## Economic evidence profiles for review question: What antiseizure therapies (monotherapy or add-on) are effective in the treatment of tonic or atonic seizures/drop attacks?

Table 21: Economic evidence profile

| Study and country  | Limitations                      | Applicability          | Other com-<br>ments   | Incremental costs   | Incremental effects   | ICER  | Uncertainty  |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|
| Author & year: Benedict 2010  Country: United Kingdom  Interventions: Rufinamide (RUF) Lamotrogine (LTG) Topirimate (TPM) Standard therapy(ST)  Population: People with Lennox- Gastaut syndrome | Potentially serious limitations1 | Partially applicable 2 | Type of economic analysis: CEA  Time horizon: 3 years  Primary measure of outcome: Cost per 1% increase in successfully treated patient | Drop attack<br>analysis vs<br>ST<br>TPM: -£709<br>LTG: -£462<br>RUF: -£452<br>Total seizures<br>analysis vs<br>ST<br>TPM: £191<br>LTG: -£1,302<br>RUF: £462 | Drop attack analysis vs ST (% reduction) TPM: 3.2% LTG: 2.1% RUF: 6.2%  Total seizures analysis vs ST (% reduction) TPM: 3.0% LTG: 3.7% RUF: 4.9% | ICER for TPM (cost per 1% reduction in drop attacks):  Vs LTG: Dominated  Vs RUF: £62  Vs ST: Dominated  ICER for LTG (cost per 1% reduction in seizures):  Vs TPM:  Dominated  Vs RUF: £2151  Vs ST: Dominated | Deterministic sensitivity analyses: Results were robust to various sensitivity analyses  PSA:  Willingness to pay for 1% reduction in drop attacks and total seizures for 80% probability RUF prefered option  Drop attack: £250  Total seizures: £900 |

<sup>1</sup> 

<sup>2</sup> 

FINAL Evidence review for effectiveness of antiseizure therapies in the treatment of tonic or atonic seizures

| Study and country   | Limitations                       | Applicability        | Other com-<br>ments  | Incremental costs                                     | Incremental effects  | ICER  | Uncertainty  |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|---|--|---|--|
| Author & year: Verdian 2010  Country: United Kingdom  Interventions: Rufinamide (RUF) Lamotrogine (LTG) Topirimate (TPM)  Population: Children with Lennox-Gastaut syndrome | Potentially serious limitations 3 | Directly applicable4 | Type of economic analysis: CUA  Time horizon: 3 years  Primary measure of outcome: Cost per QALY | Incremental costs for RUF Vs  TPM: £1,632 LTG: £3,209 | Incremental<br>QALYS for<br>RUF Vs<br>TPM: 0.079<br>LTG: 0.021 | Cost per additional QALY  RUF vs TPM: £20,538  RUF vs LTG: £154,831 | Deterministic sensitivity analyses: Results were most sensitive to transition probabilities between health states associated with the ASMs. Changes to other parameters, discounting rate and time horizon resulted in comparable results.  PSA: Probability RUF cost effective at £20k threshold  Vs TPM 52% VS LTG 8%  Probability RUF cost effective at £30k threshold  Vs TPM 65% VS LTG 15% |

ASM: antiseizure medications; CEA: cost effectiveness analysis CUA: cost utility analysis; ICER: incremental cost effectiveness ratio; LTG: lamotrigine; QALY: quality adjusted life year; RUF: rufinamide; ST: standard therapy TPM: topiramate; VS: versus