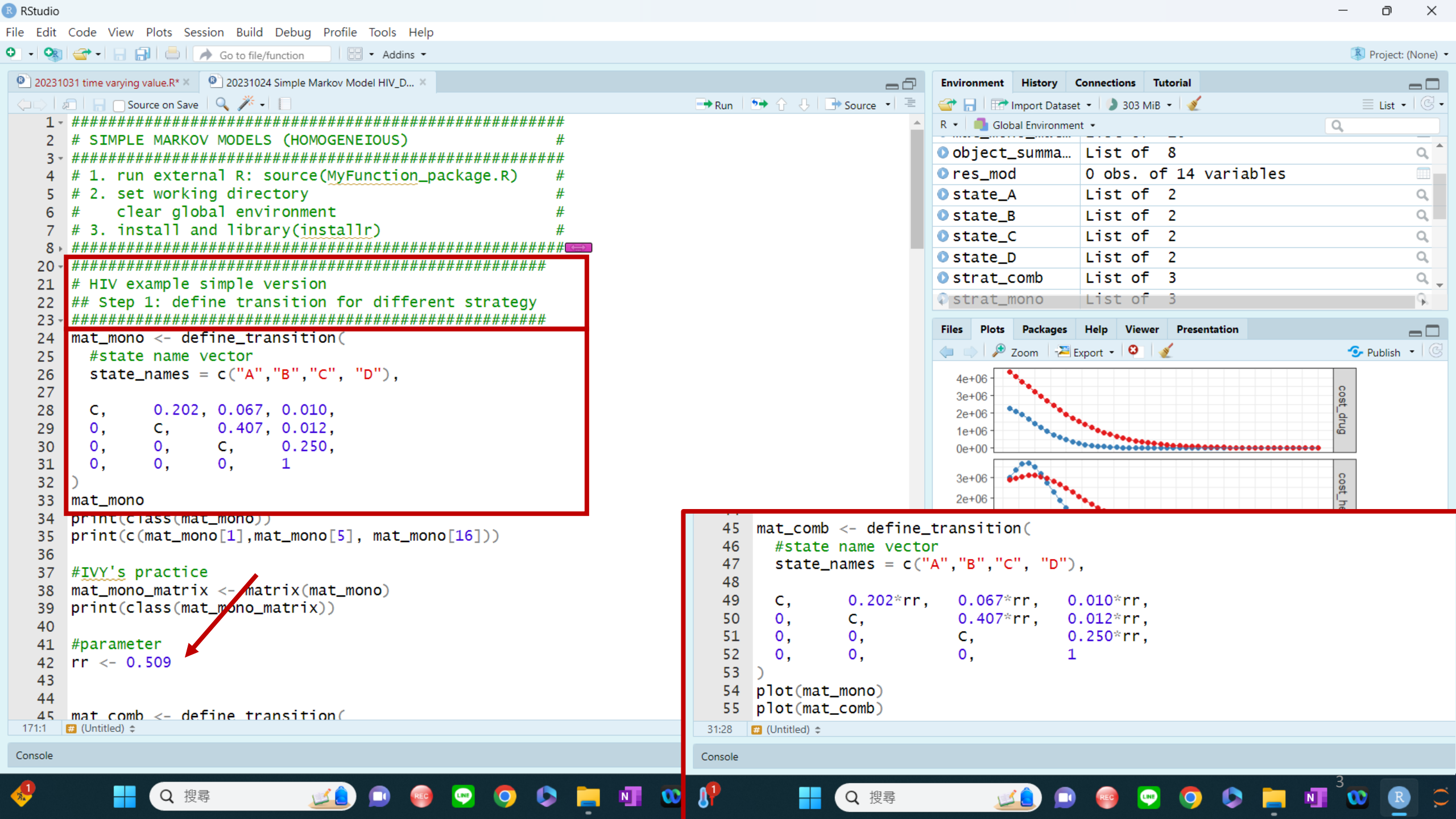
