Economic evaluation of a patient support programme
AbbVie Care 2.0 Immunology

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BACKGROUND
• Patient Support Programmes (PSP) have the potential to improve care in chronic disease states with complex therapies.¹
• Patients with immunomodulated chronic diseases treated with adalimumab in Spain are offered a proprietary PSP: AbbVie Care 2.0 Immunology (AbbVie Care).

OBJECTIVE
• This study aimed at assessing the impact of AbbVie Care 2.0 Immunology VP vs the standard care on resources consumption and health outcomes, in Spain.

METHODS
• A cost-consequence analysis was designed in Excel to assess the implementation of AbbVie Care in patients with immunomodulated chronic diseases along a one-year time horizon, under a hospital perspective.
• A panel of 6 hospital pharmacists (from public national hospitals) experienced on immune-modulating drugs use, collected and validated data on resource consumption and health outcomes.
• The hypothetical cohort of patients treated with subcutaneous biological agents was distributed among rheumatic, dermatologic and gastrointestinal immunomodulated diseases, in line with the distribution found in the National Health System.¹
• Two different scenarios were evaluated: standard care (No PSP) and AbbVie Care scenario (AbbVie Care).
• The health resource consumption (Figure 1) was used to estimate associated annual costs.
• Health outcomes were assessed as follows:

CONCLUSIONS
• AbbVie Care improves adherence and persistence among immunomodulated disease patients comparing with the standard of care. It also promotes patients to a higher level of activation.
• A reduction of the burden of health resources, and consequently cost-savings at hospital setting, is associated to AbbVie Care, along with an improvement in health outcomes.
• AbbVie Care also makes for patient’s dexterity improvement required to drug administration, providing a high level of satisfaction and patient’s autonomy.

REFERENCE
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