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Cost-effectiveness analysis of additional Bevacizumab to chemotherapy for malignant pleural mesothelioma from a Chinese perspective

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Objective: To evaluate the cost-effectiveness of addition of bevacizumab to pemetrexed plus cisplatin (PC) for malignant pleural mesothelioma (MPM) following a phase III trial that show an overall survival (OS) benefit with the addition of bevacizumab.

Methods: A Markov decision tree based on the mesothelioma avastin cisplatin pemetrexed study (MAPS) was created, comparing bevacizumab+PC to PC alone. Three health states (progression-free survival, progressive disease and death) were analyzed in a Markov model. The costs were calculated from the Chinese societal perspective. Results were reported in quality-adjusted life year (QALY) and incremental cost-effectiveness ratios (ICERs).

Results: Bevacizumab+PC came at an ICER of \$323343.46 per QALY, which are much more than the accepted willingness-to-pay (WTP) threshold of \$23970.00 per QALY in China.

Conclusions: Addition of bevacizumab to PC is not a cost-effective first-line treatment for MPM when compared with PC in China.

Biography

Mei Zhan has graduated from Sichuan University and currently working as a Clinical Pharmacist in West China Hospital of Sichuan University. She has published more than 17 papers in journals of repute.

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