

A cost-effectiveness analysis of first-line induction and maintenance treatment sequences in patients with advanced nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer in France

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Background: Comparative effectiveness and cost-effectiveness data for induction–maintenance (I–M) sequences for the treatment of patients with nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer (nsqNSCLC) are limited because of a lack of direct evidence. This analysis aimed to compare the cost-effectiveness of I–M pemetrexed with those of other I–M regimens used for the treatment of patients with advanced nsqNSCLC in the French health-care setting.

Materials and methods: A previously developed global partitioned survival model was adapted to the France-only setting by restricting treatment sequences to include 12 I–M regimens most relevant to France, and incorporating French costs and resource-use data. Following a systematic literature review, network meta-analyses were performed to obtain hazard ratios for progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) relative to gemcitabine + cisplatin (induction sequences) or best supportive care (BSC) (maintenance sequences). Modeled health-care benefits were expressed as life-years (LYs) and quality-adjusted LYs (QALYs) (estimated using French EuroQol five-dimension questionnaire tariffs). The study was conducted from the payer perspective (National Health Insurance). Cost- and benefit-model inputs were discounted at an annual rate of 4%.

Results: Base-case results showed pemetrexed + cisplatin induction followed by (→) pemetrexed maintenance had the longest mean OS and PFS and highest LYs and QALYs. Costs ranged from €12,762 for paclitaxel + carboplatin → BSC to €35,617 for pemetrexed + cisplatin → pemetrexed (2015 values). Gemcitabine + cisplatin → BSC, pemetrexed + cisplatin → BSC, and pemetrexed + cisplatin → pemetrexed were associated with fully incremental cost-effectiveness ratios (ICERs) of €16,593, €80,656, and €102,179, respectively, per QALY gained versus paclitaxel + carboplatin → BSC. All other treatment sequences were either dominated (ie, another sequence had lower costs and better/equivalent outcomes) or extendedly dominated (ie, the comparator had a higher ICER than a more effective comparator) in the model. Sensitivity analyses showed the model to be relatively insensitive to plausible changes in the main assumptions, with none increasing or decreasing the ICER by more than –€20,000 per QALY gained.

Conclusion: In the absence of direct comparative trial evidence, this cost-effectiveness analysis indicated that of a large number of I–M sequences used for the treatment of patients with nsqNSCLC in France, pemetrexed + cisplatin → pemetrexed achieved the best clinical outcomes (0.28 incremental QALYs gained) versus paclitaxel + carboplatin → BSC.

Keywords: advanced nonsquamous NSCLC, cost-effectiveness, France, induction–maintenance, pemetrexed, quality-adjusted life-years

Introduction

In 2012, lung cancer was the leading cause of cancer death among men in most European countries (including France) and the second most common cause of cancer death among women in France after breast cancer.¹ Efforts to improve survival in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC; >80% of patients with lung cancer have NSCLC) over the past 10 years have included targeting of the different histological subtypes of NSCLC (notably nonsquamous/squamous) and more recently molecular profiling.^{2,3} In the latest European Society for Medical Oncology and American Society of Clinical Oncology guidelines, however, chemotherapy with a platinum doublet remains the standard first-line therapy for patients with nonsquamous NSCLC.^{4,5}

In a recent report on pemetrexed,⁶ the French National Authority for Health specified that it is not conceivable to treat patients with nonsquamous NSCLC in France without combining pemetrexed with platinum-based chemotherapy, depending on the line of treatment and patient profile. This recommendation stems from the lack of alternative therapies currently available for patients with this disease and the contribution that pemetrexed makes to their clinical management (eg, favorable tolerability profile, absence of contraindications with radiotherapy, and a 3-week administration schedule).

Based on the findings of Phase III trials, pemetrexed is currently approved⁷ for the treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC: as first-line therapy in combination with cisplatin therapy,⁸ as monotherapy for maintenance therapy in patients whose disease has not progressed after four cycles of platinum-based first-line chemotherapy,^{9,10} and as second-line treatment.¹¹ Pemetrexed

is less effective in NSCLC of squamous histology,¹⁰ and is not indicated for use in this patient group.

Despite standard initial chemotherapy with a platinum doublet, most patients with advanced NSCLC will eventually progress. Maintenance therapy aims to prolong the favorable effect of initial chemotherapy, and is continued until disease progression. Various induction–maintenance treatment sequences utilizing maintenance therapy with single-agent pemetrexed, erlotinib, gemcitabine, or bevacizumab have demonstrated significant improvements in the overall survival (OS) of patients.^{9,10,12–16} However, few clinical studies have compared induction–maintenance treatment sequences head to head; consequently, data on the comparative effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of induction–maintenance sequences are limited.

The aim of this study was to compare the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of induction–maintenance chemotherapy-based sequences used for the treatment of patients with advanced nonsquamous NSCLC for whom platinum-based chemotherapy is the appropriate treatment choice in the French health-care setting. Sequences containing pemetrexed were compared with other induction–maintenance regimens. The study used a global decision-analysis model that has previously been adapted for use in the Swedish¹⁷ and US health-care settings.¹⁸ The study was conducted from the payer perspective (National Health Insurance).

Materials and methods

A global decision-analysis model was adapted to the French health-care setting by including induction–maintenance treatment sequences relevant to that clinical setting (Table 1), incorporating French costs and resource-use data, and using

Table 1 Induction–maintenance regimens included in the model

Comparator	
Induction →	Maintenance
Gemcitabine 1,000 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² →	BSC
Docetaxel 75 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² →	BSC
Vinorelbine 30 mg/m ² + cisplatin 80 mg/m ² →	BSC
Paclitaxel 225 mg/m ² + carboplatin 400 mg/m ² →	BSC
Pemetrexed 500 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² →	BSC
Gemcitabine 1,250 mg/m ² + cisplatin 80 mg/m ² + bevacizumab 7.5 mg/kg →	Bevacizumab 7.5 mg/kg
Paclitaxel 200 mg/m ² + carboplatin 400 mg/m ² + bevacizumab 7.5 mg/kg →	Bevacizumab 7.5 mg/kg
Docetaxel 75 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² →	Pemetrexed 500 mg/m ²
Vinorelbine 30 mg/m ² + cisplatin 80 mg/m ² →	Pemetrexed 500 mg/m ²
Paclitaxel 225 mg/m ² + carboplatin 400 mg/m ² →	Pemetrexed 500 mg/m ²
Gemcitabine 1,000 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² →	Pemetrexed 500 mg/m ²
Pemetrexed 500 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² →	Pemetrexed 500 mg/m ²

Abbreviation: BSC, best supportive care.

