COVID-19 Mortality Excess and Cost-Effective Analysis of Different Treatments

**Introduction**

COVID-19 pandemic has created a global public health crisis. Its impact on Mexico has been particularly severe. On March 21, 2021, the Mexican government reported 2,238,887 accumulated cases of COVID-19 and 203,210 deaths1, making Mexico the fourteenth country in the world in confirmed cases and the third in reported deaths.2

Pending edit

Excess mortality [pending explanation] from a disease is a useful and important measure for decision makers, since it allows them to evaluate different strategies aimed at modifying and mitigating directly this specific risk in the population. Currently, there are neither studies that have estimated the excess mortality from COVID-19, nor that attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of various strategies to reduce mortality from COVID-19. The estimation of this excess mortality for the Mexican population provides an opportunity to evaluate possible strategies to reduce the mortality of COVID-19 even if they have not yet been applied in the country.

The aims of this analysis are twofold: 1) to estimate the COVID-19 specific mortality for Mexico’s population aged 45 years and older using relative survival methods; 2) to quantify the effectiveness, costs, and cost-effectiveness of different treatments that aim to reduce the COVID-19-specific mortality using a microsimulation model. All calculations, models and graphs were done using R,3 and Rstudio software.4

**Methods**

*Data*

We used data from the National Epidemiological Surveillance System base for monitoring possible cases of COVID-19. This dataset includes people tested for SARS-CoV-2 in Mexico and contains only data obtained from tests performed on people who were suspected of infection during stays in the medical units of the health sector5. We analyze data only for people with a positive test result, 45 years of age and older, who were hospitalized. We classify these patients by sex, age group, and whether they required intubation. The National Population Council demographic indicators provide background mortality rates for the Mexican population in 2020 6.

Pending information about costs and effects

*Relative Survival and specific probabilities of death*

We employ the relative survival and excess mortality analysis methodology. The methodology is appropriate when one is studying data on a cohort of people diagnosed with a disease as well as follow-up time and information on vital status but does not have definitive cause of death information.7

Relative survival is expressed as a time-specific ratio between the survival of the cohort analyzed and the expected survival of the population normally obtained from population mortality information. Relative survival is defined as .7,8 The methodology also allows one to report the overall hazard over time for the cohort analyzed, which can be written as the sum of the disease-specific hazard and the average background population hazard 7.

Disease-specific hazard or “excess-hazard” estimates allow one to compute disease-specific mortality rates and then to extrapolate intervention effects derived from RCTs (i.e., hazard rate ratios) in computing survival in the presence of interventions. By deriving the disease-specific mortality rate () and the background mortality rate by sex and age () from and , and assuming the hazard is an additive function of each specific mortality rate, the overall mortality rate is then defined as 9:

Incorporating the effect of an intervention, such as a pharmacological treatment for a disease then involves modifying . Published Hazard Ratios from clinical trials ), when estimated on the disease-specific hazards, are then applied to the disease-specific mortality rate which in turn alters the overall total mortality rate :

Pending: Edition and a more detailed description

*Decision Model*

Using the population of hospitalized Mexican patients testing positive for COVID-19 who were age 45 and older as our cohort along with information on expected mortality in the general population aged 45 and older in 2020, we estimated disease-specific () and background hazards for sex and age () over a 50day follow-up period from time of diagnosis. To do so, we employed modified versions of functions from the *relsurv*10 package in R. These estimates allowed us to calculate daily disease-specific and background mortality probabilities by age group and sex assuming an exponential distribution of the hazard rate at a specific time:

We then incorporated these outputs into a decision-analytic microsimulation model which follows individuals infected with COVID-19 in Mexico for 50 days. The model also evaluates alternative treatment strategies by incorporating the effects of treatments that have demonstrated mortality reductions for people with Covid-19: Dexamethasone11, Remdesivir12 and Remdesivir with Baricitinib13. The of these treatments was applied to obtain the COVID-19 specific death probabilities under the effect of different drugs:

Because for Remdesivir and Baricitinibin comparison to applied \*

The microsimulation model utilized in this analysis is an adaptation of the state-transition microsimulation algorithm proposed for modeling for health decision sciences14. The model includes two health states: Detected with COVID-19 infection during hospitalization and Dead. The model tracks whether those who die do so because of COVID-19 or from other causes.

