

CO-ORGANIZED EVENT

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Cost-effectiveness of treating hepatitis C in Seychelles with direct-acting antivirals, as compared to no treatment

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Background: Approximately 71 million people around the world are living with hepatitis C, and 700000 people die every year, due to hepatitis C related complications. In Seychelles, a total of 777 cases of hepatitis C were reported from 2002 to 2016, but up to mid of 2016, the cases were not being treated. In other countries, up to 2014, hepatitis C was being treated with weekly pegylated interferon, but cure rates were less than 50% and there were significant side effects. Since 2014, oral medications called directly-acting antivirals (DAAs) have been available.

Aim: The aim of this study is to establish cost effectiveness of treating all cases of hepatitis C in Seychelles with DAAs, as compared to no treatment.

Methods: A systematic review is currently being carried out, using MEDLINE (Ovid), Embase (Ovid) and University of York Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD). Data were extracted from the identified studies, including author, year, title, country, population, HCV prevalence; intervention and comparators; method (time horizon, perspective, model, clinical data source, cost data source, outcome measures, discount rate); results; discussion. Evidence from the systematic review will be used to populate an economic model to calculate cost-effectiveness for Seychelles' Government perspective. The model structure will also be informed by the systematic review and an accompanying grading of economic models using the Consolidated Health Economic Evaluation Reporting Standard (CHEERS) checklist. The economic model is envisaged to be a Markov model, accompanied by a lifetime horizon and a payer's perspective. Outcome measures will include quality adjusted life years (QALYs) and incremental cost effectiveness ratios (ICERs).

Preliminary Results: Following the literature search, 21 studies have been included in the literature review.

Contribution: The results of this study will assist policy makers in Seychelles in their decision-making process with regards to treatment of hepatitis C.

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