

Viroscience lab



PrEP cost, drug cost & cost-effectiveness

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PrEP and costs

PrEP is highly effective in preventing HIV

 A key tool for reaching the global goal of no new infections in 2030

Only few countries reimburse PrEP
 Political challenges
 Costs

Costs and PrEP

- Costs are a key challenge for PrEP
 - An estimated 62 individuals have to use PrEP to prevent one HIV infection
 - Buchbinder et al. Lancet Infect Dis 2014
- Do the costs of PrEP outweigh the benefits of PrEP?
 - Health benefits
 - Reduction in future HIV related treatment costs

Cost-effectiveness

- Do the costs of PrEP outweigh the benefits of PrEP?
 - Aim of a cost-effectiveness study

- Reimbursement of PrEP frequently based on cost-effectiveness
 - The Netherlands
 - Nichols et al. Lancet Infect Dis 2016

Aim



- How are cost-effectiveness studies performed?
- What is the cost-effectiveness of PrEP in the Netherlands and Germany?
 - Comparable HIV epidemic
 - Nichols et al. Lancet Infect Dis 2016
 - Van de Vijver et al. Eurosurveillance 2019



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Methods used in cost-effectiveness

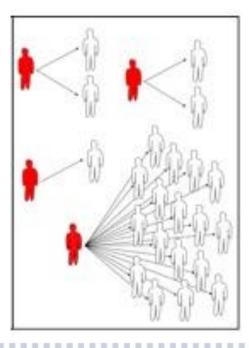
Studies on PrEP

- A large number of epidemiological studies have shown the benefits of PrEP
 - Randomized controlled trial
 - McCormack Lancet '15, Molina New Engl J Med '15

- Users of PrEP in real-World settings
 - Marcus et al. Clin Infect Dis '17

Cost-effectiveness is complex

- Epidemiological studies only investigated individual benefit
 - PrEP will prevent infections in populations



Complex - time-horizon

- Investments in society may take decades to be gained back
 - Infrastructure





Complex - time-horizon

- Investments in society may take decades to be gained back
 - Infstrastructure
- PrEP will cost money in the short-term
 - After how many years can costs be gained back?

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Cost-effectiveness

- Transmission models are popular in costeffectiveness studies
 - Can include population benefit
 - Longer time horizon

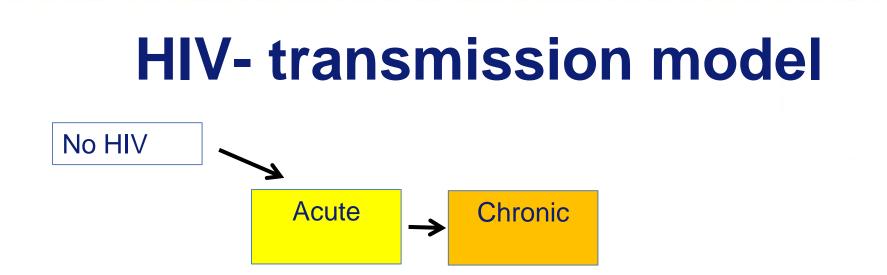


HIV- transmission model

No HIV

HIV- transmission model

Acute



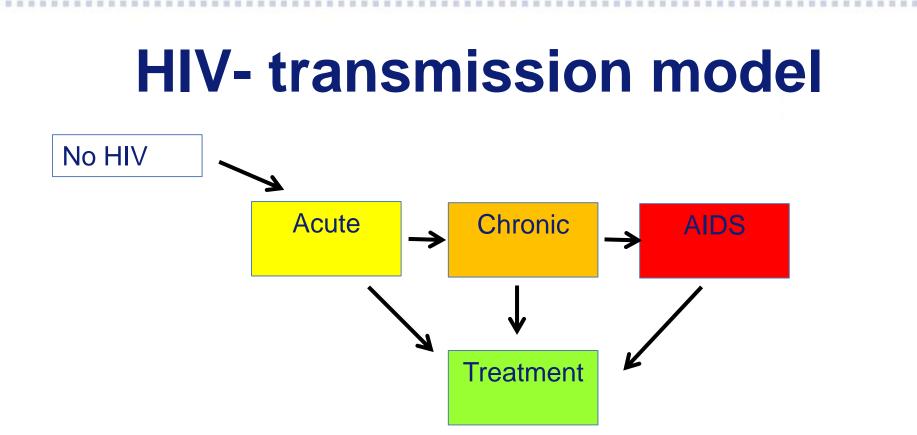
Chronic stage stratified based on CD4 cell count in three categories:

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2 april

- 1) >500 cells/µl
- 2) between 350 and 500,
- 3) between 200 and 350

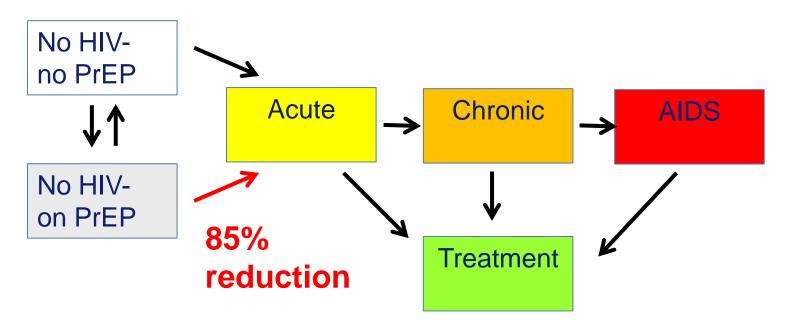
HIV- transmission model $\boxed{\text{No HIV}}$



Model is calibrated to historic epidemic

- Number of new and existing diagnosed individuals
- Proportion diagnosed at particular CD4 threshold

