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Economic evaluation alongside a multinational trial: The GALA study

Manuel Gomes

Department of Economics - University of York







- Objectives
- The GALA trial
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion





- Estimation of costs associated with carotid surgery
- Analysis of patient-level cost-effectiveness data
- Investigate LA vs GA is cost-effective



The GALA trial

Multinational and multicentre trial

Investigate LA vs GA for Carotid Endarterectomy

Main outcome: 30-days event-free survival



Statistical issues in CEA

Correlation between costs and effects

- Skewed data
- Clustering
- Covariate adjustment
- Censored and missing data





- Cost estimation
 - UK NHS perspective
 Used 2003/2004 price levels
- Cost-effectiveness analysis
 - Intention-to-treat basis
 - Time horizon: 30 days
 - Costs and effects not discounted





Unit costs

Resource		Unit	Unit cost (£)	Source
	Ward	Day	170	CIPFA
Hospital 'hotel' costs	Intensive therapy Unit	hour	1328/24	Dept Health
	High dependency Unit hour		584/24	Dept Health
	Trainee	minute	0.7	PSSRU
Theatre & recovery room	Consultant	minute	4.5	PSSRU
	Nurse Sister	minute	.68	PSSRU
	Theatre Nurse	minute	.88	PSSRU
	Overheads	minute	2.39	Sculpher et al.
	LA anaesthetics	Surgery	6.5	BNF
Consumables & drugs	GA anaesthetics	Surgery	22.5	BNF
	Shunts	Unit	65	Manufacturer
	Patches	Unit	40	Manufacturer





Resource use

Resou	irce	GA Endarterectomy (n=1753)	LA Endarterectomy (n=1773)
Hospital stay (days)		(n=1737)	(n=1754)
Mean (SD)		5.7 (5.4)	5.5 (5.5)
Time of surgery (minutes)		(n=1711)	(n=1717)
Mean (SD)		93 (33.6)	93.2 (36)
Post-surgery stay		(n=1572)	(n=1567)
Recovery room (hours)		(n=1096)	(n=1081)
Mean (SD)		6.4 (17.6)	5.5 (12.1)
ITU (hours)		(n=377)	(n=340)
Mean (SD)		27.8 (71.4)	23.9 (20.9)
HDU (hours)		(n=529)	(n=542)
Mean (SD)		24.9 (19.6)	23.7 (15.4)
Staff			
Consultant surgeon	n (%)	1476 (85.9%)	1515 (87.8%)
Consultant anaesthetist	n (%)	1325 (84.3%)	1356 (86.4%)
Consumables			
Shunts	n (%)	738 (42.9%)	248 (14.3%)
Patches	n (%)	861 (50.1%)	728 (42.1%)



 System of seemingly unrelated regression equations (Willan et al. 2004)

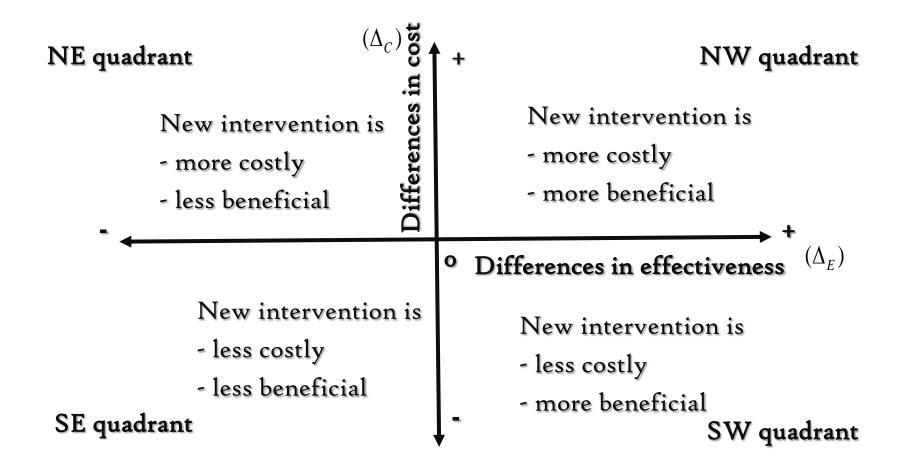
$$\begin{split} C_{ik} &= \beta_0^c + \beta_1^c t_k + \mathcal{E}_{ik}^c \\ E_{ik} &= \beta_0^e + \beta_1^e t_k + \mathcal{E}_{ik}^e \\ \end{split} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{ik}^c \\ \varepsilon_{ik}^e \end{pmatrix} \sim BVN \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_c^2 & \sigma_c \sigma_e \\ \sigma_e^2 \end{pmatrix} \end{split}$$

