

Clinical and Economic Evaluation of Atezolizumab + Vemurafenib + Cobimetinib Combination in Treatment of Adult Patients with Metastatic Braf-Positive Melanoma

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OBJECTIVES: The aim of the study was to conduct a pharmacoeconomic evaluation of the atezolizumab, vemurafenib and cobimetinib (ATZ+VM+COB) combination and the nivolumab and ipilimumab (NIVO+IPI) combination for the treatment of BRAF-positive metastatic melanoma in adult patients.

METHODS: By means of mathematical modeling a pharmacoeconomic cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA); a budget impact analysis (BIA); a sensitivity analysis to the changes in the initial parameters of the model, were carried out.

RESULTS: The analysis of literature showed that the ATZ+VM+COB, compared to the NIVO+IPI, has a greater clinical efficacy in terms of a progression-free survival (PFS) - 15.1 and 11.2 months, respectively in patients with metastatic melanoma. The cost of ATZ+VM+COB per course was lower compared to the NIVO+IPI (€92,520.72 vs €79,697.24 and €12,823.48 difference). CEA showed an advantage of ATZ+VM+COB compared to IVO+IPI combination. The cost-effectiveness ratios (CERs) for 1 year of PFS were €63,335.56 and €99,360.00, retrospectively, and €36,024.45 difference (Table and Figure 1).

Table. Cost-effectiveness analysis

Parameter	ATZ+VM+COB	NIVO+IPI
Cost analysis		
Treatment duration (months)	9.2	7.5
Total treatment cost	€ 79,697.24	€ 92,520.72
Treatment cost per month (per patient)	€ 6,641.43	€ 7,710.06
Effectiveness analysis		
Progression free surveillance (months)	15.1	11.2
Cost-effectiveness ratio, per year of PFS (per patient)	€ 63,335.56	€ 99,360.00
Economy in the case of ATZ+VM+COB option	€ 36,024.45	

