



COST-EFFECTIVENESS THRESHOLDS AROUND THE WORLD: HOW BRAZIL POSITIONS ITSELF COMPARED TO OTHER COUNTRIES

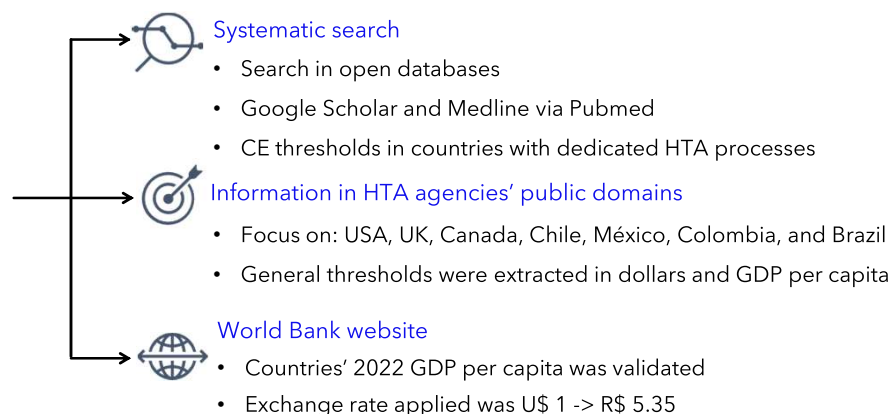
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Background & Objective

- Although cost-effectiveness (CE) thresholds have been applied in health technology assessment (HTA) for decades, in Brazil decisions have been made since 2011 without definition for this parameter.
- Typically, a threshold of 3 times the gross domestic product (GDP) per capita was applied, following references from World Health Organization.
- However, in 2022 the Ministry of Health published a 1 GDP per capita recommendation.
- **In this analysis we compare the thresholds around the world and point out evidence-based questions on how this threshold is low to allow health innovation in Brazil's public health system (SUS).**

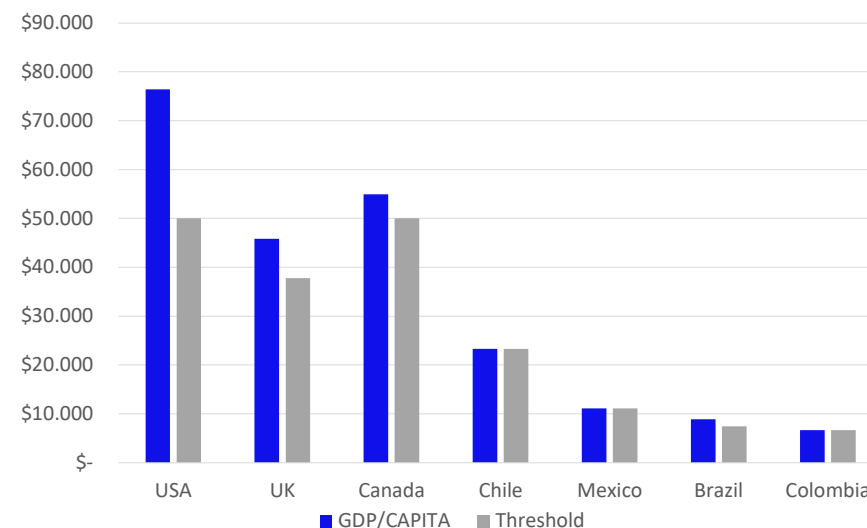
Methods



Results



Figure 1. GDP per capita and CE thresholds in US\$ dollars.



Conclusion

Brazil, as a developing country, has an automatic prejudice on CE threshold values as the Brazilian GDP per capita is approximately 8.5 times lower than US and 5 times lower than UK. Additionally, the threshold proposed for Brazil is 6.7 times lower than the American one and 5 times lower than the British one. Furthermore, Brazilian GDP per capita is lower than the Latin American average (US\$9,747). It is known that CE threshold is just one of the factors considered in the HTA's final recommendation. However, we believe this reduction from 3 to 1 GDP per capita will be a barrier to innovative technologies in SUS.