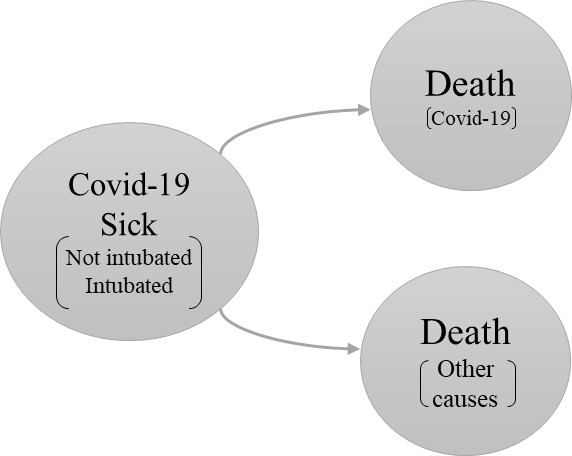


Figure 1 Model structure

Pending: Edition and a more detailed description

*Cost-effectiveness and Sensitivity analysis*

Because Dexamethasone is not recommended for non-intubated patients and Remdesivir is a drug that has shown more efficacy in less critical states, the simulated population was divided into two cohorts as the feasible decision alternatives are different in these two groups: Patients who were hospitalized without intubation and patients who were hospitalized and intubated. We carry out a cost-effectiveness analysis for the following strategies:

Patients hospitalized without intubation

1. Treat with Remdesivir
2. Treat with Remdesivir and Baricitinib
3. No treatment

Patients hospitalized and intubated

1. Treat with Dexamethasone
2. No treatment

Incremental Cost-Effectiveness Ratio (ICER) is incorporated to determine the best strategy for each cohort. The ICER estimation was carried out with *dampack*15package*.* The cost-effectiveness analysis was developed with a probabilistic sensitivity analysis to incorporate uncertainty in the information on the effectiveness of treatments and hospital costs. Supplemental material of this document includes the parameters utilized in the model.

*Costs*

Costs includes expected daily costs by hospitalization and an estimation of the treatment costs based on information reported by the Mexican Institute of Social Security 16. All costs are reported in Mexican pesos.

*Effects*

Effectiveness is expressed in Life Years Gained (LY) by strategy. To calculate this, we take the people that survived after the simulated 50 days and added the expected years of life according to their sex and age.

