

Budget Impact Modeling of Cell and Gene Therapies

Evaluating Payment Models and Real-World Effectiveness in Gene Therapy Budgeting

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Challenges of traditional financing of gene therapy and alternate payment models considered

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Short-term and medium-term performance of payment mechanisms

Unique Challenges with Gene Therapy Budgeting

High Upfront Costs: Many gene therapies involve a large one-time upfront treatment costs

Growing indication Sizes: Gene therapies brought to the market lately have larger indications compared to previous therapies (e.g. sickle cell disease)

Advent of Genomic revolution: More than 1200 cell and gene therapies currently in trials.

Uncertain Long-Term Effectiveness: While clinical trials show promising results, real-world effectiveness may vary. Payers face uncertainty regarding whether these treatments will maintain their benefits over time.



Poses significant risk and financial burden for healthcare systems and insurers.



Need for Innovative Payment Models:
Traditional payment models are often insufficient for one-time, high-cost therapies. There's a growing need for payment structures that spread costs or adjust payments based on real-world outcomes to make these therapies financially sustainable.

What do you see as the biggest challenge in funding high-cost gene therapies?

- a) High upfront cost
- b) Growing indication sizes
- c) Advent of genomic revolution
- d) Uncertain long-term effectiveness

Key payment models for high-cost gene therapies



Simple Discount

Overview: A one-time discount applied to the therapy's upfront cost¹

Purpose: Lowers initial financial burden by reducing the therapy's list price.

Considerations: Offers immediate cost savings but doesn't adjust if therapy effectiveness varies over time.



Amortization/ Annuity-Based Payment

Overview: The therapy cost is spread over several years in installments^{1,2}

Purpose: Reduces immediate budget impact and distributes costs, helping payers manage high upfront expenses.

Considerations: Financially sustainable if the therapy provides sustained benefits, but can be challenging if outcomes decline over time.



Outcomes-Based Contract

Overview: Payment is linked to patient outcomes, with total payment contingent on real-world effectiveness^{1,3}

Purpose: Aligns costs with value, paying only if the therapy achieves agreed-upon health outcomes.

Considerations: Reduces financial risk for payers, especially if real-world results don't match clinical trials, but requires tracking of patient outcomes.

1. Horrow, Caroline, and Aaron S. Kesselheim. "Confronting high costs and clinical uncertainty: innovative payment models for gene therapies: study examines costs, clinical uncertainties, and payment models for gene therapies." *Health Affairs* 42.11 (2023): 1532-1540.
2. DeMartino, Patrick, et al. "A budget impact analysis of gene therapy for sickle cell disease: the Medicaid perspective." *JAMA pediatrics* 175.6 (2021): 617-623.
3. Jørgensen, Jesper, Eve Hanna, and Panos Kefalas. "Outcomes-based reimbursement for gene therapies in practice: the experience of recently launched CAR-T cell therapies in major European countries." *Journal of market access & health policy* 8.1 (2020): 1715536.

Which model would you consider the most viable for your context

- a) Simple discount
- b) Annuity based payment
- c) Outcomes based contract

We built an illustrative BIM to test the budget impact of a hypothetical gene therapy with the alternative payment models

Model inputs and assumptions

Epidemiology

- Only the prevalent population in current year considered for simplicity
- Gene therapy assumed to cure patients fully of the disease, taking them out of the at-risk population in the next year

Market share

- Standard of care assumed to have 100% of market share pre-launch of gene therapy
- Gene therapy assumed to take up 10% market share of the eligible prevalent population

Costs

- SoC assumed to cost EUR 50,000 per year
- Gene therapy assumed to incur a one-time cost of EUR 1.8 million
- Only pharmacy costs are included for simplicity

