

# Budget Impact Modeling of Cell and Gene Therapies

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

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# 01

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

# 02

Budget impact analysis under different payment models

# 03

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

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## Simple Discount

*Overview:* A one-time discount applied to the therapy's upfront cost<sup>1</sup>

*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<sup>1,2</sup>

*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<sup>1,3</sup>

*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. Horow, 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

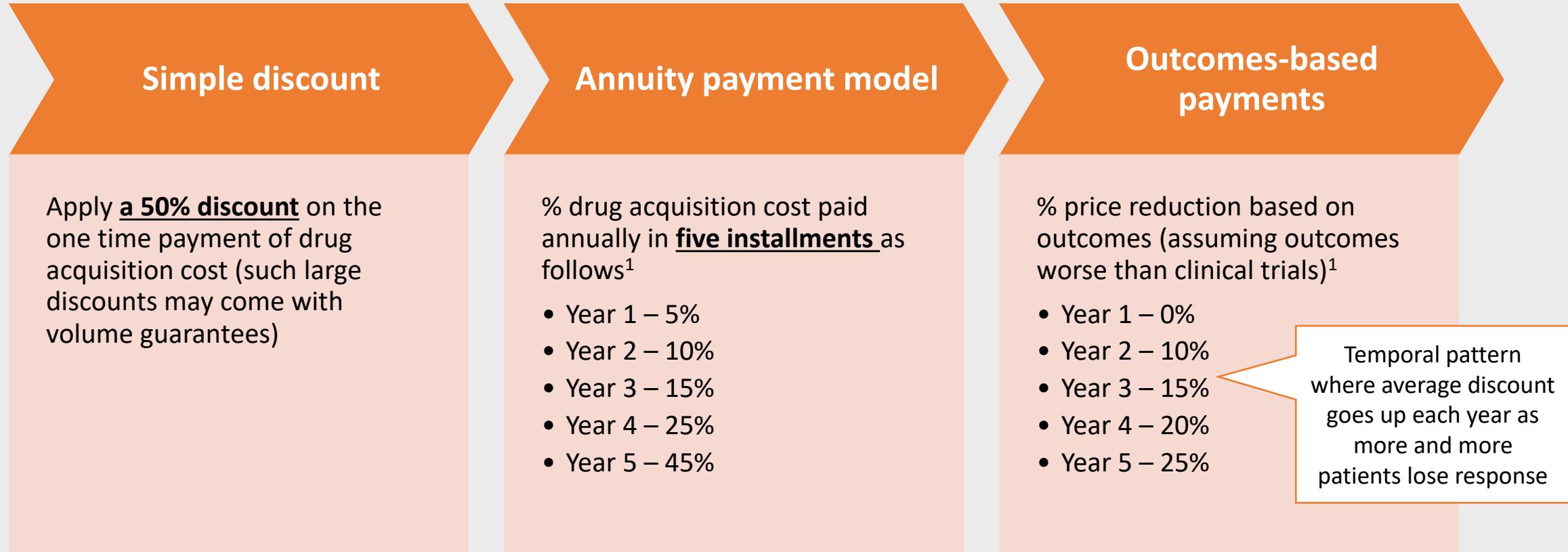
### Estimation of target population eligible for gene therapy