Pending: Go deeper into this explanation

**Results**

Pending: Cohort characteristics data table

*COVID-19 specific hazard*

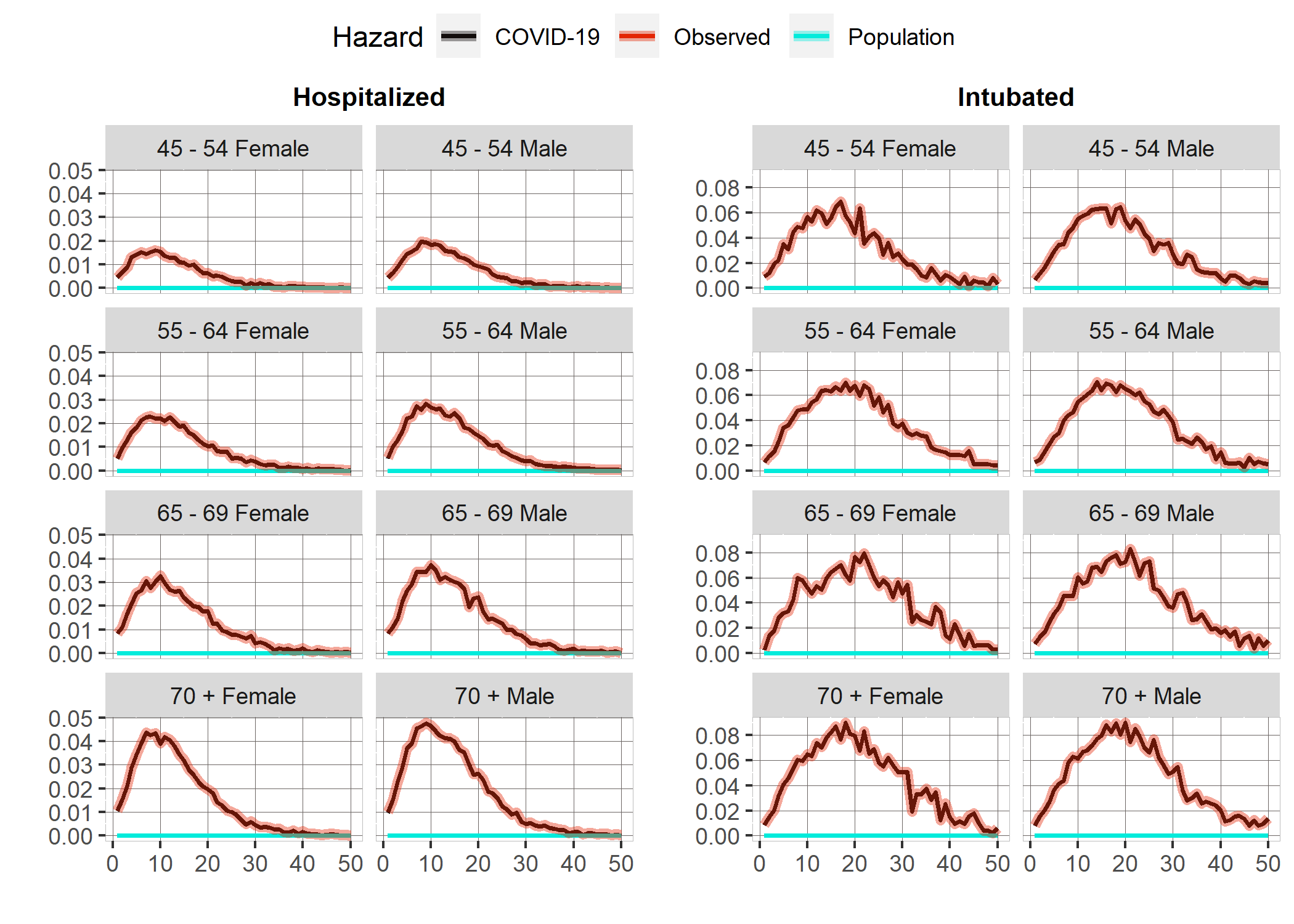


Figure 2: COVID-19 Daily hazards by cohort, age and sex group. Source: Author´s own creation with information published by Mexico´s Ministry of Health.

The results show us that the COVID-19 specific hazard practically represents the total hazard, since the daily background population mortality rates are near 0. The highest hazard is around day 10 for hospitalized people, while in the intubated cohort, the high hazard rates remain for more days, extending beyond 20 days for all age groups. For the hospitalized cohort hazard increases at higher ages and is systematically higher for Male sex. Practically all observed hazard decreases to the expected population mortality level after day 40.

However, hazards are practically double for the intubated cohort. Also, the intubated cohort's hazards are very similar after 55 years, and the differences by sex are much less notable. The effect of COVID-19 does not disappear for the last age group, and even on day 60, the mortality levels are higher than expected.

*Cost-effectiveness Analysis*

The cost-effectiveness analyses presented come after having carried out a probabilistic sensitivity analysis with 1,000 sets of parameters. The distribution of parameters is in the supplemental material.

Pending: Edition and a more detailed description

*Hospitalized cohort*

If no treatment is applied, the expected life years are 7.54. When the population is treated with Baricitinib and Remdesivir is applied, the expected life years gained are 2.08.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cost-Effectiveness Analysis: Hospitalized** | | | | | |
| Strategy | Cost | Effect | Incremental Cost | Incremental Effect | ICER |
| *No Treatment* | $317,932.60 | 7.542261 | - | - | - |
| *Remdesivir and Baricitinib* | $488,107.00 | 9.629469 | $170,174.40 | 2.087208 | $81,532.0754 |
| *Remdesivir* | $406,372.00 | 8.548145 | - | - | - |

Figure 3: ICERs of the three different strategies for the hospitalized cohort

The results only display incremental costs, effects and ICER´s for the “No treatment” and “Remdesivir and Baricitinib” strategies because “Remdesivir” is a weakly dominated strategy as can be seen in the efficient frontier, which implies that the “Remdesivir and Baricitinib” strategy is always chosen if the willingness to pay increases above the “No treatment” limit.

