

CAPOX versus mFOLFOX as Adjuvant Chemotherapy in Patients with Stage 3 Colon Cancer: A Cost-Effectiveness Study

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Introduction

- Administration of mFOLFOX (combination of 5-fluorouracil, leucovorin and oxaliplatin) or CAPOX (combination of capecitabine and oxaliplatin) as adjuvant chemotherapy after tumor resection in patients with stage 3 colon cancer is recommended by National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology to improve survival.
- mFOLFOX administration: cycle repeated every 2 weeks, a total of 12 cycles (24 weeks).
- CAPOX administration: cycle repeated every 3 weeks, a total of 8 cycles (24 weeks).

objectives

• To assess the cost-effectiveness of CAPOX versus mFOLFOX in patients with stage 3 colon cancer.

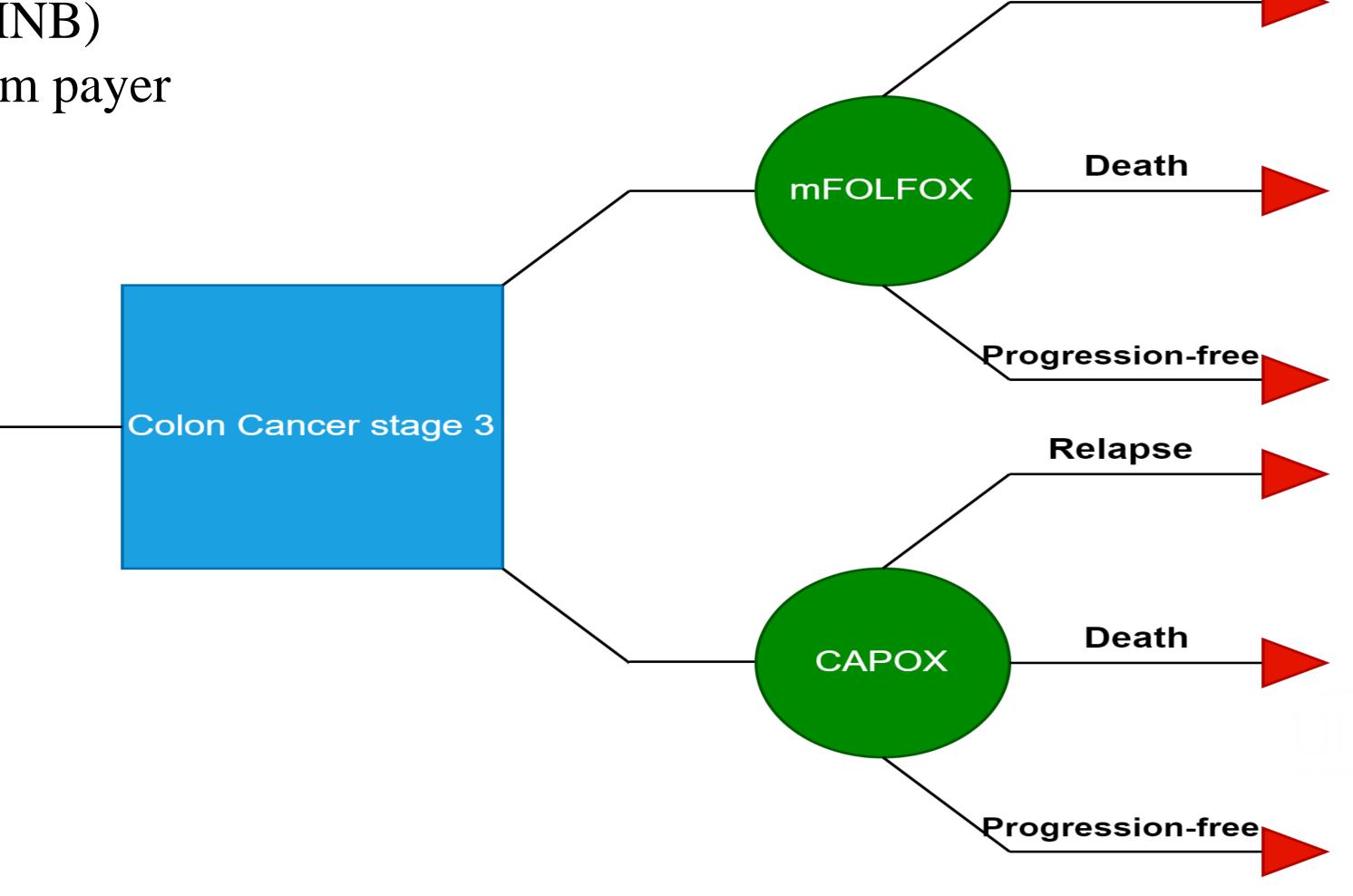
Method

- Population: Adult patients with stage 3 colon cancer
- Intervention and comparator:
 - > CAPOX versus mFOLFOX
- Outcomes:
 - ➤ Total direct medical cost standardized to 2021 EURO (€)