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

### Population distribution pre and post gene therapy launch

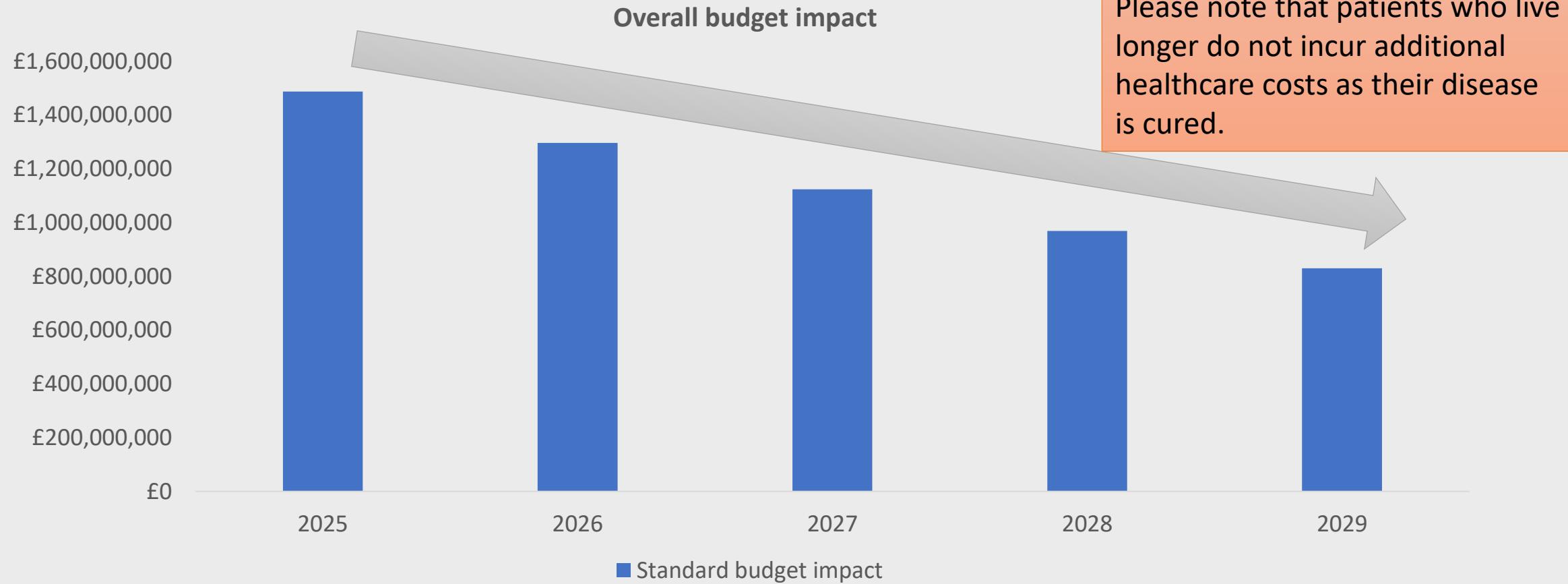
Current scenario	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Gene therapy	0	0	0	0	0
Standard of care	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500
Reference scenario	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Gene therapy	850	765	689	620	558
Standard of care	7,650	6,885	6,197	5,577	5,019

## Payment model related inputs

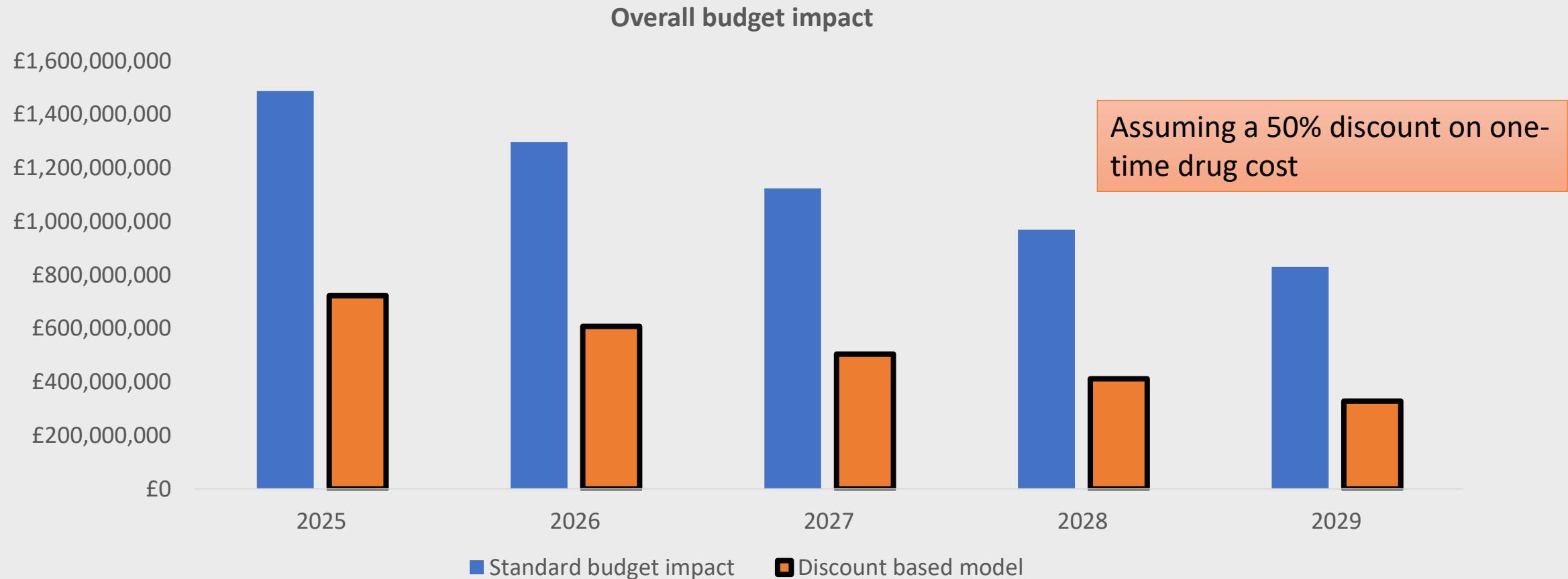


1. Callenbach, et al. "Illustrating the financial consequences of outcome-based payment models from a payers perspective-the case of autologous gene therapy atidarsagene autotemcel (Libmeldy®)." Value in Health (2024).

