

EVOLUTION AND ANALYSIS OF SPENDING ON BIOLOGICAL MEDICATION IN PSORIASIS



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BACKGROUND

Biological drugs represent a great economic impact for the pharmacy service, where dermatology is one of the services with greater use of this type of drugs.

PURPOSE

To describe and analyze the evolution of expenditure on biological drugs of subcutaneous administration for the treatment of psoriasis in the service of dermatology.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Retrospective study which includes all patients who have been given biological drugs with subcutaneous administration for the treatment of psoriasis from January 2011 to December 2016. Parameters collected were: number of patients per drug, economic expenditure (€) and percentage of total expenditure.

Data were obtained through the Prisma® prescription and validation program, and collected on an Excel® database designed for this purpose.

RESULTS

Four drugs were identified: Adalimumab, etanercept, ustekinumab and secukinumab.:

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
N° patients					
Adalimumab	29	35	35	36	49
Etanercept	51	50	46	48	41
Ustekinumab	34	41	47	52	58
Secukinumab	0	0	0	0	1
Total	114	126	128	136	149
Expenditure					
Total expenditure	850,236€	1,245,813€	1,228,421€	1,205,766€	1,211,130€

Regarding the average cost per patient, it is 8,858 € for adlimumab, 7,509 € for etanercept, 9,967 € for ustekinumab and 24,056 € for secukinumab.

Spending on biological medication for psoriasis means approximately 4% of total hospital pharmacy budget.

CONCLUSIONS

During the last 5 years there has been an increase of 30.7% of patients undergoing biological treatment since 2012. The greatest increase in the number of patients is observed in treatment with adalimumab and ustekinumab.

The cost has been increased in 360,894 €, which represents an increase of 42% from 2012 to 2016.

The drug with a lower cost per patient year is etanercept, followed by adalimumab, while secukinumab is the most costly. With only four drugs, psoriasis represent a important part of total pharmacy budget.