UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM AND UNIVERSITY OF YORK HEALTH ECONOMICS CONSORTIUM (NICE EXTERNAL CONTRACTOR)

Health economic report on piloted indicator

QOF indicator area: Rheumatoid Arthritis Cardiovascular Risk Assessment

Potential output: Recommendations for NICE Menu

Contents

Introduction	2
Piloted indicator(s)	2
Economic rationale for the indicator	2
Objective	2
Type of health economic analysis	2
Delivery cost of indicator	2
Effectiveness of indicator	3
Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio	4
Eligible population	4
Baseline level of achievement	5
Population	5
QOF Payments	5
Societal value of a QALY	5
QOF Points	5
Thresholds	6
Results	6
Discussion	7
References	7
Appendix A: Net Benefit Analysis	9

Introduction

This briefing paper provides a summary of the economic evidence generated on the proposed pilot five rheumatoid arthritis (RA) CVD risk assessment indicator. The format of this paper is intended to provide the QOF Advisory Committee with sufficient information upon which to make a recommendation on whether the indicator is economically justifiable.

Piloted indicator

The percentage of patients with rheumatoid arthritis aged 30-84 years who have had a cardiovascular risk assessment using a tool adjusted for RA in the preceding 15 months (with appropriate exclusions).

Economic rationale for the indicator

It has been estimated that total cost of CVD to the NHS was £14.4bn in 2006 [1].

Patients with RA are reported to be at higher risk of CVD – possibly higher than those who have diabetes [2]. NICE has recommended that people with a high risk of CVD are identified and provided with treatment to reduce that risk, notably treatment with statins, should the risk over 10 years be estimated to be over 20%. All those with prior CVD should be offered statin therapy. [3]

Objective

To evaluate whether the proposed indicator represents a cost effective use of NHS resources.

Type of health economic analysis

An indicative net benefit approach is applied with a lifetime horizon at baseline.

Delivery cost of indicator

The delivery cost of the indicator can be split into two parts – the cost of undertaking risk assessment and then the cost of providing risk reducing therapy to appropriate patients.

We have assumed that the risk assessment would involve a blood test to assess lipid levels and going through a lifestyle and health tool to feed data into the QRISK2 tool. We have assumed that this will equate to the equivalent of a GP consultation that lasts 17.2 minutes at a cost of £53, extracted from the Unit Costs of Health and Social Care 2010 [4].

Consideration of treatment for patients at high risk has been limited to statin treatment for people with prior CVD or 10 year risk of CVD greater than 20%. The costs of this have been taken from a detailed economic model of the use of cholesterol lowering therapy in people with diabetes that was undertaken as part of the most recent NICE guidance on the treatment of diabetes [5]. The evidence is that patients with RA have at least a similar increased risk of CVD as those with

diabetes, so this seems a reasonable approach given there is an absence of evidence on therapy specifically for those with RA.

For simplicity we have assumed that therapy is targeted to reach a cholesterol goal of 4.0mmol/l and that all patients have prior CVD (which maximises the potential costs and so is a cautious estimate).

The NICE model looked at treatment of high cholesterol with statins using three different strategies: a fixed dose, a starting dose of simvastatin uptitrated if the target cholesterol was not reached (one step strategy) and a change to atorvastatin should uptitration fail to lower cholesterol to target (two step strategy). We have assumed that the indicator as it stands mirrors the two step strategy and that the same statins would be used in practice and no other cholesterol lowering drugs would be used.

The total (discounted) costs for a two step strategy were £14,987 per patient for those with CVD respectively. The £53 initial consultation and blood tests cost was added.

Costs from the NICE model above assume treatment and monitoring over a lifetime whereas the QOF points are awarded annually – potentially only for this year. If monitoring of cholesterol were to stop after year one and statin use not checked it is not clear what impact this would have on costs as there are two cost drivers that will work in opposing directions. The costs of CVD and CHD that are included in the model would increase if statin use stopped or was insufficient resulting in more patients developed these conditions. However, statin and monitoring costs would fall. Given this ambiguity and the lack of reporting of first year results produced by the model for simplicity we have assumed that lifetime costs in the model can be used in our model and explored the impact of less than 100% compliance with monitoring and statin use on the projected benefits. Sensitivity analysis explored a 50% increase/decrease in costs.

