

The relative cost-effectiveness of long-acting injectable cabotegravir versus oral pre-exposure prophylaxis

A modelled economic evaluation and threshold analysis in South Africa based on the HPTN 083 and 084 trials

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Background

- Oral pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), in the combination drug tenofovir (TDF) and emtricitabine (FTC), is 65%-85% effective in preventing HIV infection (*Hansom 2016, Fonner 2016, Baeten 2012*)
- Compared to TDF/FTC, long-acting injectable cabotegravir (CAB-LA) reduced risk of HIV infection by 66% in gay men and other men who have sex with men and transgender women (*HPTN 083: Landovitz 2021*), and 89% young cisgender women (*HPTN 084: Delany-Moretlwe 2022*)
- CAB-LA removes the need for users to take daily pills, allowing for persistent use and improving adherence in the short term
- Acceptability studies have found a higher stated preference for long-acting injectable products compared to daily pills (*Tolley 2019, 2020; Cheng 2019; Gill 2020*)
- Limited studies on the cost and impact of injectable PrEP in sub-Saharan Africa, and no studies comparing injectable PrEP to oral PrEP

Methods

- Model the **impact and cost-effectiveness of CAB-LA compared to TDF/FTC** over a 20-year time horizon (2022-2041) **in South Africa**
- We estimate the **threshold cost of CAB-LA**, per injection, that makes it similarly or more cost-effective compared to TDF/FTC
- Model used: **Thembisa**, a deterministic compartmental HIV transmission model of the South African HIV epidemic (<https://thembisa.org>)
- We model **two coverage scenarios** (medium/high) and, for CAB-LA, **two duration scenarios** (minimum: average duration on PrEP same as oral PrEP, maximum: longer than oral PrEP)
- **Baseline:** current TDF/FTC roll-out programme (low coverage 0.5-3% of target populations)
- We target adolescent girls and young women (AGYW), female sex workers (FSW), adolescent boys and young men (ABYM), gay men and other men who have sex with men (MSM)

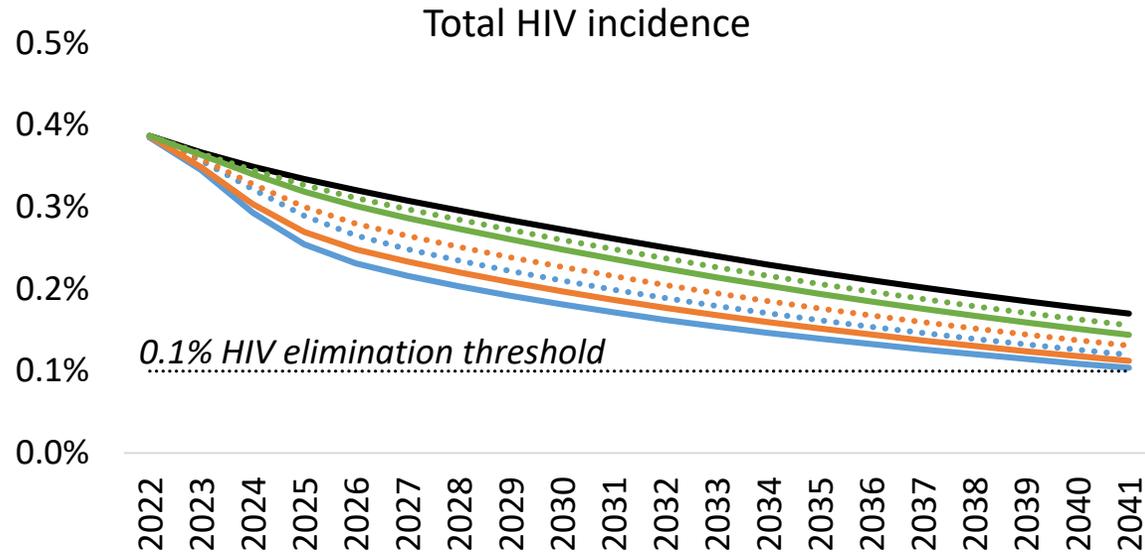
Methods: Cost analysis

- Ingredients-based costing from the **provider's perspective**
- Resource use data:
 - Oral PrEP: guidelines, implementation and demonstration projects
 - CAB-LA: trial protocols, adjusted for public sector implementation
- Cost includes lowest staff cadre, demand creation and training
- Drug prices:
 - Oral PrEP: current generic drug prices
 - CAB-LA: **range between 1-5x** that of oral PrEP
- CAB-LA costs include staff time for injections, excludes creatinine
- Costs in 2021 USD, undiscounted

