

Economic plan

This plan identifies the areas prioritised for economic modelling. The final analysis may differ from those described below. The rationale for any differences will be explained in the guideline.

1 Guideline

Maternal and Child Nutrition

2 List of modelling questions

Review questions by scope area	Interventions for maintaining breastfeeding beyond 8 weeks after birth
Population	Mothers, trans men and non-binary people who gave birth to healthy babies at term, and their babies
Interventions and comparators considered for inclusion	<p>Intervention that comprises education, advice or support from a peer or professional, that is provided postnatally and is initiated either antenatally or postnatally, in addition to standard care. Two types of interventions were examined: a mixed individual and group intervention; a group intervention. These interventions differed in effectiveness (regarding increase in breastfeeding rates) and the intervention cost.</p> <p>Standard care alone</p>
Perspective	NHS + Personal Social Services
Outcomes	QALY
Type of analysis	CUA
Issues to note	<p>The economic analysis is an update of the economic analysis that informed the NICE Postnatal Care guideline (NG194). It assesses long-term outcomes and cost-savings resulting from improved breastfeeding rates, associated with the following clinical conditions:</p> <p>Clinical conditions in babies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gastrointestinal infection • Respiratory tract infection • Acute otitis media • Mortality due to infectious diseases • Mortality due to SIDS (sudden infant death syndrome) <p>Clinical conditions in mothers, trans men and non-binary people who gave birth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breast cancer