Budget Impact Analysis of RefluxStop as a Treatment of Refractory Gastro-Esophageal Reflux Disease in Spain

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INTRODUCTION

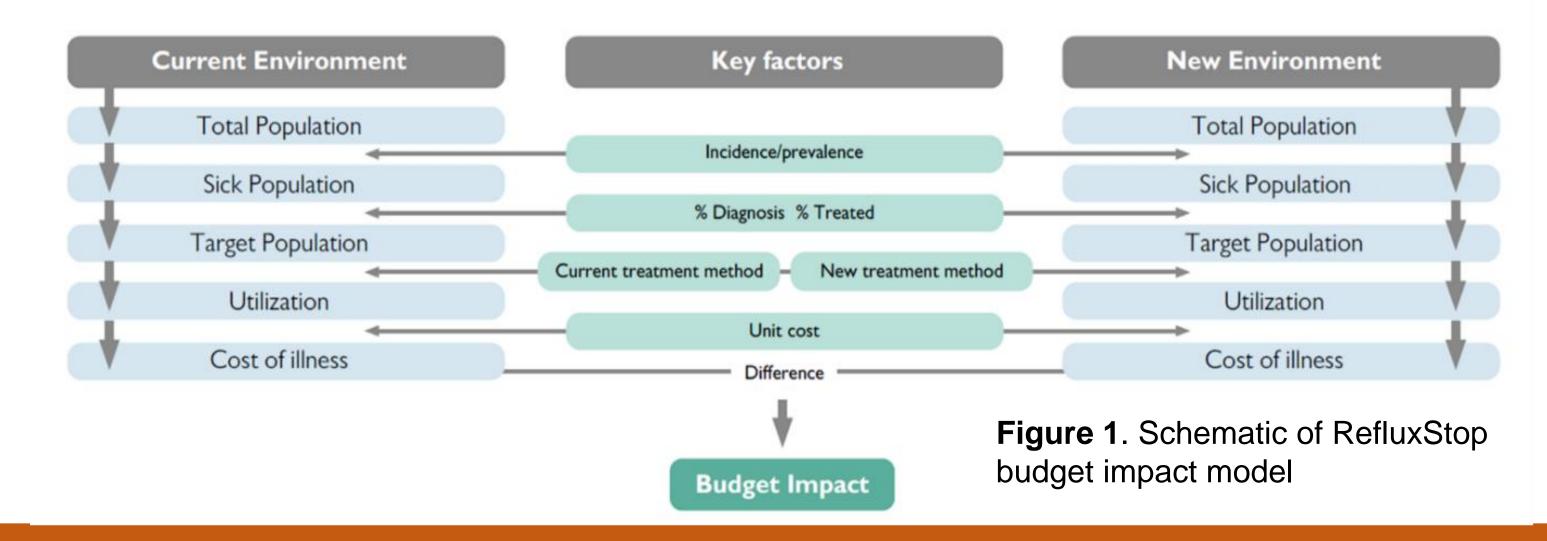
- Prevalence of GERD in Spain is estimated at 15%.¹
- Medical standard of care: PPIs have potential side effects with long-term use, and there is limited effectiveness in up to 40% of users.
- Surgical standard of care: laparoscopic Nissen fundoplication is well established but can cause side effects affecting patient quality of life potentially requiring further intervention.
- RefluxStop is a new surgical treatment for GERD that represents an alternative to the established standard of care.
- RefluxStop has demonstrated safety and effectiveness for up to 3 years or more² and is available at multiple institutions throughout Europe, including Spain (since 2023).

OBJECTIVE: To assess the budget impact for the Spanish national health system associated with the introduction of the RefluxStop procedure

METHODS

- Budget impact model developed in line with ISPOR recommendations³ (Fig. 1)
- **Perspective**: Spanish national health system
- Time horizon: 5 years
- **Scenarios**: PPIs and Nissen—with and without RefluxStop
- Estimates for population growth: from *Instituto Nacional de* Estadística
- GERD incidence and prevalence, rate of anti-reflux surgery in general population: from literature
- Market research and assumptions -> existing and anticipated market shares of individuals needing medical management, Nissen fundoplication, and RefluxStop

- Costs: from CE Markov model adapted to Spanish settings
- Unit costs: from literature and DRGs
- Uncertainty explored via scenario analysis effect of halving or doubling rates of RefluxStop uptake



RESULTS

Table 1. Market share of interventions considered in the scenarios with and without RefluxStop for the base case.

Treatment	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
RefluxStop	5.1%	10.2%	15.2%	18.5%	21.8%
Nissen	94.9%	89.8%	84.8%	81.5%	78.2%

Base-case analysis

- Budgetary impact of RefluxStop introduction (Table 2): 1 year (€236,131), 3 years (€682,456), **5 years (€951,938)**.
- Corresponding increase in overall annual expenditure for GERD treatment in Spain:
 - 1 year (0.03%); 3 years (0.10%); 5 years (0.15%).
- Optimistic (doubled) and pessimistic (halved) RefluxStop uptake > increased expenditure: 1 year (0.13% and 0.016%); 5 years (0.3% and 0.08%), respectively.
- RefluxStop introduction associated with improved clinical outcomes: avoided 100 surgical failures, 11 reoperations, and 68 oesophageal dilations over 5-year horizon (Fig. 3).

