

Economic burden of refractory chronic spontaneous urticaria on Kuwait's health system

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Background: Chronic spontaneous urticaria (CSU) is a common problem worldwide. We evaluated the direct medical costs of treating patients with refractory CSU and the budget effect of omalizumab use in these patients in Kuwait.

Methods: The prevalence of CSU was estimated using the Delphi method. Medical records of patients with refractory CSU in Kuwait were reviewed. Costs were calculated from a health system perspective. One-way sensitivity analyses were conducted on the price and utilization of each cost component.

Results: Before omalizumab use, the total direct costs of treating 1,293 patients with refractory CSU were estimated to be USD 3,650,733 per year. This estimation was principally generated by outpatient visits. After omalizumab use, the cost was sensitive to price variation and estimated to be USD 15,828,612 per year. All other direct costs were reduced.

Conclusion: The economic burden of refractory CSU in Kuwait is high. Omalizumab use is costly, but its administration reduces all other direct costs.

Keywords: cost, chronic urticaria, Kuwait, omalizumab, economic, Middle East

Introduction

Chronic urticaria (CU) is a skin disorder characterized by the recurrent appearance of wheals and/or angioedema for >6 weeks.¹ CU is a heterogeneous disorder and includes chronic spontaneous urticaria (CSU) and chronic inducible urticaria (CIU).² In most patients, the underlying cause of CSU, which is the most frequent form of CU, is not identified in clinical practice. Known underlying causes include autoimmunity, ie, the development of functional autoantibodies to the high-affinity immunoglobulin E (IgE) receptor (FcεRI) or IgE, which induces the release of histamine and other mediators (including proteases, eicosanoids, and cytokines) from mast cells and basophils, as well as the development of wheals and angioedema.³ A group of patients with CSU who produce IgE against autoantigens, including thyroid peroxidase, has also been described.⁴ Patients with CSU with autoantibodies reportedly have more severe urticaria than patients without autoantibodies, and they may be more resistant to treatment.^{5,6}

The worldwide prevalence of CU is estimated at 0.5%–1%.⁷ In the Middle East, few data are available on the epidemiology of the disease, and even fewer are available on the economic impact of CSU on the health system sector.

CSU is a debilitating disease that has a great influence on patients' quality of life (QoL)^{7,8} and a huge impact on society through health care costs and a loss of working hours.^{7,9–11}

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According to international guidelines,¹² the first-line treatment for patients with CSU is second-generation (nonsedating) H₁-antihistamines taken on a regular basis. If symptoms persist after 2 weeks, an increase of up to four times the normally prescribed dose of H₁-antihistamines is advised. If symptoms persist despite higher doses of H₁-antihistamines, the guidelines recommend the addition of cyclosporin, montelukast (a leukotriene antagonist), or omalizumab.¹²

Omalizumab (Xolair™; Novartis International AG, Basel, Switzerland/Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, CA, USA) is a recombinant humanized anti-IgE monoclonal antibody. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the European Medicines Agency have recently approved omalizumab for the treatment of CSU.^{13–15} Omalizumab works by binding the C3 domain of the IgE heavy chain, where IgE binds to FCεR1, and subsequently inhibits mast cell activation.¹⁶ In CU, ~50% of patients are refractory to the use of the maximum licensed doses of second-generation H1-antihistamines. Omalizumab has been shown to have a favorable risk/benefit ratio, and it is very well tolerated in clinical studies.¹⁴ Patients with CSU with persistent symptoms despite maximum treatment with antihistamines could benefit from add-on therapy with subcutaneous omalizumab at a dose of 300 mg every 4 weeks, with significant reduction in the severity of itching, the number and size of hives, and increased health-related QoL.^{17–19}

The overall objective of the study was to estimate the direct medical costs of CSU in patients who do not respond to standard therapy (antihistamine and/or corticosteroids) and to estimate the budget effect of adding omalizumab to the treatment of such patients.

Methods

Study design and study population

This study utilizes two pharmacoeconomic analyses: a cost-of-illness analysis and a budget-effect analysis. Data were obtained retrospectively from medical records of patients with refractory CSU who did not respond to the maximum standard therapy and received omalizumab. All patients were followed at the Al-Rashed Allergy Center in Kuwait.

The inclusion criteria were as follows: Kuwaiti patients older than 15 years with a diagnosis of CSU who failed to respond to maximum conventional medical therapy (up to fourfold of second-generation H1-antihistamines) and received omalizumab therapy for at least 1 year. The exclusion criteria were pregnancy and patients with CSU who had received omalizumab for <1 year.

