

Cost-effectiveness of the OMNI® Surgical System versus iStent Inject® for the Treatment of Primary Open-angle Glaucoma in the United States



Longo R¹, Ghinelli F¹, Liu J², Dickerson J², Patel C³, Mader G³, Masseria C³, Nguyen D⁴, Cantor LB⁵
¹Valid Insight, ²Sight Sciences UK, LTD, ³AESARA Inc, ⁴Mid-Cheshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, ⁵Eugene and Marilyn Glick Eye Institute Indiana University School of Medicine

INTRODUCTION

- First-line treatment of primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG) usually comprises topical intraocular pressure (IOP) lowering medication. However, patient adherence and local adverse effects (AEs) to topical medications can be problematic. If topical IOP lowering medications are contraindicated or if medication does not sufficiently reduce IOP, laser therapy (e.g., selective laser trabeculoplasty) and surgical procedures (minimally invasive glaucoma surgery (MIGS) or conventional surgery) may be used.¹
- The OMNI® Surgical System is indicated for canaloplasty (microcatheterization and transluminal viscodilation of Schlemm's canal) followed by trabeculotomy (cutting of trabecular meshwork) to reduce intraocular pressure in adult patients with POAG. The iStent inject Trabecular MicroBypass System (with two heparin coated stents) is intended to reduce intraocular pressure in adult patients diagnosed with mild to moderate POAG currently treated with ocular hypotensive medication.
- The OMNI® Surgical System has demonstrated in clinical trials a reduction in IOP both as a standalone procedure or combined with cataract surgery in eyes with mild to moderate POAG.
- Clinical data on efficacy and safety of OMNI® are published in the literature; however, the cost-effectiveness of OMNI® has not been studied.
- Selection of iStent inject as the sole comparator for the cost-effectiveness analysis is due to iStent being the market leader among MIGS in combination with cataract. iStent inject is indicated only in combination with cataract; whereas, OMNI® is indicated in combination with cataract and as a standalone procedure.