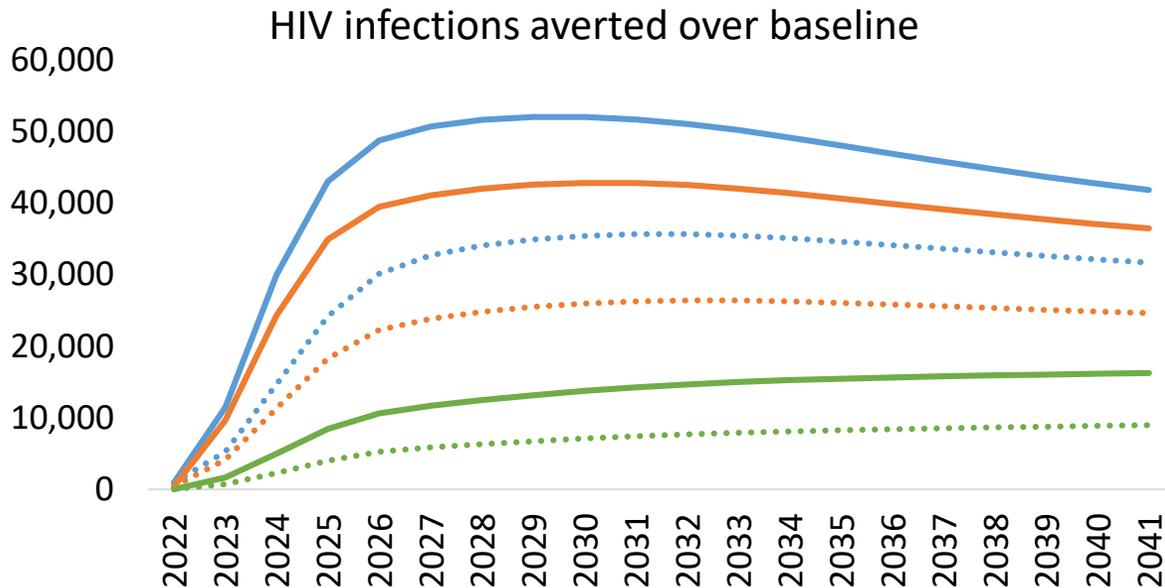
Methods: Scenarios

	Oral PrEP (TDF/FTC)		CAB-LA			
			<i>Minimum duration</i>		<i>Maximum duration</i>	
	Medium coverage	High coverage	Medium coverage	High coverage	Medium coverage	High coverage
Duration	5 mo (AGYW, FSW, ABYM); 11 mo (MSM)		<i>Same as for TDF/FTC</i>		12 mo (AGYW, FSW, ABYM); 24 mo (MSM)	
Coverage	5% (AGYW, ABYM); 15% (FSW, MSM)	10% (AGYW, ABYM); 30% (FSW, MSM)	10% (ABYM); 20% (AGYW); 25% (FSW, MSM)	20% (ABYM); 40% (AGYW); 50% (FSW, MSM)	20% (ABYM); 35% (AGYW); 40% (FSW, MSM)	35% (ABYM); 60% (AGYW); 67% (FSW, MSM)
Effectiveness	65% (AGYW, FSW); 85% (ABYM, MSM)		95% (all populations)			
Annual cost per person initiated	\$76-78 (AGYW, FSW, ABYM); \$116 (MSM)		\$78-81 (AGYW, FSW, ABYM); \$122 (MSM)		\$131-137 (AGYW, FSW, ABYM, MSM 1 st year); \$105 (MSM 2 nd year)	