French EuroQol five-dimension questionnaire (EQ-5D) tariffs to calculate quality-adjusted life-years (QALYs).

Comparators

Ten induction platinum doublets followed by maintenance treatment with pemetrexed or best supportive care (BSC; standard doublet–maintenance sequences) and two triplet therapies, consisting of bevacizumab plus a platinum–doublet induction regimen followed by single-agent bevacizumab continued until progression, were investigated using the model. All comparators mentioned in the French National Cancer Institute guidelines for use in patients who are willing and able to undergo chemotherapy¹⁹ and for which evidence was available were included. Erlotinib induction and maintenance regimens were not included in line with the recent European Medicines Agency label

change for erlotinib, which focuses use of this drug in patients with advanced NSCLC who have EGFR-activating mutations.²⁰ A no-treatment option was not included, as this is not deemed to be an appropriate treatment strategy for this patient group.

Structure of the model

The model was made up of three health states: preprogression, postprogression, and dead. It used an area-under-the-curve approach to simulate 1-week cycles (three model cycles are equivalent to one 21-day treatment cycle). The model calculates the proportion of patients in each health state according to the estimated survival functions for progression-free survival (PFS) and OS. A summary of key characteristics used in the base-case model and the sensitivity analyses conducted are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Summary of key characteristics in the base-case model and sensitivity analyses conducted

Parameter	
Country	France
CE model time horizon	10 years
Drug costs	French health-care payer
Cost-discount rate per annum	4%
Effect-discount rate per annum	4%
OS estimation for patients eligible for maintenance therapy	Within trial: Kaplan–Meier data (JMDB trial) Posttrial: parametric regression, Weibull distribution*
OS estimation for patients ineligible for maintenance therapy	Within trial: Kaplan–Meier data (JMDB trial) Posttrial: parametric regression, Weibull distribution*
PFS estimation for patients eligible for maintenance therapy	Within trial: Kaplan–Meier data (JMDB trial) Posttrial: parametric regression, Weibull distribution*
PFS estimation for patients ineligible for maintenance therapy	Within trial: Kaplan–Meier data (JMDB trial) Posttrial: parametric regression, Weibull distribution*
Adverse-event rate	Taken from trial data: trials differ for each comparator
Utility values	EQ-5D analysis of PARAMOUNT (using French tariffs)
Induction–maintenance treatment effect	Full time horizon
Proportion of induction-treatment effect for ineligible patients	0
Vial wastage	Included
Follow-up care cost	€158.10
Proportion of patients accruing terminal care cost	70.6%#
One-way sensitivity analyses conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing baseline-risk parametric functions to Weibull for OS and log-logistic for PFS, and to log-logistic for OS and PFS • Allowing ineligible patients to receive 50% or 100% of induction-treatment effect • Using pooled hazard ratio for the treatment effect of pemetrexed maintenance therapy obtained from network meta-analyses • Using data from Nafees et al²¹ to estimate utilities • Changing the EQ-5D tariffs to UK weights • Using a 5-year time horizon • Excluding vial wastage • Turning treatment effect off at 32 months for induction (JMDB follow-up period) and 34 months for maintenance (PARAMOUNT 2012 data-lock follow-up period) • Setting discount rates for costs and outcomes at 3% • Varying proportion of patients assumed to incur terminal care costs by ±10% • Assuming adverse-event costs varied by ±20%

Note: *Weibull distribution chosen, as visual assessment of survival curves showed that this provided both a reasonable extrapolation of event rates and a reasonable within-trial fit; #data from Sesé et al.²² JMDB data taken from Scagliotti et al⁸; PARAMOUNT data taken from Paz-Ares et al.⁹

Abbreviations: CE, cost-effectiveness; EQ-5D, EuroQol five-dimension questionnaire; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival.

A 10-year lifetime horizon was used so as to represent the anticipated survival of the cohort. Cost- and benefit-model inputs were discounted at an annual rate of 4%, consistent with current French National Authority for Health guidelines;²³ costs were calculated in December 2015 euros. The primary measures of effectiveness modeled were life-years (LYs) and QALYs gained.

Modeling of PFS and OS

Treatment effects and baseline-risk estimates were synthesized using data from randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of induction and maintenance sequences. Hazard ratios (HRs) were combined for the induction and maintenance periods using the method described by Woods et al.²⁴

Baseline risk

Baseline-risk estimates for each event type (progression or death) were obtained for the gemcitabine + cisplatin induction regimen. Reasons for choosing this sequence included the accessibility of individual patient and efficacy data from a Phase III RCT comparing first-line pemetrexed + cisplatin and gemcitabine + cisplatin⁸ and that gemcitabine + cisplatin is a relatively common comparator in RCTs (Table S1). A key feature of all trials investigating induction–maintenance regimens is that only patients who respond to induction receive subsequent maintenance therapy. A reanalysis of JMDB data⁸ found 63.5% of participants to be eligible for maintenance treatment (ie, had received four cycles of induction with no disease progression and who presented with an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group [ECOG] performance status of 0–1). Due to a lack of treatment-specific data, the proportion

of patients eligible for maintenance therapy was assumed to be the same across all induction treatments.