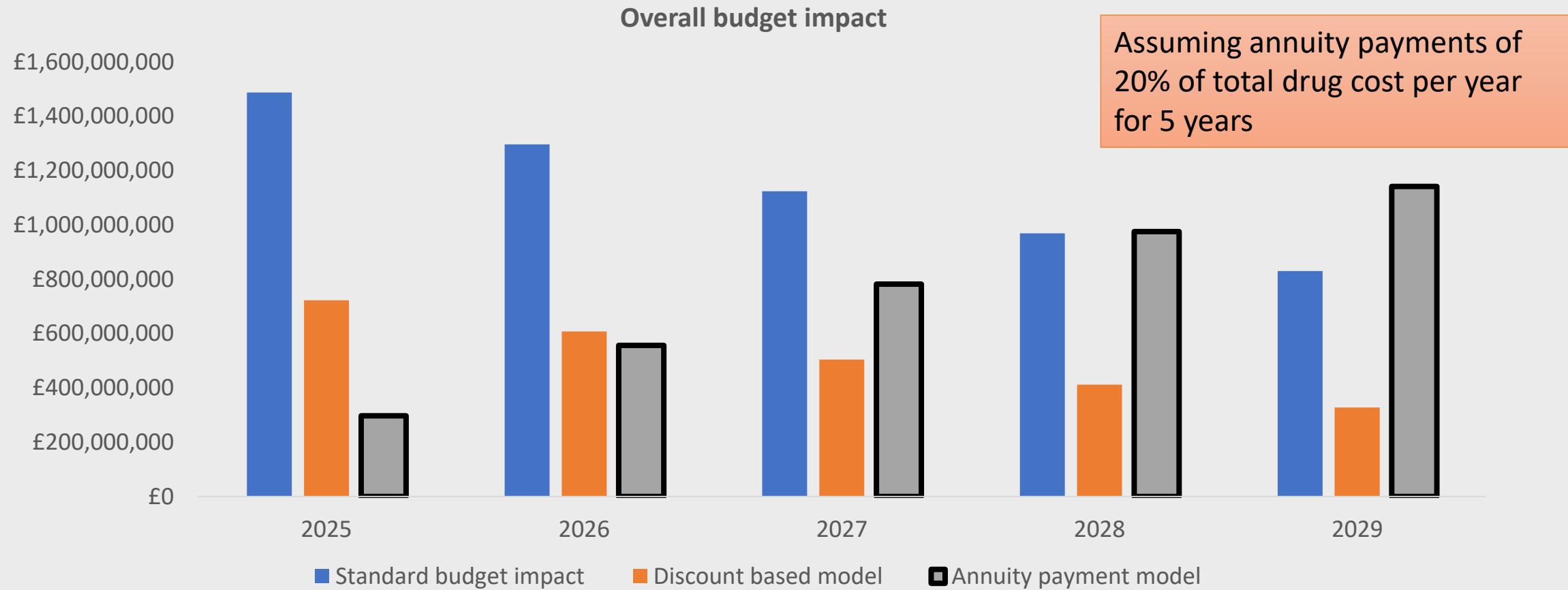
## Budget impact results – standard payment model



