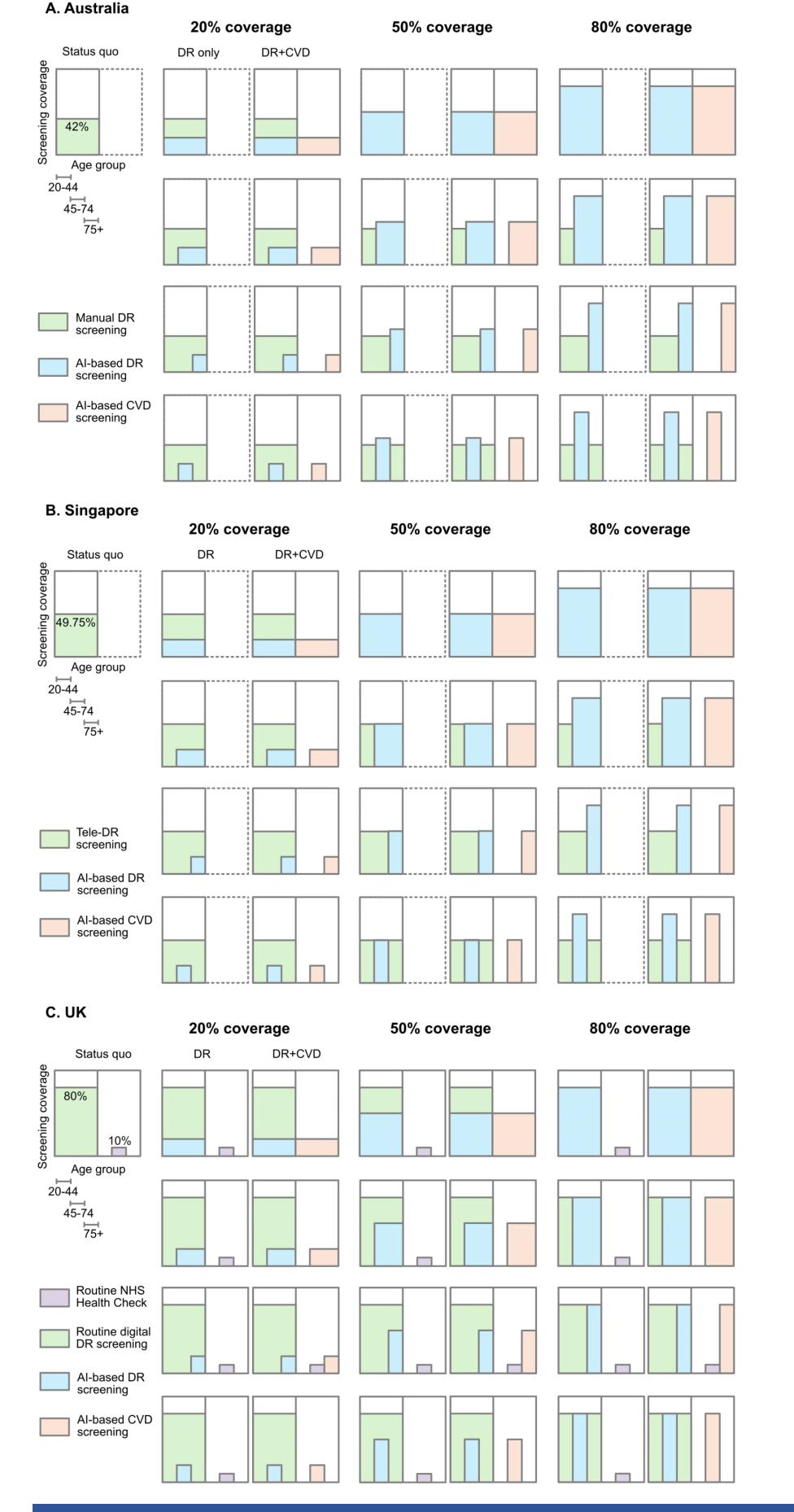
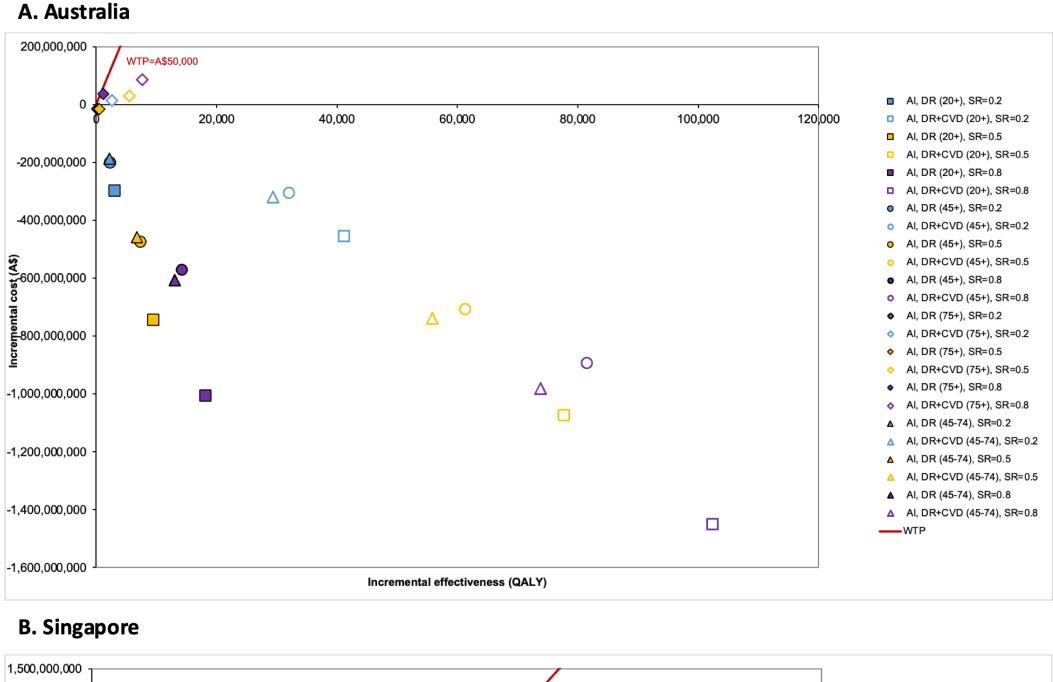
