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Cost-Minimization Analysis for Soliqua in the Treatment of T2DM in Türkiye

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OBJECTIVE

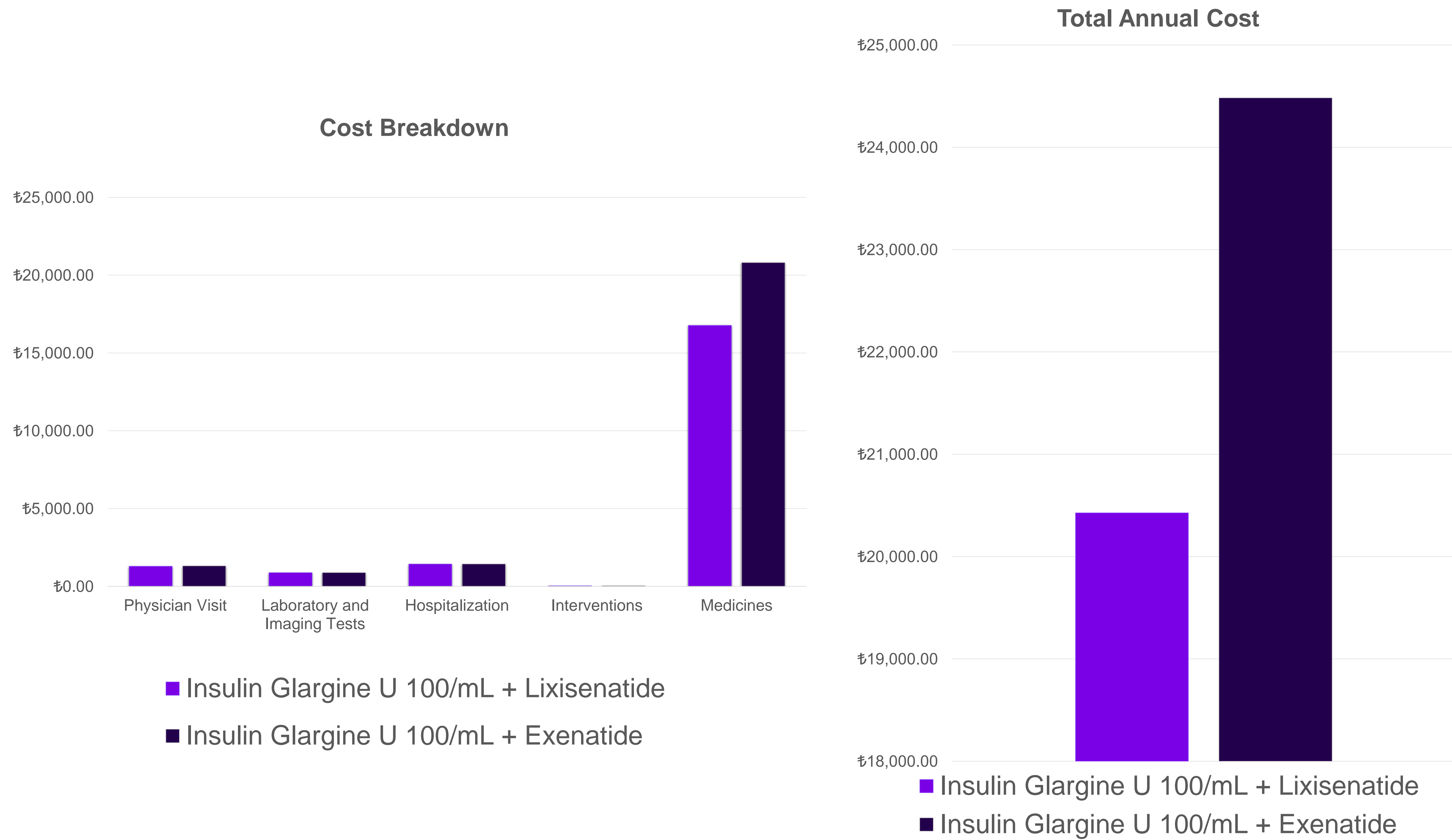
- The aim of this study is to evaluate the pharmacoeconomic evaluation of fixed doses combination insulin glargine U 100/mL + lixisenatide versus insulin glargine U 100/mL + exenatide treatment in type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) in Türkiye.
- By analyzing treatment costs, the goal is to identify the most economically favorable option and reduce the financial burden on the healthcare system.

METHODS

- Cost minimization analysis was used to model T2DM treatment in Türkiye.
- The analyses of the study were conducted from the perspective of the payer institution and for one year. In the study, the number and rate of annual medicines cost, outpatient visits of T2DM patients, imaging and laboratory tests, hospitalizations, and interventions were obtained from expert opinion, epidemiological studies, and literature studies.
- The costs of healthcare utilization, including direct costs such as medications, hospitalizations, outpatient visits, and diagnostic tests, were calculated based on the Social Security Institution's Health Implementation Communiqué.

RESULTS

- As a result of the calculations, the average cost of the physician visit (1,296.25 TL vs 1,317.74 TL), the cost of laboratory and imaging tests (877.73 TL), and the cost of hospitalization and interventions (1,480.01 TL) were found to be almost the same for the two treatments evaluated in Türkiye.
- Medicines costs were found to be 16,773.71 TL for fixed dose combination of insulin glargine U 100/mL + lixisenatide and 20,806.77 TL for insulin glargine + exenatide.
- According to these results, the total cost of fixed dose combination of insulin glargine U 100/mL + lixisenatide was 20,427.69 TL and the total cost of insulin glargine + exenatide treatment was 24,482.24 TL.
- Within all these results, a cost difference of -4,054.55 TL emerges between fixed dose combination of insulin glargine U 100/mL + lixisenatide and insulin glargine + exenatide.



CONCLUSIONS

- According to the results of the cost minimization analysis, the fixed-dose combination of insulin glargine U100/mL + lixisenatide demonstrates a clear advantage in cost savings when compared to insulin glargine and exenatide therapies in the treatment of T2DM.
 - This combination therapy not only meets the criteria for cost minimization but also offers a more economically favorable option for healthcare providers.
- By adopting this treatment approach, significant cost reductions can be achieved, contributing to more sustainable healthcare spending and improved financial management in T2DM care.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Duran C, Cansever M, Ileri S, Kahveci S, Ozhan L and Atikeler K. are employee of Sanofi and may hold shares and/or stock options in the company. Caliskan Z, Kockaya G, Tibet B, Kurnaz M, Ozturk F. declared no conflict of interest statement and a funding statement.

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