

Cost-effectiveness of combination therapy umeclidinium/vilanterol versus tiotropium in symptomatic COPD Spanish patients

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Purpose: Umeclidinium/vilanterol (UMEC/VI) is a novel fixed dose combination of a long-acting muscarinic receptor antagonist (LAMA) and a long-acting beta 2 receptor antagonist (LABA) agent. This analysis evaluated the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) of UMEC/VI compared with tiotropium (TIO), from the Spanish National Health System (NHS) perspective.

Methods: A previously published linked equations cohort model based on the epidemiological longitudinal study ECLIPSE (Evaluation of COPD Longitudinally to Identify Predictive Surrogate End-points) was used. Patients included were COPD patients with a post-bronchodilator forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV_1) $\leq 70\%$ and the presence of respiratory symptoms measured with the modified Medical Research Council dyspnea scale (modified Medical Research Council ≥ 2). Treatment effect, expressed as change in FEV_1 from baseline, was estimated from a 24-week head-to-head phase III clinical trial comparing once-daily UMEC/VI with once-daily TIO and was assumed to last 52 weeks following treatment initiation (maximum duration of UMEC/VI clinical trials). Spanish utility values were derived from a published local observational study. Unitary health care costs (€2015) were obtained from local sources. A 3-year time horizon was selected, and 3% discount was applied to effects and costs. Results were expressed as cost/quality-adjusted life years (QALYs). Univariate and probabilistic sensitivity analysis (PSA) was performed.

Results: UMEC/VI produced additional 0.03 QALY and €590 vs TIO, leading to an ICER of €21,475/QALY. According to PSA, the probability of UMEC/VI being cost-effective was 80.3% at a willingness-to-pay of €30,000/QALY.

Conclusion: UMEC/VI could be considered as a cost-effective treatment alternative compared with TIO in symptomatic COPD patients from the Spanish NHS perspective.

Keywords: COPD, cost-effectiveness analysis, cost-utility analysis, umeclidinium/vilanterol, tiotropium

Introduction

COPD is a highly prevalent, chronic, progressive respiratory disease. In Spain, the EPISCAN study (the Epidemiologic Study of COPD in Spain) estimated a prevalence of 10.2% in people aged between 40 and 80 years.¹ It is the fourth leading cause of death worldwide and is a major cause of chronic morbidity, above diseases such as diabetes or depression.² Chronic, progressive dyspnea is one of the most prevalent symptoms of COPD, and it is estimated that approximately 50% of patients continue to have symptoms of dyspnea despite receiving treatment.³ The presence of dyspnea is associated with deterioration in the quality of life and increased mortality, regardless of exacerbations.^{4,5}

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In addition to the impact on the patient, COPD is also associated with a high consumption of health care resources and costs. In Spain, it is estimated that the annual mean health care cost of a COPD patient varies between €1,388 and €2,154, with the main components of cost being hospitalization (44%) and drug treatment (41%).⁶

The goal of COPD treatment is to reduce symptoms, reduce the frequency and severity of exacerbations, and improve the prognosis and quality of life of patients.^{7,8} Long-acting bronchodilators, which improve lung function and reduce symptoms, are the basis of COPD maintenance drug therapy.⁷ There are two types of bronchodilators, long-acting β_2 receptor agonists (LABA) and long-acting muscarinic receptor antagonists (LAMA), which may be used alone or in combination. In patients with higher symptoms or in whom symptoms persist despite treatment, administration of an LAMA + LABA is recommended.^{7,8}

Recently, the fixed-dose combination of the LAMA umeclidinium bromide (UMEC) and the LABA vilanterol (VI) (Anoro[®] Ellipta 55/22 μ g, GlaxoSmithKline SA, Brentford, United Kingdom) indicated as once-daily maintenance bronchodilator treatment to relieve symptoms in adults patients with COPD⁹ has been marketed in Spain, providing a new alternative treatment for symptomatic patients.

Due to the humanistic and economic burden associated with COPD, treatment decisions should be based on the analysis of the expected clinical and economic benefits. Health care resources allocation demands a rational principle and the consequent priority setting. An economic evaluation allows for a comparative analysis of alternative actions in terms of costs and health outcomes, being considered as a valuable tool for decision-making. Efficiency measured in economic evaluations is concerned with the relation between resource inputs (costs) and either intermediate outputs or final health outcomes.¹⁰

The aim of this study was to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of once-daily UMEC/VI vs the most-frequently used treatment, the LAMA tiotropium (TIO) (Spiriva[®] Handihaler 18 μ g, Boehringer Ingelheim SA, Ingelheim am Rhein, Germany), in symptomatic COPD patients from the perspective of the Spanish National Health System (NHS).