The incremental discounted cost of assessing CVD risk in patients with RA and treating this risk with statins is £15,040 and £53 if no treatment is offered or required. The costs are based on a lifetime horizon which explains why they are higher than the cost of prescribing an ongoing course of statins, ie they include the cost of adverse events at whatever point they might occur in the future. Using our assumptions about the eligible population with RA who also have CVD (below) we used a weighted average of £5,298 in the net benefit analysis.

Effectiveness of indicator

Effectiveness of the indicator can only be measured in QALYs where treatment is offered for patients deemed to be at high risk. The risk assessment itself is deemed to generate no QALYs or benefit.

The effectiveness of the use of statins was again derived from the NICE modelling on statins in diabetics with cholesterol >4.0mmol/l with a detailed description provided in that report. The only modification is that there is recently published evidence from a large Canadian study over 10 years that of patients with RA on statins 45% will not be fully compliant with therapy at some point over 4 years. As such we have assumed at baseline that 50% of the potential gain will be seen in patients with RA. For simplicity we also assumed that all patients considered at high risk of CVD have QALY gains and had prior CVD as no data could be found on

proportion of patients with RA that had CVD. This results in cautious estimates as the incremental cost effectiveness ratios (ICERs) are less favourable in the NICE model for those with prior CVD than those without.

The incremental QALY gain of assessing risk of CVD in patients with RA and then treating people at high risk and cholesterol over 4.0mmol/l with statins is assumed to be 3.6. There are no QALY gains from the indicator from the risk assessment itself. Using the weighted average approach a value of 1.26 was used in the net benefit analysis.

Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio

No previous cost effectiveness studies of CVD risk assessment and treatment of people with RA were identified.

Eligible population

The eligible population are all patients with RA. This has been estimated as 0.44% and 1.16% of males and females over the age of 16 respectively [10]. The data available only provides prevalence estimates in age bands starting 16-44 and as such we have assumed that the prevalence rate for 30-44 year olds is 50% higher than for the 16-44 group as a whole.

Applying the differential prevalence rates available on age and sex to the percentage of each gender in these age bands in the UK allows us to estimate the practice eligible population. This is shown in table 1 below.

Table 1: Prevalence of RA in practice populations

	Percentage population ¹	of UK	Prevalence ra	ate of RA [3]	Prevalence in practice
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female	population
30-44	9.9%	9.9%	0.03%	0.18%	0.02%
45-64	12.6%	12.9%	0.58%	1.67%	0.29%
65-74	4.4%	4.7%	1.14%	2.56%	0.17%
75+	3.5%	4.5%	2.18%	2.99%	0.21%
Total	-	-	-	-	0.69%

Whilst all those with RA are the eligible population for the indicator, an estimate of the number of patients at high risk of CVD and who go on to statin therapy is also required for our modelling. No data could be found on the proportion of people with RA that would be considered high risk. We have assumed that 35% of those with RA will also have CVD and only these are assumed at high enough risk for statin therapy. This is on the basis of the reported comparability of the risk of CVD between diabetics and people with RA. Almost all patients with diabetes who have cholesterol over 4.0mmol/l without treatment and 35% of diabetics over 35 in the

-

¹ See http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/dvc1/UKPyramid.html

USA also have CVD. Due to the uncertainty in this parameter, sensitivity analysis explored values between 15% and 55% of people with RA being suitable for statin therapy.

Baseline level of achievement

Data from the pilot sites suggested that this was new work so we have assumed that baseline achievement is 25%.

Population

In the base case, the threshold analysis of the proposed indicator was conducted based on the total practice population registered with practices in England, that is, 8,228 practices with a mean practice size of 6,297 [9].

Table 1: Practice information for all UK members

Country	Number of practices	Number of patients
England	8,228	6,297
Scotland	1,014	5,122
Wales	488	6,146
Northern Ireland	357	5,011

QOF Payments

Each QOF point is assumed to result in a payment of £133.76. This is the value per point in England during 2012/13 (source; Information Centre).

Table 2: Value per point for all UK members (most recently available)

Country	Value per point
England	£133.76
Scotland	£130.46
Wales	£133.72
Northern Ireland	£125.04

Societal value of a QALY

The expected increase in quality adjusted life year (QALY) will be costed at both £20,000 and £25,000 per QALY. This is based on the bottom and the middle of the range £20,000 - £30,000, below which NICE generally considers something to be cost effective.