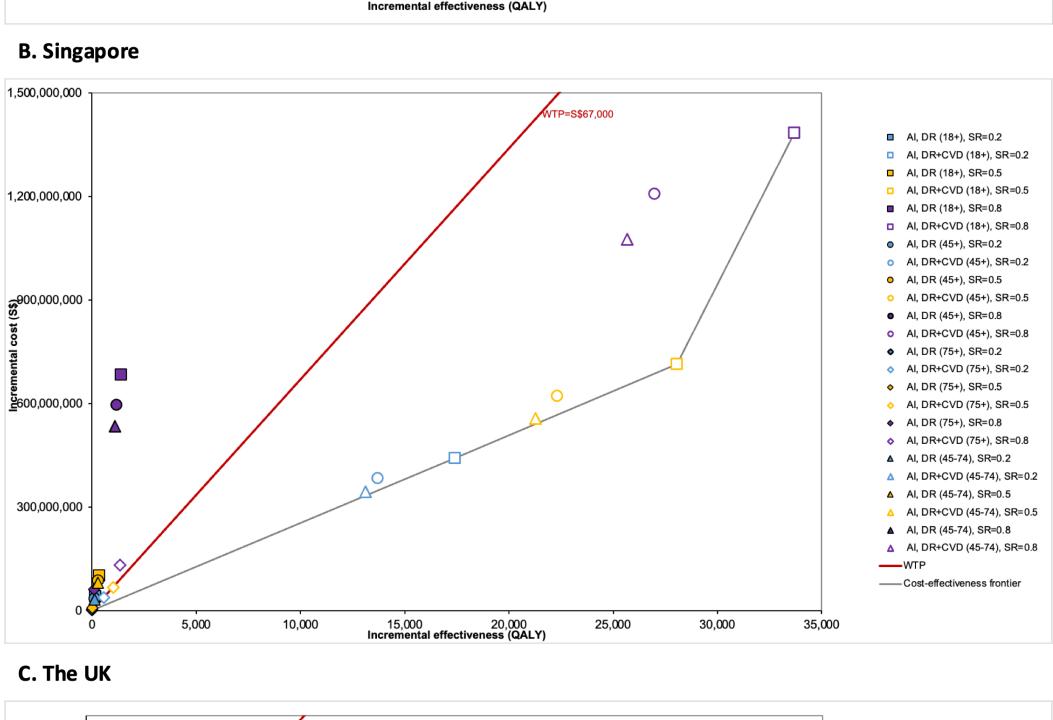


Figure 3. Cost-effectiveness plane





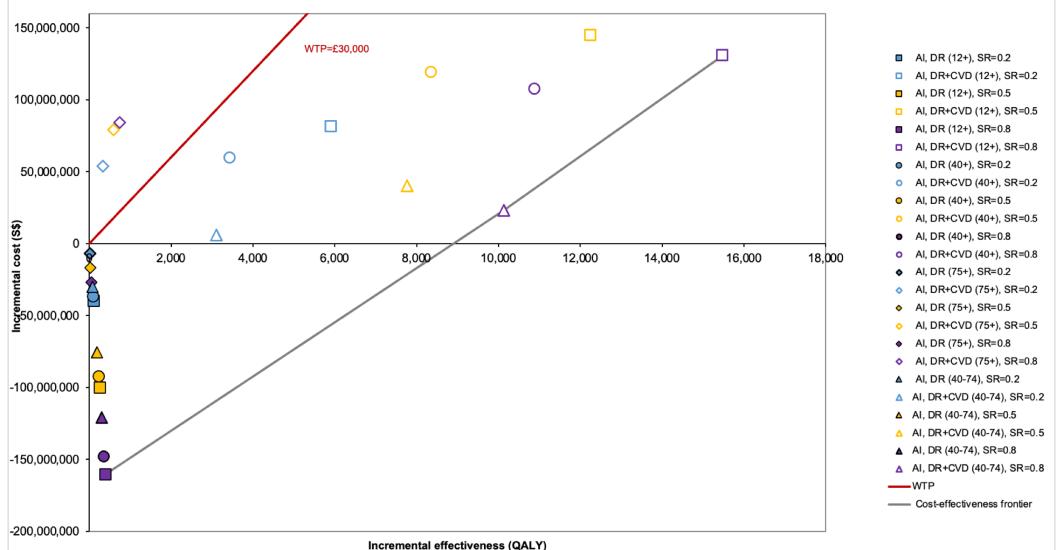
