

Cost-effectiveness Analysis of Empagliflozin for CKD based on eGFR- and Albuminuria-based Subgroups

METHODS

9 cohorts of 5000 patients from Japanese CKD database
20-year observation period

Stage G3a- ≥ 45 - <60 ml/mt/ 1.73 m^2
Stage G3b- ≥ 30 - <45 ml/mt/ 1.73 m^2
Stage G4- ≥ 20 - <30 ml/mt/ 1.73 m^2

Negative: <30 mg/g
Microalbuminuria: ≥ 30 - <300 mg/g
Macroalbuminuria: ≥ 300 mg/g

Markov model with microsimulation

OUTCOME MEASURE

ICER of $<¥5,000,000$ ($\$35,500$) per quality-adjusted life-year was judged as cost-effective

ICER- Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio

RESULTS- Base case cost-effectiveness analysis

CKD Stage \ UACR	G3a	G3b	G4
Negative	✗	✗	✗
Microalbuminuria	✓	✓	✓
Macroalbuminuria	✓	✓	✓

CKD- Chronic Kidney Disease; UACR- Urine Albumin creatinine ratio