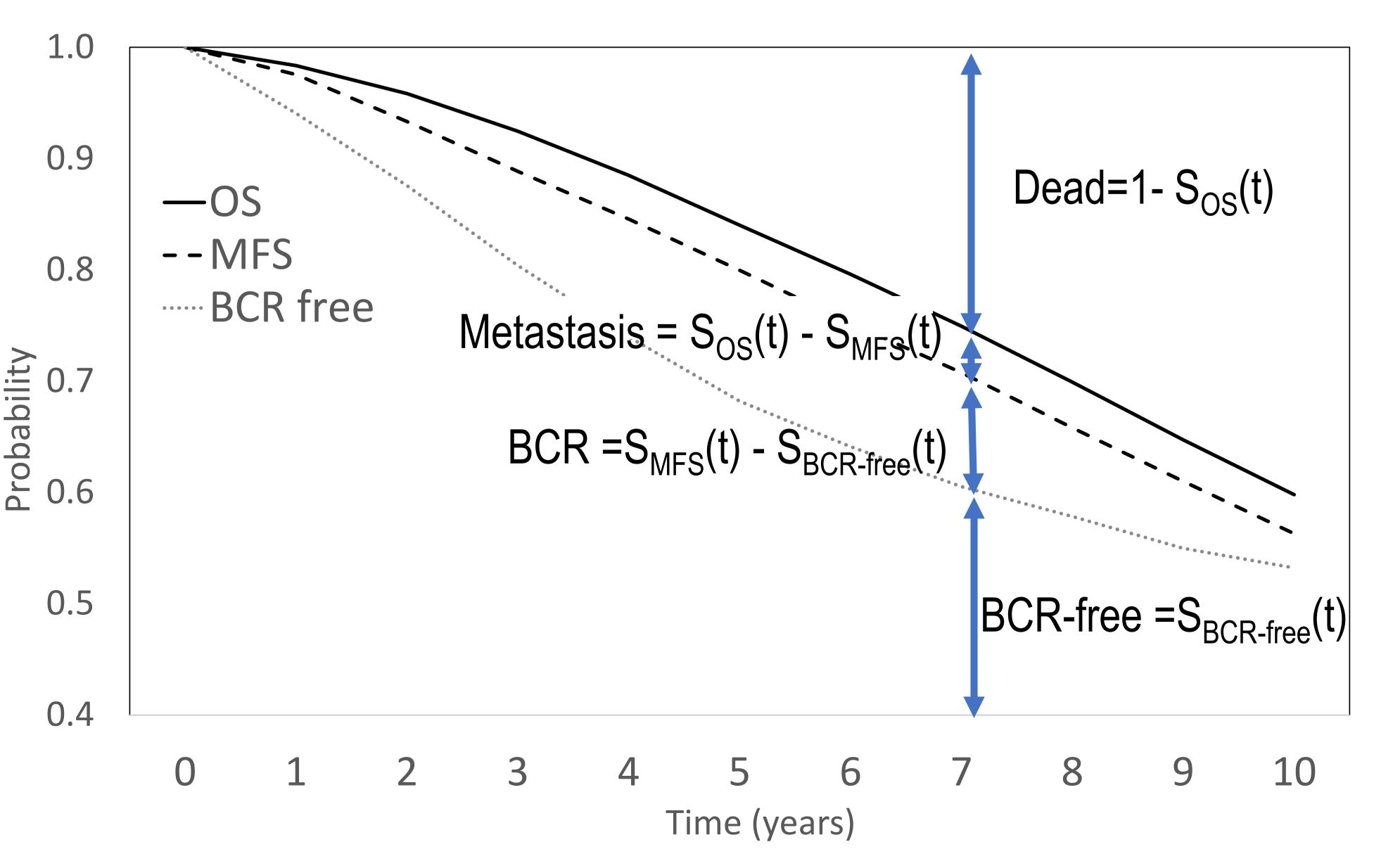
Abstract 372: Societal benefits of surrogate outcomes to support reimbursement decisions: the case of prostate cancer

Background/Methods:

- Relying on overall survival (OS) endpoints delays reimbursement decision making.
- The ICECaP study demonstrated that 5yr metastasis free survival (MFS) is a strong surrogate of (OS) in localised prostate cancer (LPC).
- We modelled the benefits to society associated with earlier funding decisions supported by economic evaluations based on MFS.