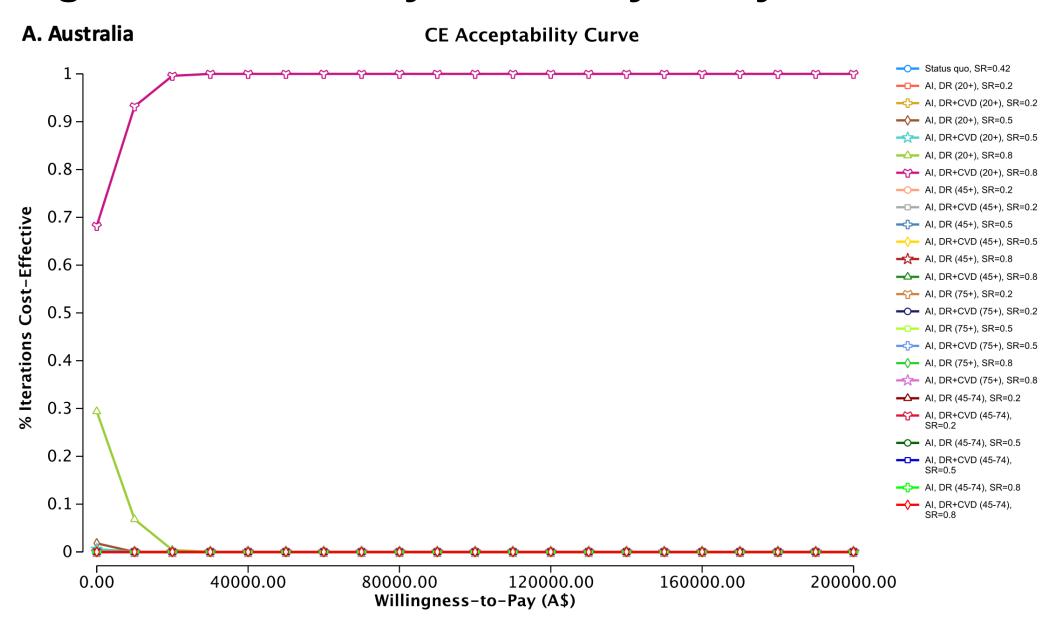
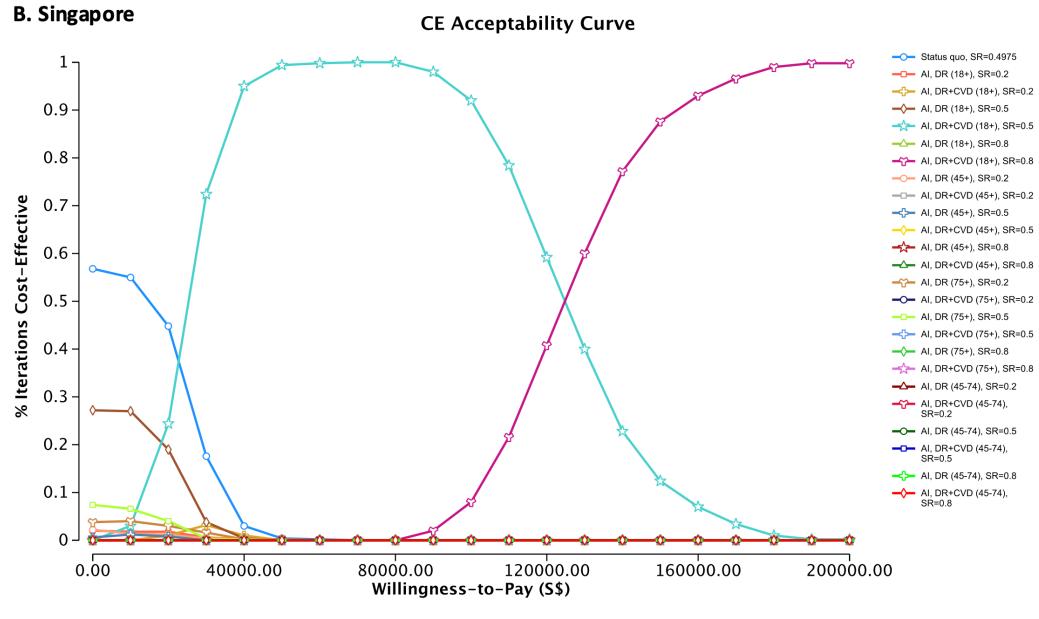
