Economic Evaluation of darolutamide for the Treatment of Adult Patients With Non-Metastatic Castration Resistant Prostate Cancer in the Mexican Context

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INTRODUCTION

Non metastatic Castration Resistant Prostate Cancer (nmCRPC) is a disease that can rapidly progress to the metastatic phase, which reduces the quantity and quality of life of patients and increases the resource use needed to treat the disease, which poses a financial burden for the health care institutions.[1]

In Mexico, darolutamide and apalutamide are alternatives available to treat nmCRPC patients, with similar efficacy but different safety profiles.[2]

Considering that nmCRPC patients are fragile due to the disease itself, age and comorbidities, safety profile can play an important role in the total cost of treatment.

OBJECTIVES

To assess the cost of treating nmCRPC patients with darolutamide or apalutamide from the Mexican public healthcare system perspective.

METHODS

According to a matching- adjusted indirect comparison published by Halabi et al. in 2021, darolutamide and apalutamide have equivalent results in efficacy but some differences in safety, being darolutamide the safest option for patients; thus, a cost minimization analysis was developed.[2]

The analysis was performed under the Mexican public payer´s perspective; therefore, only direct medical costs were considered.

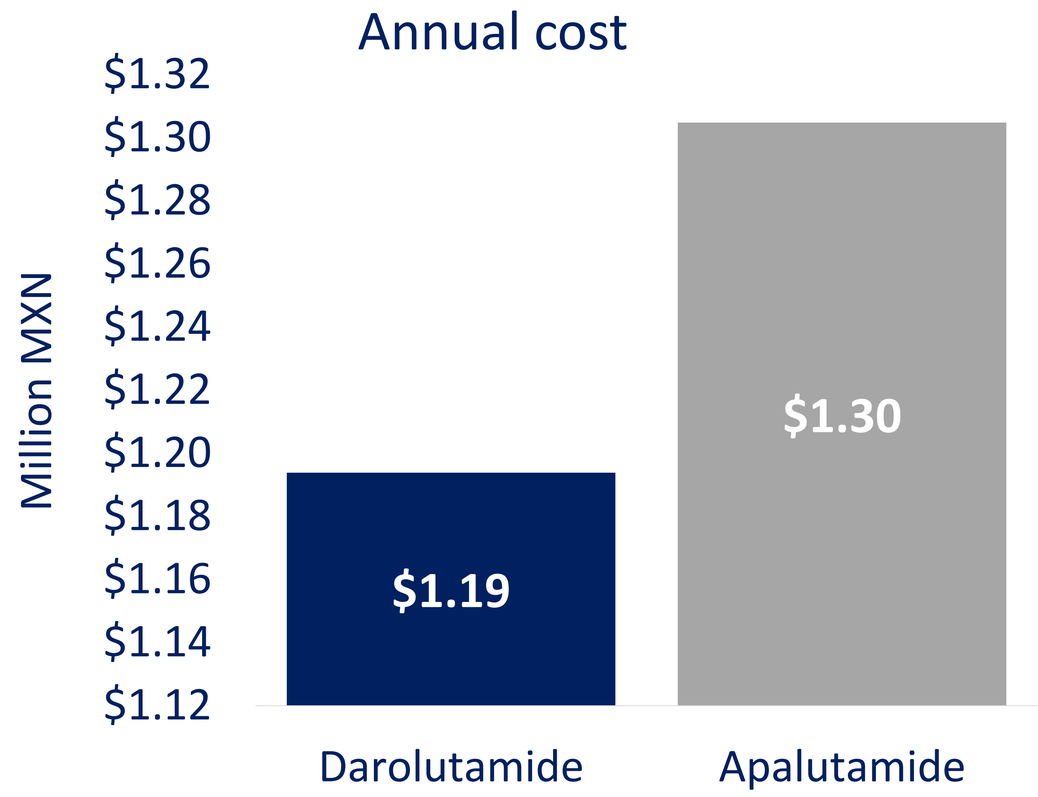
Costs included in the analysis were the acquisition costs of the drugs and the cost of treating the adverse events. Prices were gathered from Mexican official sources as of April 2023.[3-5]

Costs at year 3	Darolutamide	Apalutamide
Treatment cost	$1,190,408	$1,298,634
Adverse events management	$3,435	$5,567
Total cost	$1,193,844	$1,304,696

The analysis was conducted under a 3-year time horizon to capture the natural history of the disease and the resource use related to the alternatives; a 5% annual discount rate was applied according to Mexican guidelines.[6] MicrosoftExcel®2013 was used.

RESULTS

Darolutamide reduced the total cost of treatment by 9% ($110,852 MXN) in comparison to apalutamide under the 3-year time horizon.



CONCLUSIONS

The results suggest that darolutamide contributes to a more efficient allocation of resources in Mexico due to a better safety profile which reduces the cost of adverse events management, while offering equivalent efficacy results at a lower cost.

REFERENCES

nmCRPC: non metastatic Castration Resistant Prostate Cancer;

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