Cost-Minimization and Budget Impact Analysis of Abiraterone (Tarosyn® and Avitosyn®) as Second Line Treatment for Metastatic Prostate Cancer Resistant to Castration in Mexico

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INTRODUCTION

Evidence indicates that treatment with abiraterone, cabazitaxel, or enzalutamide in patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC), demonstrated an increase in survival by approximately 3-5 months and recommends the use of all three drugs equally.

The objective of this analysis was to estimate the potential reduction in costs and the identification of the net budget impact of the adoption of new Abiraterone (Tarosyn® and Avitosyn®) as 2nd line treatment of mCRPC at the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS) in Mexico.

METHODS

A Cost Minimization Analysis (CMA) was conducted along with a 5-year Budget Impact Analysis (BIA).

A 5-year Budget Impact Analysis (BIA) model was developed to estimate the incremental BI for 100 patients in treatment for 2nd line mCRPC at the IMSS with the adoption of new Abiraterone (Tarosyn® and Avitosyn®), compared to abiraterone, cabazitaxel, or enzalutamide.

Illustration 1. Cost-minimization and Budget Impact Model.

	Available mRCC treatments	100 patients Year 1 to 5		
Current scenario	Cabazitaxel, Abiraterone and Enzalutamide	Σ Unit cost Σ Number of		
New scenario	Abiraterone (Tarosyn® and Avitosyn®) + Cabazitaxel, Abiraterone and Enzalutamide	per patients Total cost treatments (100)		
		Total costo per scenario		
		Budget Impact (per scenario)		
		New scenario vs Current scenario (difference)		

BIA assumptions include that new Abiraterone (Tarosyn® and Avitosyn®) would gradually gain market share until it reaches 100% of new or switching patients in the fifth year.

Illustration 2. Available mCRPC treatments, cost differences.



All costs are in 2024 USD.

Table 1. Patient distribution per year (current and new scenario).

Current scenario	Market share year 1	Market share year 2	Market share year 3	Market share year 4	Market share year 5
Cabazitaxel	5%	7%	9%	10%	15%
Abiraterone	45%	40%	40%	40%	40%
Enzalutamide	50%	53%	51%	50%	45%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
New scenario	Market share year 1	Market share year 2	Market share year 3	Market share year 4	Market share year 5
Cabazitaxel	5%	5%	5%	0%	0%
Abiraterone	15%	10%	5%	5%	0%
Enzalutamide	20%	15%	10%	5%	0%
Abiraterone (Tarosyn® and Avitosyn®)	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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RESULTS

In the CMA, the calculated costs per year treatment per patient were \$4,954.33 for new Abiraterone (Tarosyn® and Avitosyn®), basal abiraterone \$11,644.13, cabazitaxel \$9,252.93 and enzalutamide \$12,719.45. Savings associated to new Abiraterone (Tarosyn® and Avitosyn®) are in average \$6,251.17 per patient.

Table 2. CMA results

mCRP treatment	Total cost (per year)	Incremental cost	Times vs new treatment	Patients treated with new treatment	
Abiraterone (Tarosyn [®] and Avitosyn [®])	\$4,954.33	Reference			
Cabazitaxel	\$9,252.93	-\$4,298.60	1.87	-0.87	
Abiraterone	\$11,644.13	-\$6,689.80	2.35	-1.35	
Enzalutamide	\$12,719.45	-\$7,765.12	2.57	-1.57	

Probabilistic Sensitivity Analysis (SA) was conducted with 1,000 random simulations, with new Abiraterone (Tarosyn® and Avitosyn®) being less costly than its comparators in all simulations.

Table 3. Patient distribution and cost 1-5 years (current vs new scenario).

Current scenario	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Cabazitaxel	\$72,163.50	\$101,028.90	\$129,894.30	\$144,327.00	\$216,490.50
Abiraterone	\$302,650.65	\$269,022.80	\$269,022.80	\$269,022.80	\$269,022.80
Enzalutamide	\$316,606.50	\$335,602.89	\$322,938.63	\$316,606.50	\$284,945.85
Total	\$691,421	\$705,655	\$721,856	\$729,956	\$770,459
New scenario	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Cabazitaxel	\$72,163.50	\$72,163.50	\$72,163.50	\$0.00	\$0.00
Abiraterone	\$101,864.70	\$67,909.80	\$33,954.90	\$33,954.90	\$0.00
Enzalutamide	\$131,565.57	\$98,674.18	\$65,782.78	\$32,891.39	\$0.00
Abiraterone (Tarosyn® and Avitosyn®)	\$276,288	\$322,336	\$368,384	\$414,432	\$460,479
Total	\$581,881	\$561,083	\$540,285	\$481,278	\$460,479

Additionally, the BIA result indicates that new Abiraterone (Tarosyn® and Avitosyn®) is a cost-saving intervention, with an average predicted five-year saving-impact of -\$984,970 for every 100-patient cohort.

Table 4. BI difference 1-5 years (current vs new scenario).

Difference between scenarios	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Total cost						
Current scenario	\$691,420.65	\$705,654.59	\$721,855.73	\$729,956.30	\$770,459.15	
New scenario	\$581,881.46	\$561,083.12	\$540,284.78	\$481,277.83	\$460,479.49	
Difference (total cost)	-\$109,539.19	-\$144,571.47	-\$181,570.95	-\$248,678.47	-\$309,979.66	
Budget impact						
Current scenario	0.00101%	0.00103%	0.00105%	0.00106%	0.00112%	
New scenario	0.00085%	0.00082%	0.00079%	0.00070%	0.00067%	
(Difference BI)	-0.00016%	-0.00021%	-0.00026%	-0.00036%	-0.00045%	

The difference between scenarios indicated average savings generated by new Abiraterone (Tarosyn® and Avitosyn®) for -\$286,221. The BI for IMSS is -0.00020% in average from year 1-5.

CONCLUSION

Results obtained by both CMA and BIA, concluded that the adoption of new Abiraterone (Tarosyn® and Avitosyn®) by the IMSS in the Mexican public healthcare system has a positive impact on its budget, considering the low cost when compared to other metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer drugs without any prejudice regarding efficacy and safety parameters.

BIA result also indicates that Abiraterone (Tarosyn® and Avitosyn®) is a cost-saving intervention.

Results increasing 10% unit price of Abiraterone (Tarosyn® and Avitosyn®) were robust in the SA.

REFERENCES

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