 Applied inverse probability weighting to SUR (Willan et al. 2005)

• Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio: $ICER = \frac{C_t - C_c}{E_t - E_c}$



Cost-effectiveness plan





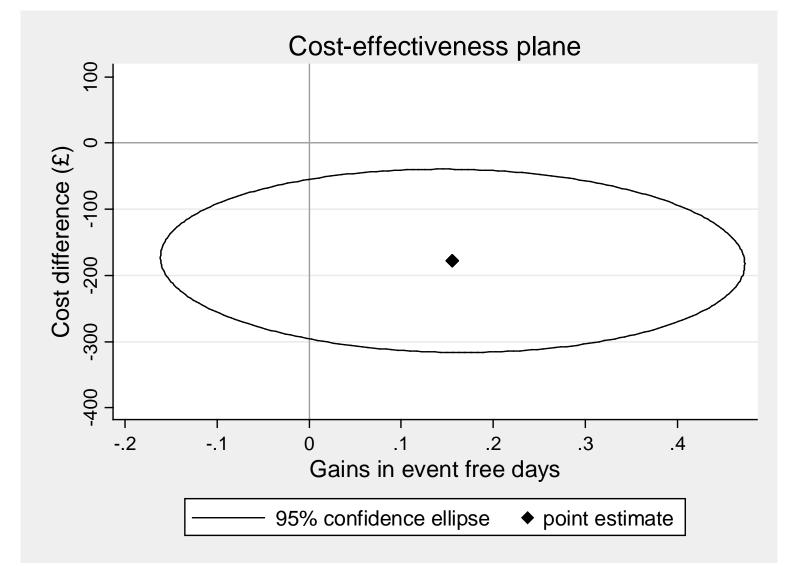


Results: SUR estimates

Expected costs and effects differences of LA vs GA	Costs (£) [95% Cl]	Effects (days) [95% CI]
Anaesthesia (LA)	-178 [-289, -67]	0.156 [-0.1, 0.4]
Age (>75years)	-224 [-43710]	0.42 [-0.07, 0.9]
Country (UK)	-152 [-309, 4]	0.351 [-0.02, 0.72]
Baseline surgical risk		
High	-149 [-531, 233]	-0.01 [-0.89, 0.87]
Medium	-215 [-388, -41]	0.22 [-0.18, 0.6]
Contralateral carotid occlusion	-161 [-536, 215]	1.4 [0.54, 1.4]
Trainee surgeon	-170 [-475, 135]	-0.12 [-0.82, 0.58]
Trainee anaesthetist	-93 [-402, 206]	-0.1 [-0.78, 0.59]
Symptomatic	-201 [-342, -60]	0.21 [-0.12, 0.53]

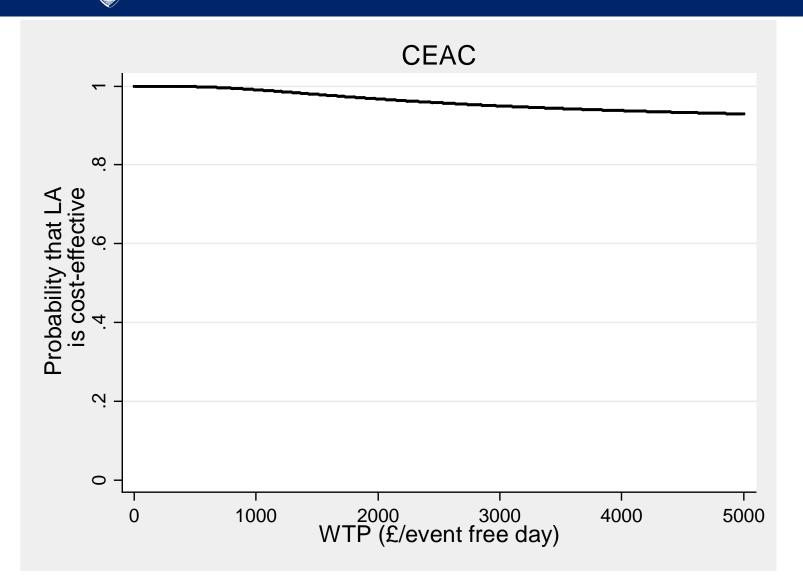


Confidence ellipse curve



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Cost-effectiveness acceptability curve





Discussion

- LA vs GA is cost-effective (ICER=£1113/event-free day)
- Unadjusted analysis (ICER almost tripled)
- LA likely to be more cost-effective
 - UK
 - Over 75 years old
 - Symptomatic stenosis





- Extrapolation for long-term CEA of LA vs GA
- Cost-utility analysis (one year)
- Normality (Alternative: GLMM or WinBUGS)
- Country-specific estimates (Multilevel analysis)



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