Materials and methods

The cost-effectiveness analysis was performed using a recently published validated model of COPD disease progression that allows comparing the long-term effects and costs of different treatment options.¹¹ This model was adapted to the Spanish settings according to guidelines for

health technology assessment in Spain and international recommendations.^{12,13} As no experimental or interventional research involving patients was applied, and no patient data was used, no ethical approval was required.

Disease progression model description

A qualitative conceptual model (CM) of COPD was developed to identify and describe qualitative causal relationships between disease attributes, progression, and outcomes.¹¹ In order to do so, a literature review was performed to identify any prior published CM or literature reporting on the impact and association of COPD disease attributes. After critical analysis of the literature, a draft CM was developed based on the literature and expert opinion, and it was validated by a Delphi Panel. Delphi results were reviewed by a steering group of health economists, epidemiologists, and clinicians to determine the attributes, where sufficient evidence exists for use in economic modeling.¹¹

Thus, the disease progression CM describes the associations between the demographic characteristics of patients, the central attributes of COPD representing disease progression (lung function, symptoms, exacerbations, and exercise tolerance), and their impact on health outcomes (expressed in terms of quality-adjusted life years [QALYs]) and costs.

Associations between the attributes and health outcomes were quantified by Exuzides et al using non-linear regression models of random effects, known as risk equations, which were developed from the longitudinal epidemiological ECLIPSE (Evaluation of COPD Longitudinally to Identify Predictive Surrogate End-points) study.^{14–16} Risk equations represent and quantify associations between the central indicators of the disease and their impact on HRQoL and mortality. Risk equations were estimated for each of the central attributes defined in the CM: exacerbations (moderate and severe), lung function (measured by forced expiratory volume in 1 second [FEV₁]), COPD symptoms (dyspnea, cough, and/or sputum), and exercise capacity (measured by 6-minute walk test distance [6MWD]) (equations available in Exuzides et al¹⁶). They were estimated to predict the effect of baseline and longitudinal covariates on the dependent central attribute, on an annual basis. Across the risk equations, the baseline variables used were age, CVD comorbidities, “Other” comorbidities, smoking status, sex, body mass index, 6MWD, fibrinogen level, modified Medical Research Council (mMRC) grade, St George’s Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) score, and prior exacerbations. The predicted outcomes of the risk equations of central attributes were used as inputs into the final outcome equations for HRQoL (measured by SGRQ score) and mortality.¹⁶

These risk equations were brought together to estimate the progression of COPD in terms of the central attributes of the disease through to final health outcomes of (quality adjusted) life expectancy, and health service cost. The model was therefore implemented as a linked-equation model. The model starts with baseline prognostic factors and moves on to predicting the central attributes (lung function, exacerbation rate, symptoms, and exercise capacity). The baseline variables and longitudinal central associations are then used together, to predict the final health outcomes of HRQoL utility and survival.

Internal validation compared 3 years of predicted cohort experience with results from ECLIPSE. At 3 years, the model predicted a survival rate, an annual exacerbation rate, and an annual decline in FEV₁, which fell within the confidence limits of the ECLIPSE data.

For adaptation to Spain, a time horizon of 3 years was selected, in line with previously published analyses.¹⁷ A discount rate of 3% was applied for future costs and effects occurring after the first year based on local recommendations.¹² The study was made from the perspective of the Spanish NHS, which only takes direct health care costs into account.

The results of the cost-effectiveness analysis were expressed using the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) of UMEC/VI vs TIO, calculated using the formula:

$$\text{ICER} = \frac{\text{Cost}_{\text{UMEC/VI}} - \text{Cost}_{\text{TIO}}}{\text{QALY}_{\text{UMEC/VI}} - \text{QALY}_{\text{TIO}}}$$

Compared options and study population

The LAMA TIO was selected as the reference comparator as it is the most-widely used treatment in Spain.¹⁸

According to the recommendations on LAMA + LABA combination therapy,^{7,8} COPD patients with moderate or severe impairment in lung function (post-bronchodilator FEV₁ ≤ 70% of predicted normal values), with the presence of dyspnea (mMRC score ≥ 2) and a low risk of exacerbations were included. The remaining baseline characteristics of the patients with an impact on the estimated model results were defined using local studies and national statistics in order to be more representative of the Spanish population;^{19–21} in the cases where this was not possible, the best available published source was used (Table 1).

Clinical entry data

Effectiveness

The disease progression model allows estimating differences between treatments in terms of lung function (FEV₁).