The following data were obtained from patient databases in 2014: demographic information, history of CSU, onset, severity of the disease, presence of angioedema, number of exacerbations of urticaria and angioedema over the past year, physician visits, hospital admissions and emergency room (ER) visits, and medications used. These data were collected for the year prior to starting omalizumab therapy and for the year during therapy.

Prevalence estimation

There is lack of data related to the prevalence of CU, particularly CSU, in Kuwait. Hence, we used the Delphi method^{20,21} to estimate the prevalence of refractory CSU in Kuwait. A panel of ten allergists was asked three questions: “What do you think is the prevalence of CU in Kuwait?”; “What do you think is the prevalence of CSU in Kuwait?”; and “What do you think is the prevalence of patients with refractory CSU?” The average of the responses was taken and presented in the second round. Then, the average of the second round was taken. The obtained figure was used to indicate the local prevalence of refractory CSU.

Identification and allocation of costs

In Kuwait, the Ministry of Health (MOH) regulates the basic pricing of health services for both the public and the private sectors. The Kuwaiti government offers all medical services and medications for free to citizens and charges minimally for expatriates.

Information on the costs of drugs was obtained from the Central Medical Stores in the MOH. The outpatient visit cost was estimated from personal communication with allergists working in the MOH regarding their salaries and their costs of treating a patient with CSU. The cost of ER visits was taken from a study²² conducted in Kuwait on patients with bronchial asthma. We studied the burden on the health care system and not the society as a whole.

We tried to estimate, as closely as possible, the real expenditure for the treatment of refractory CSU from the health care perspective. Costs are reported in US dollars (USD) based on 2014 tariffs. No discounting was applicable.

Sensitivity analysis

A one-way sensitivity analysis was conducted on the prices and utilization of each cost component by varying its value by ±25%. In addition, a break-even price was calculated to determine how much the price of omalizumab would have to be reduced so that treating CSU with omalizumab would have the same cost as treating it without omalizumab.

Ethics

The Research Ethics Committee at the Faculty of Medicine and the MOH approved the protocol for the study (number 2015/201). All patients provided written informed consent before participating in the study.

Results

Study population and prevalence

The results of the Delphi method indicated that the prevalence of CU in the population of Kuwait was 2%, the prevalence of CSU among the CU cases was 80%, and the prevalence of refractory CSU was 10% among all CSU cases.

According to the 2014 local Kuwait Population Census, the total Kuwaiti population comprises 1,275,857 individuals. Of these individuals, 467,249 are between 0 year and 14 years of age, which leaves a total of 808,608 Kuwaiti adults.

The estimated number of patients with CU in Kuwait is $808,608 \times 2\% = 16,172$; the estimated number of patients with CSU in Kuwait is $16,172 \times 80\% = 12,937$; and the estimated number of patients with refractory CSU in Kuwait is $12,937 \times 10\% = 1,293$ patients. The last number was used in all subsequent calculations.

Direct medical costs

The direct medical costs considered in this study included the cost of diagnostics, the cost of drugs, the cost of outpatient visits, and the cost of ER visits. A summary of all direct costs and cost calculations is presented in Table 1. All costs are annual costs.

Cost of diagnostics

Diagnostic tests were conducted for all patients with CSU regardless of their response to medical therapy. The blood

Table 1 Cost analysis

Item	Before use of omalizumab			After use of omalizumab			Budget impact
	Number of units	Unit cost, USD	Total cost, USD	Number of units	Unit cost, USD	Cost of adding omalizumab, USD	
Diagnostics							
ANA	1,293	1.32	1,707	1,293	1.32	1,707	
TSH	1,293	3.3	4,267	1,293	3.3	4,267	
FT4	1,293	1.32	1,707	1,293	1.32	1,707	
Total IgE	1,293	1.32	1,707	1,293	1.32	1,707	
Anti-TPO	1,293	9.9	12,801	1,293	9.9	12,801	
ATA	1,293	53.42	69,072	1,293	53.42	69,072	
Anti-ENA	1,293	9.9	12,801	1,293	9.9	12,801	
Total cost			104,062			104,062	0
Conventional drug therapy							
NSA ^a	1,887,780	0.12	226,534	250,755	0.12	30,091	−196,443
Montelukast ^b	409,176	0.10	40,918	0	0.10	0	−40,918
Ranitidine ^c	943,890	0.01	9,439	0	0.01	0	−9,439
Steroids ^d	354,760	0.02	7,095	8,600	0.02	172	−6,923
Total cost			283,986			30,263	−253,723
Omalizumab				31,032	495.21	15,367,357	15,367,357
Outpatient visit							
Urticaria exacerbations ^e	77,400	37.97	2,938,878	8,280	37.97	314,392	−2,624,486
Angioedema exacerbations ^f	1,792	37.97	68,042	129	37.97	4,898	−63,144
			3,006,920			319,290	−2,687,630
Angioedema ER visits ^g	1,406	181.91	255,765	42	181.91	7,640	−248,125
Total cost			3,650,733			15,828,612	+12,177,879