Results: Impact on HIV

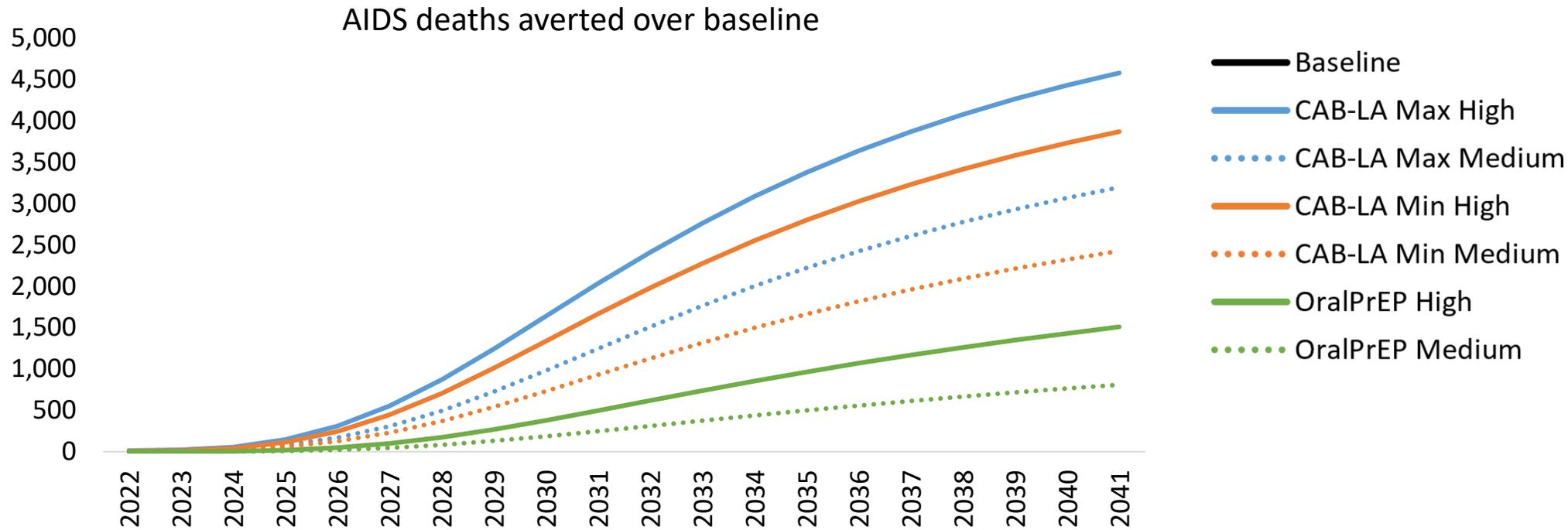


- Baseline
- CAB-LA Max High
- CAB-LA Max Medium
- CAB-LA Min High
- CAB-LA Min Medium
- OralPrEP High
- OralPrEP Medium