## Budget impact results – discount-based model

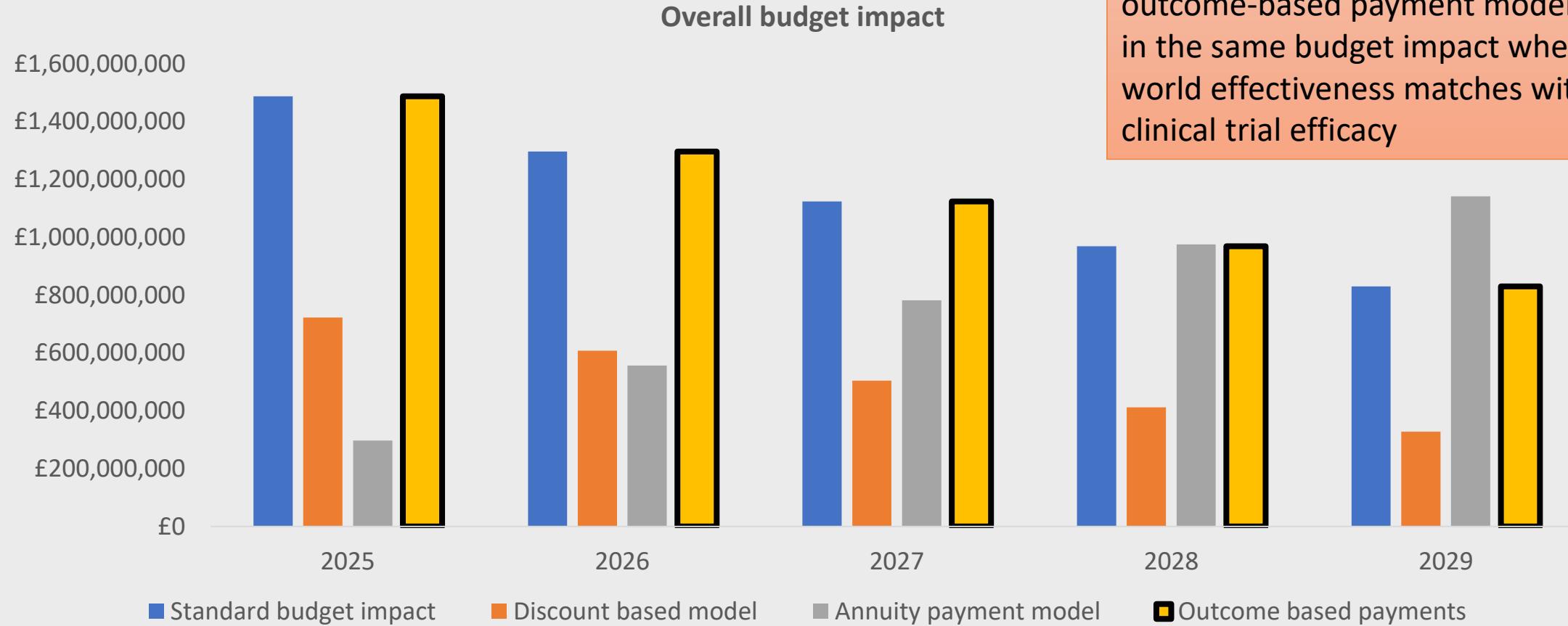


## Budget impact results – annuity payment model



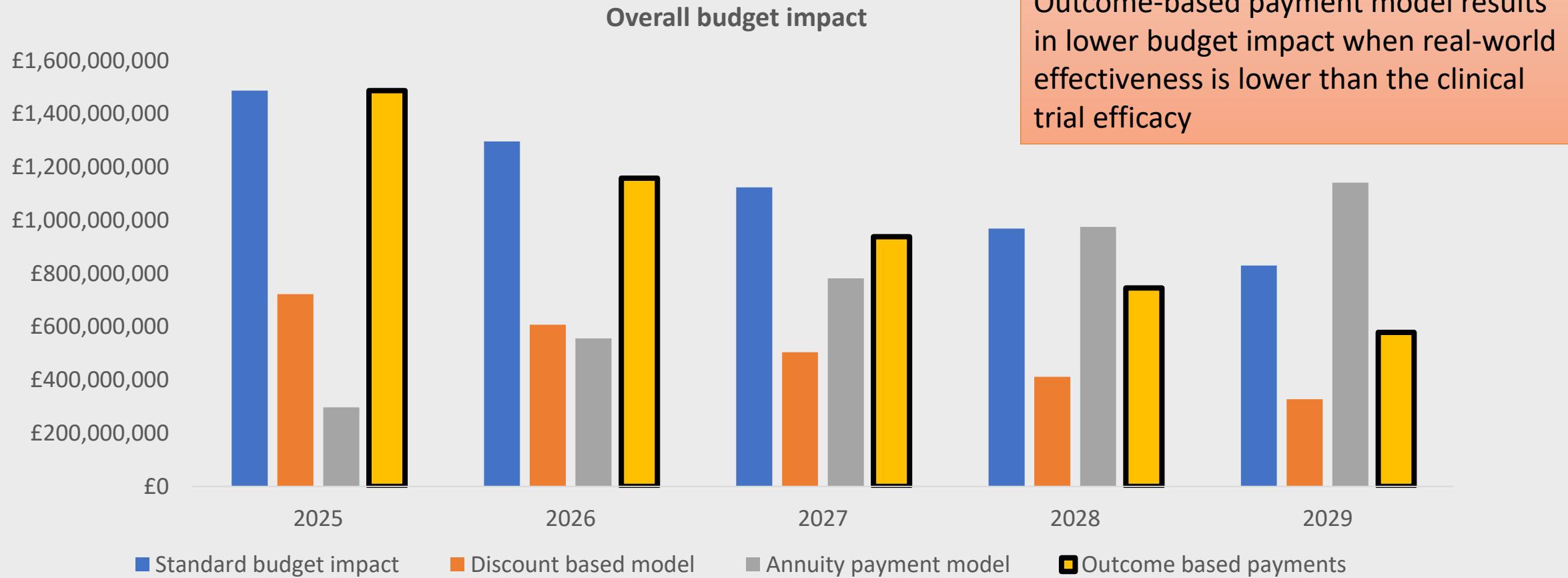
Notice that the amount is increasing under the annuity model vs the standard or the discount models. Why?

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



Notice that the standard model and the outcome-based payment model result in the same budget impact when real-world effectiveness matches with clinical trial efficacy

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



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

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- 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

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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