Treatment efficacy

RCT evidence for the 12 selected induction–maintenance regimens was identified via systematic review. A series of network meta-analyses (NMAs) were performed to obtain HRs for OS and PFS relative to gemcitabine + cisplatin (induction sequences) or BSC (maintenance sequences) (Table 3). The systematic review was conducted using Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. Inclusion/exclusion criteria for the systematic review and a list of studies included are provided in Table S1.

Induction–maintenance treatment effects were then applied to the baseline estimates of risk of each event type (progression or death) obtained from the reanalyzed JMDB trial data⁸ on patient eligibility for maintenance therapy. It should be noted that the evidence available for the triplet sequences^{25–28} compared induction doublet therapy with triplet therapy, the additional component (bevacizumab) being continued until progression in those eligible for maintenance therapy. The relative treatment effect for the triplet comparators thus included the treatment effect from both the induction and maintenance components. In addition, the HRs included in the NMAs for the induction triplets already incorporated outcomes in both eligible and ineligible patients.

In line with clinical trial evidence, the maintenance-treatment effect used for pemetrexed in the base case was dependent on the choice of induction: the treatment effect in the PARAMOUNT trial⁹ was used for pemetrexed maintenance if it followed a pemetrexed-induction doublet; the treatment

Table 3 PFS and OS HRs and 95% CIs for first-line induction and maintenance regimens included in the model (fixed-effect network meta-analysis*)

	PFS HR (95% CI)	OS HR (95% CI)
Pooled first-line induction regimens		
Gemcitabine 1,000 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ²	1 (referent)	1 (referent)
Docetaxel 75 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ²	1.113 (0.88–1.397)	1.145 (0.931–1.413)
Vinorelbine 30 mg/m ² + cisplatin 80 mg/m ²	1.142 (0.872–1.481)	1.068 (0.846–1.35)
Paclitaxel 225 mg/m ² + carboplatin 400 mg/m ²	1.111 (0.939–1.306)	1.055 (0.9–1.237)
Gemcitabine 1,250 mg/m ² + cisplatin 80 mg/m ² + bevacizumab 7.5 mg/kg	0.799 (0.657–0.964)	0.978 (0.786–1.216)
Paclitaxel 200 mg/m ² + carboplatin 400 mg/m ² + bevacizumab 7.5 mg/kg	0.729 (0.657–0.964)	0.865 (0.699–1.069)
Pemetrexed 500 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ²	0.899 (0.788–1.019)	0.811 (0.7–0.94)
Pooled first-line maintenance regimens		
BSC	1 (referent)	1 (referent)
Pemetrexed 500 mg/m ²	0.55 (0.47–0.64)	0.74 (0.64–0.87)

Notes: *Network meta-analyses conducted using WinBUGS. The primary analysis was not adjusted for covariates; however, covariate-adjusted analyses were also performed using the Cox proportional-hazard model (stratified by the nonplatinum component of induction chemotherapy). This was done to control for potential baseline characteristics that may have influenced the end point. The treatment effect was similar to and consistent with the primary analysis. Randomized controlled trials included in the network meta-analyses are available in Table S1.

Abbreviations: PFS, progression-free survival; OS, overall survival; HR, hazard ratios; CIs, credible intervals; BSC, best supportive care.

effect observed in the JMEN trial¹⁰ was used if pemetrexed maintenance followed any nonpemetrexed induction.

Assumptions of the model

For standard doublet–maintenance sequences, the induction period for patients allocated to pemetrexed maintenance was assumed to be four cycles (as in the Phase III pemetrexed maintenance trials).^{9,10} For patients allocated to BSC maintenance, the duration of induction was assumed to be the number of cycles (mean/median) used in the largest available study for the relevant induction therapy (to reflect usual practice). For triplet sequences, the assumed induction period was four cycles, after which (if eligible) patients would be able to continue receiving the maintenance component of the therapy (ie, bevacizumab).

In addition, patients receiving maintenance therapy were assumed to have received treatment from the end of induction until either disease progression or treatment being discontinued for other reasons. Information on treatment discontinuation for other reasons was estimated using data from the PARAMOUNT trial (pemetrexed group)⁹ and applied to all maintenance therapies.

Statistical analysis for effectiveness outcomes

Baseline-risk estimates based on the reanalysis of JMDB trial data were determined using Kaplan–Meier survival curves for the within-study period and parametric survival models for the poststudy period. Survival curves were estimated separately for patients who were eligible for maintenance and those who were not. Results from fixed-effect NMAs (which provided the best model fit compared with random-effect models in all cases, as identified using the deviance information criterion)²⁹ were applied to the risk estimates to generate relative effectiveness. Weibull, exponential, log-normal, and log-logistic parametric curves were fitted to the survival data. A “goodness of fit” measure (Akaike information criterion score)³⁰ was used to identify the best-fitting distribution for all analyses.³¹ A visual assessment of the fitted curves was also carried out to evaluate the plausibility of the extrapolations generated.

Utilities

In the base case, French-specific EQ-5D utility scores, calculated from data collected during the PARAMOUNT trial³² and weighted for the French population,³³ were chosen for health states and allocated according to a patient’s proximity to death (stratified according to the number of treatment

cycles [21 days] a patient was from dying) and progression status. The PARAMOUNT trial randomized patients with advanced nonsquamous NSCLC whose disease had not progressed after four 21-day cycles of pemetrexed–cisplatin and who had an ECOG performance status of 0 or 1.

Costs

Costs were calculated from the payer perspective (National Health Insurance), and were updated to December 2015 euros. Costs included in the model and the sources of these costs are presented in Table 4.

Drug costs

Acquisition–administration costs of induction therapy were assigned to patients eligible for maintenance treatment who received active therapy. For all patients who received BSC after induction, acquisition–administration costs of induction therapy were applied for the mean/median length of treatment in the largest available trial, regardless of progression. Drug regimens, cycle lengths, and mean/median numbers of cycles were obtained from drug licenses or from the largest trial identified in the systematic review if the drug did not have a current license in the indication of interest (for details, see [Table S2](#)).

