Introduction
Hodgkin Lymphoma is a hematological illness that originates in the lymphocytes. While there are good therapies in the early lines the disease has a bad prognosis for patients who are refractory to or relapsed on earlier therapies.

Brentuximab vedotin is a novel antibody drug conjugate targeting CD-30 and is indicated for treatment of relapsed/refractory Hodgkin Lymphoma and systemic anaplastic large cell lymphoma.

Objectives
To assess the cost-effectiveness of using brentuximab vedotin (BV) in treating relapsed or refractory Hodgkin Lymphoma compared to standard chemotherapy or allogeneic stem cell transplant in the Swedish healthcare setting.

Methods
A Markov model with a lifetime horizon was constructed to compare brentuximab vedotin to chemo or allogeneic stem cell transplant (alloSCT). The analysis has a societal perspective and includes lost productivity using a human capital approach as well as costs in added years of life. The model uses comparators relevant to Sweden and all epidemiological and cost parameters are based on Swedish sources. Both costs and effects are discounted at 3% according to Swedish guidelines. Clinical effectiveness for BV is based on pivotal clinical trial results and published data from the literature for the comparators relevant to the reimbursement authorities and to enable long term modelling. Outcomes were measured in QALYs. Uncertainty was addressed both through probabilistic sensitivity analysis and one-way analyses of central variables.

Results
Brentuximab vedotin dominated chemo with intent to alloSCT (i.e a lower treatment cost and a better health outcome) and the ICER when compared to chemotherapy was SEK 419 000 (€46 649). One-way sensitivity analyses showed that the results were stable when central variables were varied. The probabilistic analysis also showed that brentuximab vedotin had a high probability of being the most cost-effective treatment at the accepted threshold values for all scenarios.

Conclusions
The ICERs calculated were all below commonly accepted willingness to pay for a QALY in Sweden for both comparator scenarios.

Brentuximab vedotin is a cost effective treatment option for relapsed/refractory Hodgkin Lymphoma in the Swedish health care setting.

References

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