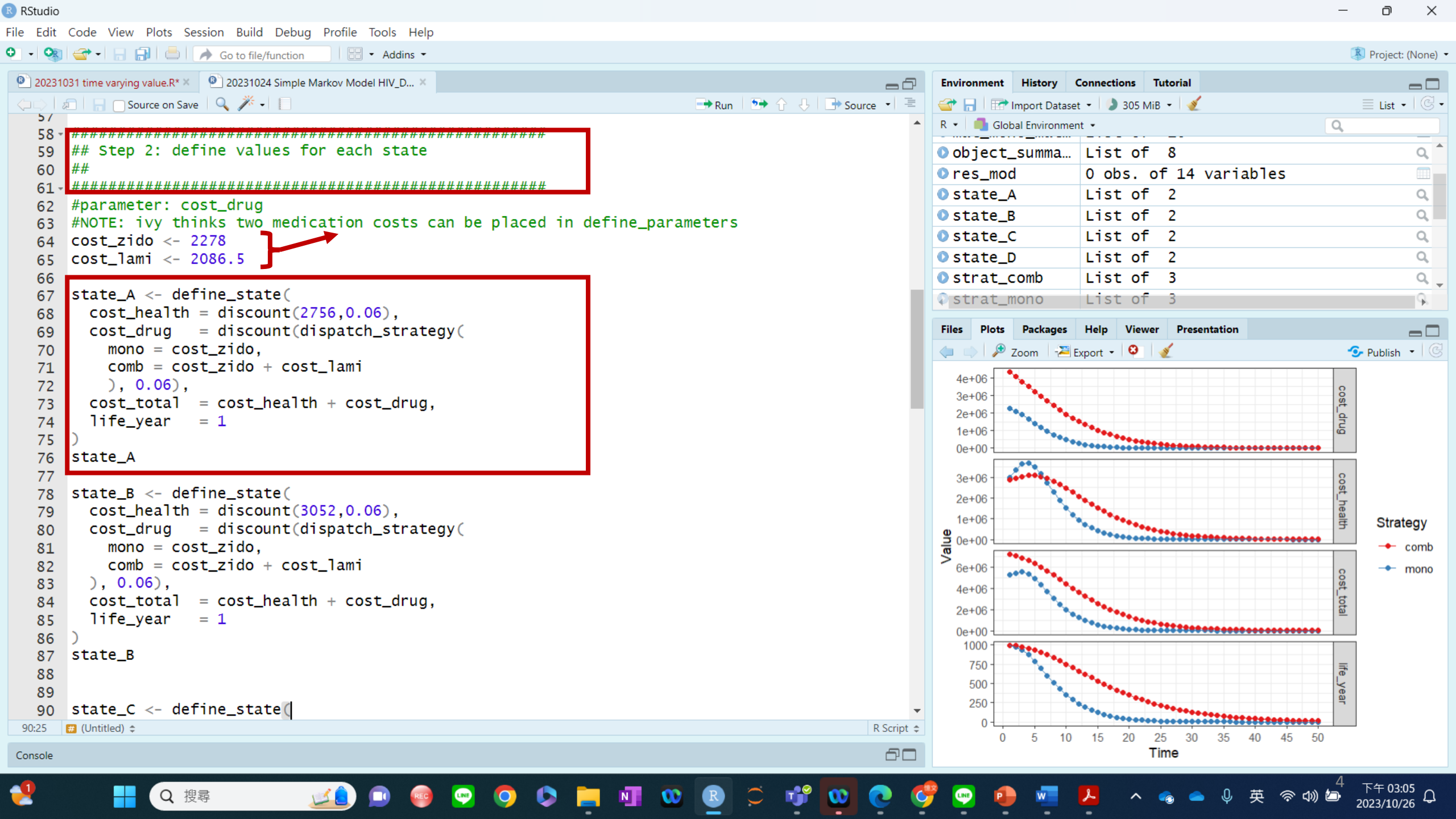


