



# Incorporating Environmental Impacts Into Budget Impact Models: A Case Study of CAR-T Therapies

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November 11, 2025



# Study Objective

## Context

**Growing interest and reflections in France** on the integration of environmental impacts of health care technologies:

- > **HAS' health-environment roadmap<sup>1</sup>**
- > **Propositions in Social Security Bill<sup>2</sup>**

## Objectives

**Explore and illustrate how environmental impacts can be:**

- > **Identified**
- > **Quantified**
- > **Integrated into** budget impact models (BIMs)

**How?**

We conducted **a case study comparing CAR-T therapy with conventional chemotherapy** in the French healthcare context.

<sup>1</sup>HAS, Feuille de route santé-environnement, 2023. [https://has-sante.fr/jcms/p\\_3475967/fr/la-has-adopte-une-feuille-de-route-sante-environnement](https://has-sante.fr/jcms/p_3475967/fr/la-has-adopte-une-feuille-de-route-sante-environnement)

<sup>2</sup>PLFSS 2024. <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000048668665>

# Methods

**A targeted literature review** was conducted to **identify key frameworks for integrating environmental impacts** into health technology assessments.

→ We identified the NICE typology,<sup>1</sup> article by Williams et al. (2023)<sup>2</sup>, and the French ECOVAMED tool.<sup>3</sup>

**A budget impact model** was built:

- **To measure financial impact** for the French national health insurance
- **And adapted to incorporate environmental impact** through **transport-related emissions**

**We measured and valued** transport-related emissions:

- Using **data on travel patterns** (mean distance from hospital depending on therapy<sup>4</sup>) and **standard carbon intensity factors**.<sup>5</sup>
- Emissions were **expressed in kgCO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent** and **valued using the official national carbon price**<sup>6</sup> (€83.56/ton).

1. Toolan M, Walpole S, Shah K, et al. Environmental impact assessment in health technology assessment: principles, approaches, and challenges. International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care. 2023;39(1):e13. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s0266462323000041>

2. Williams, Jake T.W. et al. Methods to Include Environmental Impacts in Health Economic Evaluations and Health Technology Assessments: A Scoping Review. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ival.2024.02.019>

3. ECOVAMED. <https://www.ecovamed.com>

4. Bonastre J, Mobillon V, Or Z, Touré M. L'accès aux soins en cancérologie : évolution de l'offre et recours aux soins entre 2005 et 2012. Questions d'économie de la santé 2017, n°221

5. BPI France <https://bigmedia.bpifrance.fr/nos-dossiers/quelle-est-lempreinte-carbone-dune-voiture-electrique-vs-thermique-tout-savoir>

6. Journal Officiel <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/orf/id/JORFTEXT000048728032>.



# Results: Methods for Integrating Environmental Impact in HTA From Literature

## Results From Published Literature

**NICE identified four approaches to account for environmental impacts in HTA.<sup>1</sup>**

- ① **Information Conduit:** republishing information in the public domain or submitted, in a standardized way or as provided
- ② **Environment-Focused Evaluation:** environmental impact assessment outside specific evaluation of health economics outcomes
- ③ **Parallel Evaluation:** specific environmental assessment communicated alongside health economics assessment
- ④ **Integrated Evaluation:** framework enabling clinical, financial and environmental assessment in a quantitative and synthetic analysis

<sup>1</sup>Toolan M, Walpole S, Shah K, et al. Environmental impact assessment in health technology assessment: principles, approaches, and challenges. International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care. 2023;39(1):e13. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s0266462323000041>

# Results: Methods for Integrating Environmental Impact in HTA From Literature

Literature review illustrates those approaches with published evaluations<sup>1</sup>:

## Parallel Evaluation

Five methods identified:

- > Consideration of environmental impacts **during HTA deliberative decision-making process**
- > Calculation of **costs and DALY integrating environmental impact**, with or without synthetic indicator (ICER) computation
- > Calculation of an **incremental carbon footprint effectiveness ratio** (Co2-e / efficacy unit)
- > Calculation of an **incremental carbon footprint cost ratio** (Co2-e/\$)
- > **Multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA)**, including environmental impact and other criteria, weighted according to decision-maker preferences to construct a unique quantitative indicator

## Integrated Evaluation





Three methods identified:

- > Consider **environmental impacts costs** in CEA or CUA
- > Include environmental impacts **in health outcomes**
- > **Adjust willingness-to-pay thresholds** to reflect environmental impact

<sup>1</sup>Williams, Jake T.W. et al. Methods to Include Environmental Impacts in Health Economic Evaluations and Health Technology Assessments: A Scoping Review. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jval.2024.02.019>