QOF Points

The economic analysis considers the cost-effectiveness of incentivising the proposed activity over a range of QOF points. The range of QOF points evaluated

was agreed by NICE, YHEC and the economic sub-group to justify the practice successfully completing the activity.

In the base case analysis, 5 points were allocated to the proposed indicator. Sensitivity analysis will be followed out between the agreed lower and upper bounds of 2 and 10 points (i.e. the range evaluated).

Thresholds

The minimum threshold is set to 40% and the incentivised payments increase linearly up to the maximum threshold of 90%.

Results (assuming a value per QALY of £25,000)

The indicative net benefit analysis suggests that the indicator is highly cost effective, with QOF payments up to the upper bound of 10 points warranted on economic grounds (Appendix A). The increase in quality of life offered by cardiovascular risk assessment outweighs the additional healthcare costs in a net benefit analysis if the value per QALY is assumed to be £25,000.

Sensitivity analysis shows the findings are highly insensitive to a 100% increase in statin therapy costs, to the lower estimate for the eligible population and to a 50% reduction in QALY gains from statin therapy (Appendices B, C and D).

Due to the potential size of the eligible population and the relative cost of the intervention compared to potential quality of life gains, there is a strong economic case for the indicator at a baseline of 5 points. Provided conservative assumptions on quality of life hold, there are also economic grounds to award up to the maximum QOF points appropriate for this indicator, i.e. 10 points.

Results (assuming a value per QALY of £20,000)

The indicative net benefit analysis suggests that the indicator is highly cost effective, with QOF payments up to the upper bound of 10 points warranted on economic grounds (Appendix E). The increase in quality of life offered by cardiovascular risk assessment outweighs the additional healthcare costs in a net benefit analysis if the value per QALY is assumed to be £20,000. At 5 points and 90% achievement the indicator fails to justifiable on economic grounds should the value of a QALY fall to £4,228.

Sensitivity analysis shows the findings are highly insensitive to a 50% increase in statin therapy costs, to the lower estimate for the eligible population and to a 50% reduction in QALY gains from statin therapy (Appendices F, G and H).

Due to the potential size of the eligible population and the relative cost of the intervention compared to potential quality of life gains, there is a strong economic case for the indicator at a baseline of 5 points. Provided conservative assumptions on quality of life hold, there are also economic grounds to award up to the maximum QOF points appropriate for this indicator, i.e. 10 points.

Discussion

The NICE guidance on RA stated an increase in risk from CVD for people with RA but did not produce any modelling of interventions to reduce this risk [8]. As such we have had to make assumptions to translate a model on the treatment of patients with diabetes at risk of CVD. In addition we have assumed that the direct costs and benefits of the proposed indicator are minimal (non-existent in terms of direct benefits) and the real costs and benefits are from statin therapy to reduce CVD risk in suitable patients. We have ignored costs that may arise from the use of other therapies to lower CVD risk but our findings were very insensitive to substantial increases in costs. Given the cautious approach to our analysis, provided the comparability of CVD risk and statin benefit is broadly similar for people with diabetes and RA – and the available evidence is that RA has at least the same risk impact as diabetes – the modelling work undertaken strongly suggests that the indicator is economically justifiable across the range of QOF points considered.