Notes: ^aTotal tablets before: $1,293 \text{ pts} \times 365 \text{ days} \times \text{four tablets per day} = 1,887,780$; after: $(345 \text{ pts} \times 365 \text{ days} \times \text{one tablet/day}) + (171 \text{ pts} \times 365 \text{ days} \times \text{two tablets per day}) = 250,755$ tablets; ^btotal tablets before: $1,121 \text{ pts} \times 365 \text{ days} \times \text{one tablet per day} = 409,176$; ^ctotal tablets before: $1,293 \text{ pts} \times 365 \text{ days} \times \text{two tablets per day} = 943,890$; ^dtotal tablets before: $(42 \text{ pts} \times \text{four attacks per year} \times 40 \text{ tablets per attack}) + (86 \text{ pts} \times \text{five attacks per year} \times 40 \text{ tablets per attack}) + (387 \text{ pts} \times \text{six attacks per year} \times 40 \text{ tablets per attack}) + (345 \text{ pts} \times \text{seven attacks per year} \times 40 \text{ tablets per attack}) + (345 \text{ pts} \times \text{eight attacks per year} \times 40 \text{ tablets per attack}) + (86 \text{ pts} \times \text{nine attacks per year} \times 40 \text{ tablets per attack}) = 354,760$; after: $215 \text{ pts} \times \text{one attack per year} \times 40 \text{ tablets per attack} = 8,600$; ^etotal visits before: $(42 \text{ pts} \times \text{two visits per month} \times 12 \text{ months} = 1,008) + (603 \text{ pts} \times \text{four visits per month} \times 12 \text{ months} = 28,944) + (603 \text{ pts} \times \text{six visits per month} \times 12 \text{ months} = 43,416) + (42 \text{ pts} \times \text{eight visits per month} \times 12 \text{ months} = 4,032) = 77,400$ visits; after: $345 \text{ pts} \times \text{two visits per month} \times 12 \text{ months} = 8,280$ visits; ^ftotal angioedema visits before: $(42 \text{ pts} \times \text{three visits per year} = 126) + (42 \text{ pts} \times \text{four visits per year} = 168) + (86 \text{ pts} \times \text{five visits per year} = 430) + (129 \text{ pts} \times \text{six visits per year} = 774) + (42 \text{ pts} \times \text{seven visits per year} = 294) = 1,792$; after: $129 \text{ pts} \times \text{one visit per year} = 129$; ^gtotal ER visits before: $(42 \text{ pts} \times \text{two visits per year} = 84) + (215 \text{ pts} \times \text{four visits per year} = 860) + (42 \text{ pts} \times \text{five visits per year} = 210) + (42 \text{ pts} \times \text{six visits per year} = 252) = 1,406$; after: $42 \text{ pts} \times \text{one visit per year} = 42$.

Abbreviations: USD, US dollars; ANA, antinuclear antibody; TSH, thyroid stimulating hormone; FT4, free thyroxine; IgE, immunoglobulin E; TPO, thyroid peroxidase; ATA, anti-thyroglobulin antibody; ENA, extractable nuclear antigen; ER, emergency room; NSA, sedating antihistamine; pts, patients.

investigations were conducted once during the patient's clinical course, preferably at an earlier clinic visit. These tests included estimation of antinuclear antibody (ANA), thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), free thyroxine (FT4), total IgE, anti-thyroid peroxidase (anti-TPO) antibody, anti-thyroglobulin antibody (ATA), and anti-extractable nuclear antigens (anti-ENA) antibodies. The cost figures for these tests were provided by the MOH. The total cost of all diagnostics is shown in Table 1.

Cost of drugs

Before use of omalizumab, all patients were receiving the maximum recommended doses of second-generation H1-antihistamines (up to fourfold a day). The top three non-sedating antihistamines used by the patients were levocetirizine, desloratadine, and cetirizine. After using omalizumab, up to 60% of the patients were not taking any antihistamines (Table 1).

Montelukast is a leukotriene receptor antagonist that was used as an add-on therapy for patients with refractory CSU. A single daily dose of a 10 mg tablet was used by 86.7% of patients before they used omalizumab. After using omalizumab, all patients stopped using montelukast (Table 1).