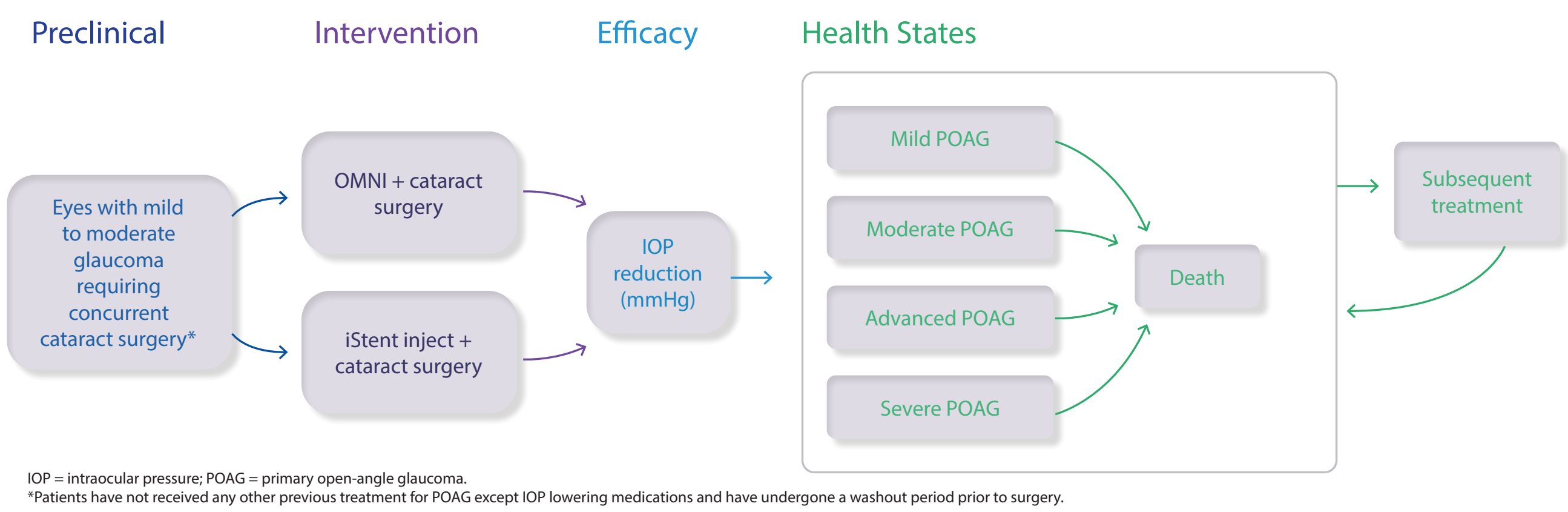
OBJECTIVE

This analysis aimed to estimate the cost-effectiveness of the OMNI® Surgical System versus iStent inject for the treatment of primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG) in combination with cataract surgery.

METHODS

A cost-effectiveness model was developed in Microsoft Excel following principles of good practices as outlined in ISPOR guidelines. ²	The base-case analysis included a baseline age of 65 years, according to Medicare eligibility criteria. Lifetime and 5-year time horizons were used with a 6-month Markov cycle based on typical treatment monitoring.
Health states were defined by POAG severity ³ (mild, moderate, advanced, severe) and death (Figure 1).	
Transition probabilities were estimated using clinical trial data ^{4,5} and an adaptation of the calculations performed in a Canadian health technology assessment report (Table 2). ⁶	Utility values by health state decreased with increased POAG severity and were sourced from published literature. Utility weights for patients with mild, moderate, advanced, and severe POAG were 0.902, 0.800, 0.722, and 0.502, respectively. ⁷
Model outcomes included total quality-adjusted life-years (QALYs), total health care costs, net monetary benefit (NMB), and incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER).	Probability of secondary intervention was 2.7% for patients receiving iStent and 0% for patients receiving OMNI®. ^{4,5} Patients undergoing a secondary intervention (tube/trabeculectomy) experienced a disutility of -0.007. ⁸

Figure 1: Model Structure



IOP = intraocular pressure; POAG = primary open-angle glaucoma.
*Patients have not received any other previous treatment for POAG except IOP lowering medications and have undergone a washout period prior to surgery.

RESULTS

Total costs and QALYs were \$11,178 and 8.950 for OMNI® versus \$11,730 and 8.933 for iStent inject (Table 4).	OMNI® reduced health care costs by \$552 with an incremental benefit of 0.017 QALYs when compared with iStent inject across a lifetime period (Table 4).	Over a 5-year time horizon, OMNI® reduced health care costs by \$573 with an incremental benefit of 0.002 QALYs when compared with iStent inject.
The main cost-effectiveness drivers were a reduction in health care costs related to a less expensive tariff and similar progression through health states compared to iStent inject.	For OMNI®, a surgical reintervention related to device complications is not necessary (assumption based on clinical trial ⁹), resulting in additional cost savings and QALY gains. Based on literature for iStent inject, surgical reintervention occurs in a few patients.	When compared with iStent inject, OMNI® has a higher probability of being cost-effective (54.2%; Table 5) at the reference willingness-to-pay (WTP) threshold and across all WTP thresholds considered (Figure 3).

Table 4: Results

OMNI® Surgical System	iStent Inject
\$11,178 Total costs	\$11,730 Total costs
8.950 Total QALYs	8.933 Total QALYs
-\$552 Incremental cost	
0.017 Incremental QALYs	
ICER: OMNI® dominates iStent inject	

ICER = incremental cost-effectiveness ratio; QALY = quality-adjusted life-year.