Methods:

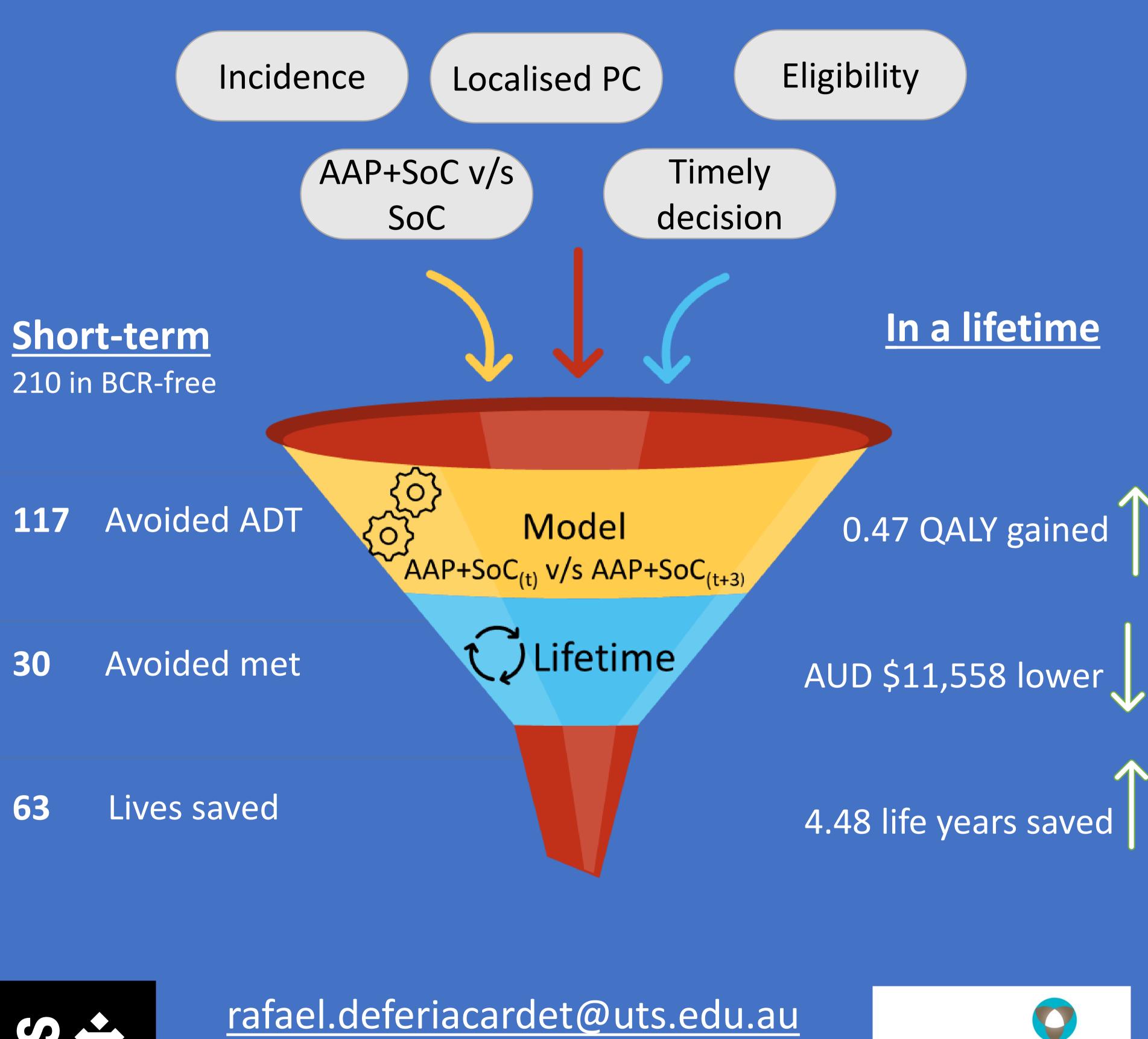
- A 4-health state partitioned survival model comparing Abiraterone + SoC (standard of care) vs SoC.
- ICECaP data extrapolated to model benefits and costs over a lifetime, quality of life from literature.

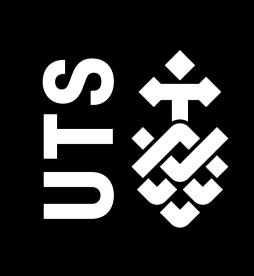


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Results:

The benefits and cost to society of making a public subsidy decision now on the basis of MFS as a surrogate of OS or delaying for 3 years to wait for OS data were:







Conclusions:

Future Directions for Research:

Acknowledgments:

Using MFS as a surrogate for OS in the

reimbursement decision-making process for new interventions for localised prostate cancer (LPC). is likely to produce benefits to society in terms of improved short and longterm patient relevant outcomes and reduced health system costs.

Metastasis definition (Ga-PSMA PET/CT vs conventional imagining) Implementation of surrogate outcomes in other models (i.e., Markov or multistate). Conjoint surrogacy relationship (BCR to predict metastasis in LPC).

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