Ranitidine is an H2-antihistamine that was used by all refractory CSU cases at a dosage of two 150 mg tablets per day. After using omalizumab, all patients stopped using ranitidine (Table 1).

Short courses of systemic steroids were used during exacerbations when patients were refractory to the use of second-generation H1-antihistamines (up to fourfold a day). During the year prior to omalizumab use, short courses of steroids were used for exacerbations at a frequency of four to nine attacks per year. However, after omalizumab use, the majority of patients (83.3%) had no attacks, and 16.7% of patients had only one attack per year (Table 1).

All refractory CSU cases received omalizumab for at least 1 year after failing to respond to maximum medical therapy. The dosage of omalizumab was two vials per month for 1 year (each vial is 150 mg).

Cost of outpatient visits

Approximately half of the patients (46.7%) had at least six visits per month for 1 year. An outpatient visit for disease exacerbation took ~30 minutes, with a cost of USD 37.95 (because 1 hour of physician time at the clinic costs USD 75.90). After the use of omalizumab, two-thirds of patients had no more exacerbations and showed a significant reduction in the total cost of outpatient visits (Table 1).

Almost 26.7% of our patients had angioedema. The outpatient visits related to angioedema attacks had the same costs as a normal exacerbation visit. After the use of omalizumab, the number of visits was reduced; ~10% of the patients had one outpatient visit per year, and 16.7% had no visits (Table 1).

Cost of ER visits

Some refractory cases of CSU with angioedema went to the ER, which was probably more accessible than the outpatient clinic, particularly on weekends. Approximately 20% of patients had four to five ER visits per year. After the use of omalizumab, one-quarter of patients had no more exacerbations, and the remainder had only one ER visit (Table 1).

Total CSU costs

The total cost for treatment of patients with refractory CSU before and after using omalizumab is shown in Table 1. The budget impact of switching to omalizumab was an extra amount of USD 12,177,879 per year, which is USD 9,418 extra per patient, per year.

Sensitivity analyses

The results of the sensitivity analyses are shown in Table 2. The variables with the greatest effect on the costs of treating CSU before omalizumab were the price and utilization of outpatient visits. The variable with the greatest effect on the costs of treating CSU after omalizumab was the price of omalizumab. The break-even analysis indicated that the price of omalizumab would have to fall to USD 102.3 per vial, from the current level of USD 495 per vial, for treatment with omalizumab to be equal to the costs of treating CSU without omalizumab.

Table 2 One-way sensitivity analysis: effect of varying the price of each cost component by $\pm 25\%$ on total costs of treating CSU

Cost component	$\pm$ Change in total treatment costs, USD			
	$\pm 25\%$ change in price		$\pm 25\%$ change in utilization	
	Before	After	Before	After
Omalizumab	NA ^a	3,840,210	NA ^a	NA ^b
Outpatient visits	751,334	79,781	751,334	79,781
Conventional drugs	69,845	7,491	12,220	7,491
ER visits	63,914	1,911	63,914	1,911
Diagnostic tests	26,007	26,007	NA ^b	NA ^b

Notes: ^aOmalizumab was not used in the "Before" period. ^bAll patients were given diagnostic testing and, in the "After" period, omalizumab; so it was not relevant to vary utilization of these factors.

Abbreviations: CSU, chronic spontaneous urticaria; USD, US dollars; ER, emergency room; NA, not applicable.

Discussion

This study documented the direct medical costs of refractory CSU treatment in Kuwait. To the best of our knowledge, this study is the first to evaluate the economic burden of refractory CSU in a Middle Eastern country. The economic burden and cost of treatment for refractory CSU is substantial. The estimated total direct medical cost of treatment for refractory CSU before the use of omalizumab was ~USD 3,650,733 per year, which is USD 2,823 per patient, per year. The estimated total medical cost of treatment for refractory CSU after the use of omalizumab, a new FDA-approved monoclonal anti-IgE antibody for CSU, was USD 15,828,612, which is USD 12,242 per patient, per year. This finding indicates that the budget effect of switching to omalizumab is an extra amount of USD 12,177,879 per year, which is USD 9,418 extra per patient, per year.

