



Resource impact statement

Resource impact

Published: 3 February 2021

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No significant resource impact is anticipated

NICE has recommended mepolizumab as an add-on therapy, as an option for treating severe eosinophilic asthma under certain conditions (see the [guidance for further details](#)). This expands the population eligible for treatment with mepolizumab previously recommended in NICE's technology appraisal guidance on mepolizumab for treating severe refractory eosinophilic asthma (TA431).

We do not expect this guidance to have a significant impact on resources; that is, the resource impact of implementing the recommendations in England will be less than £5 million per year (or £9,000 per 100,000 population).

This is because the technology is a further treatment option and the overall cost of treatment will be similar.

Mepolizumab and the other treatment options have discounts that are commercial in confidence.

A [resource impact template](#) is provided for completion at a local level. This is because there are two other alternatives recommended by NICE for severe eosinophilic asthma, benralizumab (TA565) and reslizumab (TA479). The resource impact template covers all treatment options and updates and replaces the previous NICE resource impact templates that were published for these topics, the template also replaces the existing template for mepolizumab (TA431).

This technology is commissioned by NHS England. Providers are NHS hospital trusts.