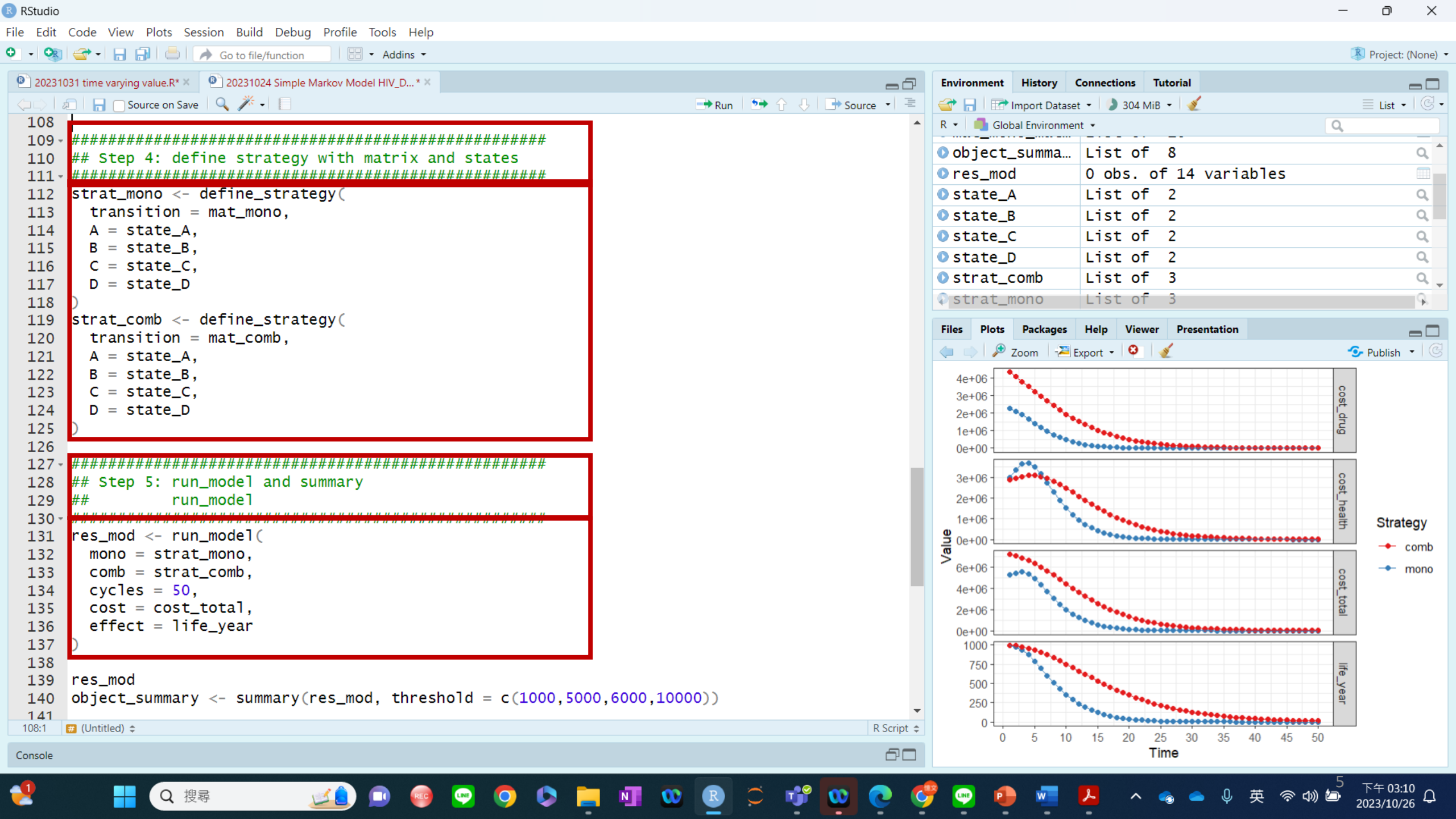
# Heemod: time-varying values

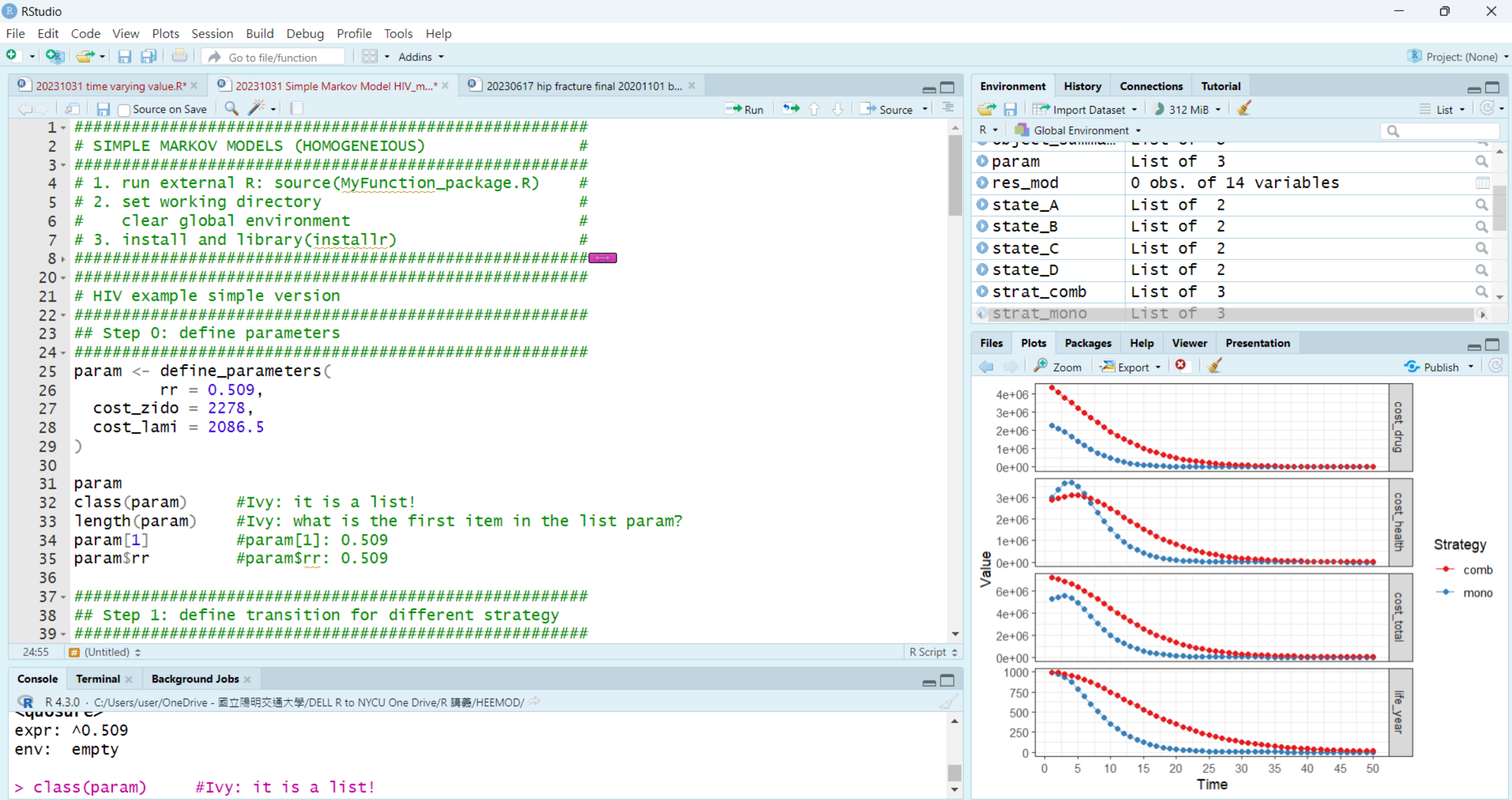
Ivy Tsai  
20231031

# 1. Review simple Markov model of HIV









## 2. Example

## Research Proposal

# Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of **Lenvatinib Plus Pembrolizumab** in The 2<sup>nd</sup> Line Treatment for **Advanced Endometrial Carcinoma**

合併使用**Lenvatinib**及**Pembrolizumab**於  
**晚期子宮內膜癌**第二線治療之成本效益分析

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**Presenter:** Szu-Ting Chiang (蔣思亭)

**Advisor:** Dr. Yi-Wen Tsai<sup>1</sup> (蔡憶文<sup>1</sup>), Dr. Ming-Neng Shiu<sup>1</sup> (許銘能<sup>1</sup>), Dr. Wai-Hou Li<sup>2</sup> (李偉浩<sup>2</sup>)

**Date:** October 26, 2023

**IRB No:** YM111012E



## 2.1. Analytic Framework of Cost-Effectiveness Analysis (2/6)

### 1. Define the elements of decision problem

#### Population:

Patients with advanced EC who *failed 1<sup>st</sup> line platinum-based chemotherapy*.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> line treatment:

**Lenvatinib + pembrolizumab (LP) regimen**

**Chemotherapy (doxorubicin or paclitaxel)**

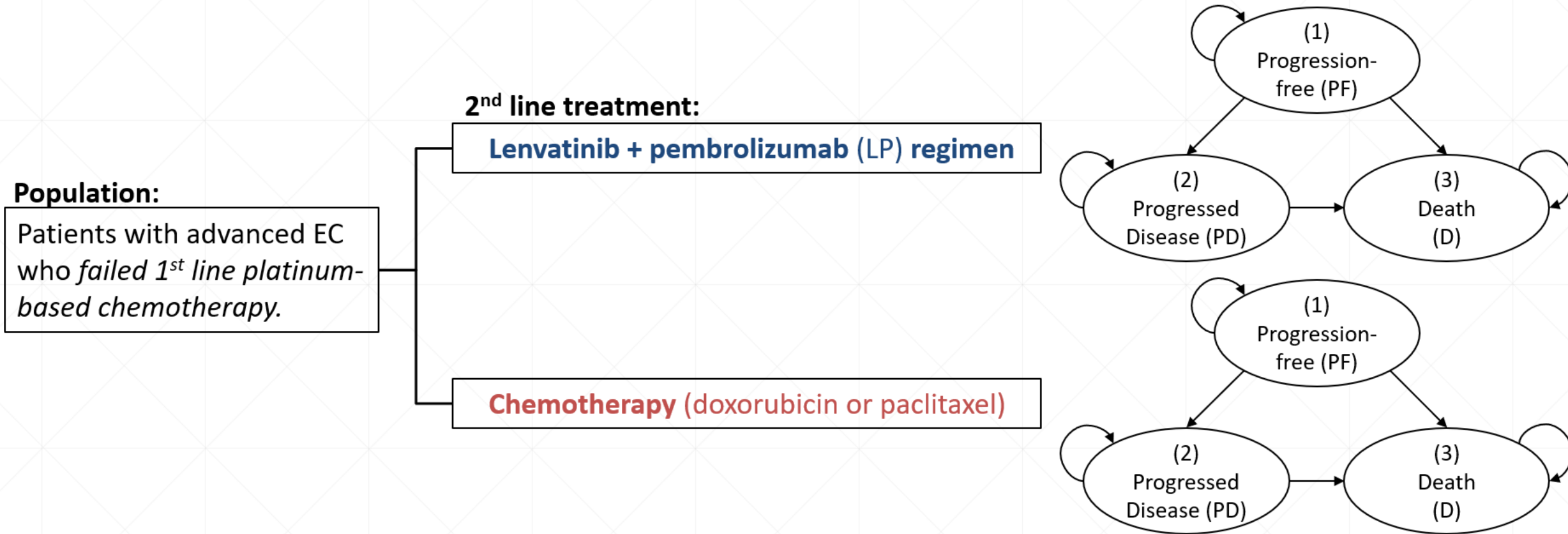
Progressed from 2<sup>nd</sup> line  
Supportive care

- **Cycle length:** 3 weeks
- **Time horizon (t):** 20 years
- **Discount rate (r):** 3% per year
- **Outcome variables:**
  - **Effectiveness ( $E_i$  and  $E_c$ )**  
→ Life years (Lys), quality-adjusted life years (QALYs = Life year × quality of life).
  - **Directed medical costs ( $C_i$  and  $C_c$ )**  
→ Medical cost reimbursed by NHI and NHI listing price.