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of the population included in the analysis

Baseline characteristics	Base case	Source
Sex		
Female (%)	17	Casanova et al ¹⁹
Male (%)	83	
Mean age (years)	67	Casanova et al ¹⁹
Body mass index		
Low (%)	4.6	Casanova et al ¹⁹
Medium (%)	60.3	
High (%)	35.1	
≥ 1 cardiovascular comorbidity (%)	29	Maleki-Yazdi et al ²²
≥ 1 other comorbidity (%)	86	
History of exacerbations, ≥ 1 (%)	16.6	
mMRC score ≥ 2 (%)	100	
Active smokers (%)	29	Casanova et al ¹⁹
Height (m) (mean)	1.676	Spanish National Health Survey ²¹
Fibrinogen (µg/mL) (mean)	458.8	Vestbo et al ¹⁴
Number of exacerbations in previous year (mean)	0.27	Agusti et al ¹⁵
Moderate/severe ratio	80:20	Maleki-Yazdi et al ²²
SGRQ score (mean)	42.7	Hurst et al ⁴⁴
Post-bronchodilator baseline FEV ₁ (%pred) (mean)	46.4%	Almagro et al ²⁰
Six-minute walk test (6MWT) (m) (mean)	438	Maleki-Yazdi et al ²²
		Casanova et al ¹⁹

Abbreviations: mMRC, modified Medical Research Council; SGRQ, St George's Respiratory Questionnaire; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 second.

Differences between UMEC/VI and TIO were determined according to the results of the 24-week phase III clinical trial that compared the efficacy of UMEC/VI and TIO in terms of trough FEV₁.²² This clinical trial was a multicenter, randomized, blinded, double-dummy, parallel-group study that randomized 905 patients aged >40 years with moderate-to-very severe COPD and an established clinical history of COPD (defined by American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society guidelines). This study found an increase in trough FEV₁ of 112 mL for UMEC/VI 55/22 µg compared with TIO 18 µg at 24 weeks of treatment. This difference in efficacy between treatments was applied during the first year of the time horizon, according to the study by Donohue et al,²³ which showed the sustained effect of UMEC/VI on lung function at 52 weeks. As there is no published data for UMEC/VI beyond 52 weeks, a conservative scenario that assumed no difference in efficacy between the two treatments beyond that time was used.

Utilities

In the initial disease progression model,^{11,16} quality of life was obtained using an adjusted risk equation constructed using the SGRQ scores reported in the ECLIPSE study, and

subsequently converted to utilities according to the algorithm of Starkie et al.²⁴

In this analysis, for better adaptation to the Spanish environment, a new risk equation estimated utility values according to specific data on Spanish COPD patients obtained from an observational study that estimated utility scores in these patients.^{25,26} In this study, utility values were derived from the preference-based generic questionnaire EQ-5D-3L, applying weighted Spanish societal preferences, obtained from a multicenter, observational, cross-sectional study that included patients aged ≥ 40 years, with spirometrically confirmed COPD. The new risk equation was a saturated linear regression model explained by the variables from the observational study, which were considered to have an impact on both utility and the disease progression model (explanatory variables). These variables were sex, age, body mass index, comorbidities, smoking status, lung function, exacerbation history, symptoms measured by mMRC score, and the presence of cough and sputum (Table 2). All these variables were obtained directly from the local study except cough and sputum, which was assumed to correspond to a score of ≥ 3 in the first two dimensions of the COPD Assessment Test questionnaire collected in the local study.

Economic entry data

Costs were counted according to the number of exacerbations (moderate to severe), the costs of follow-up according to the frequency of dyspnea symptoms, and the cost of drug treatment. All costs were estimated in euros 2015 and were adapted from Spanish sources.

Table 2 Risk equation to incorporate Spanish utilities (linear regression model)

Variables	Effect
Intercept	0.8345
Female (vs male)	-0.0875
Low BMI (vs mean)	-0.0059
High BMI (vs mean)	-0.0136
Cardiovascular comorbidities (vs no)	-0.0074
Other comorbidities (vs no)	-0.0074
Smoker (vs ex-smoker)	-0.0244
Age	0.0012
Number of exacerbations	-0.0291
Post-bronchodilator FEV ₁ (%pred)	0.0006
mMRC 2–3 (vs 0–1)	-0.1541
mMRC 4 (vs 0–1)	-0.5326
Cough and sputum (vs no) ^a	-0.0672

Note: ^aDefined as answers ≥ 3 in the first two dimensions of the CAT (COPD Assessment Test) questionnaire.

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; pred, predicted; mMRC, modified Medical Research Council.

The pharmacologic costs associated with UMEC/VI and TIO were expressed in terms of the retail price plus value added tax (PTP+VAT)²⁷ and were counted as the cost/day during the 3-year time horizon of the analysis.