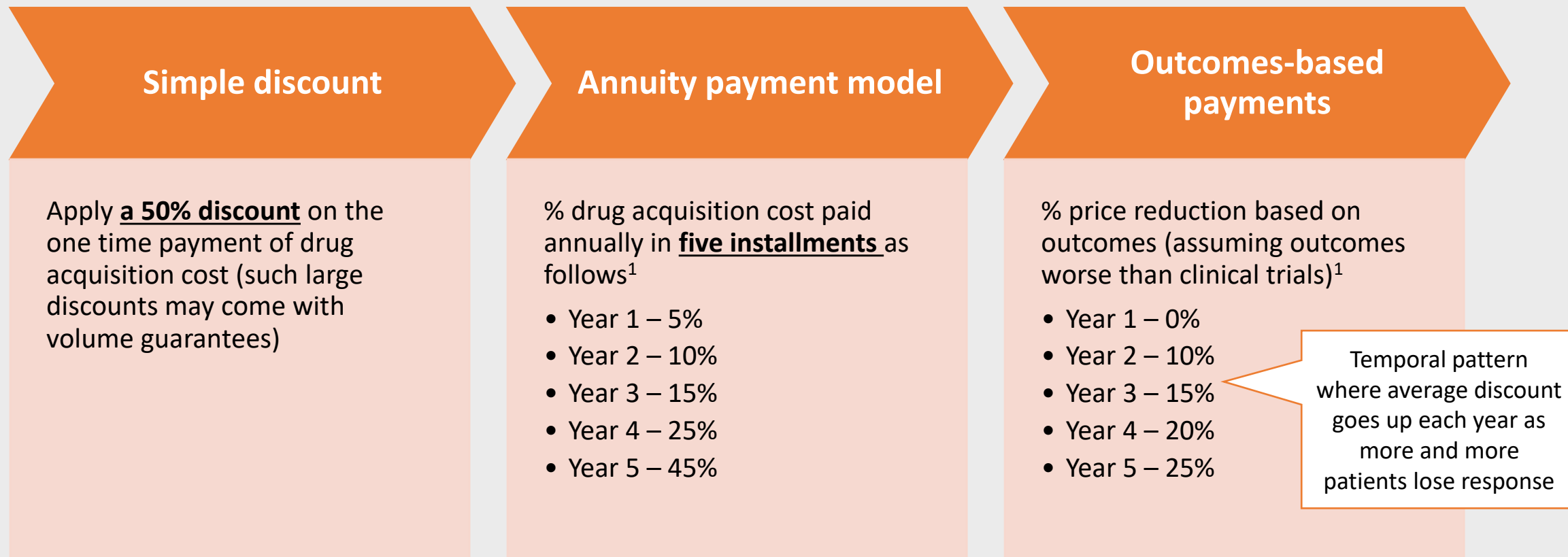
Estimation of target population eligible for gene therapy

Parameter	Input
Country population	68,000,000
Prevalence of disease	0.0125%
No. of patients eligible for gene therapy in year 1	8,500