Figure 2: One-way Sensitivity Analysis

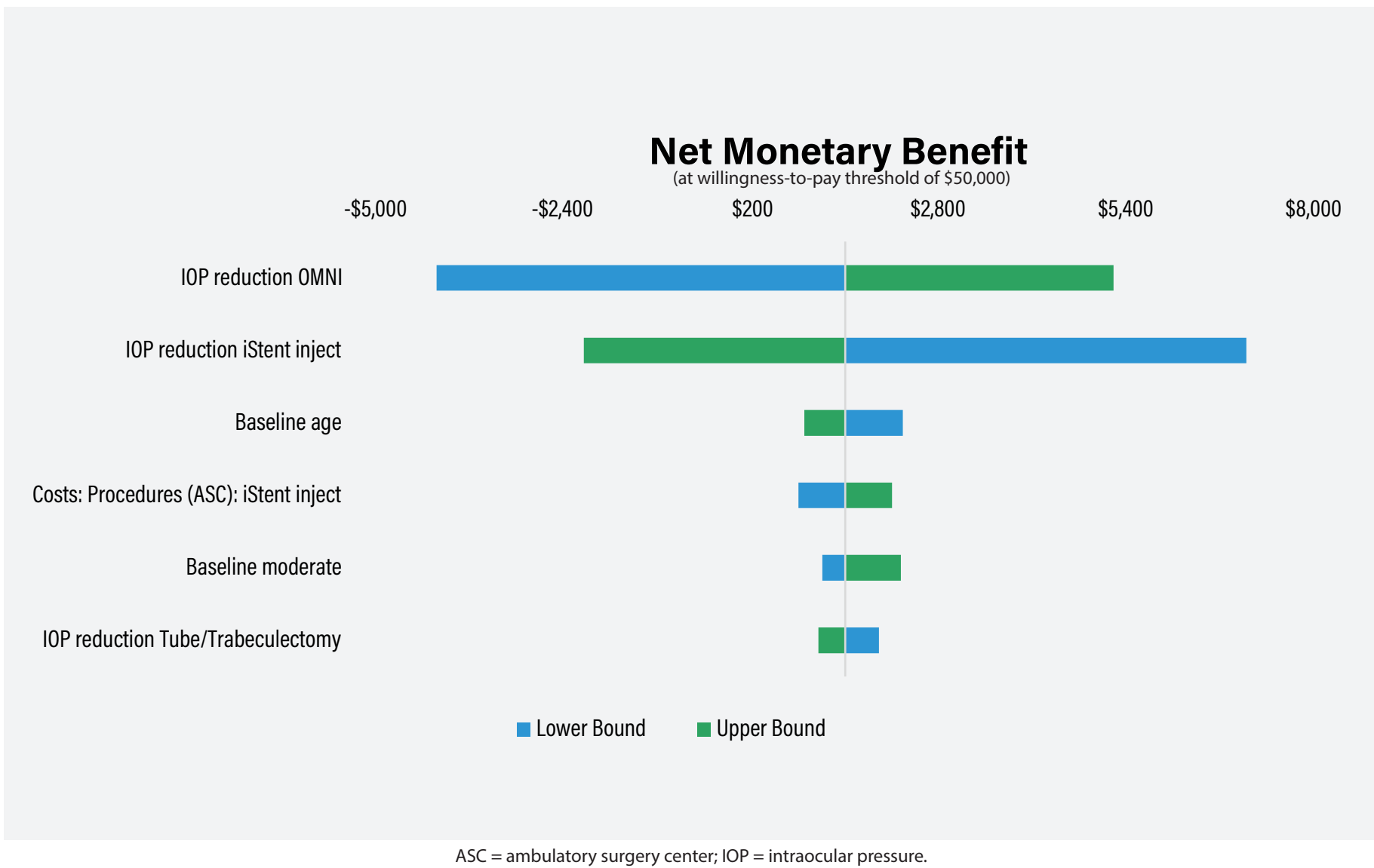
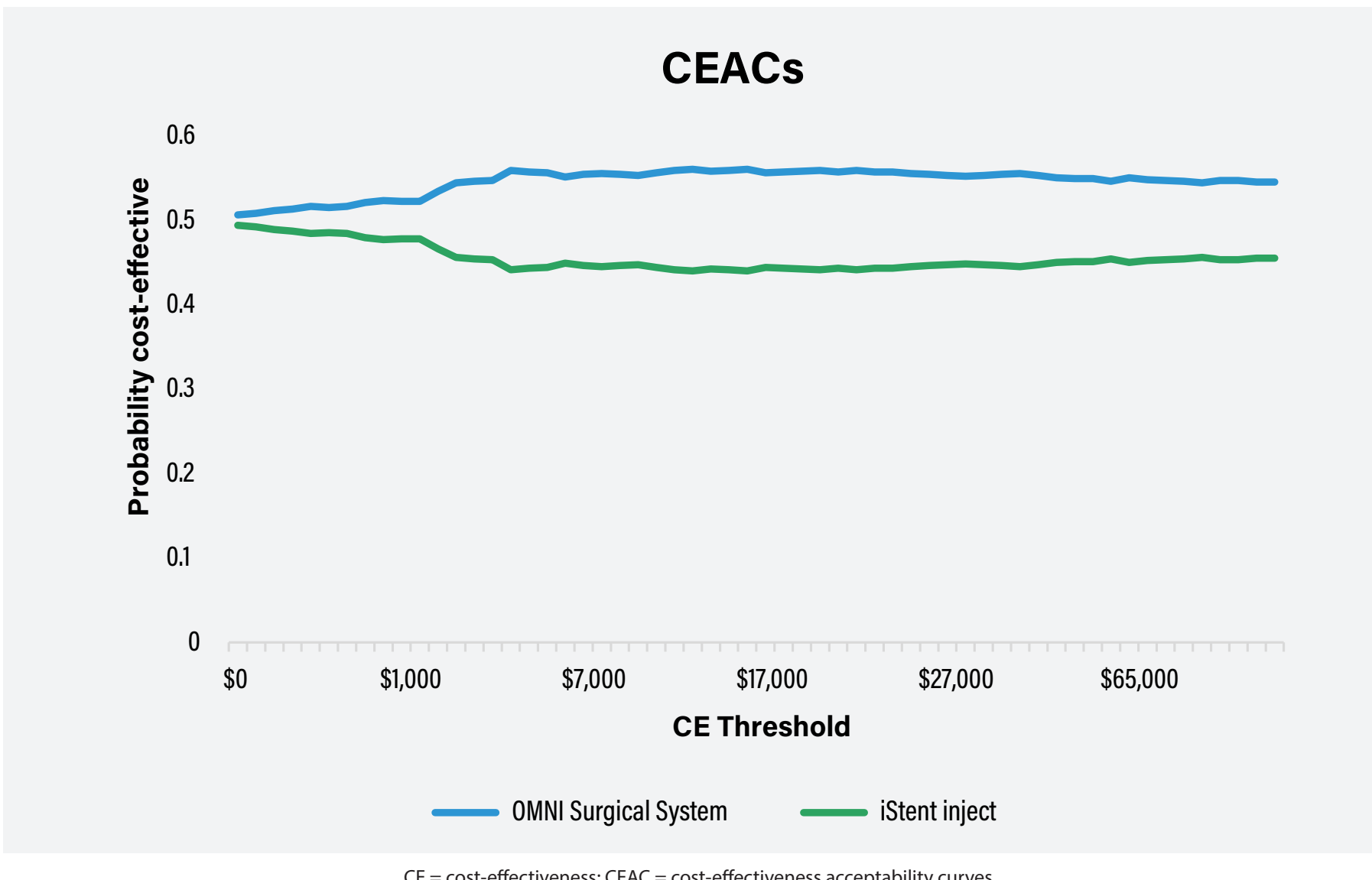