References

- [1] Coronary Heart Disease 2010, British Heart Foundation
- [2] Cardiovascular risk in rheumatoid arthritis and diabetes: how does it compare and when does it start? Nurmohamed MT, Kitas G, Ann Rheum Dis 2011
- [3] Clinical Guidelines and Evidence Review for Lipid Modification: cardiovascular risk assessment and the primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease 2008. Cooper A, Nherera L, Calvert N, O'Flynn N, Turnbull N, Robson J, Camosso-Stefinovic J, Rule C, Browne N, Ritchie G, Stokes T, Mannan R, Brindle P, Gill P,Gujral R, Hogg M, Marshall T, Minhas R, Pavitt L, Reckless J, Rutherford A, Thorogood M, Wood D(2008) London: National Collaborating Centre for Primary Care and Royal College of General Practitioners.
- [4] Unit Costs of Health & Social Care 2010. Personal Social Services Research Unit (PSSRU). Complied by Lesley Curtis. University of Kent.
- [5] National Collaborating Centre for Chronic Conditions. Type 2 diabetes: national clinical guideline for management in primary and secondary care (update). London: Royal College of Physicians, 2008.
- [6] Impact of Statin Discontinuation on Mortality in Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis A Population-Based Study. Mary A. De Vera, Hyon Choi, Michal Abrahamowicz, Jacek Kopec and Diane Lacaille. Arthritis Care & Research; Published Online: March 28, 2012
- [7] Prevalence of Self-Reported Cardiovascular Disease Among Persons Aged ≥ 35 Years with Diabetes -- United States, 1997-2005 *MMWR*, Nov. 2
- [8] National Collaborating Centre for Chronic Conditions. Rheumatoid arthritis: national clinical guideline for management and treatment in adults. London: Royal College of Physicians, February 2009.
- [9] General Practice Trends in the UK. NHS Information Centre. Published 22 March 2011.

[10] The prevalence of rheumatoid arthritis in the United Kingdom: new estimates for a new centuryD. Symmons, G. Turner, R. Webb, P. Asten, E. Barrett M. Lunt, D. Scott ,A. Silman

