

COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF MEDICAL INNOVATIONS:

REVISION HIP ARTHROPLASTY IN TYPE IIIB ACETABULUM DEFECTS WITH A 3D-PRINTED CUSTOM POROUS THREE-FLANGED ACETABULAR IMPLANT.

Materialise World Summit

Philip Tack Lieven Annemans



Innovations

- Drivers of economies
- The appropiate cost
- Health and economics



Health Technology assessment

• WHO:

The systematic evaluation of properties, effects, and/or impacts of health technology. It is a multidisciplinary process to evaluate the social, economic, organizational and ethical issues of a health intervention or health technology. The main purpose of conducting an assessment is to inform a policy decision making.





The basics: Costs... for who?

- Patients
- Hospitals
- Doctors
- Public healthcare providers
- Insurance companies
- •



(QALYs)

UNIVERSITEIT Working example: 3D printed implant for total hip revision arthroplasty

GENT





Clinical evidence

- Clinical studies \rightarrow usable data
- \rightarrow Structure of the model
- \rightarrow Transition probabilities
- \rightarrow Complications profile
- → Utilities & Costs



Building the model





Complications profile

| Custom Triflanged Acetabular Component | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Type of complications | Berasi | Barlow | Wind | Tauton | Average |
| Sciatic nerve pain | 4.17% | | 5.26% | 5.26% | 3.07% |
| Bursitis | 4.17% | | | 0.00% | 0.61% |
| Dislocation | 0.00% | 22.37% | 26.32% | 21.05% | 19.07% |
| Loosening | 0.00% | 4.62% | 5.26% | 3.51% | 3.62% |
| Infection (maj) | 8.33% | 6.35% | 5.26% | 7.02% | 6.75% |
| infection (min) | | | 10.53% | 0.00% | 1.23% |
| All operative complications | | 26.98% | | | 10.43% |
| Dislocation Barlow calculated | | 22.37% | | | 8.65% |
| Debridement | | 3.17% | | 3.51% | 2.45% |

| aMace | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Type of complications | Myncke |
| Dislocation | 18.18% |
| Infection | 4.55% |
| Loosening | 0.00% |
| Other | 13.64% |
| Hematom | 4.55% |
| Sciatic nerve palsy | 4.55% |
| Pelvic instability | 4.55% |



Utilities

| Successful | Successful | Re-revision aMace | Re-revision Triflanged | Re-revision impossible |
|------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Men <65 | 0.7731 | 0.5507 | 0.5928 | 0.4513 |
| Men 65-74 | 0.7487 | 0.5333 | 0.5740 | 0.4371 |
| Men 75-85 | 0.6756 | 0.4812 | 0.5180 | 0.3944 |
| Men 85+ | 0.6756 | 0.4812 | 0.5180 | 0.3944 |



Transition probabilities & Costs

- Transition probabilities:
 - Implant's profile (separate models)
 - Age of the patient
 - State in t-1



Cost side

- Perspective: Public Healthcare Provider
- Dead
- Successful revision
- Impossible revision / resection arthroplasty
- Re-revision... Implant dependent
 - Complications
 - Revalidations
 - Implant itself



Patient X

- Male, <65years old
- Needs a re-revision and has a acetabular paproski type IIIB defect
- Standard CTAC or new aMace implant

| | aMace | СТАС | | DELTA aMa | | |
|------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| QALY | COST | QALY | COST | QALY | COST | ICER |
| 7.15 | € 25,316.96 | 7.0152118 | € 23,114.66 | 0.13051719 | € 2,202.31 | € 16,873.69 |



What about other profiles?

| | aMad | ce Integrated | CTAC | | Delta aMace vs. CTAC | | ICER |
|-----------------|------|---------------|------|-------------|----------------------|---------|----------|
| | QALY | COST | QALY | COST | QALY | COST | |
| Male, <65y | 7.15 | € 25,316.96 | 7.02 | € 23,114.66 | 0.13 | 2202.31 | 16873.69 |
| Male, 65-74y | 5.70 | € 25,310.73 | 5.62 | € 22,729.94 | 0.08 | 2580.78 | 31372.29 |
| Male, 75-84y | 4.91 | € 25,308.63 | 4.84 | € 22,644.90 | 0.07 | 2663.73 | 37031.90 |
| Male, 85+ | 3.10 | € 25,289.58 | 3.07 | € 21,988.99 | 0.03 | 3300.59 | 99017.03 |
| Female, <65y | 6.98 | € 25,317.20 | 6.85 | € 23,132.14 | 0.13 | 2185.06 | 16955.23 |
| Female, 65-74y | 5.84 | € 25,311.40 | 5.75 | € 22,769.46 | 0.09 | 2541.94 | 28563.32 |
| Female, 75-84y | 5.93 | € 25,311.18 | 5.83 | € 22,795.01 | 0.10 | 2516.17 | 24706.18 |
| Female, 85+ | 3.75 | € 25,292.35 | 3.69 | € 22,086.19 | 0.06 | 3206.16 | 55972.21 |
| Average, <65y | 7.05 | € 25,317.08 | 6.92 | € 23,123.34 | 0.13 | 2193.74 | 16949.78 |
| Average, 65-74y | 5.86 | € 25,311.10 | 5.77 | € 22,751.83 | 0.09 | 2559.27 | 29091.45 |
| Average, 75-84y | 5.80 | € 25,310.11 | 5.71 | € 22,729.70 | 0.09 | 2580.41 | 27292.76 |
| Average, 85+ | 3.70 | € 25,291.48 | 3.64 | € 22,053.85 | 0.05 | 3237.63 | 60683.17 |



Uncertainty / Variance

- Results of the studies
- Utility estimates
- Cost estimates
- Transition probabilities
-
- What is the impact of a mistake or change of the value chosen for a specific variable?



Sensitivity analysis

• Deterministic: +30%; -30%

• Basecase: €16873

Impossible Re-revisions Cost of successful revision Surgical mortality (all) Utility loss due to complications **Complication rate** Utility of Impossible revision Cost of Complication Utility of Re-revision Cost of Revalidation Cost of impossible revision Utility of Successfull **Re-Revision** rate Cost of Surgery Cost of aMace Implant





Sensitivity analysis: Probabilistic

• <65 years old male







85+ year old woman

Basecase: €55972







Conclusions for this case

- Good value for money
- <85 years: cost effective at €50k/QALY
- Basecase: 65 year old man: ICER of 16873
- High impact:
 - Price of the new 3D-printed implant
 - Price of the surgery
 - Re-revision rate
 - Utility estimate for successful surgery



Perspective

- What about other (applications of) new technologies (like medical 3D-printing)
- Early data generation
- Reimbursement to generate evidence?
- Proving the value or pushing the price?



Value for money of Medical 3D-printing

- Complex cases not for standard procedures
- High impact on QoL
 - Young patients
 - High morbidity associated with failure



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