Population distribution pre and post gene therapy launch

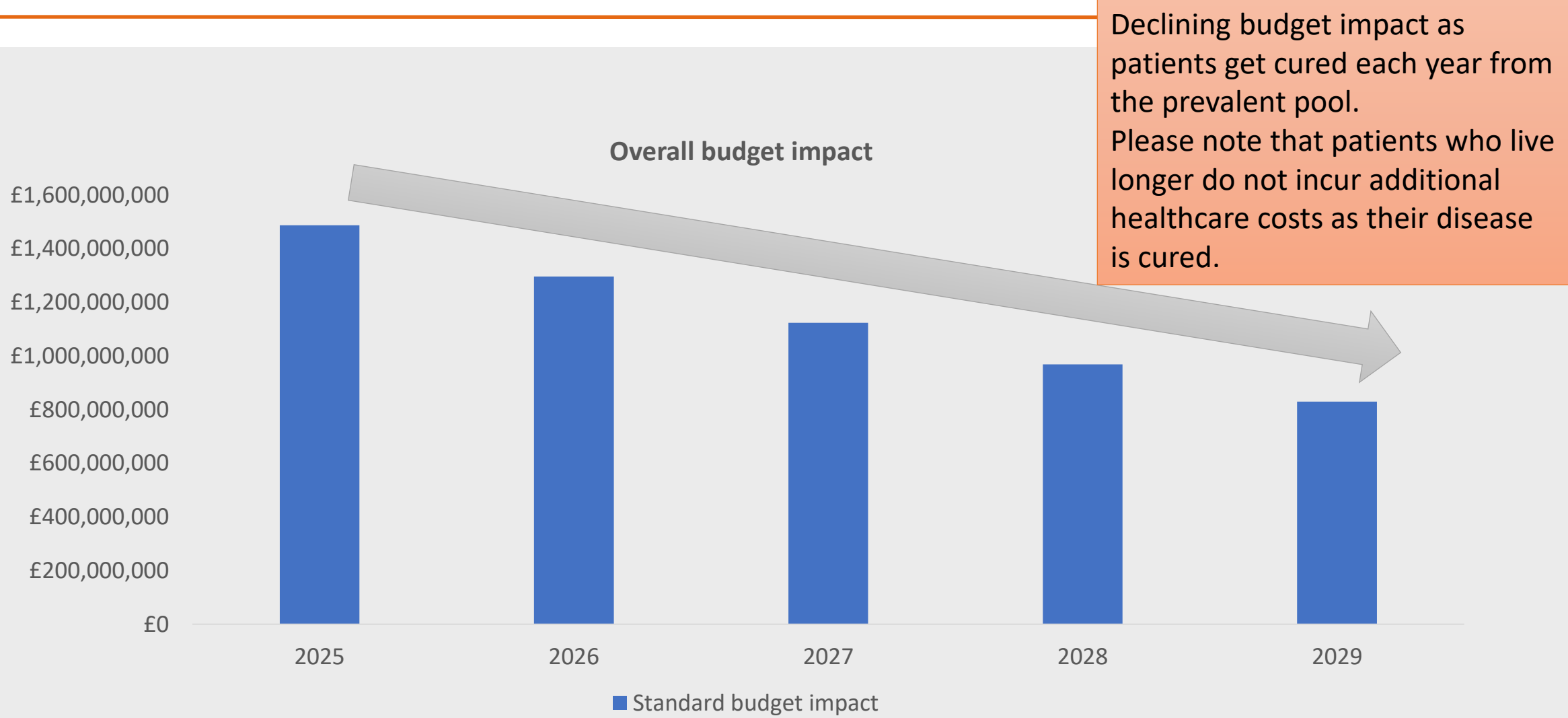
Current scenario	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Gene therapy	0	0	0	0	0
Standard of care	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500
Reference scenario	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Gene therapy	850	765	689	620	558
Standard of care	7,650	6,885	6,197	5,577	5,019