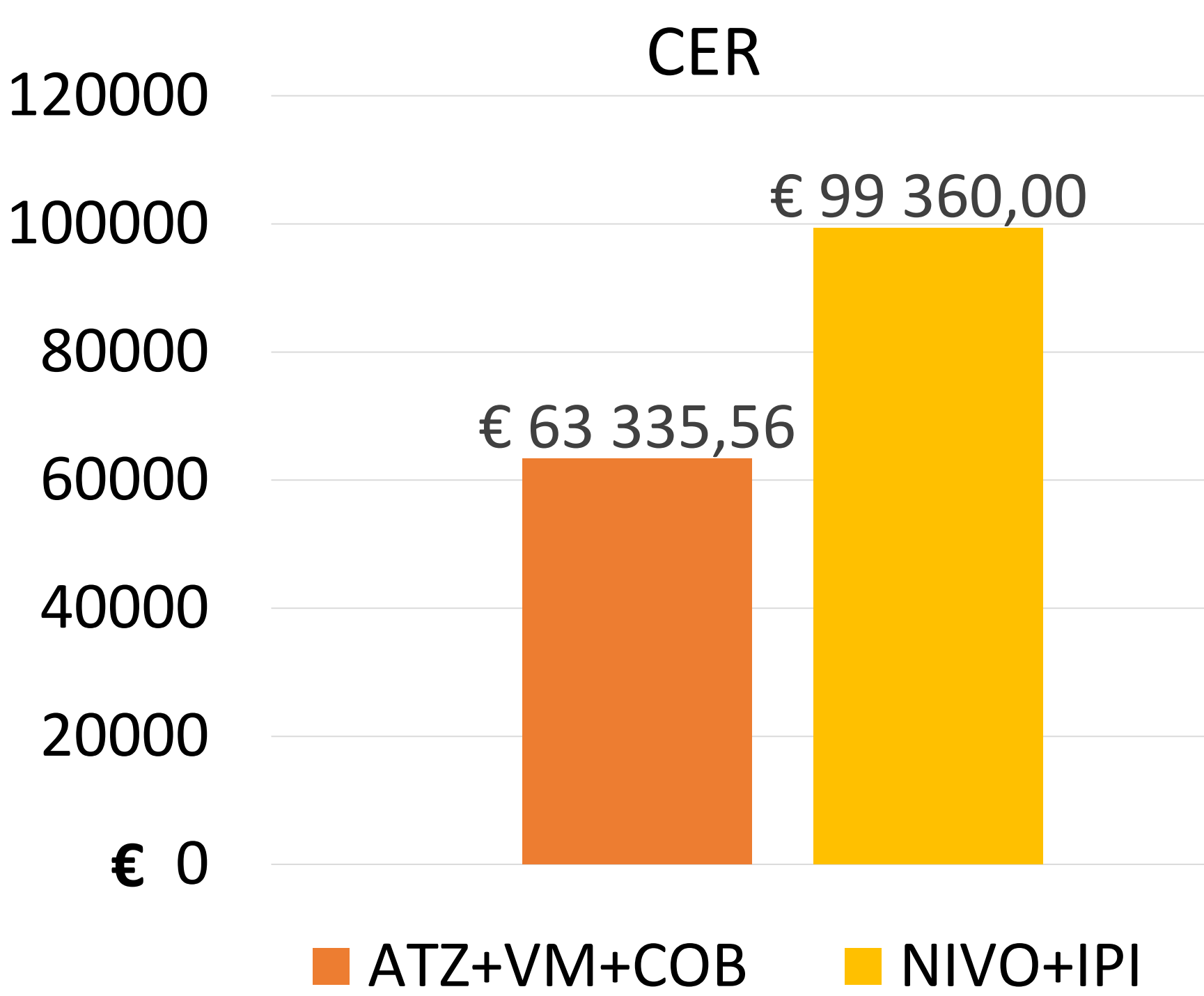


Figure 1. Cost-effectiveness ratios

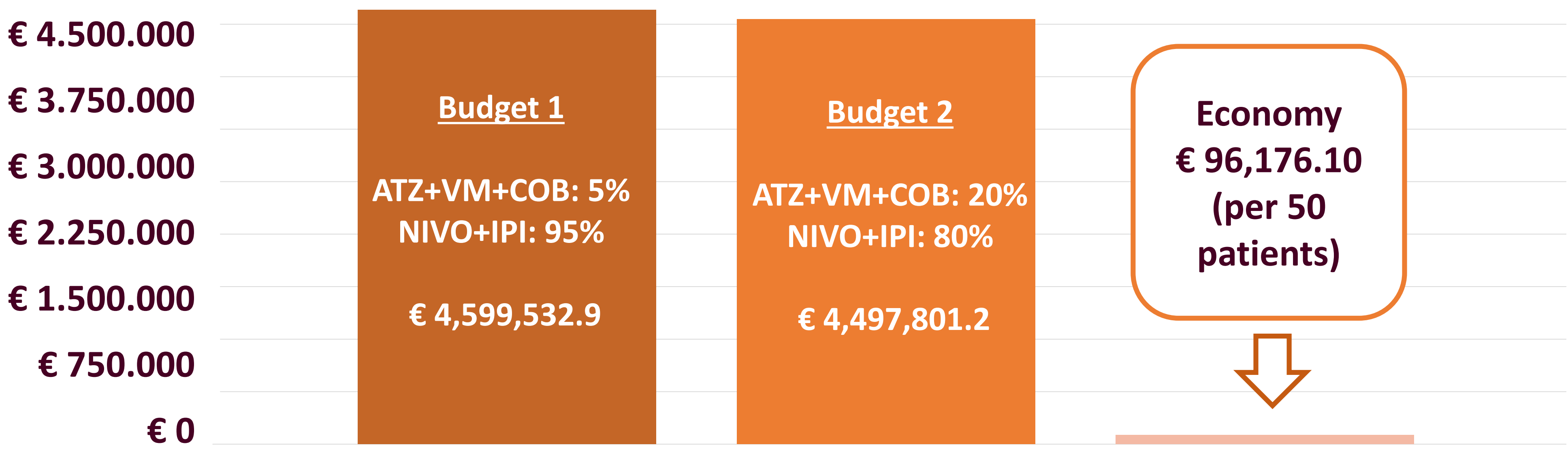


Figure 2. Budget-impact analysis for the treatment course in the cohort of 50 patients

The sensitivity analysis demonstrated the stability of the developed model to an increase in the ATZ+VM+COB cost up to +16%, a decrease in the NIVO+IPI cost up to -13%, and a reduction in the PFS up to -37% during ATZ+VM+COB treatment. The BIA showed possibility of reducing budget expenses by €96.176,10 with an increase in the proportion of the patients treated by the ATZ+VM+COB from 5% to 20%, with simultaneous decrease in the proportion of the patients treated by NIVO+IPI from 95% to 80% (Figure 2).

CONCLUSIONS: The triple combination of ATZ+VM+COB is a clinically cost-effective option for the treatment of adult metastatic melanoma patients with a confirmed BRAF mutation in Russian healthcare system.