Appendix A: Net Benefit Base Case Analysis

Pilot 5 - Rheumatoid Arthritis CVD Risk Assessment: Net Benefit Analysis

50% F0 F0 F0 F0 F0 F0 F0		Value per poir Number of pra Mean practice	actices	£133.76 8,228 6,297		Societal value	of a QALY			£25,000					
Points 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 Points P						Basline achie	vement					Cost-effective	veness estimates		
Points 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12										_				and the second s	
Change in reatment Change in Oxfort		Maximum thres	shold	90%		Baseline achie	vement (mean	% of eligible pa	atients)	25.0%		Incremental ef	fect (QALYs per patient)	1.260	0.26
Change in Cache Change in	Points	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Solution							Nation	al totals							
40%	Expected Achieveme					QOF payme	nts (£000s)						_	Change in QA	ALYs
49%															
## Page 1															
50% E440 E660 E890 E1,101 E1,321 E1,541 E1,641 E2,641 E2,641 E2,861 E2,201 E2,421 E2,641 E3,062 E3,632 E3,662 E76,446,790 137094 E880 E1,321 E1,651 E2,201 E2,201 E2,201 E3,302 E3,852 E4,402 E4,843 E5,283 E67,251,255 159943 E70% E1,221 E1,651 E2,201 E2,201 E2,302 E3,852 E4,402 E4,853 E5,503 E6,653 E6,653 E6,663 E78,592,205 E78,595,720 182792 E76,641 E3,302 E3,962 E4,622 E3,593 E5,633 E5,633 E5,633 E6,633 E78,693,720 182792 E76,641 E3,302 E3,962 E4,622 E3,593 E5,633 E5,633 E5,633 E5,633 E5,633 E5,633 E5,633 E78,595,720 E78,595 E78,595,720 E78,595,795,795,795,795,795,795,795,795,795	·														
55% £660 £991 £1,321 £1,651 £1,981 £2,311 £2,641 £2,972 £3,032 £3,632 £3,962 £6,4402 £4,843 £5,283 £672,521,255 13704 65% £1,101 £1,651 £2,201 £2,751 £3,302 £3,852 £4,402 £4,953 £5,503 £6,603 £7,625,251,255 159943 70% £1,321 £1,981 £2,641 £3,302 £3,962 £4,602 £5,283 £5,943 £6,603 £7,264 £7,924 £8,055 £9,603 £7,044 £7,924 £8,055 £9,660 £1,650 £2,261 £9,3852 £4,622 £5,283 £6,163 £7,044 £7,924 £8,055 £9,665 £1,056,319,115 £966,593 £9,945 £9,945 £9,945 £9,945 £9,945 £9,945 £9,945 £9,945 £9,945 £9,945 £9,945 £9,945 £9,945 £9,945 £9,945 £9,945 £9,945 £9,945 £9,945 £1,25,449 £1,25,549 £1,006 <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>															
66%															
E1101	and the second s														
70%	and the second s														
Fig.	and the second s														
80%	-														
85% £1,981 £2,972 £3,962 £4,953 £5,943 £6,934 £7,924 £8,915 £9,905 £10,896 £11,886 £2,201 £3,302 £4,402 £5,503 £6,603 £7,704 £8,805 £9,905 £11,006 £12,106 £13,207 £1,326,042,510 319886 £0,2201 £3,302 £4,402 £5,503 £6,603 £7,704 £8,805 £9,905 £11,006 £12,106 £13,207 £1,345,042,510 319886 £0,2201 £3,302 £4,402 £5,503 £6,603 £7,704 £8,805 £9,905 £11,006 £12,106 £13,207 £1,345,042,510 319886 £0,2201 £3,302 £4,402 £5,503 £6,603 £7,704 £8,805 £9,905 £11,006 £12,106 £13,207 £1,345,042,510 319886 £0,2201 £3,302 £4,402 £5,503 £6,603 £7,704 £8,805 £9,905 £11,006 £12,106 £13,207 £1,441,116,975 342735 £475,150	and the second s														
9%	and the second s														
## F2_201	and the second s														
Net Benefit (£000s) \$\frac{\(\xeta(4,02)\)}{\(\xeta(5,150)\)} \frac{\(\xeta(4,02)\)}{\(\xeta(5,150)\)} \frac{\(\xeta(6,03)\)}{\(\xeta(6,03)\)} \frac{\(\xeta(7,150)\)}{\(\xeta(7,150)\)} \frac(7,150)\)} \frac{\(\xeta(7,150)\)}{\(\xeta(7,150)\)} \frac{\(\xeta(7,150)\)}{\(\xeta(7,150)\)} \frac{\(\xeta(7,150)\)}{\(\xeta(7,150)\)} \frac{\(\xeta(7,150)\)}{\(\xeta(7,150)\)} \frac{\(\xeta(7,150)\)}{\(\xeta(7,150)\)} \frac{\(\xeta(7,150)\)}{\(\xeta(7,15	- Carlotte and Carl	•													
Net Benefit (£000s) \$\begin{align*} \text{E475,150} & E47															
\$\frac{\cong}{40\%}\$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc										,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,		, ,		
35%	30%	£475,150	£475,150	£475,150	£475,150	£475,150	£475,150	£475,150	£475,150	£475,150	£475,150	£475,150	Where the net bene	efit produces a n	on-
40%	35%	£950,299	£950,299	£950,299	£950,299	£950,299	£950,299	£950,299		£950,299	£950,299	£950,299			
45%	40%														
£2,850,238 £2,849,908 £2,849,578 £2,849,247 £2,848,917 £2,848,587 £2,848,257 £2,847,927 £2,847,596 £2,847,596 £2,846,936 £3,322,166 £3,322,206 £3,322,266 £3,322,066 £3,322,266 £3,322,066 £3,322,266 £3,322,0765 £3,322,0765 £3,320,765 £3,320,765 £3,320,0097 £3,799,547 £3,798,996 £3,798,446 £3,797,896 £4,273,046 £4,272,385 £4,271,725 £4,271,065 £4,270,404 £4,269,744 £4,269,084 £4,268,423 £4,749,956 £4,749,186 £4,748,415 £4,746,645 £4,746,675 £4,746,104 £4,745,334 £4,744,563 £4,743,793 £5,216,962 £5,216,081 £5,224,886 £5,224,086 £5,224,346 £5,222,244 £5,221,364 £5,222,484 £5,221,364 £5,222,484 £5,221,364 £5,222,484 £5,221,364 £5,222,484 £5,216,081 £5,699,815 £5,699,815 £5,699,815 £5,699,815 £5,699,815 £5,699,815 £5,699,815 £5,699,815 £5,699,815 £5,699,815 £5,699,815 £5,699,815 £5,699,815 £5,699,815 £5,699,815 £5,699,815 £6,647,694 £6,172,544 £6,171,443 £6,170,343 £6,169,242 £6,168,142 £6,167,041 £6,165,940 £6,164,840 £6,163,739 £6,648,995 £6,648,794 £6,647,694 £6,646,593 £6,645,492 £6,644,392 £6,643,291 £6,642,191 £6,641,090 £6,639,990 £6,638,889															
55%													When this is the ca	se, the cells are	
60%													I I	,	
70%													0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	
75%															
80% £5,224,886 £5,224,005 £5,223,125 £5,222,244 £5,221,364 £5,220,484 £5,219,603 £5,218,723 £5,217,842 £5,217,842 £5,216,962 £5,216,968 £5,699,815 £5,699,825 £5,697,834 £5,696,844 £5,695,853 £5,694,863 £5,693,872 £5,692,882 £5,691,891 £5,690,901 £5,689,910 \$90% £6,174,745 £6,173,644 £6,172,544 £6,171,443 £6,170,343 £6,169,242 £6,168,142 £6,167,041 £6,165,940 £6,164,840 £6,163,739 \$95% £6,649,895 £6,648,794 £6,647,694 £6,646,593 £6,645,492 £6,644,392 £6,643,291 £6,642,191 £6,641,090 £6,639,990 £6,638,889															
85% £5,699,815 £5,698,825 £5,697,834 £5,696,844 £5,695,853 £5,694,863 £5,693,872 £5,692,882 £5,691,891 £5,690,901 £5,689,910 90% £6,174,745 £6,173,644 £6,172,544 £6,171,443 £6,170,343 £6,169,242 £6,168,142 £6,167,041 £6,165,940 £6,164,840 £6,163,739 95% £6,649,895 £6,648,794 £6,647,694 £6,646,593 £6,645,492 £6,644,392 £6,643,291 £6,642,191 £6,641,090 £6,639,990 £6,638,889															
90% £6,174,745 £6,173,644 £6,172,544 £6,171,443 £6,170,343 £6,169,242 £6,168,142 £6,167,041 £6,165,940 £6,164,840 £6,163,739 95% £6,649,895 £6,648,794 £6,647,694 £6,646,593 £6,645,492 £6,644,392 £6,643,291 £6,642,191 £6,641,090 £6,639,990 £6,638,889															
95% £6,649,895 £6,648,794 £6,647,694 £6,646,593 £6,645,492 £6,644,392 £6,643,291 £6,642,191 £6,641,090 £6,639,990 £6,638,889															
		1111													
	95% 100%	£6,649,895 £7.125.044	£6,648,794 £7,123,944	£6,647,694 £7.122.843	£6,646,593 £7,121,743	£6,645,492 £7,120,642	£6,644,392 £7.119.542	£6,643,291 £7,118,441	£6,642,191 £7,117,340	£6,641,090 £7,116,240	£6,639,990 £7,115,139				

