

PEMBROLIZUMAB, NIVOLUMAB AND ATEZOLIZUMAB: INCREMENTAL COST-EFFECTIVENESS RATIO

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Background

The high cost of immunotherapy makes it necessary to evaluate the results in real life, the study of costs and economic evaluation can be useful tools to guide clinical decisions

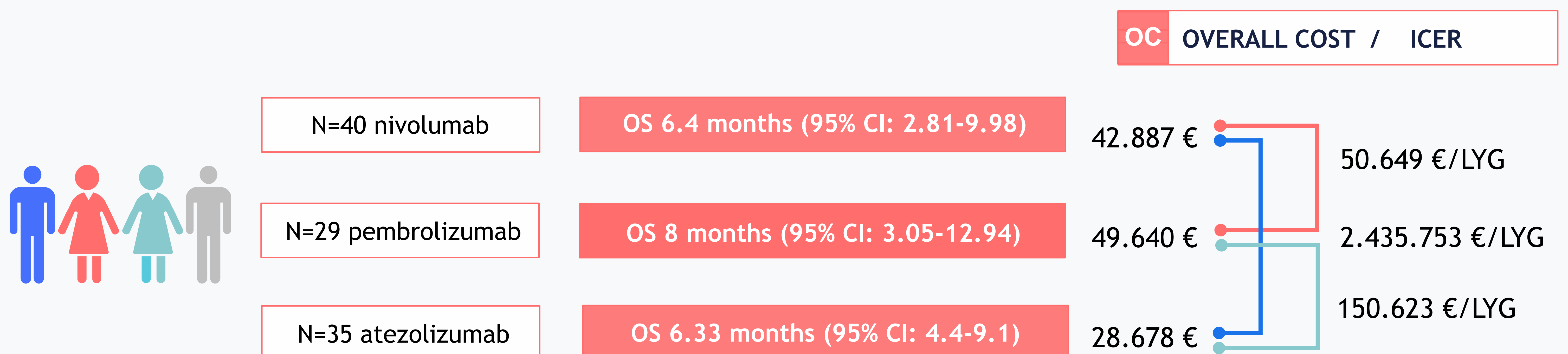
Objectives

To make an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) analysis among the different available immune checkpoint inhibitor to treat non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) as second-line monotherapy

Material and methods



Results



Conclusion

The need to promote efficiency in the selection of treatments is one more reason to carry out an exhaustive comparative drug evaluation that includes the economic one. The effectiveness in terms of OS was greater for pembrolizumab, however, the cost analysis showed a greater benefit for atezolizumab