Payment model related inputs

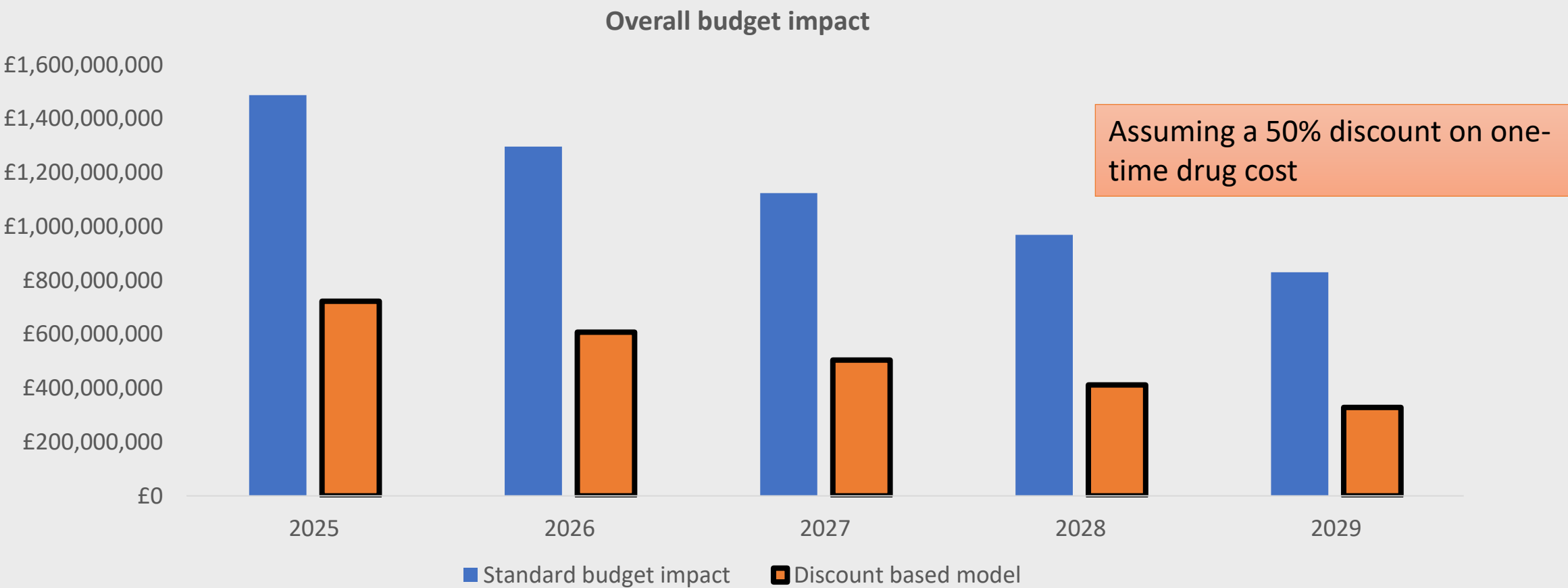


1. Callenbach, et al. "Illustrating the financial consequences of outcome-based payment models from a payers perspective-the case of autologous gene therapy atidarsagene autotemcel (Libmeldy®)." Value in Health (2024).

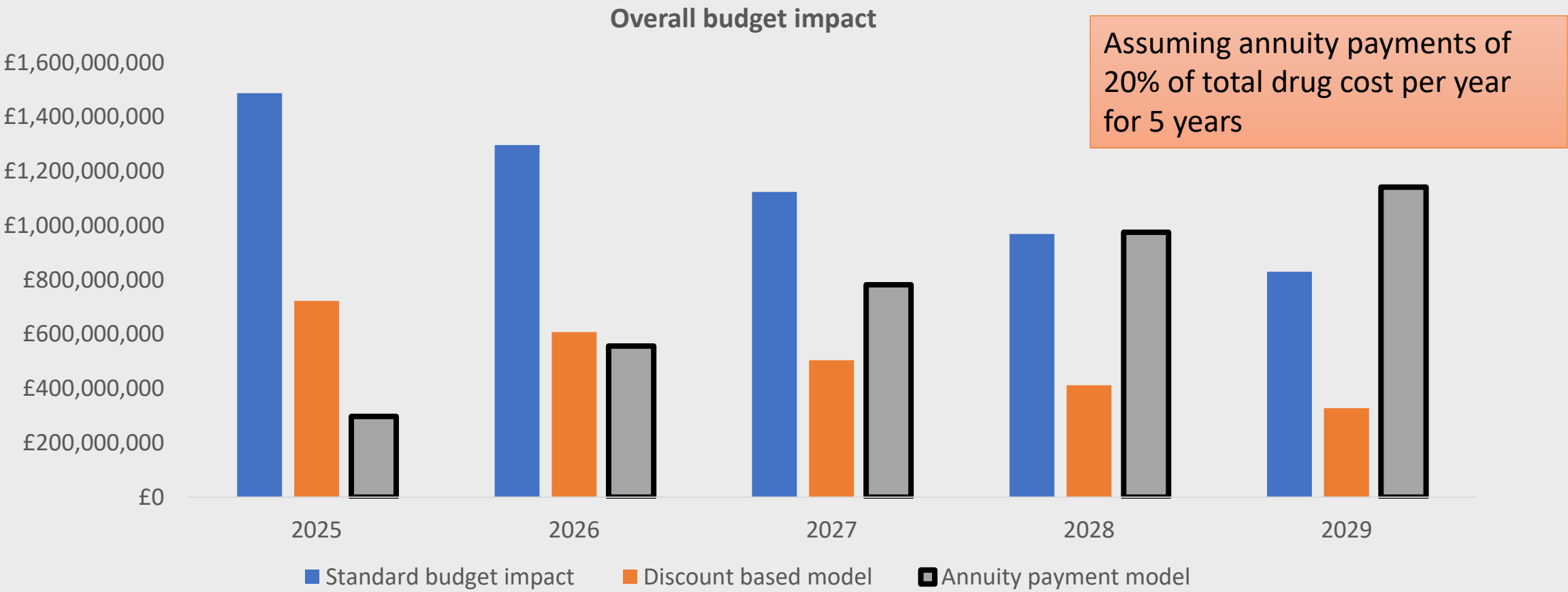
Budget impact results – standard payment model