To calculate the cost of exacerbations, a moderate exacerbation was defined as one requiring treatment with oral corticosteroids and/or antibiotics and a severe exacerbation as one requiring hospitalization. The costs associated with each episode were estimated from the resource use specified in the studies by Miravittles et al,^{28,29} resulting in a cost of €70.86 for moderate exacerbations (considering drug costs, one visit to primary care, and one visit to emergency department for 4.3% of the patients), and €4,349.61 for severe exacerbations (considering one visit to primary care, one visit to emergency department, and 8 days of hospitalization).

There are no reported data on the annual cost associated with patient follow-up according to the frequency of dyspnea, although one UK study has estimated the costs of follow-up according to the severity of dyspnea measured by the mMRC score.³⁰ For this reason, the following assumption of equivalence between the frequency of the symptoms of dyspnea and their severity was made:

- Level 1: No symptoms per week = mMRC 0–1
- Level 2: Symptoms several days per week = mMRC 2–3
- Level 3: Symptoms almost daily = mMRC 4

Using this assumption, the annual cost for each level was calculated based on the annual cost of following a COPD patient in Spain,³¹ the distribution of the severity of dyspnea in Spain,¹⁹ and the distribution of costs in the study by Punekar et al (Table 3).³⁰

Table 3 Unitary costs of health care resources included in the analysis

Type	Cost (€)	Source
Drug cost (PTP + VAT)		
UMEC/VI – 55/22 umeclidinium/vilanterol powder for inhalation 30 doses	70.25	National Formulary Listing ²⁷
TIO – 18 µg tiotropium powder for inhalation 30 capsules	49.06	
Cost per episode of exacerbation		
Moderate exacerbation	70.86	Miravittles et al ^{28,29}
Severe exacerbation	4,349.61	
Annual cost of management according to symptoms		
Dyspnea level 1: no symptoms per week = mMRC 0–1	511.18	Punekar et al ³⁰
Dyspnea stage 2: symptoms several days per week = mMRC 2–3	681.72	Almagro et al ²⁰
Dyspnea level 3: symptoms nearly every day = mMRC 4	901.7	Sicras et al ³¹

Abbreviations: PTP + VAT, retail price plus value added tax; UMEC/VI, umeclidinium and vilanterol; TIO, tiotropium; mMRC, modified Medical Research Council.

Table 4 Deterministic sensitivity analysis values

Parameter	Base case	Alternative values
Time horizon	3 years	1 year, 5 years
Baseline characteristics	Spanish population data, clinical development of UMEC/VI and ECLIPSE	Clinical development UMEC/VI and ECLIPSE
Efficacy data UMEC/VI vs TIO	112 mL (81.144; $P<0.001$) (Maleki-Yazdi et al ²²)	60 mL (10.109; $P=0.018$) (Decramer et al ³³)
Duration of efficacy	First year	First 6 months Entire time horizon (3 years)
Modeling of quality of life	Spanish utilities (M1)	SGRQ
Discount rate for costs and future events	3%	(0%–5%)
Exacerbation unitary cost (moderate and severe)	Estimated from Miravitlles et al ^{28,29}	($\pm 20\%$)
Follow-up cost according dyspnea levels (three levels of frequency)	Estimated from Sicras et al ³¹ Punekar et al ³⁰ Almagro et al ²⁰	($\pm 20\%$)

Abbreviations: UMEC/VI, umeclidinium and vilanterol; TIO, tiotropium; SGRQ, St George's Respiratory Questionnaire; ECLIPSE, Evaluation of COPD Longitudinally to Identify Predictive Surrogate End-points.

Uncertainty analysis

Deterministic and probabilistic sensitivity analyses were performed to evaluate the uncertainty of some parameters in the model results and to determine the robustness of the results.

In the deterministic sensitivity analyses, the influence of various parameters on the results of the model was estimated by individual modification. Table 4 shows the modified parameters and the new values used. In addition, to evaluate the uncertainty associated with the development of the new risk equation to obtain utilities, alternative equations were adjusted as shown in Tables S1–S3.

In the probabilistic sensitivity analysis (PSA) 10,000 simulations were performed using Monte Carlo methodology³² simultaneously modifying the coefficients of all risk equations (Cholesky decomposition was considered to maintain correlation effects), the baseline characteristics (beta and normal distributions) of the patients, and the difference in efficacy between treatments (normal distribution).

All model calculations were made using Microsoft Excel 2010.

Results

Base case

The results of the cost-effectiveness analysis of UMEC/VI vs TIO after 3 years of treatment are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5 Results of base case

	UMEC/VI	TIO
Health outcomes (QALY)	2.025	1.998
Costs	€6,215	€5,625
ICER (€/QALY)	€21,475	

Abbreviations: UMEC/VI, umeclidinium and vilanterol; TIO, tiotropium; ICER, incremental cost-effectiveness ratio; QALY, quality-adjusted life year.