# Results: Methods for Integrating Environmental Impact in HTA From Literature

Literature review illustrates those approaches with published evaluations<sup>1</sup>:

Main Impacts Identified	Measures
 <b>Greenhouse gas emissions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>&gt; 27% of studies bases on <b>life cycle analyses</b> (LCA) from raw material extraction, production, usage, to disposal</li></ul>
 <b>Energy consumption</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>&gt; A majority of publications (46%) used <b>carbon footprint estimations</b> for one or several parts of healthcare product lifecycle</li></ul>
 <b>Water consumption</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>&gt; 25% of publications were based on <b>published literature</b> to estimate environmental impact</li></ul>
 <b>Waste production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>&gt; One article <b>converted healthcare costs in carbon footprint</b> from <a href="#">NHS carbon intensity estimate</a> (0.566 kg CO2-e /£)</li></ul>

<sup>1</sup>Williams, Jake T.W. et al. Methods to Include Environmental Impacts in Health Economic Evaluations and Health Technology Assessments: A Scoping Review. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jval.2024.02.019>

# Results: Methods for Integrating Environmental Impact in HTA From Literature

## Conclusions From Literature

- > Several methodologies to measure, value, and assess environmental impacts
- > Which framework to consider for the analysis:
  - **Perspective:** national, regional?
  - **Life-cycle scope:** from production, usage only, until disposal?
  - **Time horizon:** within product lifecycle, long enough to account for potential environmental consequences?
- > **Result criteria:**
  - **Costs, health outcomes, carbon dioxide equivalent?**
  - **Aggregated indicator, ponderations?**
- > **How do we choose:** health gains or strong environmental value?

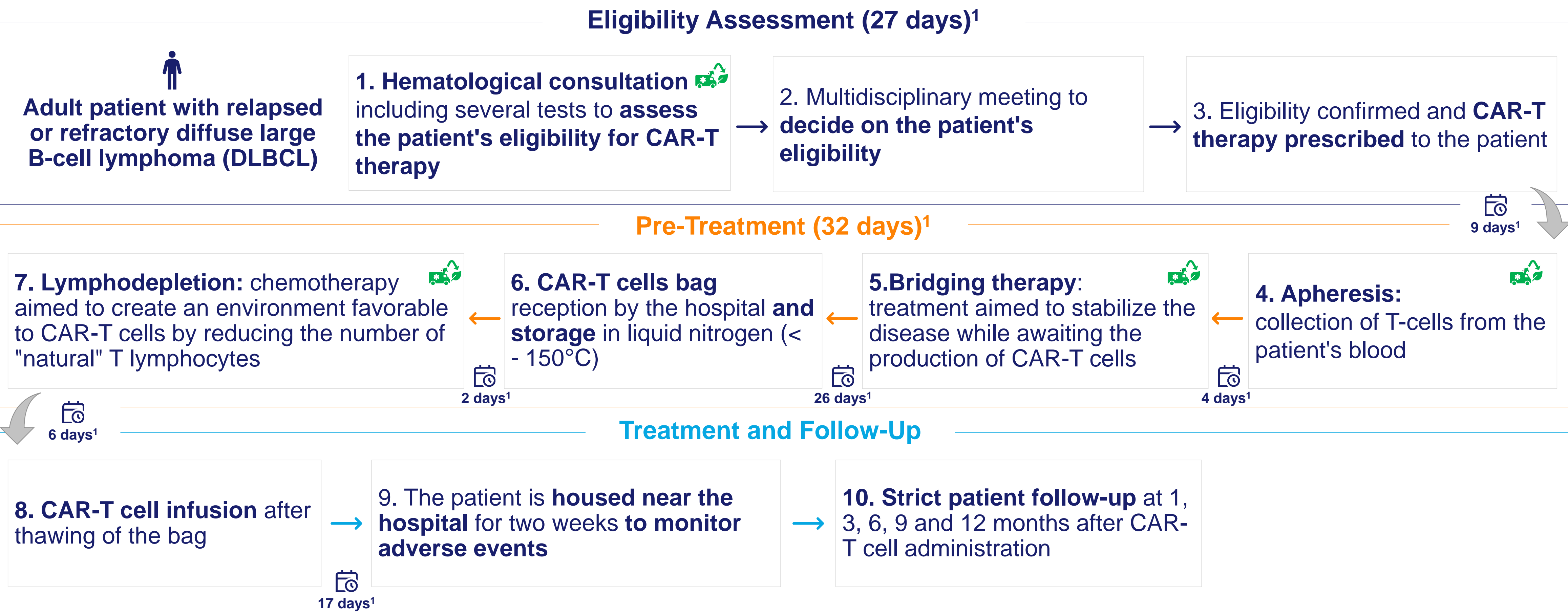
**We propose a simple, practical (and limited) approach using a budget impact model through a case study estimating transport-related emissions.**



# Results: Case Study

## Why considering CAR-T Therapies for the case study?

Innovative treatment approach, archetypal case: one-off injection compared to chronic treatment by chemotherapy.



