

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

Full title of guideline: **Age-related macular degeneration: diagnosis and management**

2 List of modelling questions

Review questions by scope area	Pharmacological management of AMD – What is the effectiveness of different anti-angiogenic therapies (including photodynamic therapy) for the treatment of late age-related macular degeneration (wet active)?
Population	Adults (18 years and older) diagnosed with late AMD (wet active, treatment naïve)
Interventions and comparators considered for inclusion	Aflibercept Bevacizumab Ranibizumab Photodynamic therapy No active treatment
Perspective	Outcomes: all direct health effects. Costs: NHS and PSS.
Outcomes	Costs, QALYs, incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (cost per QALY gained).
Type of analysis	Cost utility analysis (CUA)
Issues to note	

Review questions by scope area	Pharmacological management of AMD – What is the effectiveness of different frequencies of administration of antiangiogenic therapies for the treatment of late age-related macular degeneration (wet active)?
Population	Adults (18 years and older) diagnosed with late AMD (wet active)
Interventions and comparators considered for inclusion	Aflibercept – monthly, 2-monthly, 2-monthly for 1 year then as needed (PRN), PRN with potential to extend the assessment interval (PRNX), treat with potential to extend to the treatment interval (TREX) Bevacizumab – monthly, 2-monthly, 3-monthly, PRN, loading phase then PRN, PRNX, TREX Ranibizumab – monthly, 2-monthly, 3-monthly, PRN, loading phase then PRN, PRNX, TREX Photodynamic therapy – 3-monthly No active treatment
Perspective	Outcomes: all direct health effects. Costs: NHS and PSS.
Outcomes	Costs, QALYs, incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (cost per QALY gained).

Type of analysis	CUA
Issues to note	
Review questions by scope area	Pharmacological management of AMD – What is the effectiveness of treatment of neovascular AMD in people presenting with visual acuity better than 6/12?
Population	Adults (18 years and older) diagnosed with neovascular AMD presenting with visual acuity better than 6/12
Interventions and comparators considered for inclusion	Aflibercept Bevacizumab Ranibizumab Photodynamic therapy No active treatment
Perspective	Outcomes: all direct health effects. Costs: NHS and PSS.
Outcomes	Costs, QALYs, incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (cost per QALY gained).
Type of analysis	CUA
Issues to note	

Review questions by scope area	Pharmacological management of AMD – What is the effectiveness of treatment of neovascular AMD in people presenting with visual acuity worse than 6/96?
Population	Adults (18 years and older) diagnosed with neovascular AMD presenting with visual acuity worse than 6/96
Interventions and comparators considered for inclusion	Aflibercept Bevacizumab Ranibizumab Photodynamic therapy No active treatment
Perspective	Outcomes: all direct health effects. Costs: NHS and PSS.
Outcomes	Costs, QALYs, incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (cost per QALY gained).
Type of analysis	CUA
Issues to note	