Drug costs per patient were calculated assuming that excess medication in a single vial was not reused (wastage); such a strategy results in accrual of excess charges. A sensitivity analysis was modeled to allow for only the actual amount of drug administered to reflect a more efficient use of medication without wastage.

Hospitalization and other costs

Probabilities of pre- and postprogression hospitalization were derived using data from the PARAMOUNT trial (BSC group).⁹ Hospitalization costs were accrued per event, and not per days spent in hospital (Table 4).

A terminal-care cost (allocated when a patient dies in hospital) was based on data on lung cancer-associated stays in palliative care in French public hospitals (Table 4). The proportion of patients who died in hospital was taken from Sesé et al²² (set at 70.6% in the base case). Follow-up care costs, based on standard follow-up procedures, were estimated using Caisse Nationale d’Assurance Maladie and Caisse Nationale de l’Assurance Maladie des Travailleurs Salariés data (Table 4).³⁵ Base-case radiotherapy costs comprised the cost of a single session, including preparation and delivery.

Table 4 Summary of costs included in the model

Drug acquisition and administration costs			
Drug	Unit size (mg)	Price per unit	Administration cost[‡]
Pemetrexed [*]	500	€1,047.55 [#]	€354.27
Docetaxel [*]	160	§	€394.27
Gemcitabine [*]	1,000	§	€788.54
Vinorelbine [*]	50	§	€788.54
Bevacizumab [*]	400	€932.94 [#]	€354.27
Carboplatin	600	§	€394.27
Paclitaxel	300	§	€394.27

Notes: ^{*}Drugs for which drug wastage was included; [#]data from the French Health Insurance document on drug base and pricing information;³⁴ [‡]data from Diagnosis-Related Group (DRG) code GHS-NRO 9606;³⁴ [§]included in the DRG.

Hospitalization and other costs

Description	Cost	Source
Cost per hospitalization [*]	€2,288.08	04M09I DRG cost ³⁴
Terminal care [#]	€4,870	GHM 23Z02Z and 23Z02T (2013 cost inflated to 2015 using INSEE consumer price index) ³⁴
Follow-up care ^{#,§}	€158.10	Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Maladie (CNAM) and Caisse Nationale de l'Assurance Maladie des Travailleurs Salariés (CNAMTS) 2015 ³⁵
Radiotherapy delivery [‡]	€135.88	GHM28Z23Z ³⁴
Radiotherapy preparation [‡]	€170	GHM28Z24Z ³⁴

Notes: ^{*}Based on a single respiratory neoplasm-related stay; [#]base case; [‡]sensitivity analysis; [§]including cost of one consultation, one full-body computed tomography scan, and one standard biological test once every two cycles.

Second-line therapy costs

Second-line therapy	Time on therapy	Dose	Doses per cycle	Administration costs per 21-day cycle[§]
Docetaxel	68.46 days [*]	75 mg/m ^{2#}	1 [#]	€394.27
Erlotinib	110.28 days [*]	150 mg/m ^{2#}	21 [#]	€0
Gemcitabine	63 days [‡]	1,200 mg/m ^{2#}	3 [#]	€788.54
Pemetrexed	63 days [‡]	500 mg/m ^{2#}	1 [#]	€354.27

Notes: ^{*}Derived from PARAMOUNT data³; [#]PARAMOUNT protocol regimen; [‡]assumption based on expert clinical opinion (CC); [§]data from DRG code GHS-NRO 9606.³⁴

Adverse-event costs

Adverse events (grade 3/4)	Cost	Source
Leukopenia	€22.09	Banz et al ³⁶
Thrombocytopenia	€71.75	Mickisch et al ³⁷
Neutropenia	€81.65	Banz et al ³⁶
Febrile neutropenia	€3,424.58	Durand-Zaleski et al ³⁸
Anemia	€5,050.89	Banz et al ³⁶
Infection	€3,058.58	Banz et al ³⁶
Fatigue/asthenia	€514.89	Banz et al ³⁶
Nausea/vomiting	€1,824.68	Banz et al ³⁶
Acne-like rash	€203.65	Banz et al ³⁶

Second-line therapy costs

A proportion of patients who progress while receiving maintenance therapy will receive docetaxel, erlotinib, gemcitabine, or pemetrexed as second-line therapy. This proportion was estimated as 67% based on PARAMOUNT data.³⁹ BSC costs are included in diagnosis-related group costs, and so were set to zero.

Adverse-event costs

Adverse-event data were obtained from the largest trial identified in the systematic review conducted for each treatment

sequence. For an adverse event to be included in the model, it had to be grade 3/4 and to have occurred in at least 10% of the study population (Table 4).

Presentation of results

The term “dominated” was used to describe a treatment sequence if another sequence had lower costs and better/equivalent outcomes. A treatment sequence was described as “extendedly dominated” when the comparator had a higher incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) than a more

effective comparator. As treatment sequences that are “dominated” or “extendedly dominated” do not represent value for money, they were removed from model analyses, in line with international standards for the conduct of cost-effectiveness analyses.²³ All other treatment sequences provided an ICER compared with the next-best option.

Sensitivity analyses

A number of one-way sensitivity analyses were conducted with the aim of addressing uncertainty in the model (see Table 2). These included keeping the baseline-risk parametric function as Weibull (as in the base case) for OS, but changing it to log-logistic for PFS, and modifying the baseline-risk parametric functions from Weibull to log-logistic for both OS and PFS; using a pooled HR for the treatment effect of pemetrexed-maintenance therapy obtained from NMAs (rather than basing this on PARAMOUNT or JMEN study data); use of data from Nafees et al²¹ to estimate utilities for the health states, rather than PARAMOUNT EQ-5D utility scores; excluding vial wastage; switching off the treatment effect at 32 months for induction and 34 months for maintenance (the follow-up period for JMDB and the 2012 data-lock follow-up period for PARAMOUNT, respectively).