Compared with TIO, the improvement in lung function observed with UMEC/VI resulted in an increase of 0.03 QALY. UMEC/VI treatment resulted in additional costs of €590, mainly due to the difference in the cost of drug treatment. This resulted in an ICER of €21,475/QALY.

Uncertainty analysis

The tornado diagram (Figure 1) shows the results of the deterministic sensitivity analysis described in Table 5. The ICER ranges between €20,636 and €47,428. The parameters with the greatest impact were the modification of the utility values (ICER increases if the initial equation based on the ECLIPSE study is used), the difference in efficacy between treatments (ICER increases with a decreased difference in efficacy based on Decramer et al,³³ the duration of the effect (ICER decreases with increasing duration), and the time horizon considered (ICER decreases with decreasing time horizon). The other parameters considered produced no changes in the ICER.

Figure 2 shows the cost-effectiveness plane with the results of the PSA: 99.9% of the simulations are located in the first quadrant, representing a higher cost and greater effectiveness of UMEC/VI vs TIO. Figure 3 shows the acceptability curve of the probability that UMEC/VI is cost-effective compared with TIO, the probability increases as the willingness to pay per QALY gained rises.

Discussion

In today's health care environment, decision-making must be based not only on criteria of efficacy and safety, but also on those of efficiency. Cost-effectiveness analyses provide information on the economic value of a health intervention,

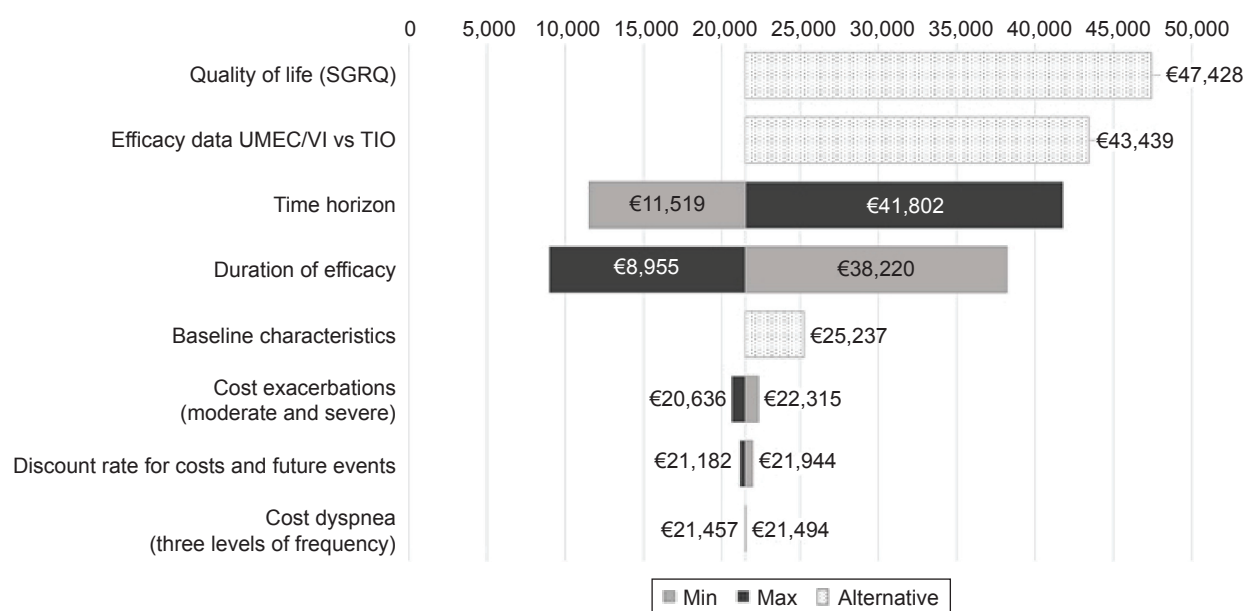


Figure 1 Results of the sensitivity analysis.

Abbreviations: SGRQ, St George's Respiratory Questionnaire; UMEC/VI, umeclidinium and vilanterol; TIO, tiotropium; Min, minimum; Max, maximum.

generally in comparison with the most frequently used intervention. Thus, cost-effectiveness analyses are tools that may aid health care managers and decision makers make informed decisions. This analysis studied the economic value to the NHS of a new treatment, the combination of UMEC/VI vs TIO, the most widely used treatment for COPD in Spanish clinical practice.¹⁸

In the base case, the ICER of UMEC/VI is €21,475/QALY compared with TIO, suggesting that UMEC/VI may be considered as a cost-effective option vs TIO, as the ICER is below the threshold of €30,000/QALY generally accepted in Spain.^{34,35} In the PSA, UMEC/VI was a cost-effective

option vs TIO in 80.3% of the simulations using the same threshold.

