

ANALYSIS OF THE EXPENDITURE ON THE TREATMENT OF HEPATITIS C VIRUS IN 2015

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Backgrounds

New drugs to treat hepatitis C virus (HVC) have brought a revolution, although with a high economic cost.

Purpose

To describe and analyze the spending on HCV treatment in 2015.

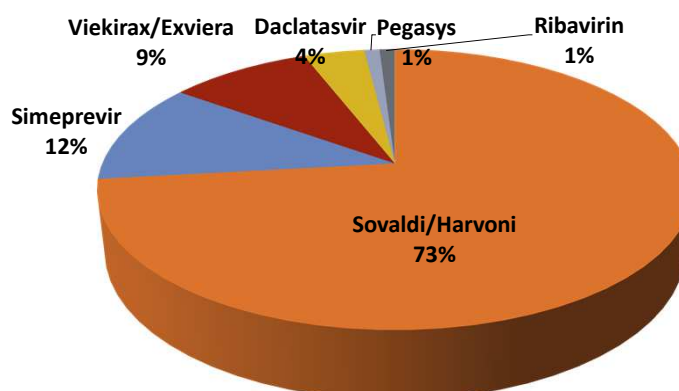
Materials and methods

Data were collected prospectively from January 2015 to October 2015. The data collected were: number of patients, age, gender, total expenditure (TE), average expenditure per patient (AEPP) and percentage of expenditure per drug. The sources used were the software for prescription and dispensation SAVAC[®] and Excel database.

Results:

A number of 75 patients (74,7% male) with a median age of 55 years were included. The TE was 3.040.032€ and AEPP was 40.534€.

| Genotype | Patients | Expenditure | %TE | AEPP |
|----------|----------|---------------|------|-------------|
| 1 | 63(84%) | 2.564.978,63€ | 84% | 40.713,94 € |
| 3 | 6(7.8%) | 234.709,37 € | 7.7% | 39.118,22 € |
| 4 | 6(7.8) | 240.344 € | 7.9% | 38.390,60 € |



Conclusions

Solvadi[®] and Harvoni[®] drugs account for more than 70% of total spending in this a year. It is confirmed that the highest percentage of expenditure still goes to genotype 1, although new treatments for HCV are indicated for most genotypes.