COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC OUTCOMES IN PATIENTS WITH FOCAL SEIZURE INITIATING FIRST-LINE ESL

MONOTHERAPY VERSUS GENERIC ASMs

Mehta D, et al. Clinicoecon Outcomes Res 2021;13:251-61





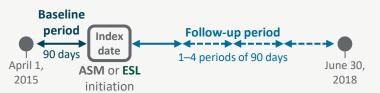
OBJECTIVE

Examine the association between initiating first line (1L) monotherapy with ESL versus a generic ASM and HCRU and healthcare charges in adults with treated focal seizures



Retrospective analysis of Symphony Health's **Integrated Dataverse®** open-source claims data

Arm 1: Generic ASM as 1L monotherapy Arm 2: ESL as 1L monotherapy



Additional changes in HCRU and charges from before to after initiation with ESL vs generic ASM

were assessed using

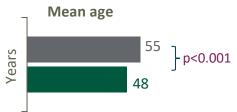
linear regression models

- with person fixed effects, and
- inverse probability treatment weights



n = 43.220 n = 250

BASELINE & CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS[†]

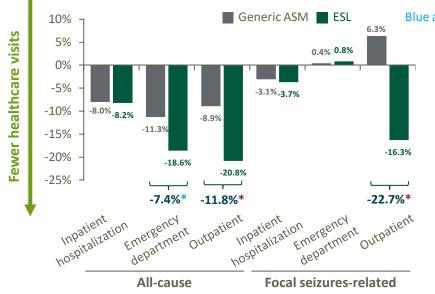


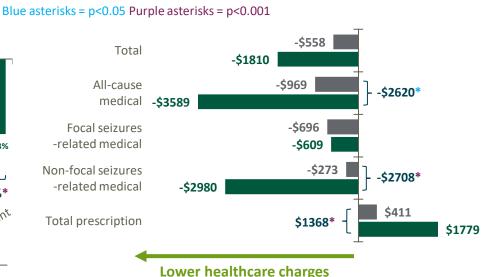




On average, patients with focal seizures taking ESL had fewer healthcare visits and lower healthcare charges than those taking a generic ASM

Additional change in HCRU according to specific claims type Additional change in charges associated with specific claims types





Increases in prescription charges were of a lower magnitude than *Generic ASMs included: levetiracetam (55%), gabapentin (16%), lamotrigine (9%), topiramate (8%), phenytoin (4%), oxcarbazepine (4%), clonazepam (3%), valproic acid (<1%), phenobarbital (<1%), ethosuximide (<1%). †Baseline variables were balanced post-propensity score weighting. the decreases in medical charges



RESULTS

CONCLUSIONS

Initiation of ESL as 1L monotherapy was associated with greater reductions in use of some all-cause and focal seizures-related healthcare services and healthcare charges compared with initiation of a generic ASM as 1L monotherapy in patients with focal seizures