AN ECONOMIC MODEL TO UNDERSTAND THE COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF OLANZAPINE ODT FOR TREATING SCHIZOPHRENIA IN MOROCCO

OBJECTIVES:

- To develop an economic decision model that compares different treatment options for schizophrenia patients including ODT, ODT + Standard Oral Tablet, risperidone (ODT + SOT), and aripiprazole (ODT + SOT)
- To determine their cost-effectiveness with an objective to optimize healthcare resource allocation in Morocco

METHODOLOGY:

MODEL DEVELOPMENT

Utilized published medical literature and clinical expert input to develop the decision analytic model

PARAMETER ESTIMATION

Parameters such as adherence levels, treatment discontinuation, relapse rates (with and without hospitalization), QALYs, treatment-related adverse events, healthcare resource utilization, and associated costs
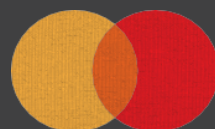
OUTCOME CALCULATION AND SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

- Total annual direct cost per treatment, QALYs, and ICER per 1 QALY gained
- Conduct one-way and probabilistic sensitivity analyses to account for parameter uncertainty and validate the robustness of the model result

KEY FINDINGS

Olanzapine ODT and ODT + SOT had the lowest inpatient relapse rate (11%) and highest stability (79%) compared to risperidone and aripiprazole

Olanzapine ODT + SOT was cost-effective compared to risperidone (ICER: MAD 103,907) and aripiprazole (ICER: MAD 65,047)

All ICER values for olanzapine treatments fell below Morocco's willingness-to-pay threshold of MAD 250,832.40