A probabilistic sensitivity analysis was performed to estimate the level of confidence in the model findings that the treatment selected was cost-effective based on the expected values. Appropriate distributions were allocated to all model inputs, 1,000 simulations were run, and results were plotted as a cost-effectiveness acceptability frontier.^{40,41}

Results

In the base-case model, the comparator associated with the longest median OS (12.88 months) and PFS (5.98 months) was pemetrexed + cisplatin → pemetrexed (Table 5). This regimen was also associated with the largest gains in LYs and QALYs. PFS and LYs and QALYs gained were greater for all comparators when pemetrexed was used as maintenance rather than BSC.

Base-case costs for the 12 induction–maintenance sequences analyzed in the model ranged from €12,762 (paclitaxel + carboplatin → BSC) to €35,617 (pemetrexed + cisplatin → pemetrexed) (Table 5); a breakdown of costs for each sequence investigated is provided in Table 6. The least costly treatment sequences used BSC as the maintenance treatment. Conversely, the two bevacizumab regimens and the pemetrexed + cisplatin → pemetrexed sequence were the most expensive.

Cost-effectiveness analysis found pemetrexed + cisplatin → pemetrexed to be associated with the highest incremental

gain in QALYs of all the comparators investigated compared with paclitaxel + carboplatin → BSC (the sequence with the lowest cost per QALY in the model) (Table 5). Only three treatment sequences were not dominated or extendedly dominated in the model: gemcitabine + cisplatin → BSC, pemetrexed + cisplatin → BSC, and pemetrexed + cisplatin → pemetrexed. The respective ICER values for these three sequences were €16,593, €80,656, and €102,179 per QALY gained.

Sensitivity analyses

Scenarios that had the greatest impact on the results are shown in Table 7. The ICER for pemetrexed + cisplatin → pemetrexed increased from €102,179 per QALY gained (when applying a Weibull distribution to the baseline PFS data) to €108,845 per QALY gained (when the baseline PFS was instead modeled using a log-logistic function). When a log-logistic function to model both OS and PFS was used, the ICER fell to €52,129 per QALY gained. A review of the extrapolation, however, showed that this approach may not reflect clinically observed disease progression, given that the long OS-curve tails indicated improbable survival duration in this rapidly progressing NSCLC setting.

The use of utility data from Nafees et al²¹ resulted in a lower baseline quality of life compared with the PARAMOUNT trial-based EQ-5D, and thus any extensions to life were downweighted in this scenario. The effect of this was to increase the ICERs of all the comparators analyzed. Similar findings were also seen when the treatment effects of maintenance therapy were switched off. Another one-way sensitivity analysis was conducted under the assumption that the induction-treatment effect was reduced by half among treatment-ineligible patients. The intent was to account for the reduced use of treatment in these patients, and this analysis resulted in decreased ICERs for all the comparators analyzed.

The results of the probabilistic sensitivity analyses are illustrated in Figure 1. The cost-effectiveness acceptability frontier following a rerun of the analyses omitting the carboplatin-based regimens is shown in [Figure S1](#) (for details of the regimens, see [Table S2](#)). Several treatment sequences were dominated or extendedly dominated in all sensitivity analyses: vinorelbine + cisplatin → BSC; docetaxel + cisplatin → BSC; vinorelbine + cisplatin → pemetrexed; paclitaxel + carboplatin → pemetrexed; docetaxel + cisplatin → pemetrexed; gemcitabine + cisplatin + bevacizumab → bevacizumab; paclitaxel + carboplatin + bevacizumab → bevacizumab.

Table 5 Clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of first-line induction–maintenance regimens included in the model

Comparator	Median PFS (months)*	Mean PFS (months)*	Median OS (months)*	Mean OS (months)*
Paclitaxel 225 mg/m ² + carboplatin 400 mg/m ² → BSC	4.37	5.64	9.66	12.39
Vinorelbine 30 mg/m ² + cisplatin 80 mg/m ² → BSC	4.37	5.52	9.66	12.27
Gemcitabine 1,000 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² → BSC	4.83	6.15	10.12	12.92
Docetaxel 75 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² → BSC	4.37	5.64	9.2	11.64
Pemetrexed 500 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² → BSC	5.29	6.74	11.5	15.16
Vinorelbine 30 mg/m ² + cisplatin 80 mg/m ² → pemetrexed 500 mg/m ²	5.52	8.61	10.81	14.56
Paclitaxel 225 mg/m ² + carboplatin 400 mg/m ² → pemetrexed 500 mg/m ²	5.75	8.85	10.81	14.72
Docetaxel 75 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² → pemetrexed 500 mg/m ²	5.75	8.85	10.35	13.81
Gemcitabine 1,000 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² → pemetrexed 500 mg/m ²	5.98	9.86	11.5	15.44
Gemcitabine 1,250 mg/m ² + cisplatin 80 mg/m ² + bevacizumab 7.5 mg/kg → bevacizumab 7.5 mg/kg	5.52	7.45	10.12	13.16
Paclitaxel 200 mg/m ² + carboplatin 400 mg/m ² + bevacizumab 7.5 mg/kg → bevacizumab 7.5 mg/kg	5.75	8.07	11.04	14.45
Pemetrexed 500 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² → pemetrexed 500 mg/m ²	5.98	9.29	12.88	17.21

(Continued)

Discussion

Of the 12 induction–maintenance treatment sequences relevant to the treatment of patients with nonsquamous NSCLC in France analyzed, pemetrexed + cisplatin → pemetrexed was shown to have the most favorable clinical efficacy (longest median PFS and OS and most LYs and QALYs gained). This is an important finding in view of the lack of direct trial evidence available for induction–maintenance treatment sequences and the unlikelihood that such studies will be conducted. As expected, comparators using BSC as maintenance were the least costly, but were also associated with lower PFS and OS. The highest costs were reported for the two bevacizumab-triplet sequences and the pemetrexed + cisplatin → pemetrexed sequence. Uncertainty in the model was addressed using extensive sensitivity analyses performed on key assumptions. These showed the model to be relatively insensitive to plausible changes in the main assumptions.

