

Deviations from HEAPs: Can they ever be justified?

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Experience from **F^{5mg}OLATED**

- Folate Augmentation of Treatment – Evaluation for Depression (FolATED): randomised trial
- Aim to assess the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of adding folic acid (5mg daily) to the antidepressant treatment of moderate to severe depression



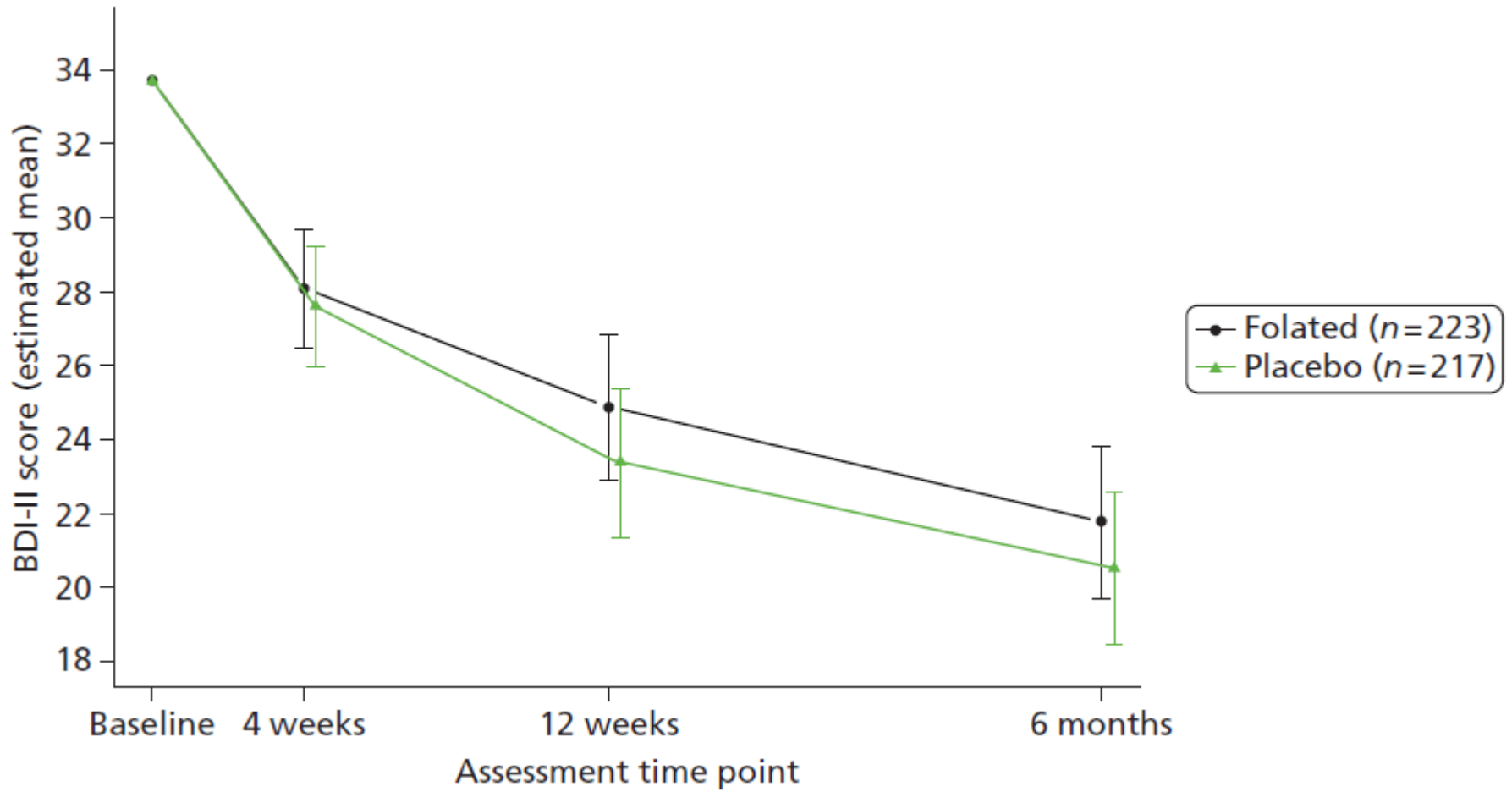
Outcomes

- Primary outcome: patient-rated BDI-II
- Economic outcome: cost per QALY gained

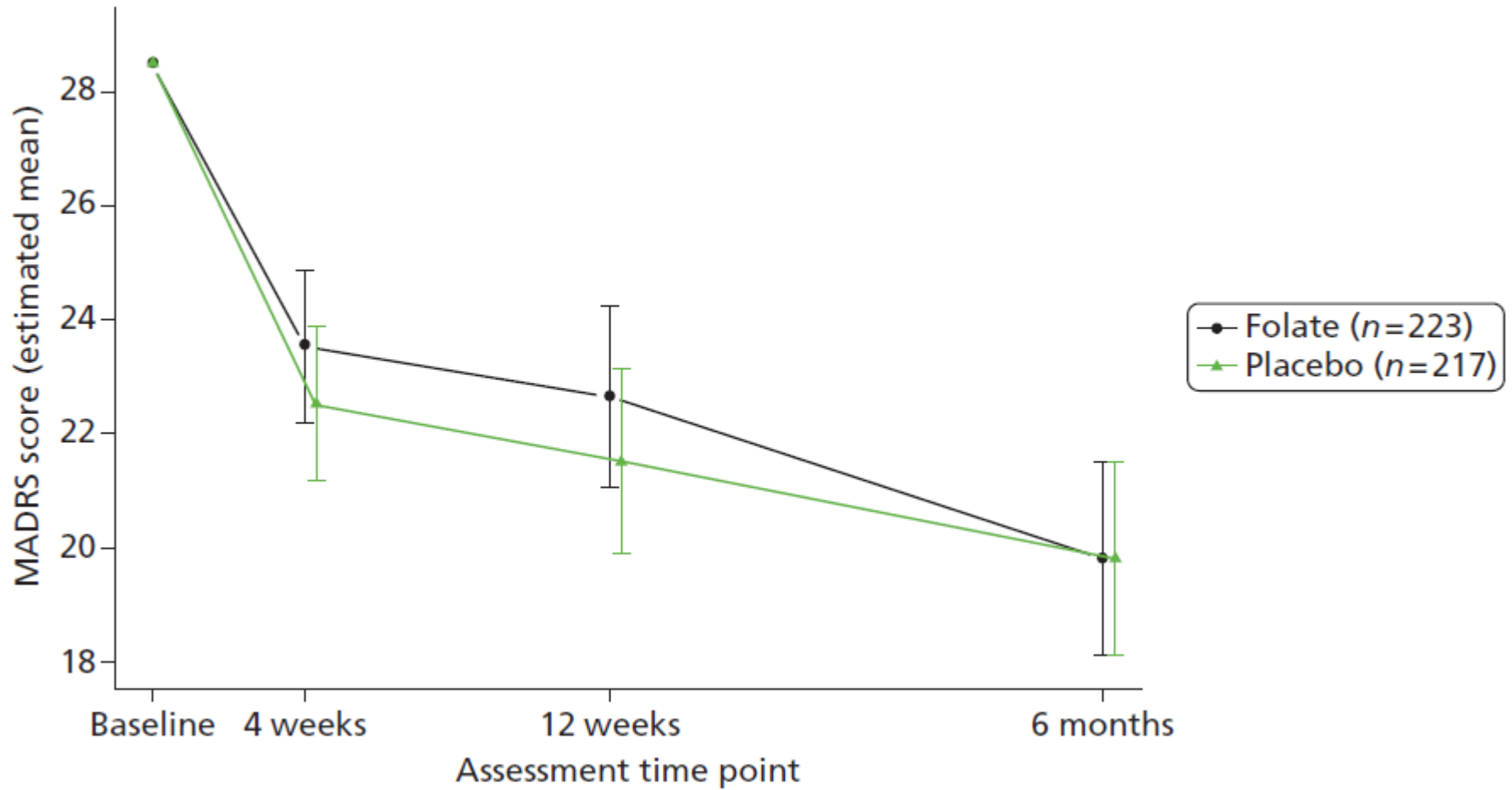
FOLiated HEAP

- Aim
- Data
 - Healthcare resource utilisation
 - Unit costs
 - Health Outcomes
- Analysis
 - Cost analysis
 - Analysis of health outcomes
 - Incremental analysis
 - Uncertainty analysis
 - Secondary analysis

