Appendix E: Economic evidence tables

Study	De la Porte 2007 ⁷			
Study details	Population & interventions	Costs	Health outcomes	Cost effectiveness
Economic analysis: CCA (health outcomes: mortality and quality of life) Study design: Within-trial analysis (RCT) Approach to analysis: Prospective costing of hospitalisation and outpatient clinic attendances. Perspective: Netherlands hospital provider. Follow-up: 12 months. Treatment effect duration: n/a Discounting: n/a	Population: NYHA class 3 or 4 heart failure. Cohort settings: N: 240, Mean age: 70-71, Male: 72.5% Intervention 1: No post discharge or early follow up clinic. Intervention 2: Attendance at a post discharge follow up clinic. Intensive follow up at a heart failure physician and cardiovascular nurse-led heart failure outpatient clinic - telephone call at 1 week, visit to clinic at 1 and 3 weeks, including verbal and written education, individualised lifestyle advice, patient diary, easy access to clinic, appointment with dietician, tailored treatment regimen.	Total costs (mean per patient): Intervention 1: £1,125 Intervention 2: £662 Incremental (2–1): Saves £463 (95% CI: NR; p=NR) Currency & cost year: Assumed to be 2003 UK pounds.(a) Cost components incorporated: Daily hospitalisation cost. Outpatient clinic visit including nurse, dietician and doctor's salaries.	Mortality (1-year risk): Intervention 1: 0.19 Intervention 2: 0.10 RR (2 versus 1): 0.54 (95% CI: NR; p=NR) Re-admission (1-year risk): Intervention 1: 0.20 Intervention 2: 0.09 RR (2 versus 1): 0.47 (95% CI: NR; p=NR)	Intervention 2 dominates Analysis of uncertainty: After adjusting for baseline differences in sex there was no change in the results.
Data sources				

Cost sources: NR.

Comments

Source of funding: Novartis, AstraZeneca, Bristol-Myers Squibb and Roche. **Applicability and limitations:** Not a UK NHS perspective and health outcomes not measured in QALYs. The details and source of costs were not fully reported. The time horizon is only 1 year, which may not capture all costs and health effects.

Overall applicability: Partially applicable^(b) Overall quality: Potentially serious limitations^(c)

Abbreviations: CCA: cost-consequence analysis; ICER: incremental cost effectiveness ratio; n/a: not applicable; NR: not reported; QALYs: quality-adjusted life years; RR: relative risk. (a) Data collection was completed in 2003 and so this was the assumed date for the costs.

- (b) Directly applicable/Partially applicable/Not applicable.
- $(c) \ \ Minor\ limitations/Potentially\ serious\ limitations/Very\ serious\ limitations.$