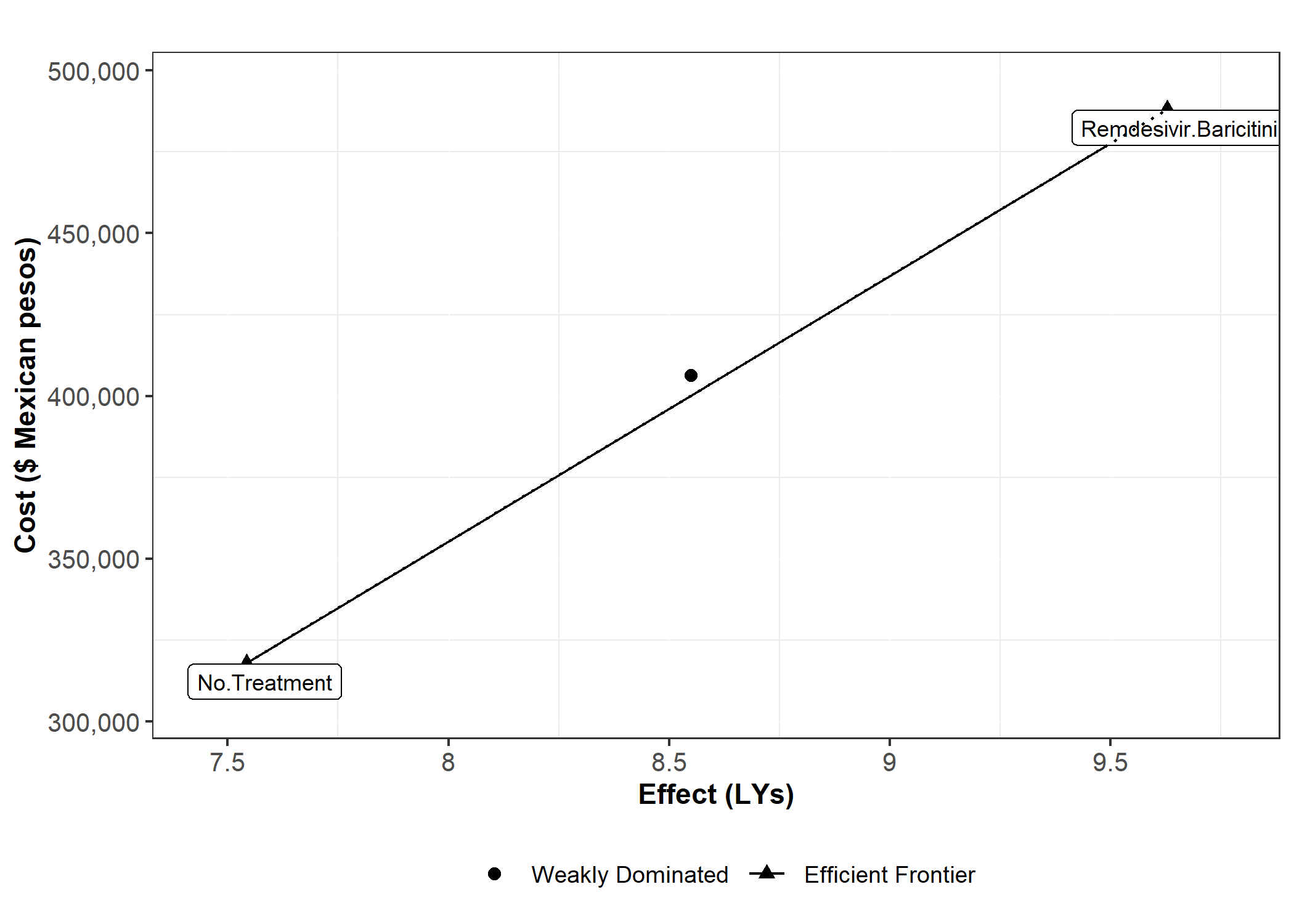


Figure 4: Efficient frontier of strategies for the hospitalized patient cohort

If the willingness to pay surpasses $87,922.64 Mexican pesos per life-year, gained “Remdesivir and Baricitinib” strategy has a greater probability of being more cost-effective than the other two strategies. Below this point, “No treatment” is probably more cost-effective.