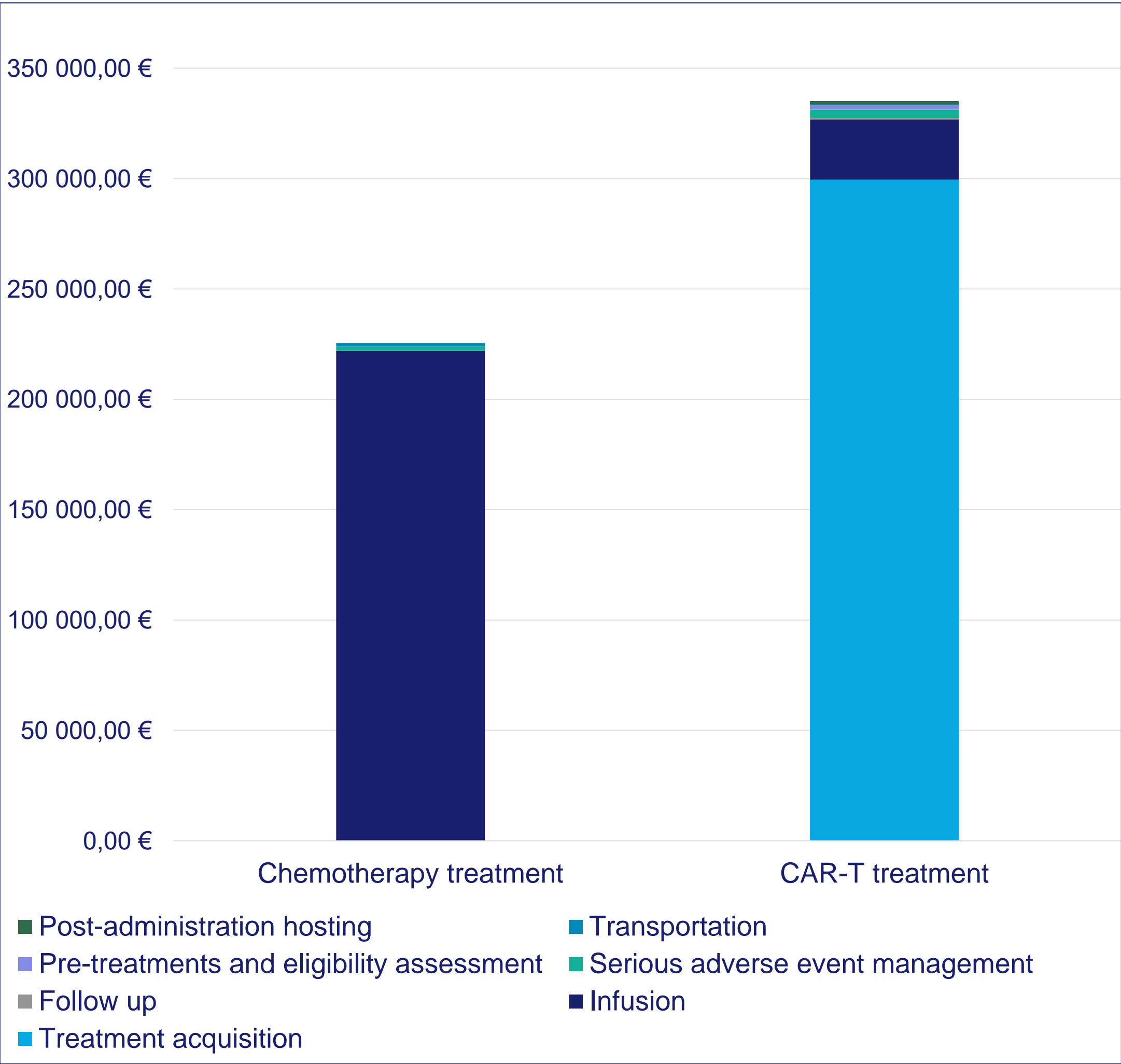
Source: <sup>1</sup>IMPA-CT study, «Délais médians des étapes du parcours de soins de YESCARTA»



# Results: Standard Budget Impact Estimations

Case study: chemotherapy versus CAR-T for a patient treated over one year.