The QALY quantifies changes in utility over the life of the patient, and it has two components; quality and quantity of life, being the most accepted health-related utility measure. In the model developed, QALY difference observed between compared treatments was a consequence of different cumulative number of exacerbations over the time horizon analyzed, 6MWT results, percentage of patients with symptoms (dyspnea and cough and sputum), quality of life, and survival.

Various international and Spanish economic evaluations of COPD have been made.^{17,36–39} The efficiency of TIO has

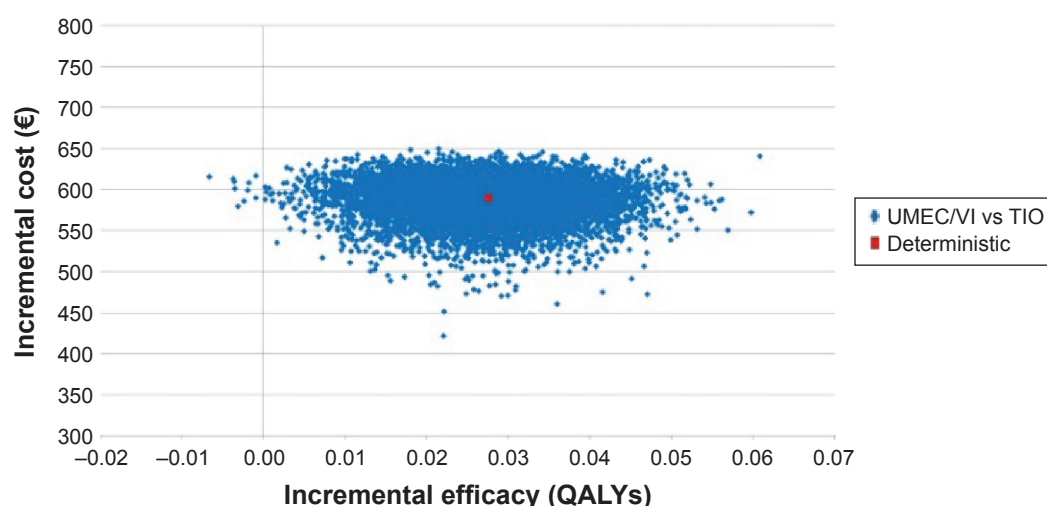


Figure 2 Probabilistic sensitivity analysis results. Cost-effectiveness plane.

Abbreviations: QALYs, quality-adjusted life years; UMEC/VI, umeclidinium and vilanterol; TIO, tiotropium.

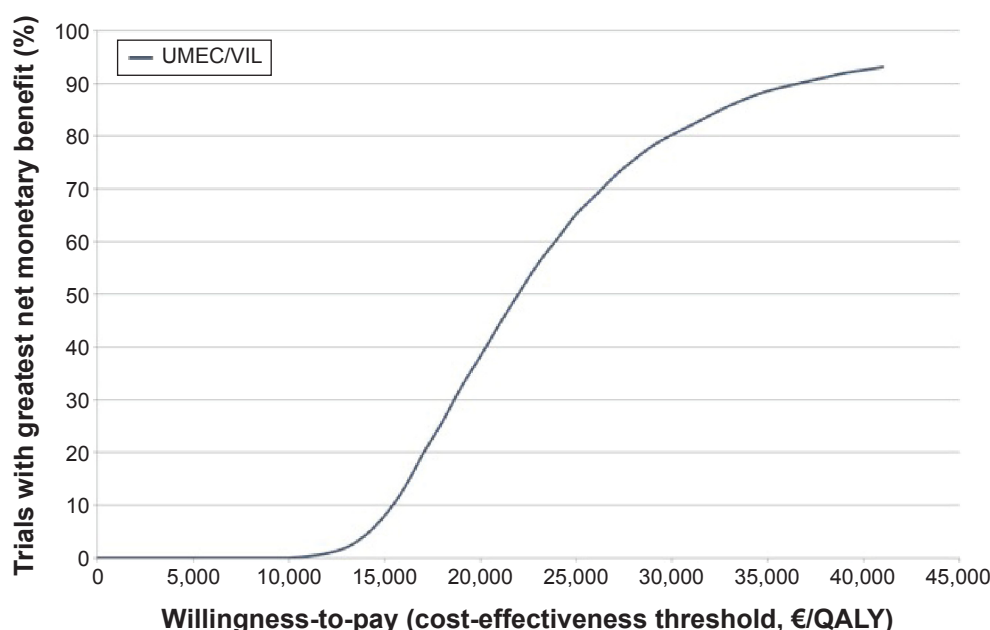


Figure 3 Acceptability curve.