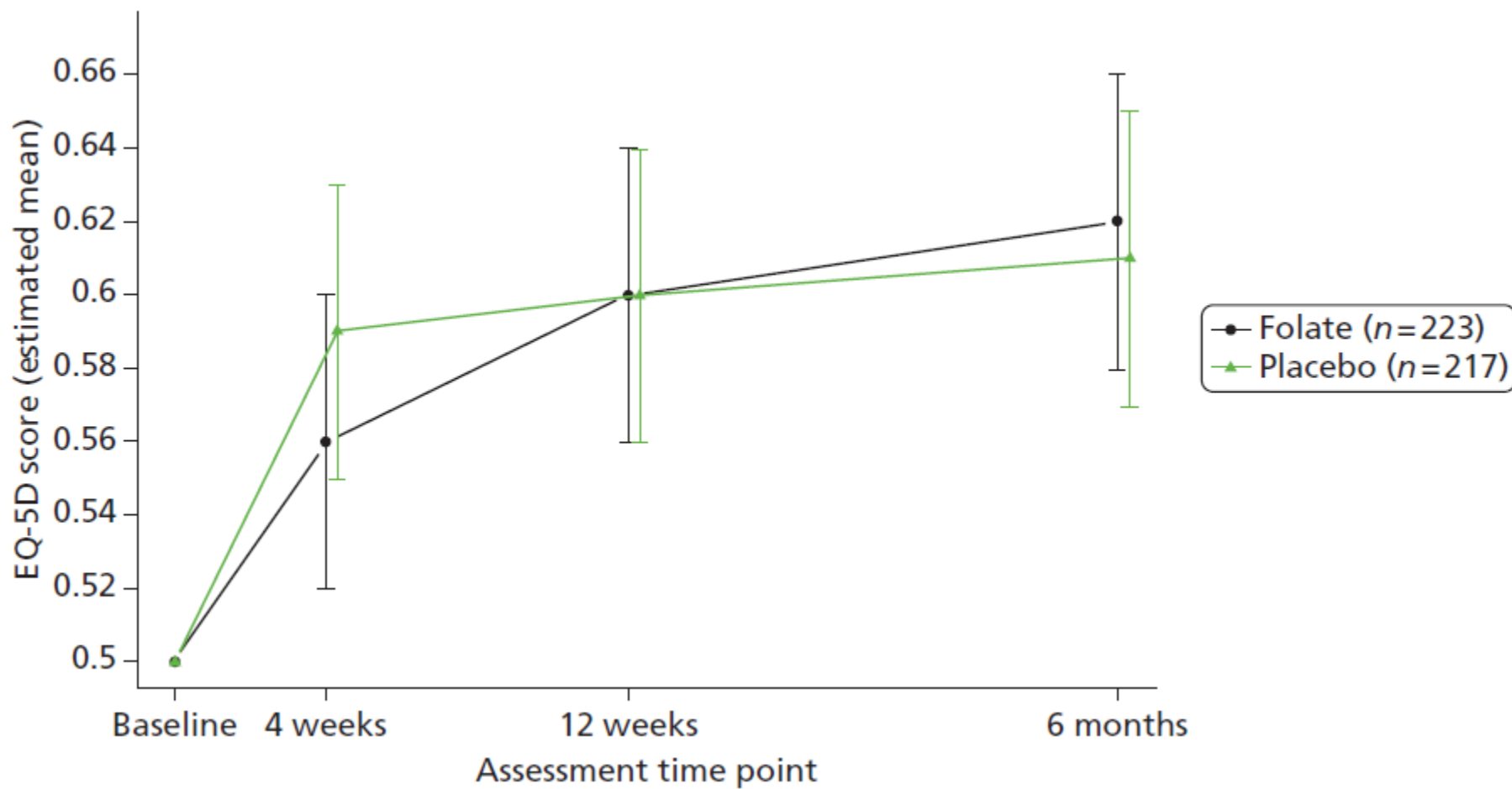
BDI-II



MADRS



EQ-5D



Clinical conclusion

- FolATED generated no evidence that folic acid is effective or harmful in augmenting antidepressants

Economic questions

- Is there a need to conduct an economic evaluation of an intervention that doesn't work?
- Might folic acid be cost-effective even if not clinically effective?
 - Perhaps wrong / insensitive measures of effect
 - There may be cost advantages
- Would GPs ever start prescribing folic acid, knowing it isn't effective (at improving depression), on the basis of potential cost benefits?

NO!