National Health Insurance Perspective		
Costs	Chemotherapy treatment	CAR-T treatment
Transportation	€1,515.19	€466.21
Pre-treatments and eligibility assessment	€0.00	€2,082.72
Infusion	€221,871.86*	€27,310.83*
Treatment acquisition	€0.00 (included in infusion cost)	€299,500.00
Serious adverse event management	€2,006.97	€3,674.10
Follow up	€53.08	€778.70
Post-administration hosting	€0.00	€1,200.00
Total	€225,447.10	€335,012.56



\*GHM 17M154 «Lymphomes et autres infections malignes lymphoïdes» ,13 cycles of chemotherapy.\*GHM 17M154 «Lymphomes et autres infections malignes lymphoïdes» + supplément «CTC».

# Results: Estimating Transport-Related Impact

Case study: chemotherapy versus CAR-T for a patient treated over one year.

National Health Insurance Perspective		
Costs	Chemotherapy treatment	CAR-T treatment
Transportation	€1,515.19	€466.21
Carbon Emissions	€10,320.00	€7,939 .00
Pre-treatments and eligibility assessment	€0.00	€2,082.72
Infusion	€221,871.86	€27,310.83
Treatment acquisition	€0.00	€299,500.00
Serious adverse event management	€2,006.97	€3,674.10
Follow up	€53.08	€778.70
Post-administration hosting	€0.00	€1,200.00
Total	€235,767.10	€342,951.56

Measure:

- > Mean distance for **chemotherapy treatment** in France: **25 km<sup>1</sup>/journey**
- > **CAR-T** infusion at reference centers: assumption of a doubled distance compared to chemotherapy services<sup>2</sup>: **50 km/journey**

Valuation:

- > **Carbon footprint** per km (car) = **190 kgCO2e/km** (BPI France)<sup>3</sup>
- > **Monetary valuation**: 83,56 € per ton of CO2<sup>4</sup>

	Chemotherapy	CAR-T
Patient	Anual frequency of administration <b>13 roundtrip</b> :  13 x 25 x 2 = <b>650 km</b> > <b>123,500 kgCO2e</b> > <b>€10,320</b>	<b>4 roundtrip</b> (eligibility assessment, apheresis, bridging therapy, lymphodepletion & infusion): 4 x 50 km x 2 = <b>400 km</b> > <b>76,000 kgCO2e</b> > <b>€6,351</b>
Caregiver	No specific additional roundtrip considered	At least <b>1 roundtrip</b> during infusion: 2 x 50 km = 100km > <b>19,000 kgCO2e</b> > <b>€1,588</b>
Total	€10,320 each year	€7,939 at infusion only

Exploratory analysis:

- > Using parisian public hospitals' tool<sup>5</sup>

	Chemotherapy	CAR-T
Hospital stay	> <b>151.12 kgCO2e</b> > <b>€12.63</b>	> <b>339.82 kgCO2e</b> > <b>€28.40</b>

1 Bonastre J, Mobillion V, Or Z, Touré M. L'accès aux soins en cancérologie : évolution de l'offre et recours aux soins entre 2005 et 2012. Questions d'économie de la santé 2017, n°221. 2 YESCARTA - Avis CEESP du 29 août 2023 [https://www.has-sante.fr/upload/docs/application/pdf/2023-11/yescarta\\_29082023\\_avis\\_economique.pdf](https://www.has-sante.fr/upload/docs/application/pdf/2023-11/yescarta_29082023_avis_economique.pdf). 3 BPI France <https://bigmedia.bpi-france.fr/nos-dossiers/quelle-est-lempreinte-carbone-dune-voiture-electrique-vs-thermique-tout-savoir>. 4 Journal Officiel <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000048728032>. 5 Outil Carbone ® <https://www.aphp.fr/careboner-un-outil-pour-decarboner-le-soin-mis-la-disposition-de-tous-les-professionnels-de-sante>

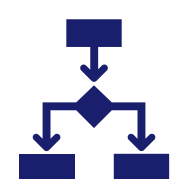
# Conclusions



Incorporating environmental externalities **change the net budget impact** and highlight **societal costs not captured** in standard models



Environmental and societal impacts **can differentiate a treatment from its comparators**



These impacts can **influence health economic outcomes and decision-making**



This approach should **extend to other lifecycle stages** (e.g., production, distribution, disposal) to derive relevant information



To document these impacts, **appropriate data collection is key**



These analyses enable **extending the scope** of budget impact analysis **beyond a payer perspective** (hospitals, healthcare professionals, caregivers...)



**Broader integration** into BIMs could support more **sustainable health decision-making**, especially as French institutions are reflecting to move toward environmental inclusion in HTA and pricing



**Standardized guidance will be essential** to ensure comparability and avoid methodological variability





# Thank You

## Let's Keep in Touch

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