Hay et al²³ estimated the global burden of disease attributable to 15 categories of skin disease from 1990 to 2010 for 187 countries. They found that urticaria was among the top ten most prevalent diseases worldwide in 2010.²³

Using the Delphi method, we found that the prevalence of CU in Kuwait is 2% of the population, the prevalence of CSU is ~80% of CU cases, and the prevalence of refractory CSU is ~10% of all CSU cases. Although CU is considered one of the diseases that most frequently lead to consultations with general practitioners, pediatricians, dermatologists, allergists, and other health doctors, there is lack of published data investigating the prevalence of urticaria in the population. The lifetime prevalence rate of urticaria in the German population is estimated to be 8.8%–10% (confidence interval [95% CI]: 7.9%–9.7%) for all types of urticaria and 9% for the Norwegian population. However, it was 1.8% (95% CI: 1.4%–2.3%) only for CU in the German population, and it was 0.6% (95% CI: 0.4%–0.8%) for CU in the Spanish population.^{9,24,25} Our figures are consistent with these published data.

Direct medical costs considered in this study included the cost of diagnostics, the cost of drugs, the cost of outpatient visits, and the cost of ER visits. The leading contributor to direct medical costs is the use of omalizumab for treatment. The variables with the strongest effect on the costs of treating CSU before omalizumab administration are the price and number of outpatient visits. Patients with CSU are seen frequently at outpatient clinics or in the ER during their exacerbations of urticaria and angioedema. In our study, approximately half of the patients (46.7%) had at least six visits per month for 1 year for their urticaria exacerbations (total of 77,400 urticaria visits and 1,792 angioedema visits per year), and the total cost of outpatient visits was USD

3,006,920. Angioedema can be associated with CSU urticaria in ~33%–67% of all patients with CSU.^{9,26} Angioedema was present in 26.7% of our patients with CSU. The total cost for outpatient visits was USD 68,042, and the total cost of angioedema ER visits was USD 255,765.

Delong et al²⁷ evaluated the direct and indirect health care costs of patients with CIU from allergy and dermatology ambulatory clinics at The Johns Hopkins University from a societal perspective using a survey-guided and retrospective medical record review. They estimated the direct health care costs, which included laboratory, medication, outpatient visit, and emergency department and hospital visit costs, and the indirect costs, which included earnings lost due to traveling to outpatient visits and absences from work due to CIU-related illness. They found that patients with CSU consumed a mean standard deviation ($\pm$ SD) of USD 2,047 ($\pm$ USD 1,483) annually. Because CSU is primarily an outpatient disease, medication costs alone accounted for 62.5% (USD 1,280) of the total annual cost. Our results are in accordance with those of Delong et al.²⁷

The direct costs of outpatient and ER visits for urticaria and angioedema attacks were ~USD 3,262,685 – the highest cost variable in our study – before using omalizumab. The medication cost before omalizumab use was the second highest in this study, with a total cost of USD 283,986.

However, after use of omalizumab in patients who did not improve through maximum medical therapy, the variable with the most effect on the CSU costs was the price of omalizumab itself. A total of USD 15,828,612 was the estimated cost of treating patients with refractory CSU using omalizumab, with a budget effect of an extra amount of USD 12,177,879 per year.

The break-even analysis indicated that the price of omalizumab would have to fall to USD 102.3 per vial, from the current level of USD 495 per vial, for treatment with omalizumab to be equal to the costs of treating CSU without omalizumab. This decrease would represent a substantial discount from the drug's current cost.

All budget-effect studies related to use of omalizumab are associated with its use in airway allergies, particularly in bronchial asthma. Omalizumab was approved for use in moderate-to-severe persistent allergic asthma in 2006, and the cost-effectiveness data showed that omalizumab is indeed cost effective in improving patients' clinical outcome and health-related QoL.^{28–30}

Our study has a number of limitations. In particular, only direct medical costs were measured. Direct nonmedical costs, such as transport to hospitals, indirect costs resulting

from days lost from work and school, and intangible costs resulting from changes in QoL and social consequences are likely to result in an even greater total cost burden of CSU. Furthermore, our prevalence estimates were based on expert opinion. The use of the Delphi Method may have improved these estimates, but the estimates were still based on expert opinion rather than actual measurement in the population.

To our knowledge, this is the first study to describe the economic burden and cost analysis of patients with CSU before and after the use of omalizumab. This study revealed that the annual direct cost of CSU is substantial. The leading contributors to the annual cost among all patients with CSU before omalizumab use are the price and utilization of outpatient visits. However, after the use of omalizumab, the leading contributor to the cost is omalizumab. Although the use of omalizumab increases drug costs, it results in lower outpatient clinic and ER costs because it treats patients more effectively. Because omalizumab is safe, it would be more economic if it were self-administered by the patient as an off-label option at increasing intervals every 5 weeks or 6 weeks. Future studies are needed to assess the indirect costs of CSU, the cost-effectiveness of omalizumab in this condition, and the effects of omalizumab treatment on patients' QoL.

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The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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