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Cost-Effectiveness analysis of the transobturator tape (TOT) compared to the tension-free vaginal tape (TVT) technique in the correction of patients with stress urinary incontinence (SUI) in an institution of Medellín - Colombia

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OBJECTIVES

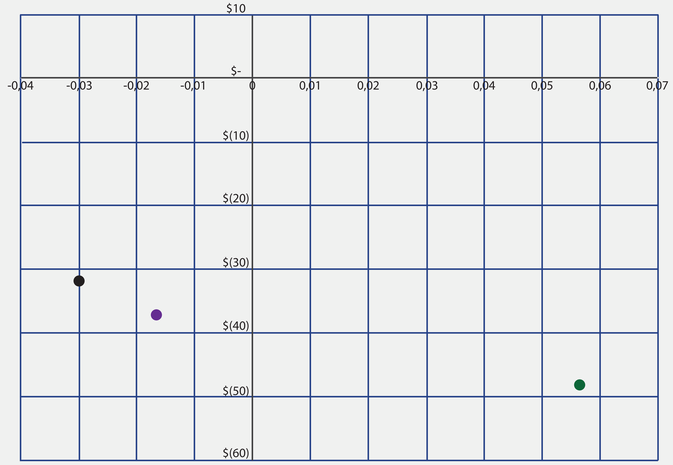
To estimate the cost effectiveness of the surgical techniques avaliable for the correction of stress urinary incontinence (SUI) in women treated in Urogynecology services from the perspective of the third payer.

We choose the Transobturator Tape (TOT) as intervetion versus Tension-Free Vaginal Tape (TVT).

METHODS

A literature review was carried out to identify the objective correction of the SUI for each test, additionally the complications related to each procedure were characterized. Subsequently, the information collected was valiated with a clinical expert who also characterized the health procedures and resources necessary to perform each procedure and their respective complications.

These resources were assessed and included in an decision tree model that evaluates the performance of each test in 3-time horizons, 1, 5, and 10 years after the procedure.



RESULTS

The cost-effectiveness results for years 1, 5 and 10 are -$4,176,753, $5,023,165 and $11,213,836 COP (870, 1046 and 2336 USD; 1USD= 4800COP) respectively to obtain an additional patient with SUI correction without complications with TOT compared to TVT, the results of the deterministic sensitivity analysis show that the SUI correction variables are those that can change the result of the evaluation in the 3 scenarios, the probabilistic analysis supports the results of scenario 1 with 95% dominance, different from years 5 and 10 where the 80% iterations are in quadrant 3.

CONCLUSIONS

Results were obtained in the cost effectiveness that suggest that TVT has a tendency to be cost effective in the long term, for the short term TOT has dominance results, however, as the time horizon increases, the comparison tends to favor more and more TVT for having less need for reinterventions in the long term.

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