BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

- Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) has emerged as a major public health issue due to its high prevalence on a monthly, morbidity, and healthcare resources.
- Treatments for T2DM include oral anti-diabetics, lifestyle changes, and insulin therapy.
- The model considers the impact of the new insulin GLA-300.
- The study insulin is compared to the current GLA-300 (Sanofi), and its biosimilars.

METHODS

- The economic impact of GLA-300 was calculated using a Markov model developed in Microsoft Excel 2010.
- The model considered the cost of healthcare resource utilization (HCRU) associated with emergency, inpatient, and outpatient visits.
- Diabetes-related healthcare resource utilization costs were based on payer data and recent studies.
- The model included the costs of hypoglycemia and its economic impact.

MODEL ASSUMPTIONS

- Annual average population growth rate was considered to be the same across the model timeline.
- A hypothetical population of 1 million patients, in which the proportion of patients having T2DM is observed in the prevalent population.
- Treatments for T2DM patients were assumed to be 1st gen BIs, 2nd gen BIs, and GLA-300.

RESULTS

- The study considered the impact of GLA-300 on morbidity, mortality, and healthcare costs.
- The model projected a decrease in costs associated with diabetes management.
- The model showed a reduction in the cost of diabetes management over the 3-year time horizon.

DISCLOSURES

All authors are employees of Sanofi, which received funding from Sanofi for the analysis. CS was an employee of Astrix during the conduct of this study. RP, JL, and AR are employees of Sanofi and are shareholders of Sanofi stock.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Funding and relevant support was provided by RP and SSsS of Astrix (Berkley Heights, NJ, USA) and was funded by Sanofi.

REFERENCES