Table 5: Probabilistic Sensitivity Analysis Results

	Lifetime
Average incremental cost	-\$573.00
Average incremental QALYs	0.331
Probability of cost-effectiveness	54.2%

QALY = quality-adjusted life-year.

Figure 3: Cost-effectiveness Acceptability Results



DISCUSSION

- The main limitation of the analysis was that efficacy had to be sourced from the most relevant clinical studies for the respective procedures, as there is no evidence for the comparative clinical effectiveness of OMNI® versus iStent inject.
- The model was built on several assumptions, and sensitivity analyses were conducted to address the potential impact of assumptions on the results.
- Modeling of disease progression and treatment was necessary to extrapolate long-term costs and consequences as clinical studies reported on IOP lowering over a shorter time period (12 months for OMNI®; 24 months for iStent inject). To address the uncertainty related to extrapolation, the model was also run over a shorter time horizon. The results of the 5-year model confirmed those of the lifetime model.

CONCLUSIONS

The OMNI® Surgical System for treatment of mild to moderate POAG in combination with cataract surgery is clinically superior based on QALY gains and cost-saving compared to iStent Inject. OMNI® is an appropriate treatment option in the treatment paradigm for mild to moderate POAG patients.

CONTACT INFORMATION
Roberta Longo, Valid Insight,
Email: rlongo@validinsight.com
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