HIV- transmission model



Quality of life

Measuring effectiveness

Quality Adjusted Life Years (QALY)

QALY	Value
PrEP	1
HIV, CD4 >350	0.94
HIV, CD4 between 200 & 350	0.82
HIV, AIDS	0.7
On treatment	0.94

Nichols et al. Lancet Infect Dis 2016 based on Simpson 2004

Cost effectiveness

Compared to when PrEP is not available:

Extra costs

Gain in QALYs

Discounting of 3%

40 year time horizon

Willingness-to-pay: < €20 000 / QALY gained</p>

•UK <£ 30,000 / QALY

Annual costs



PrEP

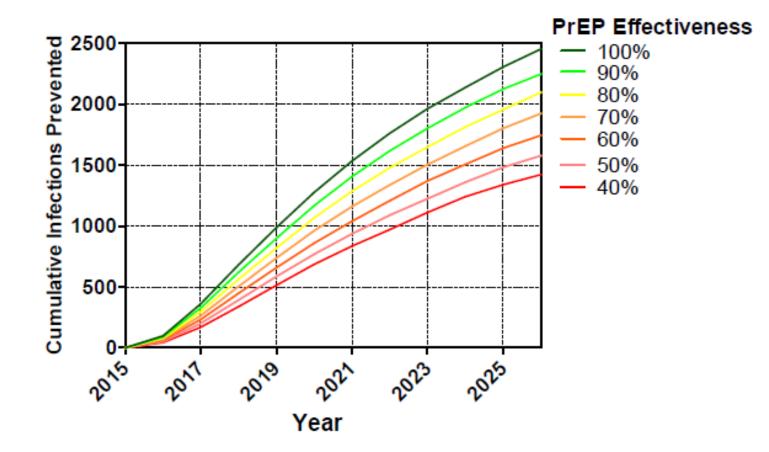
Generic PrEP: €50 per months
Costs of care (kidney function, HIV testing)

Treatment with antiretroviral drugs
 € 13 000 (Netherlands)
 € 17 000 (Germany)

Nichols et al Lancet Infect Dis 2016, van de Vijver et al. Eurosurveillance 2019

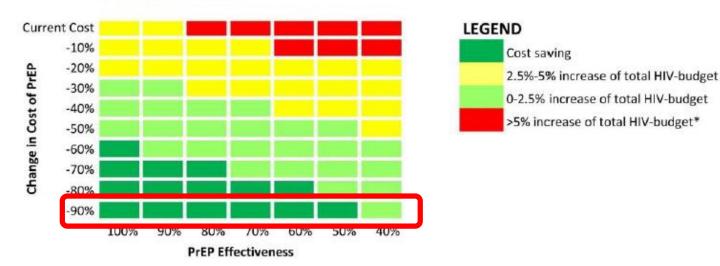


Impact on HIV - Netherlands



Reduction of 12%, PrEP targeted to 10% of high risk MSM

Budget impact



B. HIV epidemic declines

Generic PrEP is cost-saving

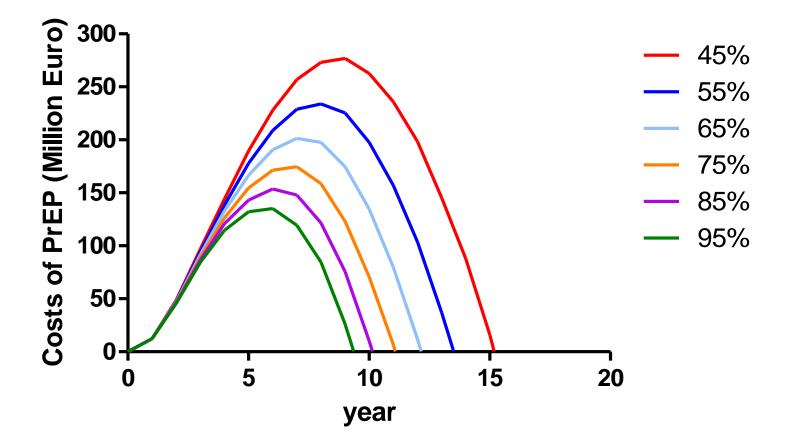
 In the Netherlands (Nichols et al. Lancet Infect Dis 2016)

1C

in

 In Germany (van de Vijver, Eurosurveillance 2019)

Break-even point



Van de Vijver et al. Eurosurveillance 2019

Price of treatment

- Tenofovir and emtricitabine popular in first line regimens
 - Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF)
 - Generic versions can reduce price of treatment

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>80% price reduction unlikely
 Dolutegravir remains branded
 TAF

Reduced price of treatment

	45%	55%	65%	75%	85%	95%	
-10%							Cost saving
-20%							< 100 M
-30%							100-200 M
-40%							200-300 M
-50%							>300 M
-60%							
-70%							
-80%							
-90%							

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Costs after ten years

Break-even point (years)

	45%	55%	65%	75%	85%	95%	
-10%							10 years
-20%							11-15 years
-30%							16-20 years
-40%							21-25 years
-50%							>25 years
-60%							
-70%							
-80%							
-90%							

Van de Vijver et al. Eurosurveillance 2019





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Conclusions

Limitations

- Transmission models are important, but have limitations
 - 40 year time horizon
 - Risk behaviour is difficult to assess



PrEP

- Implementation of PrEP is cost-saving
 - Strongly depends on difference between cost of PrEP and cost of treatment.
 - Germany and the Netherlands
 - Also in UK
 - Cambiano et al. Lancet Infect Dis 2018
- Requires economic investments
 - Invest now in PrEP and save money in the Ionger-term

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