



Title	Economic Evaluation of Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa Inhibitors in Patients Undergoing Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with Stenting
Agency	CADTH, Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health Suite 600, 865 Carling Ave, Ottawa, ON K1S 5S8, Canada; Tel: +1 613 226 2553, Fax: +1 613 226 5392; publications@cadth.ca, www.cadth.ca
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Aim

To review the economic evidence on the use of GP IIb/IIIa inhibitors as adjunct therapy in percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI) with stenting, and to perform economic evaluations (from the perspective of a Canadian provincial health insurance payer) on the cost effectiveness of abciximab and eptifibatide.

Conclusions and results

The economic evaluation in this study suggests that eptifibatide and abciximab can be considered to be cost effective adjuncts for controlling complications in patients undergoing elective and urgent PCI. The incremental cost-effectiveness analysis for abciximab in the general study population showed a higher overall cost and better outcomes, with a result that is consistent with what is generally considered to be cost effective. For eptifibatide in the general study population, and for both drugs in those with diabetes, the analysis showed lower costs and better outcomes when compared with usual care. We caution against a direct comparison of eptifibatide and abciximab based on the available data.

Recommendations

Not applicable.

Methods

A literature search identified full economic evaluations that compared percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI) alone to PCI with abciximab or eptifibatide. Five studies met the inclusion criteria for the review. Decision analytic modeling was done to estimate the short-term and long-term cost effectiveness of the two drugs.

Further research/reviews required

The review of economic evidence supported the need for an up-to-date economic evaluation of GP IIb/IIIa inhibitors in a Canadian context.