> Incremental Net Benefit (INB)

Perspective: Health-care system payer

Decision tree:



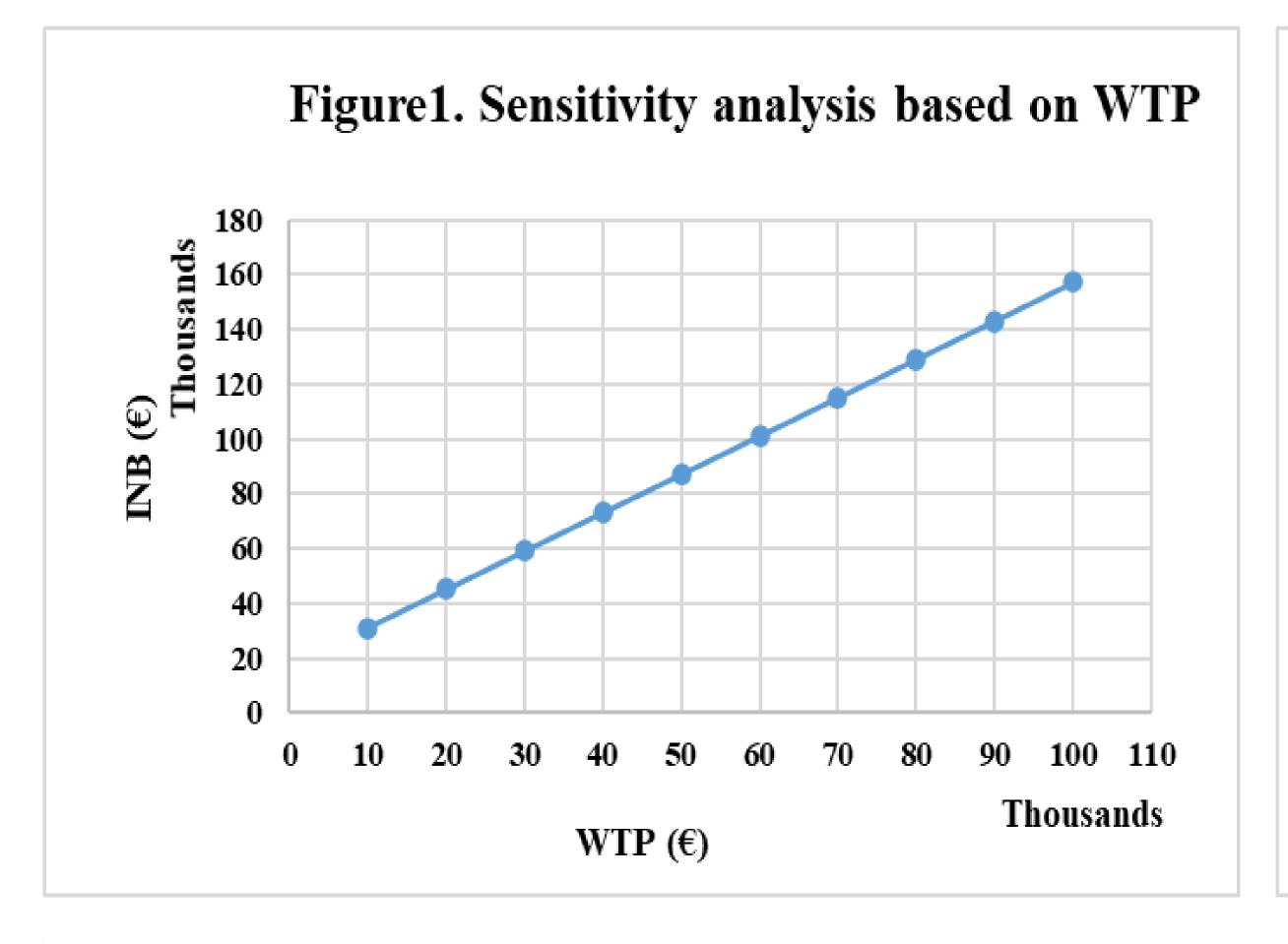
Relapse

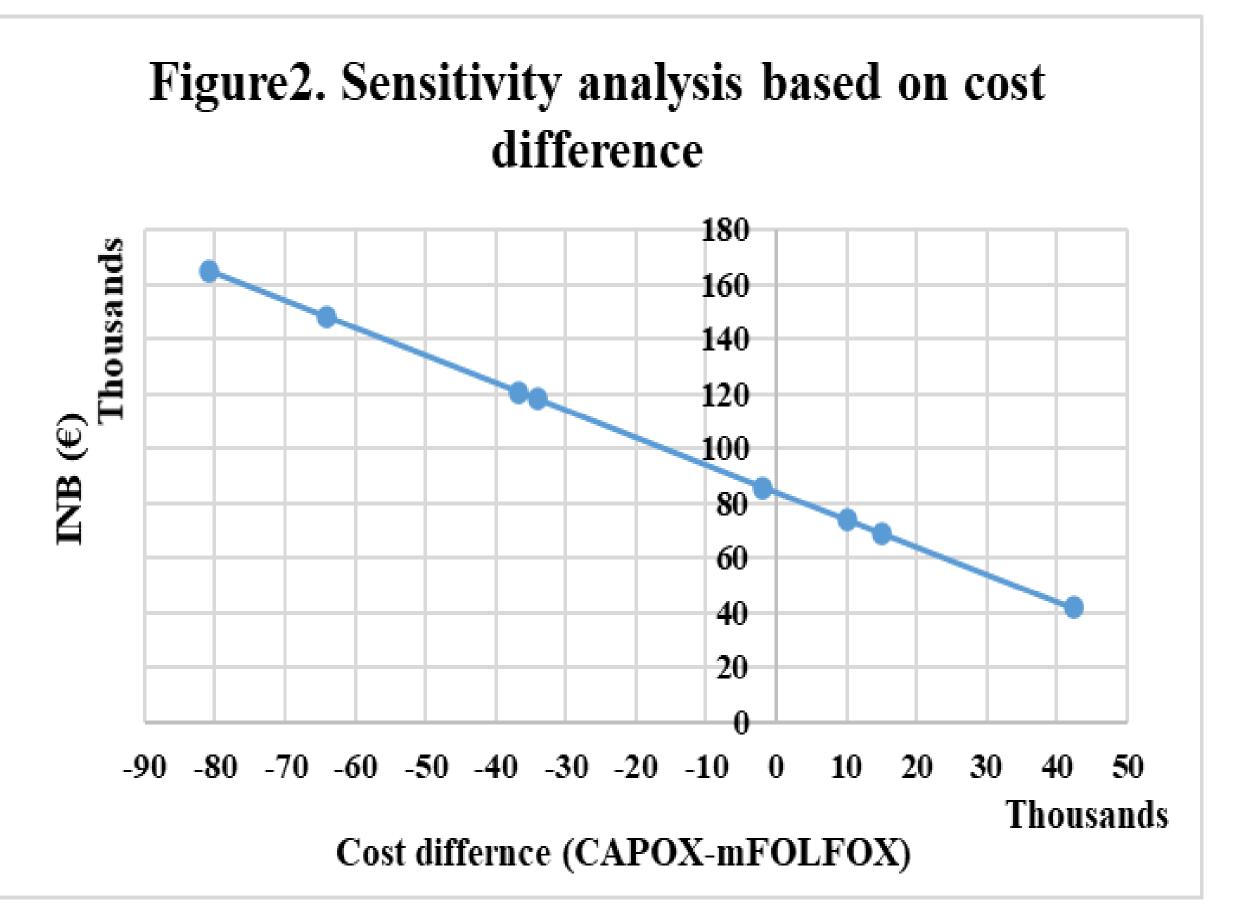
Sensitivity analysis:

- > Based on Willingness To Pay (WTP) of 10,000-100,000 EURO.
- > Based on MIN-MAX expected cost of each regimen.

Results

	mFOLFOX	CAPOX
Total expected cost (€)	68,347	51,201
Minimum expected cost (€)	36,155	34,281
Maximum expected cost (€)	115,184	78,436
Incremental	Net Benefit (INB) (€)	
10	01,146	





Main findings

- Based on our calculation, CAPOX compared to mFOLFOX, was cost-effective.
- The incremental net benefit (INB) was 101,146 € at a WTP of 60,000 €.
- The administration cost of mFOLFOX has the highest impact on the cost-effectiveness results as it requires intravenous (IV) access and more hospital visits compared to CAPOX in which capecitabine is given orally.

References used in cost and effectiveness estimation

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