# COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF MULTIPARAMETRIC MRI vs. LIVER BIOPSY FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF NASH IN PATIENTS WITH T2DM TREATED WITH SEMAGLUTIDE

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#### BACKGROUND

## TYPE 2 DIABETES Patients with NASH and T2D are **NASH** treated with GLP-1 receptor agonists such as semaglutide. CIRRHOSIS HCC AACE guidelines recommend liver biopsy and notes cT1 for the diagnosis and management of patients with NASH. iver biopsy

### OBJECTIVE

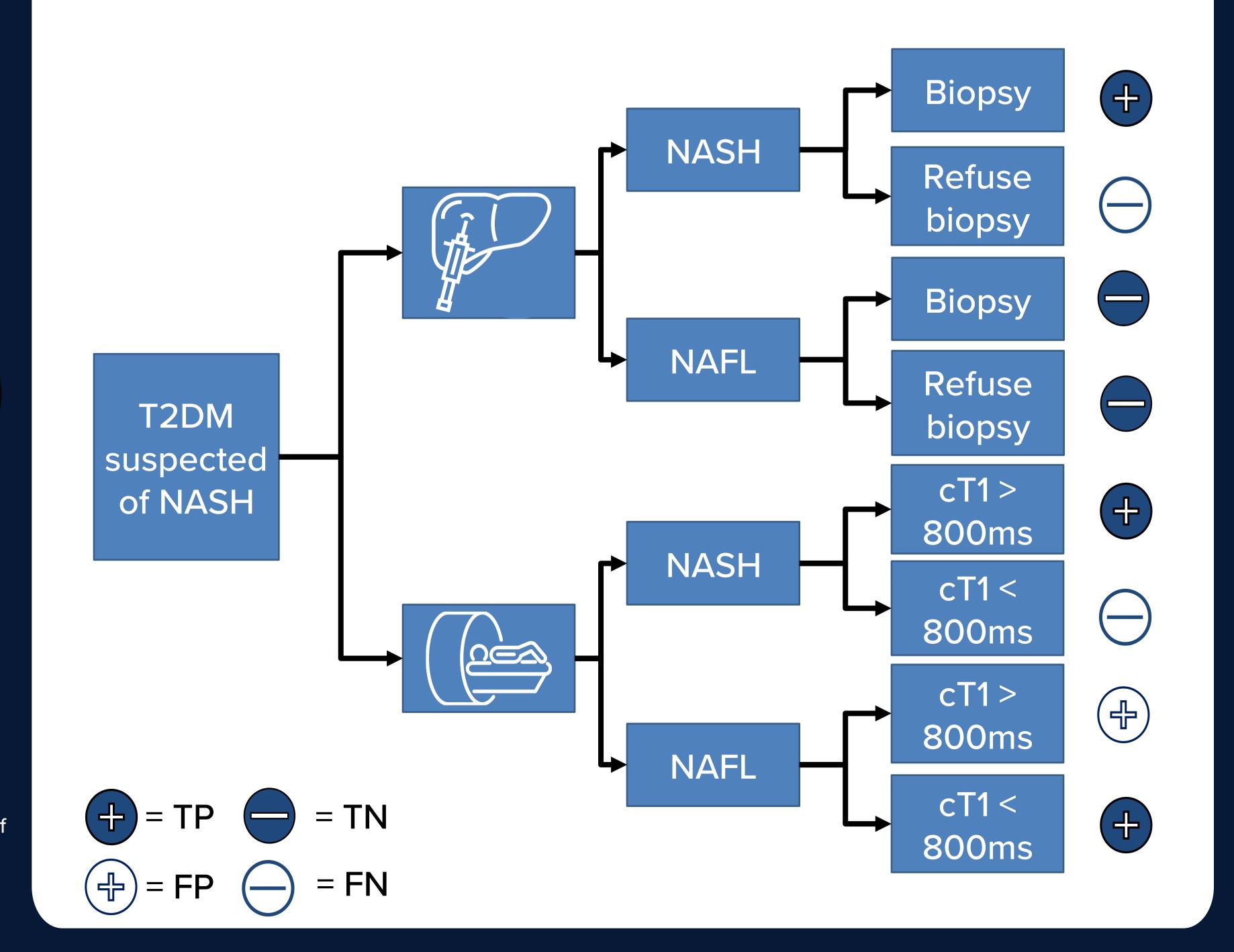
To model and evaluate the cost-effectiveness of multiparametric MRI biomarker cT1 vs. biopsy in the diagnosis of NASH among patients with T2D, from the perspective of the U.S. health system.