Budget impact results – discount-based model

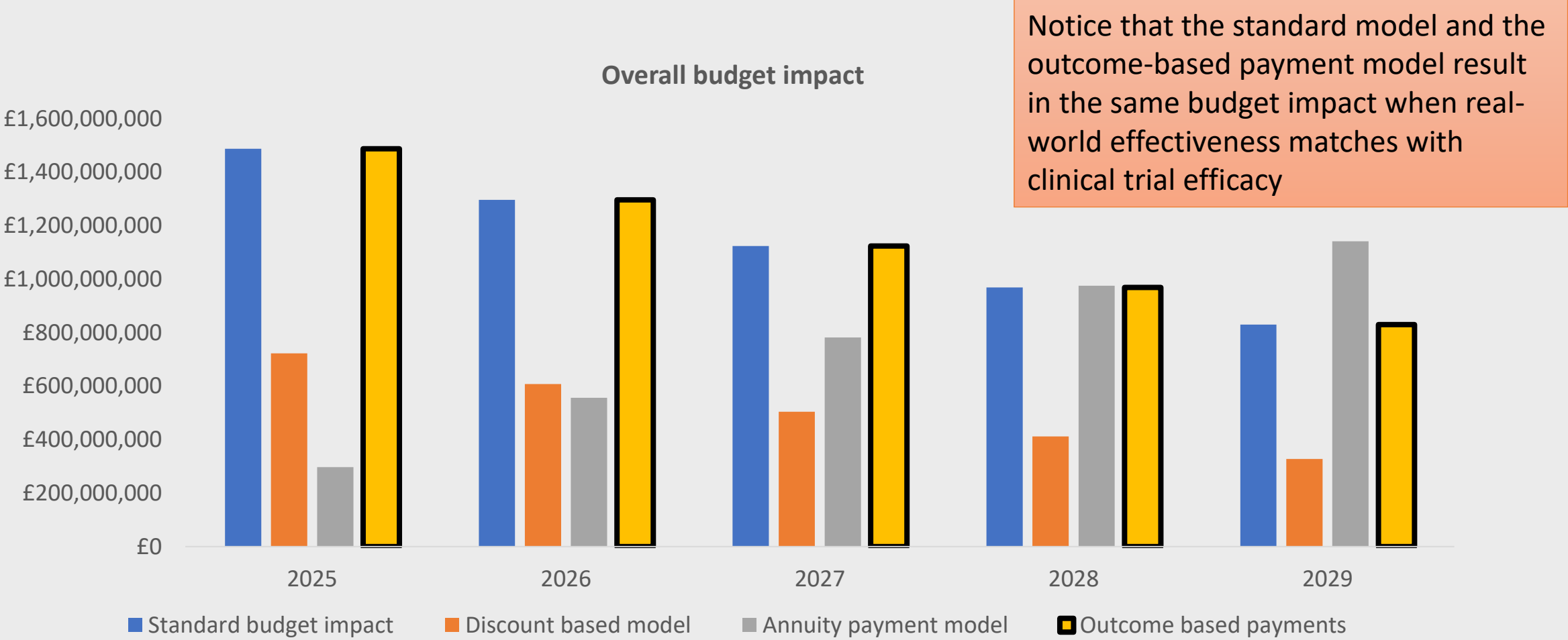


Budget impact results – annuity payment model

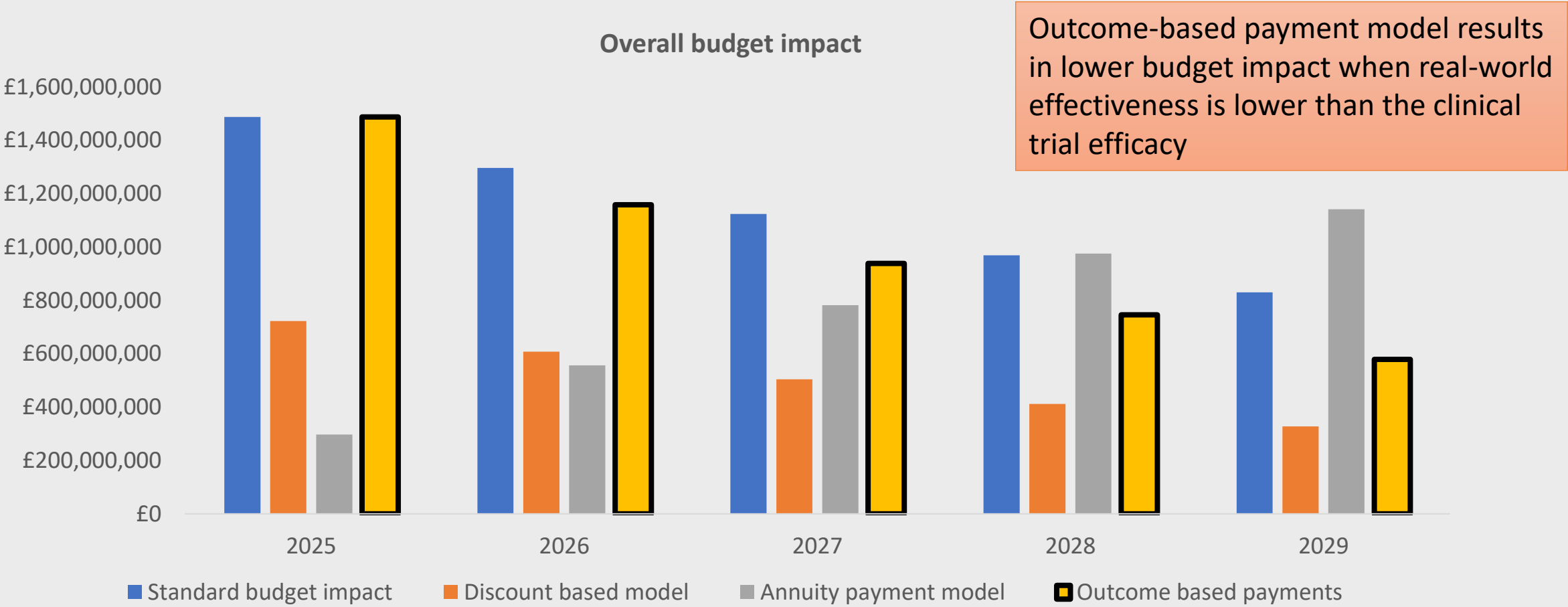


Notice that the amount is increasing under the annuity model vs the standard or the discount models. Why?

Budget impact results – outcomes-based model (assuming no decline in durability over time)



Budget impact results – outcomes-based model (assuming decline in durability over time)



What are the circumstances when OBP model will add value to payers?

- When trial efficacy has higher uncertainty due to following reasons
 - Trial sample size is too small and treatment effect has high variability
 - When effect size is large but the trial population is dissimilar to real-world population resulting in uncertainty of effect size in real-world
- In such cases, the durability of clinical trial efficacy in the real-world may get negatively impacted
- OBP models will add value from a payer's perspective in such a scenario

Which model would you consider the most viable for your context

- a) Simple discount
- b) Annuity based payment
- c) Outcomes based contract

Comparison of Payment Models Across Scenarios



Scenario 1 (High Effectiveness): All models perform well; except the upfront discount model results in loss of value for the manufacturer



Scenario 2 (Lower Effectiveness): Outcomes-based contract provides the most risk mitigation; annuity model offers some flexibility



Key Insight: Each model has strengths depending on whether real-world effectiveness aligns with or diverges from trial results