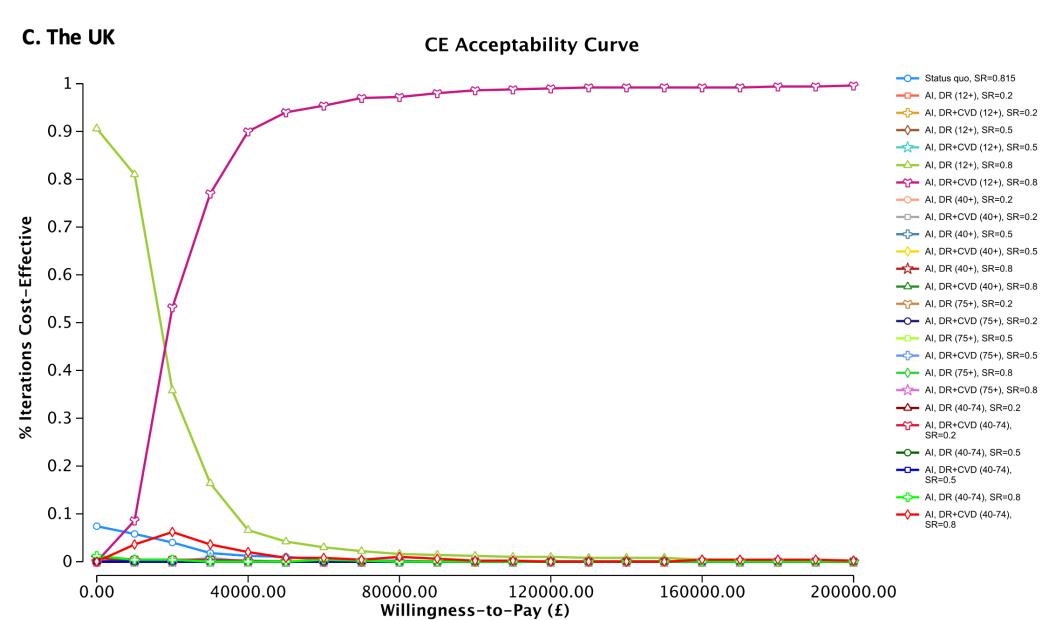


Figure 4. Probability Sensitivity Analysis







### Contacts