Abbreviations: mpMRI = multiparametric MRI, NASH = Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, T2DM = Type 2 diabetes mellitus, NAFL = Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, HCC = Hepatocellular carcinoma, AACE = American Association of Clinical Endocrinology, cT1 = Corrected T1, QALYs = Quality adjusted life years, TP = true positive, TN = true negative, FP = false positive, FN = false negative, ms = millisecond

#### METHODS

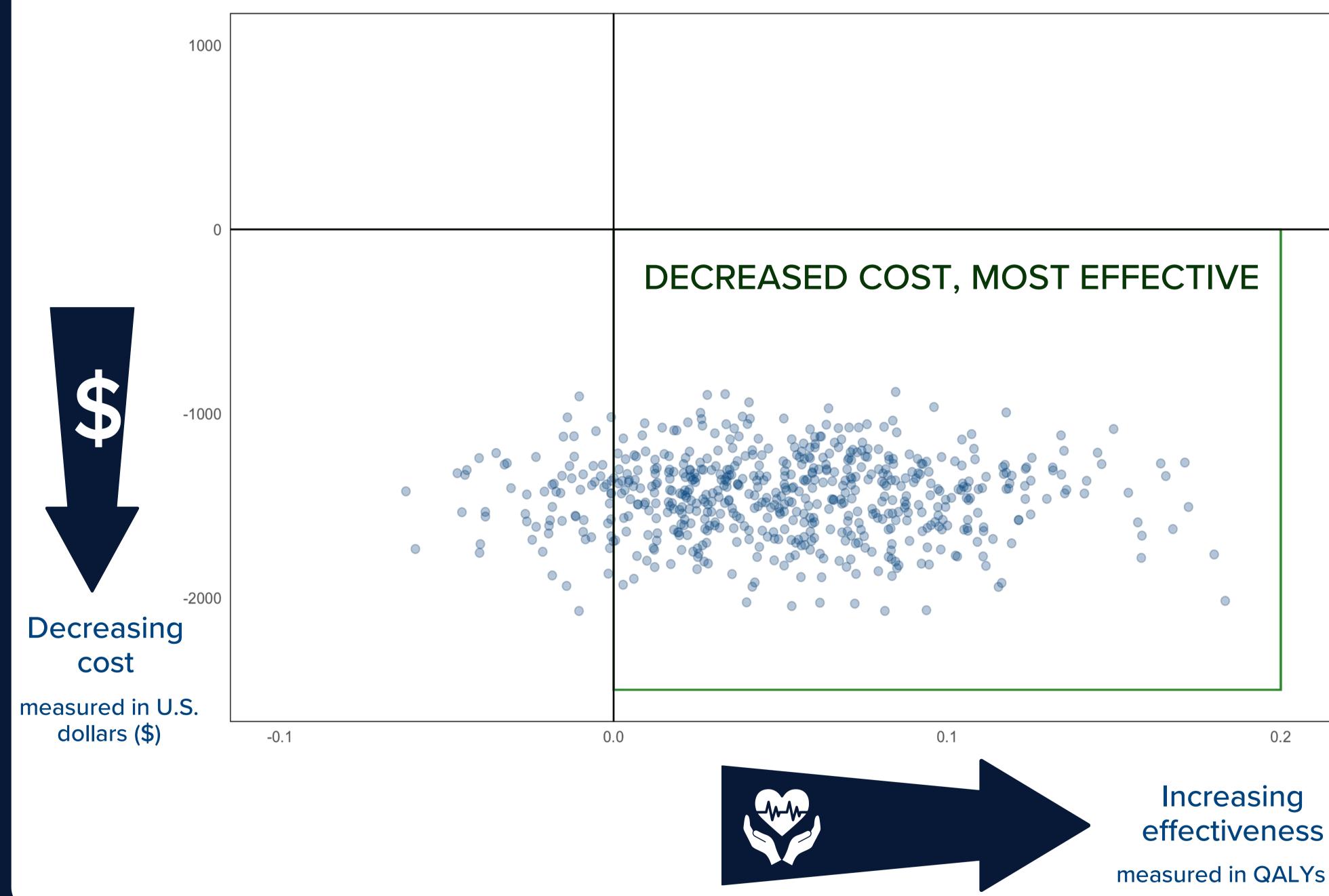
1. Perspectum Ltd., Oxford, U.K

- A multi-state Markov model for NAFLD progression in T2D comparing cT1 to liver biopsy for the diagnosis of NASH
- Three beneficial effects of Semaglutide were considered:
- Slowing fibrosis progression
- Regression of fibrosis
- Reducing mortality from cardiovascular and liver related outcomes
- Model input parameters were obtained from literature
- Assumptions:
- A hypothetical cohort of 1,000 people with T2D
- US population aged 50 years old
- Suspected NASH who are referred for Semaglutide treatment on diagnosis of NASH
- Outcomes were costs measured in 2021 U.S. dollars (\$) and QALYS,
  discounted at 3% annually over a lifetime horizon



#### RESULTS

- Identifying patients with NASH for treatment with semaglutide using cT1 led to a direct cost savings of \$3,250 per patient compared with biopsy, and a gain of 0.162 QALYs over patient lifetime
- These findings were robust across deterministic and probabilistic sensitivity analysis



#### CONCLUSION

Adopting mpMRI biomarker cT1 for detection of NASH among people with T2DM can lead to cost savings and improved quality of life.

#### References

1. Younossi ZM, Tampi RP, Racila A, Qiu Y, Burns L, Younossi I, Nader F. Economic and clinical burden of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis in patients with type 2 diabetes in the US. Diabetes care. 2020 Feb 1;43(2)