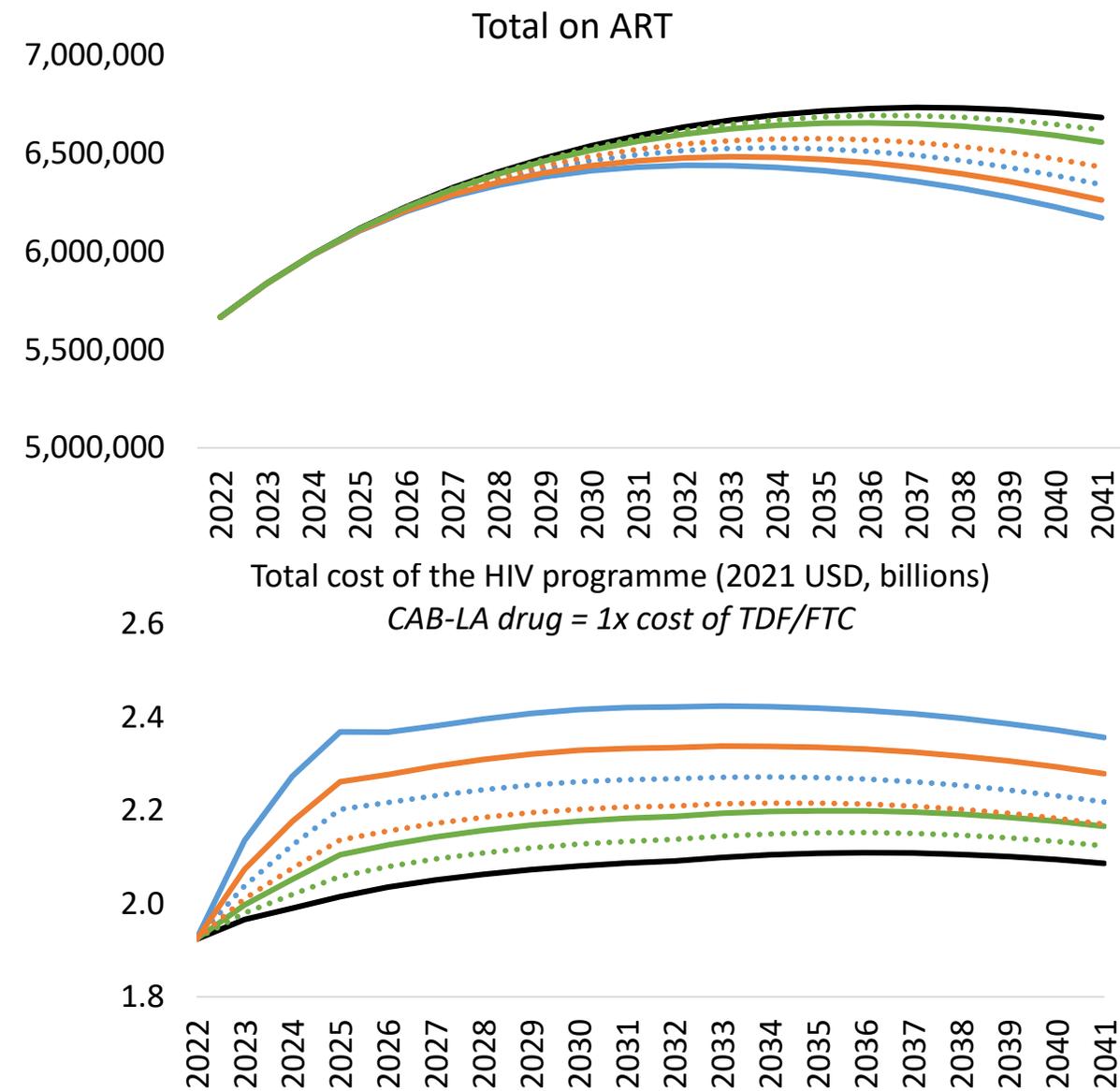
- At baseline, HIV incidence is declining from 0.39% to 0.17%
- By 2041, incidence decreased to:
 - 0.15%-0.16% (TDF/FTC)
 - 0.10%-0.13% (CAB-LA)
- HIV infections averted:
 - max. 8,900-16,300 infections/yr (TDF/FTC)
 - max. 26,400-52,000 infections/yr (CAB-LA)

Results: Impact on AIDS deaths



- Under CAB-LA, more AIDS deaths are averted annually
- Over 20 years, AIDS deaths averted:
 - 6,500 (0.6%) – 12,400 (1.2%) (TDF/FTC)
 - 21,500 (2%) – 43,400 (4%) (CAB-LA)

Results: Impact on cost of the HIV programme



- By 2041, the number of people on ART, compared to baseline:
 - reduced by 1%-2% (TDF/FTC)
 - reduced by 4%-8% (CAB-LA)
- Total HIV programme cost higher with CAB-LA
 - despite less need for ART
 - due to assumed higher uptake compared to TDF/FTC

Cost effectiveness over 20 years

Medium coverage scale-up for PrEP interventions

Scenario	New HIV infections		Life years lost due to AIDS		CAB-LA drug cost relative to oral PrEP	Total cost of the HIV programme (billions 2021 USD)		Incremental cost effectiveness (2021 USD)	
	Number [millions]	% averted over BL	Number [millions]	% saved over BL		Cost	Incremental cost over BL	Cost/ infection averted	Cost/ life year saved
Baseline	3.02		37.34			41.29			
Oral PrEP	2.90	4%	37.02	1%	-	42.08	2%	6,053	2,309
CAB-LA minimum duration					1x	43.25	5%	4,471	1,705
					2x	44.46	8%	7,211	2,751
					3x	45.66	11%	9,952	3,796
					4x	46.86	13%	12,692	4,842
					5x	48.07	16%	15,433	5,887
CAB-LA maximum duration					1x	44.31	7%	5,157	1,978
					2x	46.24	12%	8,447	3,240
					3x	48.16	17%	11,737	4,501
					4x	50.09	21%	15,027	5,763
					5x	52.02	26%	18,317	7,025
	2.58	15%	36.19	3%					

