

Melanoma and Immunotherapy: Clinical Aspects and Feedback on Medico-Economic Challenges in a Hospital Center

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Abstract 4CPS-242

Background and importance



Immunotherapy have transformed melanoma prognosis
Major increase in hospital drug expenditure
=> Growing need for resource optimization strategies

Aim and Objectives



Compare treatment costs of melanoma immunotherapy strategies

Identify potential cost-optimization levers



Materials and Methods

Retrospective, single-center study from January 2024 to December 2024

Data extracted from CHIMIO® software, cost extracted from EMAGH2 and hospital medical information system



Groups analyzed:

Adjuvant treatment

Metastatic treatment (Mono therapy / Combination therapy)

Results

Setting	Drug	Patients (n)	Mean Cycles	Mean Cost (€)
Adjuvant	Pembrolizumab	23	7,7	77484
Adjuvant	Nivolumab	3	12,3	66037
Metastatic - Mono	Pembrolizumab	5	4	40058
Metastatic - Mono	Nivolumab	2	25	133836
Metastatic - Combo	Ipi 3 + Nivo 1	10	10,7	81997
Metastatic - Combo	Ipi 1 + Nivo 3	14	13,7	79406



➔ Nivolumab = lower cost despite higher number of cycles

➔ Overall cost driven by treatment duration and maintenance exposure (Nivolumab +++)

➔ Comparable costs despite different dosing strategies, but Ipi 1 + Nivo 3 appears to be better tolerated

Conclusion and Relevance

Immunotherapy has dramatically improved melanoma outcomes despite the major increase in hospital drug expenditure

BUT Significant cost variability depending on:

Disease stage

Treatment duration

Therapeutic regimen (lower cost for Nivolumab)

Medico-Economic Optimization Levers :



Study presented at the institutional review committee

Oncologists engagement => close collaboration

pharmacists /oncologists

Optimization of:

Indications

Treatment duration

Monitoring strategies

Implementation of updated guidelines

Development of biosimilars to improve budget control (?)