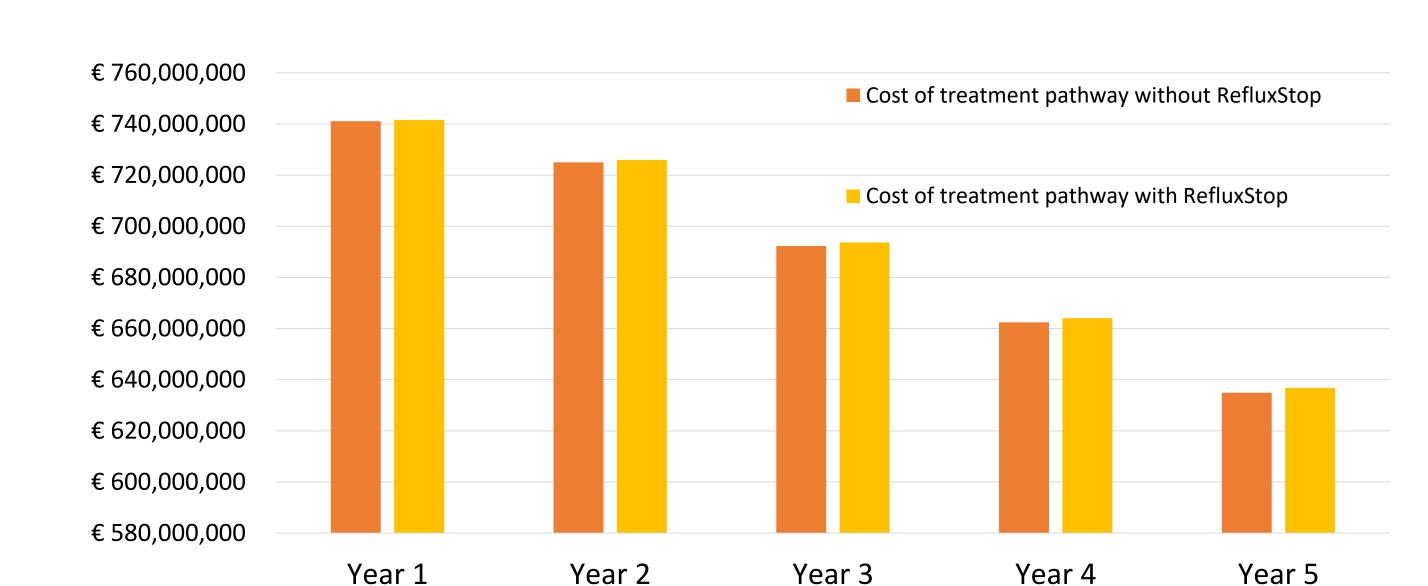


Figure 2. Total annual costs of base-case scenarios with and without RefluxStop

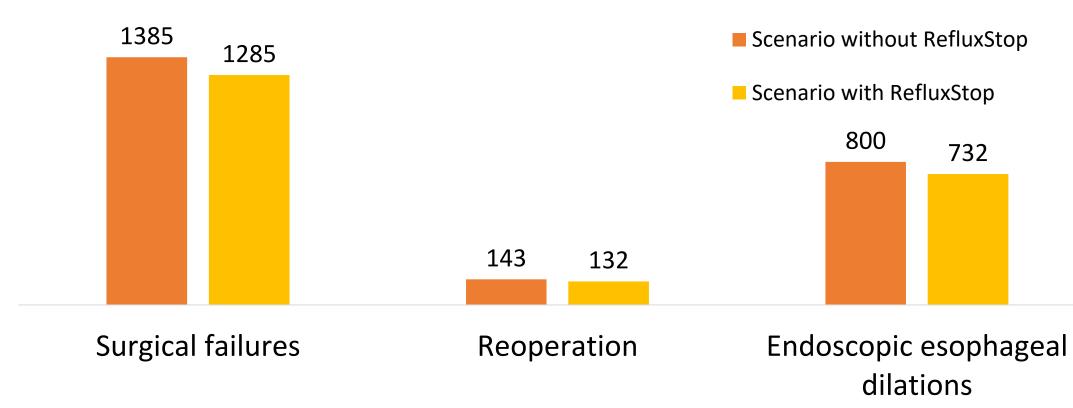


Figure 3. Clinical outcomes of base-case scenarios with and without RefluxStop over 5y

Table 2. Total costs estimated in base case scenarios with and without RefluxStop and resulting budget impact

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Eligible population	645,082	652,829	660,629	668,433	676,237
Population expected to receive RefluxStop	42	126	253	407	407
Cost of treatment pathway without RefluxStop	€735,432,300	€719,978,724	€687,837,471	€658,442,559	€631,380,506
Cost of treatment pathway with RefluxStop	€735,668,431	€720,440,393	€688,519,926	€659,261,442	€632,332,444
Nominal net budget impact	€236,131	€461,668	€682,456	€818,883	€951,938
Net budget impact as % of SNS spending for GERD treatment	0.032%	0.064%	0.099%	0.124%	0.151%

Conclusion: The introduction of RefluxStop, which yields a minimal budgetary impact, is likely an effective and economically acceptable surgical treatment option for the Spanish national health system.

References

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Abbreviations

CE, cost effectiveness; DRG, diagnostic-related group; GERD, gastro-esophageal reflux disease; LNF, laparoscopic Nissen fundoplication; PPI, proton pump inhibitor; SNS, sistema nacional de salud (Spanish national health system).