Abbreviations: QALY, quality-adjusted life year; UMEC/VIL, umeclidinium/vilanterol.

been evaluated in several studies,^{36–38} which have found it is a cost-effective treatment compared with other bronchodilators, such as ipratropium or salmeterol. When comparing the present analysis with those already published, it can be concluded that both methods, population, outcomes, and costs included are similar with the considered ones in the model here explained.¹⁷

The present analysis is the first to determine the cost-effectiveness of the combination of two bronchodilators compared with monotherapy in the Spanish setting. The same analysis has been carried out in the UK with similar results, showing that UMEC/VI has a high probability of being cost effective vs TIO at £30,000/QALY.⁴⁰ Recently, a cost-effectiveness analysis of combined treatment with indacaterol + glycopyrronium from the perspective of the Swedish NHS has been published.⁴¹ Although in this study the comparators used were a free combination or the combination of an inhaled corticosteroid + LABA, the results support the efficient use of LAMA + LABA treatment in symptomatic patients.

Model selection is a critical factor in cost-effectiveness analyses, since the model must accurately represent the disease studied. Generally, the models used in COPD are based exclusively on pulmonary function as the basis for the transition between different health states.¹⁷ The present analysis used a previously published model of disease progression¹¹ that incorporates exacerbations, symptoms, and exercise capacity as measures of the progression of COPD. This

wider focus on the progression of COPD is in line with the latest definitions of the disease based on a multidimensional assessment that goes beyond lung function.^{7,8}

The population included in the analysis was symptomatic COPD patients with moderate-to-very severe FEV₁ impairment but with low risk of exacerbations. The use of LAMA + LABA combination treatment is recommended in patients with higher symptoms or in whom symptoms or obvious limitations in exercise persist despite receiving monotherapy.^{7,8} The results obtained here support this recommendation, with UMEC/VI being an efficient treatment option compared with monotherapy with TIO.

The development of a new risk equation to incorporate Spanish utilities has various positive points. First, it allows better adaptation to the Spanish setting and makes the results more robust, being the first published Spanish analysis that incorporates utility values of Spanish COPD patients. In addition, in the initial disease progression model, utility was obtained by mapping of the SGRQ; although this technique is useful and commonly used, using utility scores obtained directly from generic patient questionnaires is recommended whenever possible.²⁵ The study used to obtain utilities^{25,26} did not collect the same variables as those included in the initial equation of the disease progression model. This might be considered as a limitation, but the new risk equation included all available relevant variables, and therefore provides the best explanation of the variance in utility observed in Spanish patients. To evaluate

the uncertainty of including Spanish utilities, sensitivity analysis with alternative equations for obtaining utilities was made. The results obtained, shown in Table S3, were very similar, except for the M2 equation that did not take into account the effect of lung function and therefore could not distinguish effects between treatments. With respect to the initial risk equation based on the SGRQ, variations in FEV₁ showed less direct impact on utility.

Despite the advantages identified, the analysis had some limitations. First, the time horizon used and the limitations of long-term extrapolations from studies of limited duration should be taken into account, particularly with respect to the duration of the effect on the improvement in lung function observed in clinical trials. Some models with a lifetime horizon assume that the benefits in lung function observed at the beginning of treatment are maintained over time.^{17,42} Although some studies indicate that improvements in lung function may last up to 3 years,⁴³ this benefit has not been demonstrated in long-term studies. Therefore, most reported cost-effectiveness analyses¹⁷ use a time horizon between 1 and 3 years, maintaining the treatment effect during this time. In the present analysis, a time horizon of 3 years was selected, and a more conservative strategy was adopted in which difference in efficacy between treatments was maintained for only the first 12 months, which corresponds to the maximum duration of studies of UMEC/VI, while the costs associated with pharmacological treatment were maintained for 3 years.

Another limitation of economic evaluations is related to the quality of data. In this case, local Spanish data sources were used when available or, in their absence, the best available evidence. All assumptions were validated by the authors, and a sensitivity analysis was made to evaluate uncertainty.

Conclusion

The results of this cost-effectiveness analysis show that treatment with UMEC/VI in symptomatic COPD patients is a cost-effective option compared with TIO from the perspective of Spanish NHS, as the ICER was below the threshold commonly accepted in Spain to consider interventions as efficient.