In the cost-effectiveness analysis, eight of the 12 treatment sequences investigated were either dominated or extendedly dominated in the model, and thus did not provide sufficient value for further consideration. Only three treatment sequences were not dominated or extendedly dominated in the model: gemcitabine + cisplatin → BSC, pemetrexed + cisplatin → BSC, and pemetrexed + cisplatin → pemetrexed.

A number of studies have assessed the cost-effectiveness of either induction or maintenance regimens for the treatment of NSCLC, but studies assessing complete induction–maintenance treatment sequences are few. Two studies,^{17,18} utilizing the same efficacy and cost-effectiveness model as in

the current study, but adapted for use in different health-care settings, also found a pemetrexed + cisplatin → pemetrexed regimen to be among the most cost-effective induction–maintenance treatment sequences used for the management of patients with NSCLC in those settings. Results from a US-based analysis in patients with nonsquamous NSCLC showed the following four induction–maintenance treatment sequences to have value with regard to care costs and survival outcomes: pemetrexed + cisplatin → pemetrexed, gemcitabine + cisplatin → BSC (the referent), gemcitabine + cisplatin → erlotinib, and pemetrexed + cisplatin → BSC.¹⁸ Similar analyses adapted to the Swedish health-care system showed pemetrexed + cisplatin → pemetrexed to offer improved PFS, OS, and QALYs and to be more cost-effective than gemcitabine + cisplatin → bevacizumab 7.5 mg/kg or gemcitabine + cisplatin → bevacizumab 15 mg/kg.¹⁷ In this Swedish study, the higher costs associated with pemetrexed + cisplatin → pemetrexed (compared with the two comparator bevacizumab regimens) were attributed to the better clinical efficacy of pemetrexed: increases in PFS resulted in longer treatment with maintenance therapy and its associated costs, and prolonged OS resulted in higher follow-up care and second-line therapy costs.

Several studies have estimated the cost-effectiveness of therapies for the first-line induction, maintenance, or combined first-line induction plus maintenance of patients with nonsquamous NSCLC; however, comparisons across studies are necessarily hindered by differences in methodology, study quality, reporting, year study conducted,

Total LYs	Total QALYs	Total costs	Incremental QALYs gained (compared to referent)	Incremental costs (compared to referent)	Fully incremental ICER/ QALY gained ^{#,‡}
1	0.65	€12,762	Referent	Referent	Referent
0.99	0.64	€13,200	-0.01	€438	Dominated
1.04	0.68	€13,285	0.03	€523	€16,593
0.94	0.61	€13,573	-0.04	€811	Dominated
1.22	0.8	€23,134	0.15	€10,372	€80,656
1.17	0.78	€26,557	0.13	€13,795	Dominated
1.18	0.79	€26,845	0.14	€14,083	Dominated
1.11	0.74	€27,571	0.09	€14,809	Dominated
1.23	0.84	€28,580	0.19	€15,818	Extendedly dominated
1.06	0.7	€30,638	0.05	€17,876	Dominated
1.16	0.77	€32,411	0.12	€19,649	Dominated
1.37	0.93	€35,617	0.28	€22,855	€102,179

Notes: [#]Rounded to the nearest week (0.23 months), due to a cycle length of 1 week; [#]fully incremental analysis conducted by comparing regimens to the next most cost-effective option; [‡]due to the rounding of these values, it may not be possible to precisely recreate these results.

Abbreviations: BSC, best supportive care; ICER, incremental cost-effectiveness ratio; LYs, life-years; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; QALY, quality-adjusted LYs.

currency, health-care systems, and study perspectives.^{42–44} Bongers et al⁴² reported that gemcitabine + cisplatin was a cost-effective first-line induction treatment option in patients with advanced NSCLC compared with paclitaxel + cisplatin, but that pemetrexed + cisplatin appeared more cost-effective in patients with nonsquamous histology. The pemetrexed + cisplatin doublet has also been reported to be cost-saving compared with other platinum doublets as first-line induction therapy in patients with advanced NSCLC, particularly those with nonsquamous histology.⁴³ In this patient group, the incremental costs per LY gained were US\$83,537, \$178,613, and more than \$300,000 for pemetrexed + cisplatin compared with, respectively, gemcitabine + cisplatin, paclitaxel + carboplatin, and paclitaxel + carboplatin + bevacizumab. A UK health-technology assessment published in 2013, focusing on first-line chemotherapy options licensed in Europe and recommended by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, reported that pemetrexed + cisplatin improved OS to a greater extent than all other recommended treatments in patients with advanced or metastatic nonsquamous disease. Pemetrexed + cisplatin was considered cost-effective in the UK (versus gemcitabine + cisplatin) at a cost-effectiveness threshold of £35,000/QALY gained.⁴⁴

With regard to maintenance therapy, histology was identified by Bongers et al⁴² as an important factor when choosing the most appropriate treatment in patients with advanced NSCLC. In their review, the incremental cost per LY gained with pemetrexed maintenance (versus observation) was markedly lower in nonsquamous patients than in the total study

population (\$122,371 versus \$205,597 [2009 values]). In a review by Chouaid et al;⁴³ however, the authors reported that with the exception of one study,⁴⁵ all studies included in the review indicated that maintenance pemetrexed was not cost-effective, as judged from the perspective of their individual health-care settings.