## 2.1. Analytic Framework of Cost-Effectiveness Analysis (3/6)

### 2. Analytical Model building

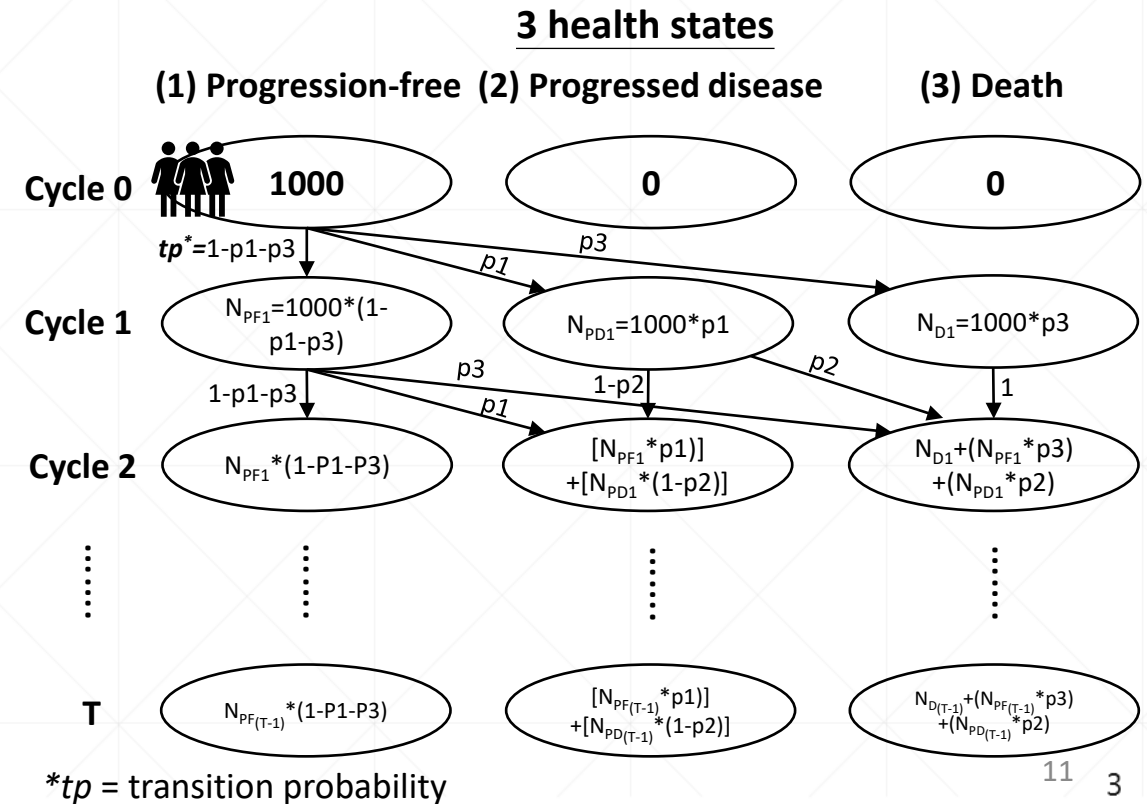
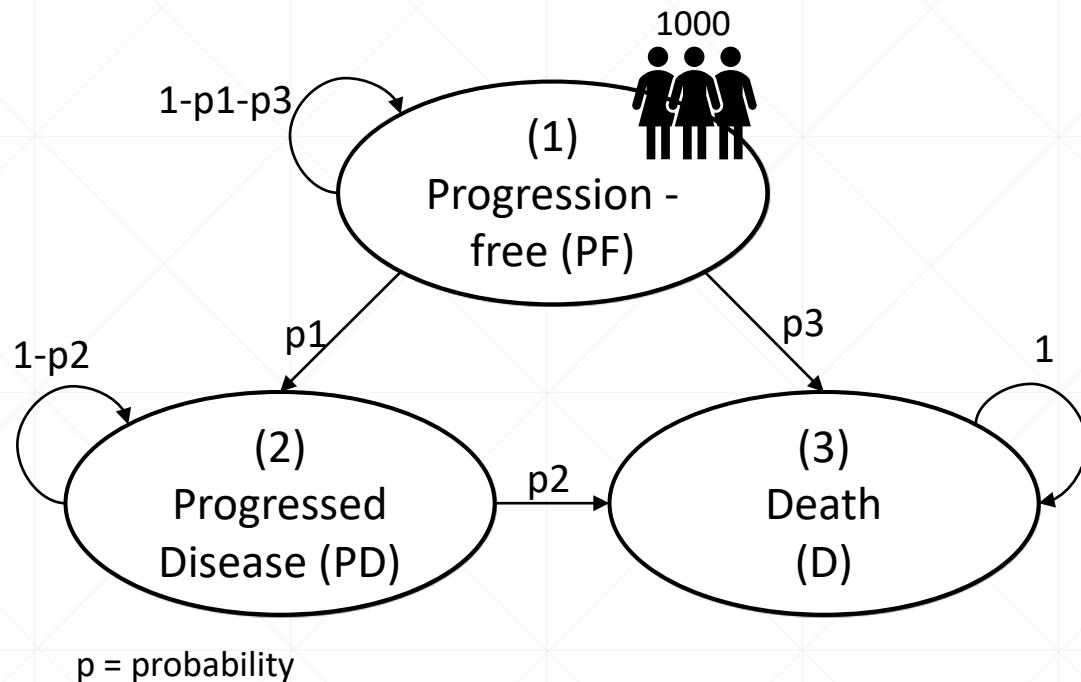
- **Decision analytical model:** Cohort-based Markov model