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Author contributions

M Miravittles participated, as a leading investigator, in the design of the study, model adaptation, contributed to the review of the results and its discussion, and participated actively in the manuscript review. JB Gáldiz and F Garcia-Rio participated as an expert panel adapting the model inputs, reviewing the manuscript and discussing the results contributing with fruitful comments. A Huerta Hernandez, D Carcedo Rodriguez, and A Villacampa Lordan designed the study, reviewed the literature, adapted the model, and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. All authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and revising the paper and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

M Miravittles has received speaker fees from Almirall, Boehringer Ingelheim, Pfizer, AstraZeneca, Chiesi, GlaxoSmithKline, Menarini, Grifols, and Novartis, and consulting fees from Almirall, Boehringer Ingelheim, Pfizer, GlaxoSmithKline, Gebro Pharma, CLS Behring, Cipla, MediImmune, Takeda, Novartis, and Grifols. JB Gáldiz has received speaker fees from Almirall, Boehringer Ingelheim, Pfizer, AstraZeneca, GlaxoSmithKline, Menarini, Grifols, and Novartis. F Garcia-Rio has received speaker fees from Boehringer Ingelheim, Pfizer, Chiesi, GlaxoSmithKline, Menarini, MundiPharma, Novartis, and Rovi, and consulting fees from Boehringer Ingelheim, Pfizer, GlaxoSmithKline, and Novartis. A Huerta Hernandez is employed by and holds stocks of GlaxoSmithKline. A Villacampa Lordan and D Carcedo are employees of Oblikue Consulting, an independent consulting firm who received funding to carry out this analysis.

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Supplementary materials

Table S1 Risk equations developed for utility estimation

Risk equation	Scenario	Description
M1	Base case	Saturated linear regression model
M2	Sensitivity analysis	Reduction in number of variables according to goodness of fit index AIC
M3	Sensitivity analysis	Grouping of frequency and severity of dyspnea: mMRC2 (vs 0–1) and mMRC3–4 (vs 0–1)
M4	Sensitivity analysis	Variable cough and sputum = score ≥ 2 in first two items of CAT
M5	Sensitivity analysis	Variable cough and sputum = score ≥ 4 in first two items of CAT

Abbreviations: AIC, Akaike information criterion; mMRC, modified Medical Research Council; CAT, COPD Assessment Test.

Table S2 Variables considered in each of the risk equations

	Base-case sensitivity analysis				
	Effect				
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5
Intercept	0.8345	0.9158	0.8526	0.8345	0.8148
Female (vs male)	−0.0875	−0.0902	−0.0819	−0.0875	−0.0749
Low BMI (vs mean)	−0.0059	–	−0.0870	−0.0059	−0.0153
High BMI (vs mean)	−0.0136	–	−0.0305	−0.0136	−0.0197
Cardiovascular comorbidities (vs no)	−0.0074	–	−0.0407	−0.0074	−0.0023
Other comorbidities (vs no)	−0.0074	–	−0.0169	−0.0074	−0.0091
Smoker (vs ex-smoker)	−0.0244	–	−0.0488	−0.0244	−0.0338
Age	0.0012	–	0.0012	0.0012	0.0010
Number of exacerbations	−0.0291	−0.0298	−0.0338	−0.0291	−0.0316
FEV ₁ (%) post-bronchodilator	0.0006	–	0.0004	0.0006	0.0008
mMRC 2–3 (vs 0–1) ^a	−0.1541	−0.1606	−0.1089	−0.1541	−0.1573
mMRC 4 (vs 0–1) ^a	−0.5326	−0.5390	−0.3041	−0.5326	−0.5275
Cough and sputum (vs no) ^b	−0.0672	−0.0581	−0.0600	−0.0672	−0.0776

Notes: ^aIn M3, grouping is mMRC 2 (vs 0–1) and mMRC 3–4 (vs 0–1). ^bIn M4 and M5, cough and sputum are considered as equivalent to the score in the first two items of CAT ≥ 2 and ≥ 4 , respectively.

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; mMRC, modified Medical Research Council; –, variable not considered in the model.

Table S3 Results obtained considering risk equations developed for utility estimation

	UMEC/VI		TIO		UMEC/VI vs TIO		
	QALY	Cost (€)	QALY	Cost (€)	Δ QALY	Δ Cost (€)	ICER (€/QALY)
Base case							
M1	2.025	6,215	1.998	5,625	+0.0275	+590.1	21,475
M2	2.043	6,215	2.039	5,625	+0.0048	+590.1	123,425
M3	2.021	6,215	1.994	5,625	+0.0271	+590.1	21,794
M4	2.028	6,215	1.999	5,625	+0.0288	+590.1	20,456
M5	2.024	6,215	1.997	5,625	+0.0271	+590.1	21,759

Abbreviations: UMEC/VI, umeclidinium and vilanterol; TIO, tiotropium; QALY, quality-adjusted life years; ICER, incremental cost-effectiveness ratio.

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