Cost effectiveness over 20 years

High coverage scale-up for PrEP interventions

Scenario	New HIV infections		Life years lost due to AIDS		CAB-LA drug cost relative to oral PrEP	Total cost of the HIV programme (billions 2021 USD)		Incremental cost effectiveness (2021 USD)	
	Number [millions]	% averted over BL	Number [millions]	% saved over BL		Cost	Incremental cost over BL	Cost/ infection averted	Cost/ life year saved
Baseline	3.02		37.34			41.29			
Oral PrEP	2.79	8%	36.72	2%	-	42.92	4%	6,610	2,498
CAB-LA minimum duration					1x	45.42	10%	5,779	2,145
					2x	47.83	16%	9,147	3,394
					3x	50.24	22%	12,515	4,644
					4x	52.64	27%	15,882	5,894
					5x	55.05	33%	19,250	7,144
CAB-LA maximum duration					1x	47.10	14%	6,785	2,510
					2x	50.63	23%	10,915	4,038
					3x	54.16	31%	15,045	5,566
					4x	57.70	40%	19,175	7,094
					5x	61.23	48%	23,305	8,622
	2.17	28%	35.03	6%					

Threshold analysis:

Solving the equation for the *exact* cost for CAB-LA (per injection) to be as cost-effective as oral PrEP

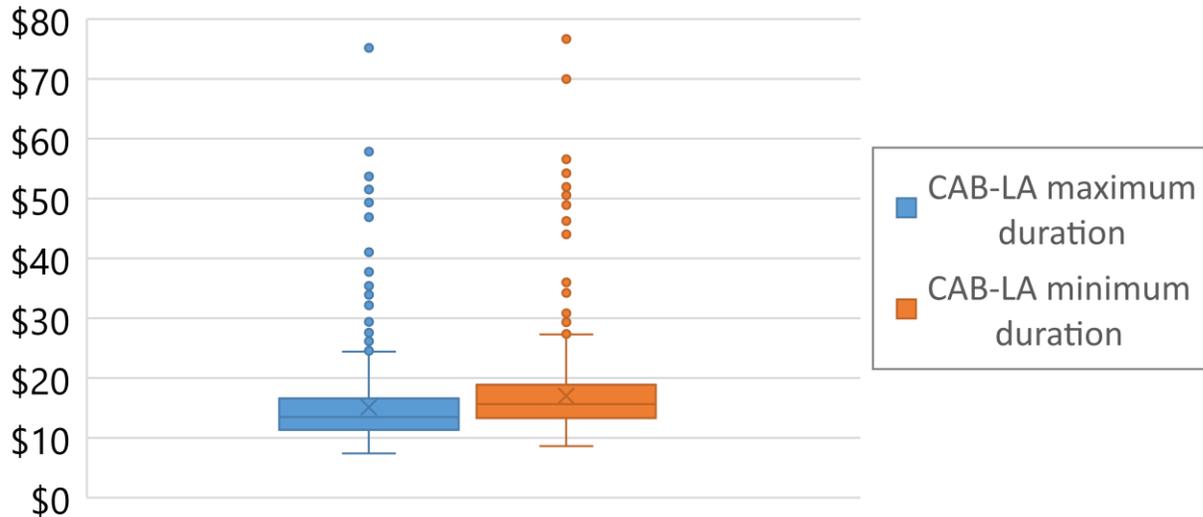
	<i>Minimum duration scenario</i>		<i>Maximum duration scenario</i>	
Cost per CAB-LA injection (2021 USD)	Medium coverage	High coverage	Medium coverage	High coverage
Equal ICERS for cost/HIV infection averted	\$14.47	\$11.57	\$11.79	\$9.03
Equal ICERS for cost/life year saved	\$14.47	\$11.88	\$11.70	\$9.33