If no active treatment had been an appropriate first-line and maintenance-treatment option for patients able to receive chemotherapy, it is possible that the referent regimen (paclitaxel + carboplatin → BSC) may have demonstrated value in the model. We were unable to identify any studies evaluating the cost-effectiveness of paclitaxel + carboplatin → BSC in NSCLC, but the incremental cost per LY gained was reported to be \$178,613 for pemetrexed + cisplatin compared with paclitaxel + carboplatin in patients with nonsquamous NSCLC in one systematic review.⁴³ Previous cost-effectiveness analyses of platinum-doublet induction therapy have reported cisplatin-based doublets to be generally less costly than those containing carboplatin.^{43,44}

Strengths/limitations of study

This is the first study to investigate the cost-effectiveness of a wide range of NSCLC induction–maintenance treatment sequences relevant to the French health-care setting. We included RCT data for each induction or maintenance sequence to the fullest extent possible. Nonetheless, it was necessary to populate the model with out-of-trial data, including French costs, tariffs, and resource-use data, thus reflecting the local health-care system. Despite having relied

Table 6 Costs of treatment

Comparator	Acquisition induction	Administration induction	Acquisition maintenance	Administration maintenance	Long-term follow-up*	Adverse events [†]	Second-line therapy	Total
Paclitaxel 225 mg/m ² + carboplatin 400 mg/m ² → BSC	-	€1,571	-	-	€4,759	€2,063	€4,369	€12,762
Vinorelbine 30 mg/m ² + cisplatin 80 mg/m ² → BSC	-	€1,571	-	-	€4,746	€2,395	€4,488	€13,200
Gemcitabine 1,000 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² → BSC	-	€1,961	-	-	€4,817	€2,028	€4,479	€13,285
Docetaxel 75 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² → BSC	-	€1,961	-	-	€4,687	€2,193	€4,732	€13,573
Pemetrexed 500 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² → BSC	€9,978	€1,762	-	-	€5,041	€2,228	€4,125	€23,134
Vinorelbine 30 mg/m ² + cisplatin 80 mg/m ² → pemetrexed 500 mg/m ²	-	€1,378	€11,575	€2,044	€5,007	€2,703	€3,851	€26,557
Paclitaxel 225 mg/m ² + carboplatin 400 mg/m ² → pemetrexed 500 mg/m ²	-	€1,383	€11,957	€2,112	€5,026	€2,374	€3,994	€26,845
Docetaxel 75 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² → pemetrexed 500 mg/m ²	-	€1,382	€11,951	€2,111	€4,939	€2,481	€4,707	€27,571
Gemcitabine 1,000 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² → pemetrexed 500 mg/m ²	-	€1,400	€13,500	€2,384	€5,108	€2,357	€3,832	€28,580
Gemcitabine 1,250 mg/m ² + cisplatin 80 mg/m ² + bevacizumab 7.5 mg/kg → bevacizumab 7.5 mg/kg	€7,772	€1,557	€7,700	€1,543	€4,859	€2,981	€4,225	€30,638
Paclitaxel 200 mg/m ² + carboplatin 400 mg/m ² + bevacizumab 7.5 mg/kg → bevacizumab 7.5 mg/kg	€9,143	€1,832	€7,746	€1,552	€4,992	€2,815	€4,331	€32,411
Pemetrexed 500 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² → pemetrexed 500 mg/m ²	€7,202	€1,272	€12,709	€2,244	€5,268	€2,556	€4,366	€35,617

Notes: *Includes best supportive care (BSC), computed tomography scan, consultant, terminal care, follow-up care, and concomitant radiotherapy costs preprogression; †includes adverse events and hospitalizations. -[‡] indicates not applicable.

on RCT data and making numerous assumptions in building our model, this local adaptation should provide useful information relevant to the French practice setting.

Our findings are largely supported by the results of sensitivity analyses. Exceptions included the use of utility data from Nafees et al²¹ and the turning off of induction/maintenance-treatment effects. Aside from one scenario that was considered likely to be implausible (changing the method of extrapolation for OS), none of the analyses increased or decreased the ICER by more than ~€20,000 per QALY gained.

The study was designed and conducted in line with guidelines from the French National Authority for Health regarding the methodology for economic evaluations²³ and the International Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research.⁴⁶ The analysis was conducted from the payer perspective (National Healthcare Insurance), including only direct costs.

A major strength of the study is that the model used is structured to assess the cost-effectiveness of induction–maintenance treatment sequences as a whole rather than separately. Studies that assess the cost-effectiveness of maintenance therapy only are limited in that they do not take into consideration pre-maintenance induction effects. The only previous studies assessing the cost-effectiveness of induction and maintenance sequences that we identified were the aforementioned two, which utilized the same cost-effectiveness model as in the current study adapted for use in different health-care settings.^{17,18}

In line with Haute Autorité de Santé guidelines regarding the methodology for economic evaluations,²³ this analysis included both cisplatin-based induction–maintenance sequences, as recommended in French guidelines, and carboplatin-based regimens, which have not yet obtained marketing authorization, but which are used regularly in daily practice. Rerunning the analysis excluding carboplatin-based regimens resulted in vinorelbine + cisplatin → BSC as the referent (see [Table S3](#)), and the conclusion of the cost-effectiveness model did not change: gemcitabine + cisplatin → BSC, pemetrexed + cisplatin → BSC, and pemetrexed + cisplatin → pemetrexed were the only comparators to produce positive ICERs. ICERs identical to those in the initial model were obtained for the pemetrexed + cisplatin → BSC (€80,656 per QALY gained) and pemetrexed + cisplatin → pemetrexed regimens (€102,179 per QALY gained), whereas the ICER for gemcitabine + cisplatin → BSC fell to €2,120 per QALY gained.