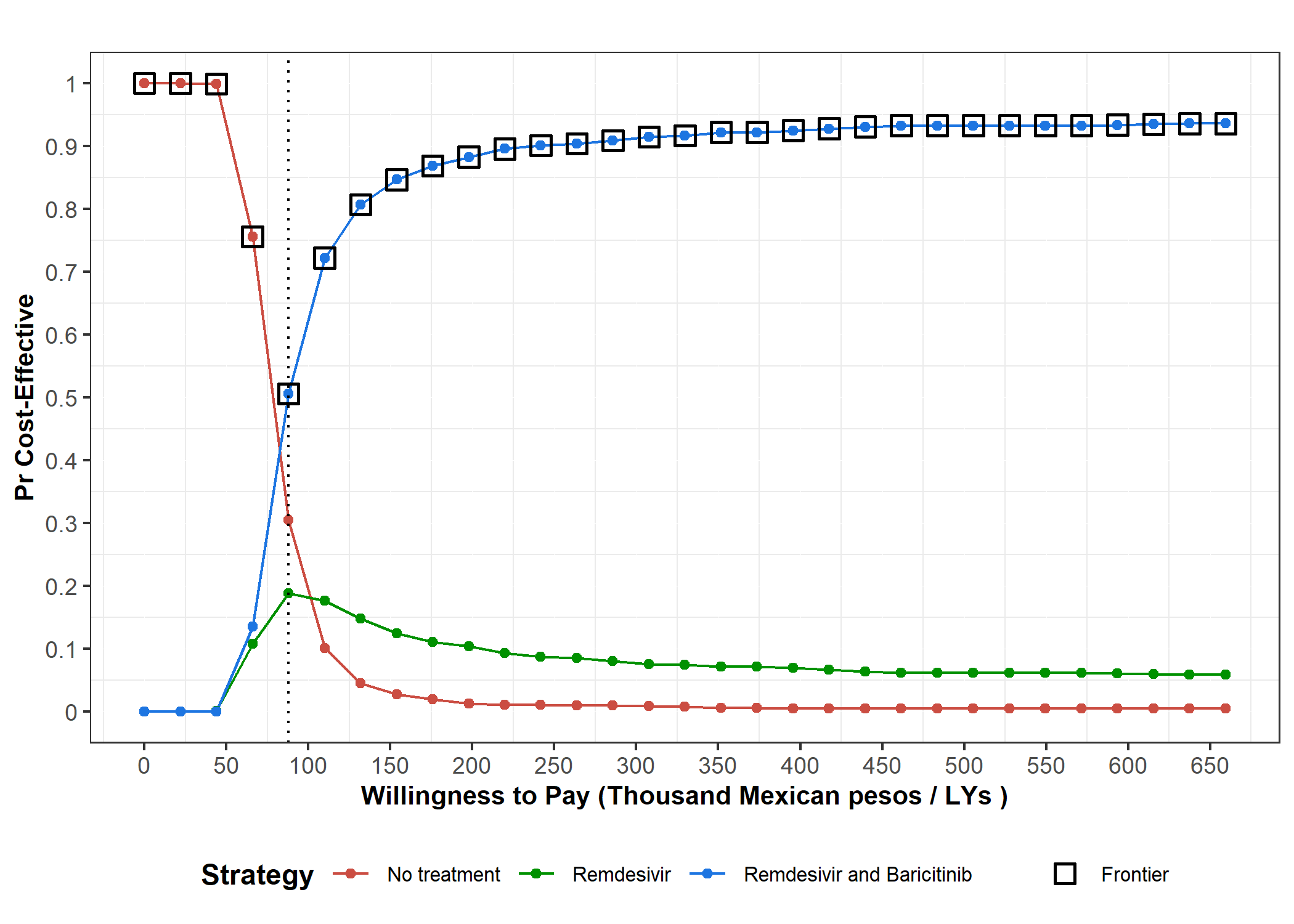


Figure 5: Probability of a strategy for hospitalized patients of being cost-effective under different willingness to pay. Dotted line indicates the threshold where one strategy outperforms another in probability.

Pending: Edition and a more detailed description

*Intubated cohort*

The expected Life Years gained by dexamethasone are 1.8. The vast majority of dexamethasone costs come from the increase in individuals who survived the treatment and who saw their hospital costs increase. The price of the drug is meager (approximately 4 Mexican pesos).