## 2.1. Analytic Framework of Cost-Effectiveness Analysis (4/6)

### 2. Analytical Model building

- **Decision analytical model:** Cohort-based Markov model
- **Disease model:** 3 health states
  - (1) Progression-free (PF): Disease stable and keep current treatment.
  - (2) Progressed disease (PD): Disease progressed and shift to supportive care.
  - (3) Death (D)



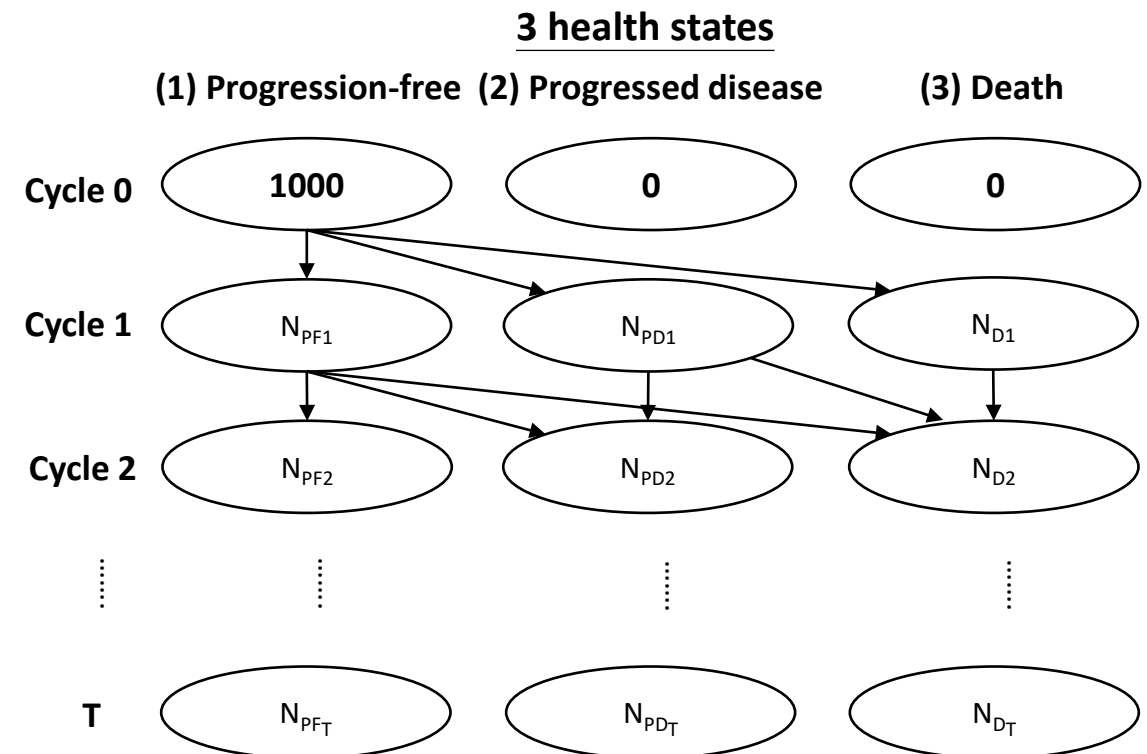
## 2.1. Analytic Framework of Cost-Effectiveness Analysis (4/6)

### 2. Analytical Model building

- **Decision analytical model:** Cohort-based Markov model
- **Cumulated outputs:**  $E_i$ ,  $E_c$ ,  $C_i$ , and  $C_c$

$$E = \sum_0^T \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} E_t \quad C = \sum_0^T \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} C_t$$