Although use of RCT data in cost-effectiveness analyses is associated with both strengths and limitations,⁴⁷ RCTs provide accurate estimates of survival, with few missing

Table 7 Sensitivity analyses with the greatest impact on results

Comparators	Weibull OS, log-logistic PFS	Log-logistic OS, log-logistic PFS	Ineligible patients allowed to receive 50% of induction-treatment effect	Pooled HR for pemetrexed maintenance	No vial wastage	Nafees et al ¹ utility data	Treatment effect turned off
Paclitaxel 225 mg/m ² + carboplatin 400 mg/m ² → BSC	Referent	Referent	Referent	Referent	Referent	Referent	Referent
Vinorelbine 30 mg/m ² + cisplatin 80 mg/m ² → BSC	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated
Gemcitabine 1,000 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² → BSC	€15,619	€11,029	€12,730	€16,593	€16,602	€19,194	€16,931
Docetaxel 75 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² → BSC	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated
Pemetrexed 500 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² → BSC	€79,095	Extendedly dominated	€56,609	€80,656	€76,484	Extendedly dominated	€85,662
Vinorelbine 30 mg/m ² + cisplatin 80 mg/m ² → pemetrexed 500 mg/m ²	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated
Paclitaxel 225 mg/m ² + carboplatin 400 mg/m ² → pemetrexed 500 mg/m ²	Dominated	Extendedly dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Extendedly dominated	Dominated
Docetaxel 75 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² → pemetrexed 500 mg/m ²	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated
Gemcitabine 1,000 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² → pemetrexed 500 mg/m ²	Extendedly dominated	Extendedly dominated	Dominated	Extendedly dominated	Extendedly dominated	€105,956	Extendedly dominated
Gemcitabine 1,250 mg/m ² + cisplatin 80 mg/m ² + bevacizumab 7.5 mg/kg → bevacizumab 7.5 mg/kg	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated
Paclitaxel 200 mg/m ² + carboplatin 400 mg/m ² + bevacizumab 7.5 mg/kg → bevacizumab 7.5 mg/kg	Dominated	Dominated	Extendedly dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated	Dominated
Pemetrexed 500 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ² → pemetrexed 500 mg/m ²	€108,845	€52,129	€80,155	€89,983	€96,442	€122,005	€118,930

Note: Results showing values in Euros reflect incremental cost per quality-adjusted life-year gained.

Abbreviations: BSC, best supportive care; HR, hazard ratio; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival.

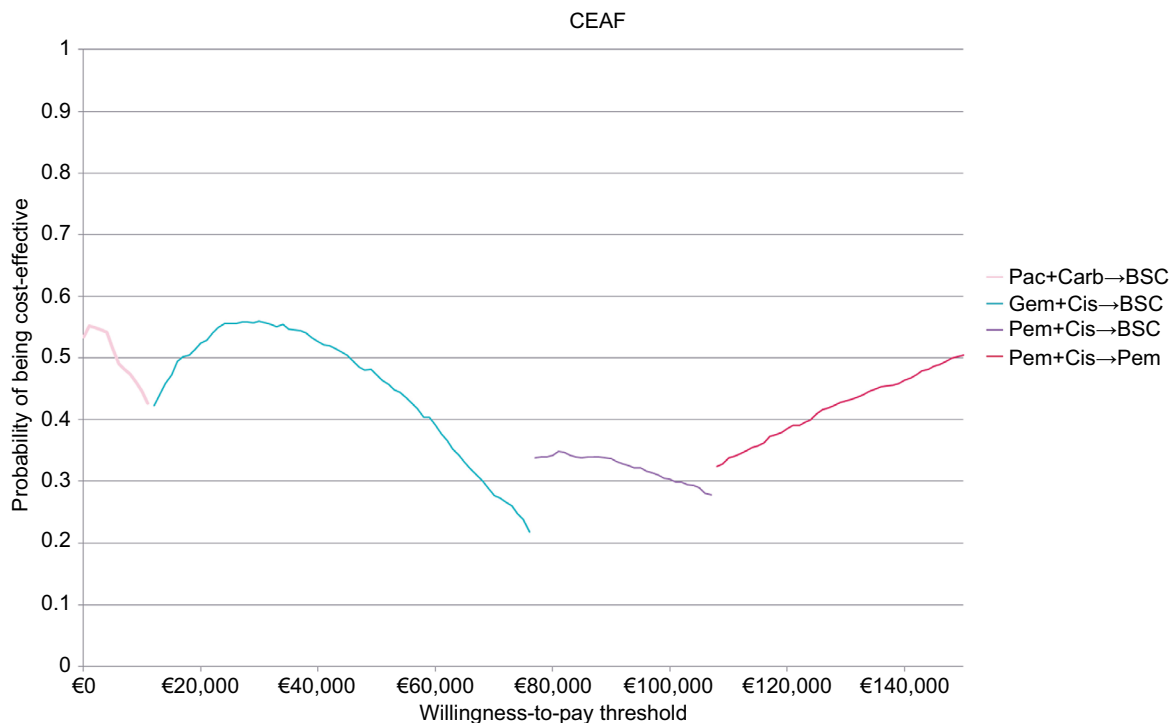


Figure 1 Cost-effectiveness acceptability frontier (CEAF).

Notes: The CEAF was created by running probabilistic sensitivity analyses, and shows the probability that the treatment selected on the basis of the expected values is cost-effective. For details of the regimens, refer to Table 1.

Abbreviations: BSC, best supportive care; Carb, carboplatin; Cis, cisplatin; Gem, gemcitabine; Pac, paclitaxel; Pem, pemetrexed.

data, and have adequate power to prevent the emergence of spurious conclusions. The findings of the model could be applied to similar patient cohorts to ensure external validity.

Another limitation to the study is that protocol-driven resource-use requirements may differ from those used in local clinical practice. Additionally, due to the paucity of postdiscontinuation RCT resource-use data, out-of-trial estimates were required to populate the model. Therefore, any comparison of model-based costs with those observed in practice should be attempted with caution.

Conclusion

In the absence of direct comparative trial evidence, this robust cost-effectiveness analysis found pemetrexed + cisplatin → pemetrexed to achieve the best clinical outcomes of 12 induction–maintenance sequences used in the treatment of patients with nonsquamous NSCLC in the French health-care setting. The regimen also demonstrated value in the model when compared with other induction–maintenance treatment options.

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Disclosure

KT, KBW, MB, and MB are employees of Eli Lilly and Company. GS is a former employee of Eli Lilly and Company. JE and RE are employees of ICON Plc, who were contracted by Lilly to perform this analysis. CC has received fees from Eli Lilly and Company for attending scientific meetings, speaking, organizing research, or consulting. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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