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| **Cost Effectiveness Analysis: Intubated** | | | | | |
| Strategy | Cost | Effect | Incremental Cost | Incremental Effect | ICER |
| *No Treatment* | $923,677.90 | 2.07726 | - | - | - |
| *Dexamethasone* | $1,200,217.20 | 3.898768 | $276,539.30 | 1.821508 | $151,818.878 |

Figure 6: ICERs of the three different strategies for the intubated patient cohort

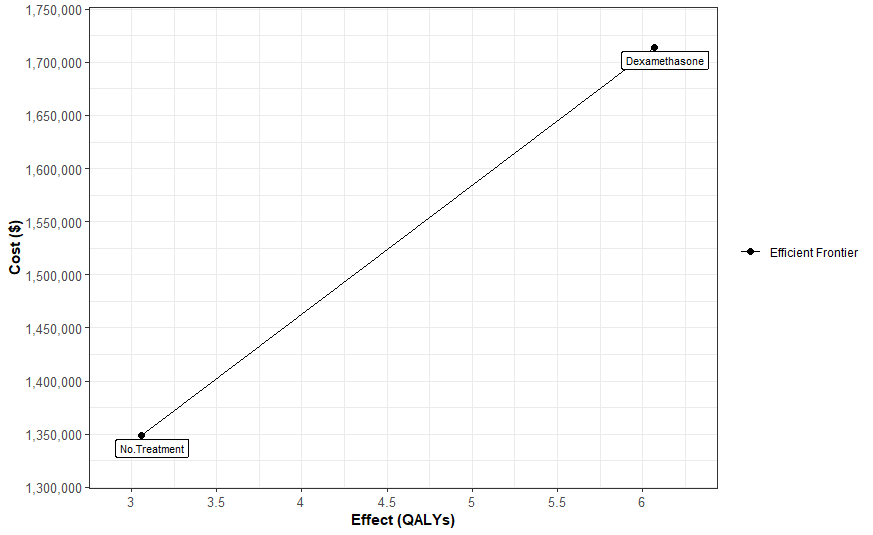


Figure 7: Efficient frontier of strategies for the intubated patient cohort

In this case, “Dexamethasone” strategy is more cost-effective when the willingness to pay increases over $153,8646 per life year gained.