Cycle	Effectiveness (E) (Unit: LYs, QALYs*)	Cost (C) (Unit: NTD)
0	$E_0 = E_{PF0}$	$C_0 = C_{PF0}$
1	$E_1 = E_{PF1} + E_{PD1}$	$C_1 = C_{PF1} + C_{PD1} + C_{D1}$
2	$E_2 = E_{PF2} + E_{PD2}$	$C_2 = C_{PF2} + C_{PD2} + C_{D2}$
⋮	⋮	⋮
T	$E_T = E_{PFT} + E_{PDT}$	$C_T = C_{PFT} + C_{PDT} + C_{DT}$



\*LYs = life years, QALYs = quality-adjusted life years.

### 3. Time variables in heemod

# Two stopwatches in heemod



Five steps in the simple Markov model are.....

# HIV case study-model parameters

**Table 2.2** Transition probabilities and costs for the HIV Markov model used in the case study (Chancellor *et al.* 1997)

State at start of cycle		State at end of cycle			
1. Annual transition probabilities					
(a) Monotherapy					
	State A	State B	State C	State D	
State A	0.721	0.202	0.067	0.010	
State B	0.000	0.581	0.407	0.012	
State C	0.000	0.000	0.750	0.250	
State D	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
(b) Combination therapy					
	State A	State B	State C	State D	
State A	0.858 (1 – sum)	0.103 (0.202 × RR)	0.034 (0.067 × RR)	0.005 (0.010 × RR)	
State B	0.000	0.787 (1 – sum)	0.207 (0.407 × RR)	0.006 (0.012 × RR)	
State C	0.000	0.000	0.873 (1 – sum)	0.127 (0.25 × RR)	
State D	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	
2. Annual costs					
Direct medical	£1701	£1774	£6948	–	
Community	£1055	£1278	£2059	–	
Total	£2756	£3052	£9007	–	

RR, relative risk of disease progression. Estimated as 0.509 in a meta-analysis.

The drug costs were £2278 (zidovudine) and £2086 (lamivudine).

*In other words, which model inputs are time-dependent and, thus, could be expressed as functions of time?*

## 2.1 EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION

Hazard function:  $h(t) = \lambda$  for  $0 \leq t < \infty$  where  $\lambda$  is a positive constant and  $t$  is time.

## 2.2 WEIBULL DISTRIBUTION

Hazard function:  $h(t) = \lambda \gamma t^{\gamma-1}$  for  $0 \leq t < \infty$  where  $\lambda$  is a positive value and is the scale parameter, and  $\gamma$  is a positive value and is the shape parameter.

## 2.3 GOMPERTZ DISTRIBUTION

Hazard function:  $h(t) = \lambda e^{\theta t}$  for  $0 \leq t < \infty$  where  $\lambda$  is a positive value and is the scale parameter, and  $\theta$  is the shape parameter.



# HIV case study-model parameters

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- Costs (first two years?) and utility(maybe?)
- Transition probabilities!

$$\begin{aligned}
 tp(t_u) &= 1 - \frac{S(t)}{S(t-u)} \\
 &= 1 - \frac{e^{-H(t)}}{e^{-H(t-u)}} \\
 &= 1 - \frac{e^{H(t-u)}}{e^{H(t)}} \\
 &= 1 - e^{(H(t-u) - H(t))}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S(t) = e^{-H(t)}$$

$$H(t) = \int_0^t h(u) du$$

$$h(t) = ?$$

$$h(t) = \lambda \phi_t$$

$$\lambda = ?$$

Constants, which are determined by time-varying X.

# Two stopwatches in heemod



**Which time variable?**

Input	model_time	state_time
Age(t)		
Utility (t)		
Cost(t)		
Natural mortality		
S(t)		
h(t)		

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the Environment pane active. The top bar has tabs for Environment, History, Connections, and Tutorial. The top right shows a search bar and a 'List' button. The Environment pane lists the following objects:

Object	Type
param	List of 3
res_mod	0 obs. of 14 variables
state_A	List of 2
state_B	List of 2
state_C	List of 2
state_D	List of 2
strat_comb	List of 3
strat_mono	List of 3

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer Presentation

