# Coffee Drinking in Finland: Is It Value for Money? Cost-Effectiveness with User Interface Modelling

## Objectives and Methods

- Beneficial effects are associated with coffee consumption.
- To assess the cost-effectiveness of coffee use with a new user interface model.
- The PICOSTEPS* framework was applied in the assessment of Finnish adults.
- Cohort modelling with parallel Markov sub-models (9 diseases, mortality).
- Current consumption of coffee was the comparator. Interventions:
  - *NC*: *No Coffee* (counterfactual).
  - *IC*: *Increased Consumption by 1 cup/day* (marginal).
- Modelled direct costs in 2020 euro and quality-adjusted life-years (QALY), 1 year or lifetime horizon, 3%/year discounting.

## Results and Conclusions

- *NC*: The current consumption was cost-effective over a lifetime horizon (incremental cost-effectiveness ratio €16,948/QALY gained).
- *IC*: The 1 coffee cup daily addition generated 1,690 additional life-years and 1,348 additional QALYs in one year among the population of 4.5 million.
- No coffee resulted in lowest life-years and QALYs among all subgroups.
- Finnish consumption of coffee is justified on health-economic grounds.

* Patients-Intervention-Comparator-Outcomes-Setting-Time-Effects-Perspective-Sensitivity analysis

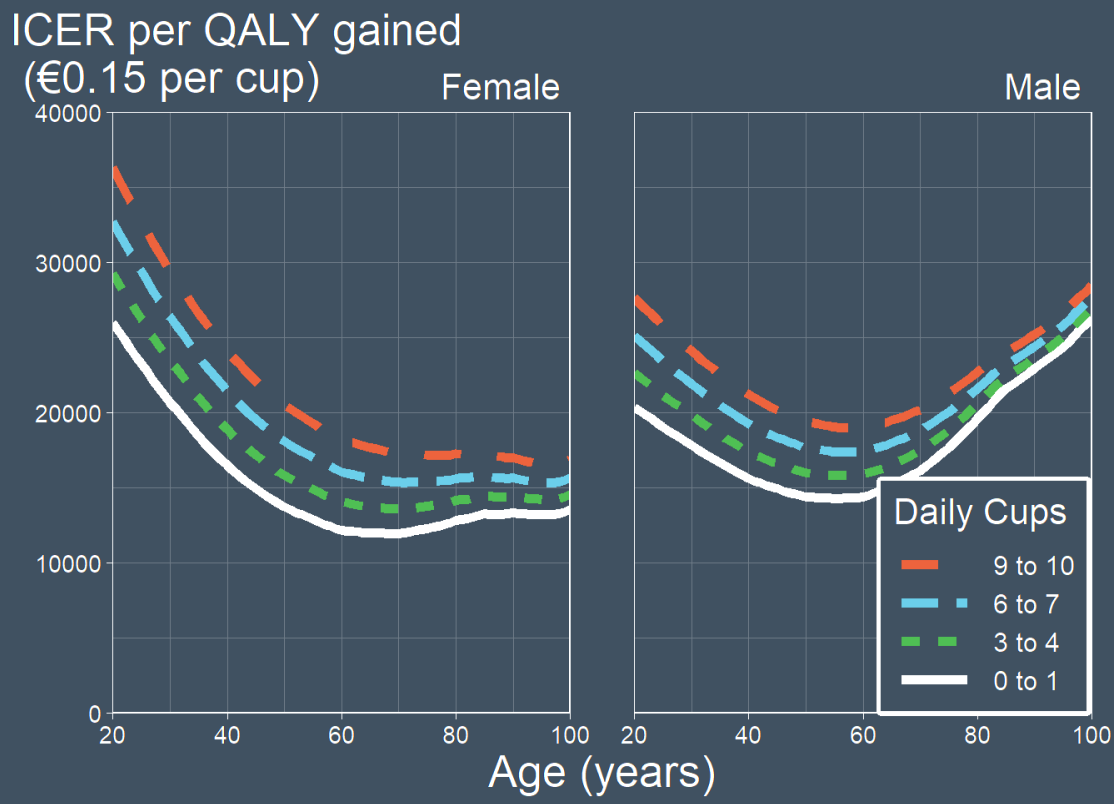


**Figure**: Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) per quality-adjusted life-year (QALY) gained over lifetime for adding 1 daily cup of coffee.


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