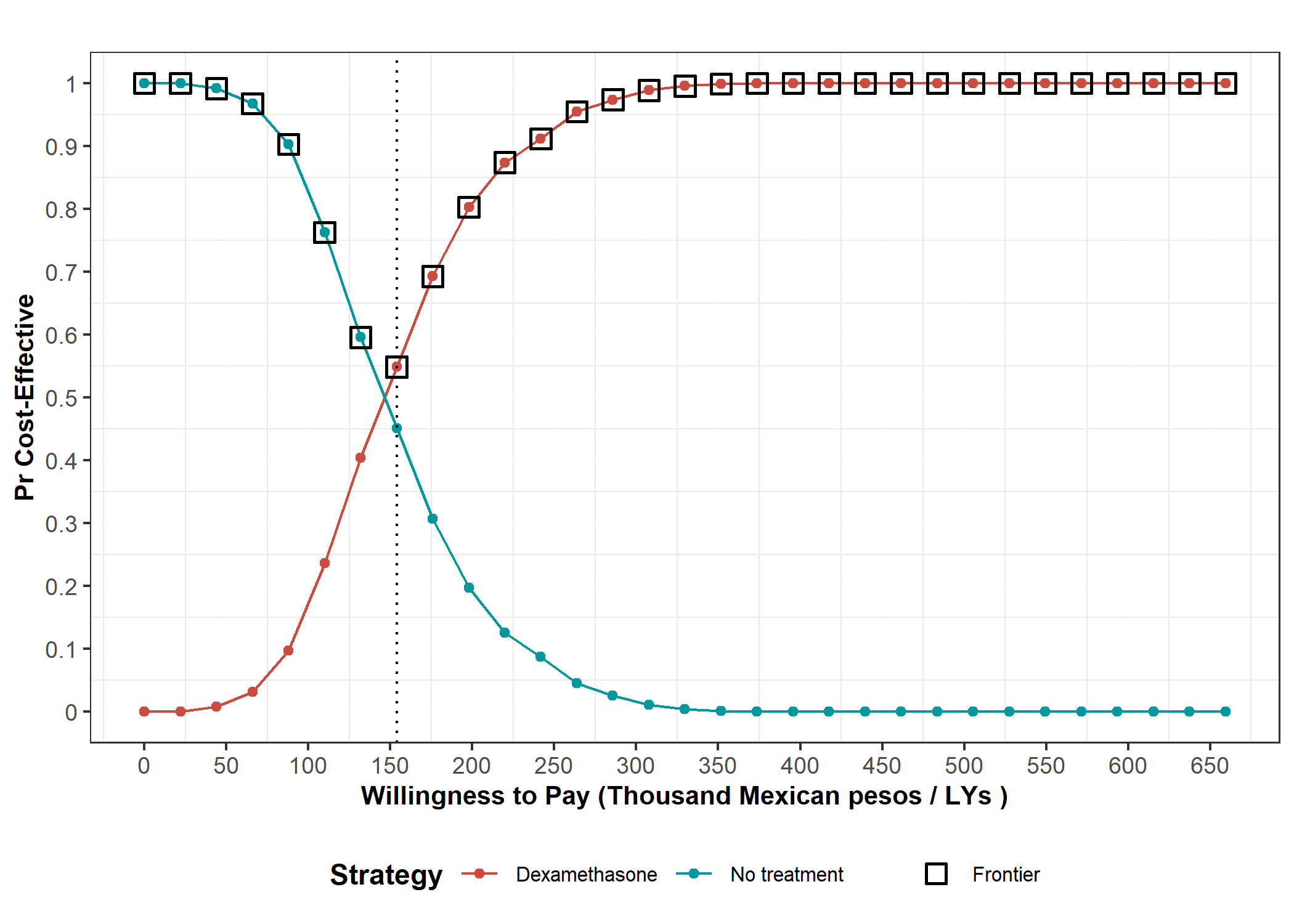


Figure 8: Probability of a strategy for intubated patients of being cost-effective under different willingness to pay. Dotted line indicates the threshold where Dexamethasone strategy outperforms No treatment in probability.

Pending: Edition and a more detailed description

**Discussion**

One of the limitations of this work is that the model considers that individuals classified as sick during all cycles are hospitalized, when it is possible that they have already been discharged. Unfortunately, we do not count with information about hospitalization times to estimate the average stay per individual.

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**Appendix**

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| **Table 1: Parameter microsimulation model: Hospitalized Cohort** | |
| **Parameters** | **Value** |
| *Number of individuals* | 200,693 |
| *Time horizon* | 50 days |
| *Number of states* | 3 |
| *Name of states* | Cov-19 + |
| Cov-19 Dead |
| Other causes Dead |
| *Annual discount rate for costs* | 0.0165 |
| *Annual discount rate for efectiveness* | 0.0165 |
| **Daily healthcare costs** | |
| *Hospitalized COVID-19 patient* | Gamma distribution: ꓗ = 8, θ = 1159 |
| *Dead patient* | 0 |
| **Intervention daily costs** | |
| *Remdesivir* | $6,188.00 |
| *Baricitinib* | $3,672.00 |
| **Intervention Effect** | |
| *Remdesivir* | Lognormal distribution: μ = 0.73, σ = 0.17 |
| *Baricitinib* | Lognormal distribution: μ = 0.65, σ = 0.26 |
| \*All monetary amounts are expressed in Mexican pesos | |

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| **Table 2: Parameter microsimulation model: Intubated Cohort** | |
| **Parameters** | **Value** |
| *Number of individuals* | 38,884 |
| *Time horizon* | 50 days |
| *Number of states* | 3 |
| *Name of states* | Cov-19 + |
| Cov-19 Dead |
| Other causes Dead |
| *Annual discount rate for costs* | 0.0165 |
| *Annual discount rate for efectiveness* | 0.0165 |
| **Daily healthcare costs** | |
| *Intubated COVID-19 patient* | Gamma distribution: ꓗ = 8, θ = 5518.87 |
| *Dead patient* | 0 |
| **Intervention daily costs** | |
| *Dexamethasone* | $4 |
| **Intervention Effect** | |
| *Dexamethasone* | Lognormal distribution: μ = 0.64, σ = 0.11 |
| \*All monetary amounts are expressed in Mexican pesos | |