→ **Acceptable range of cost per injection \$9-\$15**

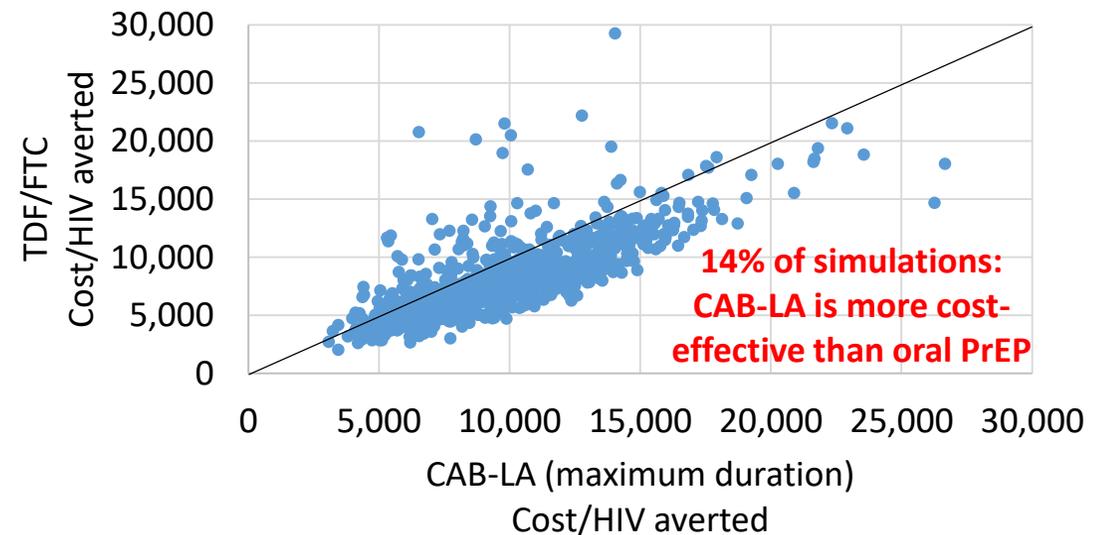
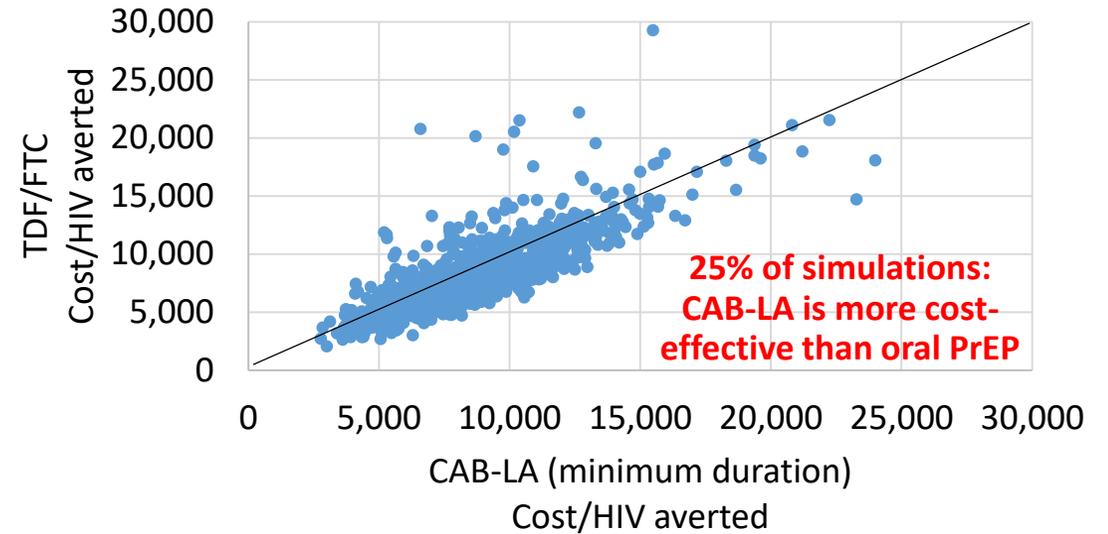
Probabilistic sensitivity analysis

- We run 1,000 Monte Carlo simulations, sampling from distributions for key parameters (coverage, effectiveness, reduction in condom use while on PrEP, relative uptake rate in low HIV risk users, cost of PrEP provision)
- With uncertainty, **acceptable range of cost per injection \$11-\$19** (interquartile range)

Cost per CAB-LA injection (2021 USD)



Cost of CAB-LA = 2x cost of oral PrEP



Conclusion

- CAB-LA is a highly effective in preventing HIV transmission
 - Estimated 3- to 5-fold increase in averting HIV infections and AIDS deaths over 20 years
- Cost of CAB-LA drug needs to be <\$9/injection (high coverage) or <\$15/injection (medium coverage) for it to be similarly or more cost-effective than TDF/FTC in South Africa
- Current US list price = \$3,700/injection – unaffordable for low- and middle-income countries
- Manufacturer has very recently agreed to discussions on voluntary licensing terms with the Medicines Patent Pool
- The last of the 6 current patents on CAB-LA is due to expire in 2031