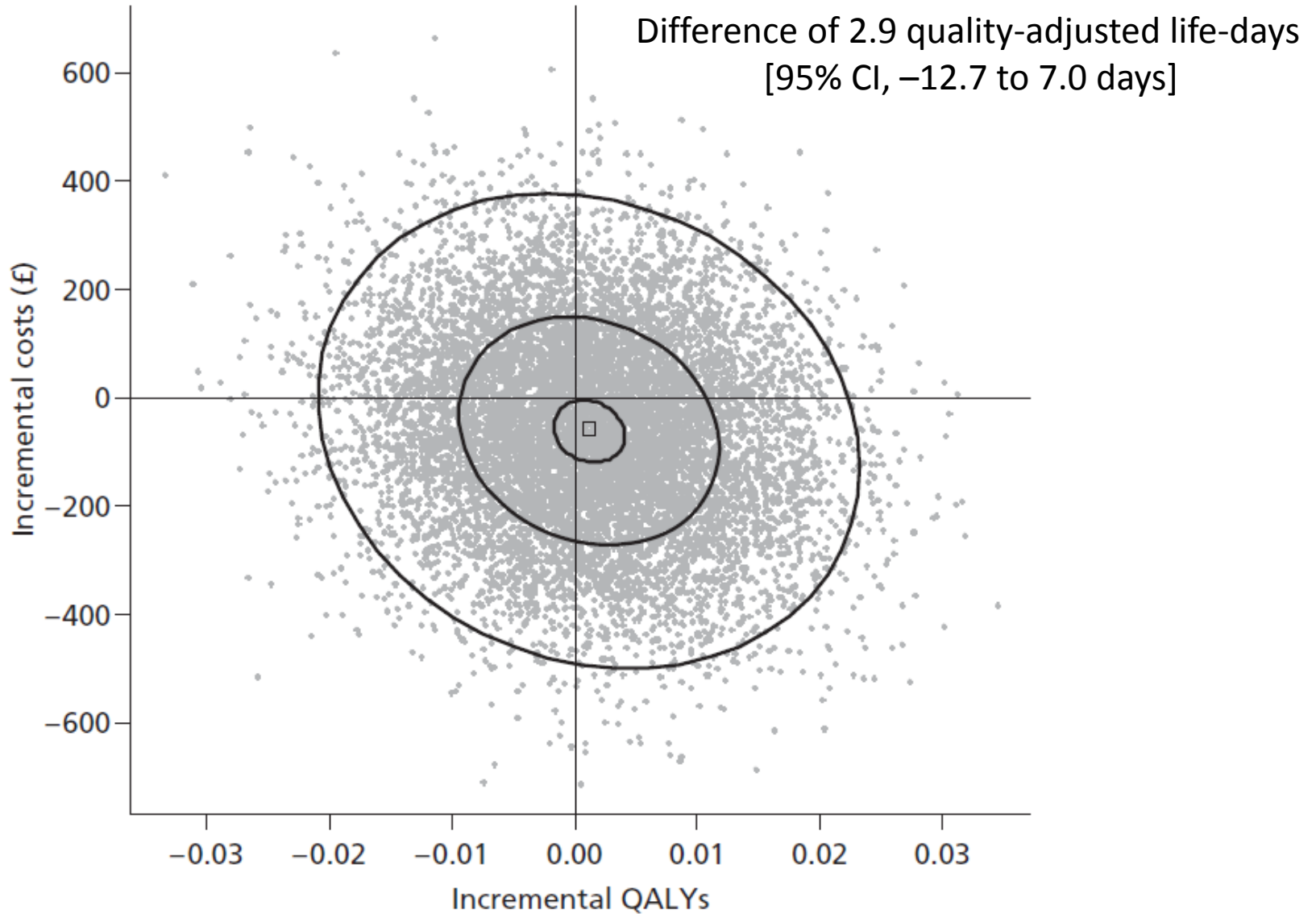
Deviation from the HEAP

- For a drug which costs 3p per day with no benefits in depression, but with a potential to increase cancer risk and mask B₁₂ deficiency, I would argue that an economic evaluation was unnecessary
- This would justify a deviation from the HEAP
- But... we had to deliver on our funding obligations!

Costs

Type of cost	Folate	Placebo	Difference (folate minus placebo)
	Mean (95% CI)	Mean (95% CI)	Mean (95% CI)
GP costs	164.20 (144.72 to 185.02)	186.46 (163.60 to 210.61)	-22.26 (-53.61 to 8.64)
Social care costs	148.46 (84.63 to 233.98)	324.86 (144.51 to 569.11)	-176.40 (-428.14 to 19.63)
Psychiatric hospital and community services costs	797.37 (562.94 to 1090.52)	886.40 (712.65 to 1089.37)	-89.03 (-404.23 to 249.42)
Antidepressant drug costs	72.93 (62.39 to 84.47)	75.30 (63.84 to 88.44)	-2.37 (-19.37 to 13.96)
All medication costs	239.95 (206.94 to 275.14)	256.79 (201.15 to 324.42)	-16.84 (-91.66 to 49.17)
Other costs	60.72 (44.60 to 78.85)	66.44 (48.50 to 86.49)	-5.72 (-31.42 to 19.50)
Total cost	1410.21 (1147.28 to 1729.31)	1719.12 (1398.10 to 2088.25)	-308.94 (-764.14 to 155.18)

Cost effectiveness



Experience from



- Assess whether heparin- or antibiotic-impregnated central venous catheters are better than standard CVCs at reducing incidence of bloodstream infections in children in ICU
- Determine the cost-effectiveness of each CVC type



HEAP



- Aim
- Data
 - Healthcare resource utilisation
 - Unit costs
- Analysis
 - Cost analysis
 - Analysis of health outcomes
 - Incremental analysis
 - Analysis of uncertainty
 - Scenario analysis
 - Secondary analysis

Economic outcomes

- Costs
 - NHS perspective
 - Main cost driver is days in ICU
- Outcomes
 - Utility measurement not feasible
 - Economic health outcome was the same as the primary clinical outcome of bloodstream infection (BSI)
- Incremental cost per BSI averted

Pragmatist's view

- Trial-based economic evaluations must be informed by the clinical findings
- This would necessitate deviations from the HEAP under certain circumstances

Acknowledgements

- FoIATED Team
- CATCH Team
- NIHR HTA funding
- MRC NWHTMR

A brown cardboard card is hanging from a thin, light-colored string. A small wooden clothespin is clipped to the top edge of the card. The card has the words "THANKS" and "HEAPS" written in white, hand-drawn, blocky capital letters. The background is a plain, light blue wall.

THANKS
HEAPS