

Cost-effectiveness of screening for chronic hepatitis B and C among migrants

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HepHIV 2014 Barcelona, 7th October 2014

Photo courtesy: EUHepscreen



Content

- Introduction
 - screening migrants for chronic hepatitis B and C
 - cost-effectiveness analyses
- Literature review
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusions / recommendations



Screening migrants for chronic HBV and HCV

- Treatment of chronically infected individuals is cost-effective
- Migrants: high prevalence of chronic hepatitis B and C
- How can these patients be detected in a costeffective manner?
- Screening programme
 - prevalence
 - participation
 - referral
 - start antiviral treatment



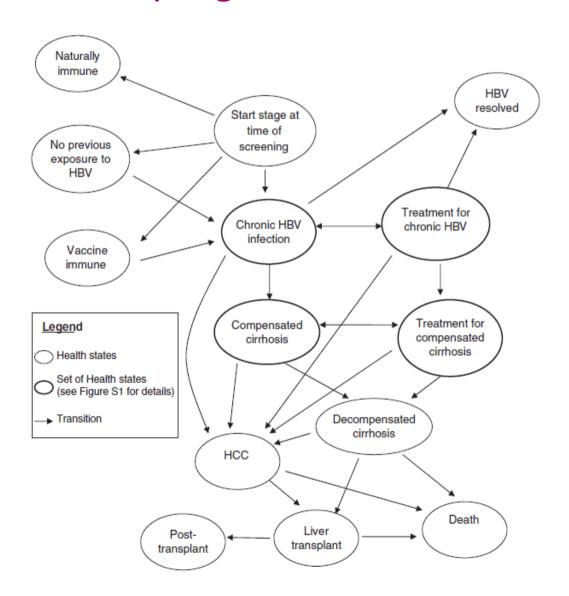
Cost-effectiveness analyses

- Costs
 - screening programme
 - treatment
- Benefits
 - health care costs avoided
 - QALYs gained
- Cost/benefit
 - cost per case detected
 - cost per QALY





Markov model HBV progression





Hahné et al. BMC Infectious Diseases 2013, 13:181 http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2334/13/181



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Infection with hepatitis B and C virus in Europe: a systematic review of prevalence and cost-effectiveness of screening

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• Presented here:

- Results from this paper
- Update with new papers up to 2014

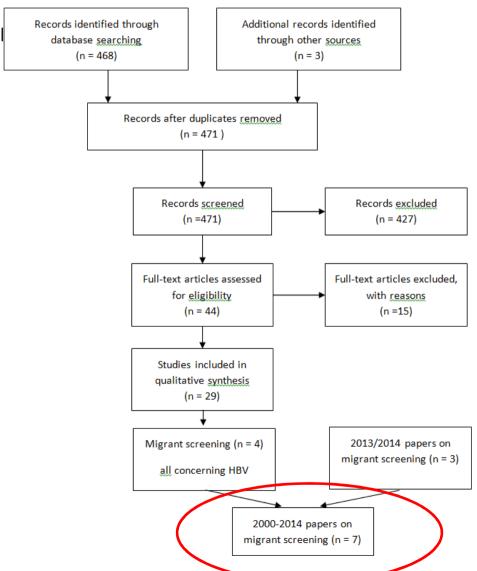


Methods literature review

- Published literature (Medline, Scopus, NHS economic evaluation database)
- English language
- Jan 2000-2012
- Data extraction form
- Indicators
 - costs per newly identified chronic hepatitis case
 - costs per (quality adjusted) life year gained



Results literature review: papers included





Results literature review: Costs per QALY

Author	Year	Country	Migrant population	Infection	Result*	Cost effective
Hutton	2007	USA	Asian/pacific islanders	HBV	€ 31.692	Yes
Veldhuijzen	2010	NL	1 st generation from endemic countries	HBV	€ 8.694	Yes
Rein	2011	USA	Mainly Asian	HBV – cost per case detected	€ 499 - € 3.818	Yes
Wong	2011	CA	Multiple countries of birth	HBV	€ 46.260	Yes, moderately
Rossi	2013	CA	Multiple countries of birth	HBV	€ 29.000	Yes, reasonably

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Miners	2013	UK	Indian subcontinent	HCV	€ 27.144	Could be
Urbanus	2013	NL	Antenal, Multiple countries of birth	HCV	€ 47.113	Yes, modest

Sensitivity analysis

- Prevalence ↑ (4)
- Disease progression rates ↑ (4)
- Cost of antiviral treatment ↓ (3)
- Effectiveness of treatment ↑ (3)
- % visiting specialist / accepting treatment ↑ (3)
- Participation ↑ (2)
- Screening age ↓ (2)
- Probability of leaving the country ↓ (1)



HBV vaccination after screening

- Not cost-effective
 - Large costs
 - Small effect on morbidity and mortality for susceptible adults
 - No effect on morbidity and mortality among those already chronically infected



Conclusion

- Screening and treatment of migrants is (reasonably) cost-effective
- Cost-effectiveness depends on:
 - Prevalence
 - Disease progression rates
 - Cost and effectiveness of treatment
 - Successful referral and treatment uptake

Discussion

- Need analyses of integrated screening strategies
 - combine hepatitis B and C, and HIV
 - combine with TB
 - other diseases more prevalent in migrants?
- Most (cost-)effective approach to screening?
 - outreach
 - opportunistic
 - systematic
 - in existing programmes
- See www.hepscreen.eu



Acknowledgements

Irene Veldhuijzen - Netherlands Mika Salminen - Finland Lucas Wiessing - Portugal Tek Ang Lim - Sweden Marita van der Laar - Sweden