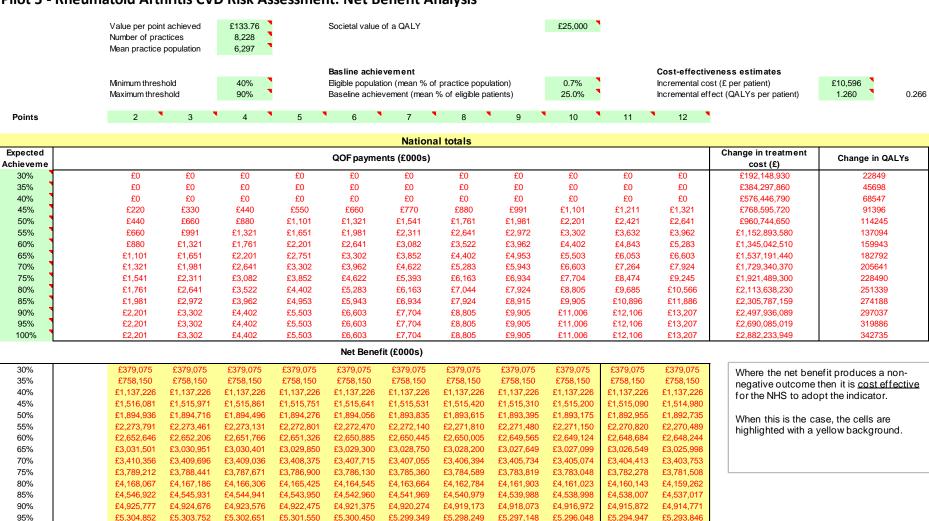
Appendix B: Net Benefit Analysis Assuming A 100% Increase in Costs of Statin Therapy

Pilot 5 - Rheumatoid Arthritis CVD Risk Assessment: Net Benefit Analysis

£5,680,626

100%

£5 679 525



£5 674 022

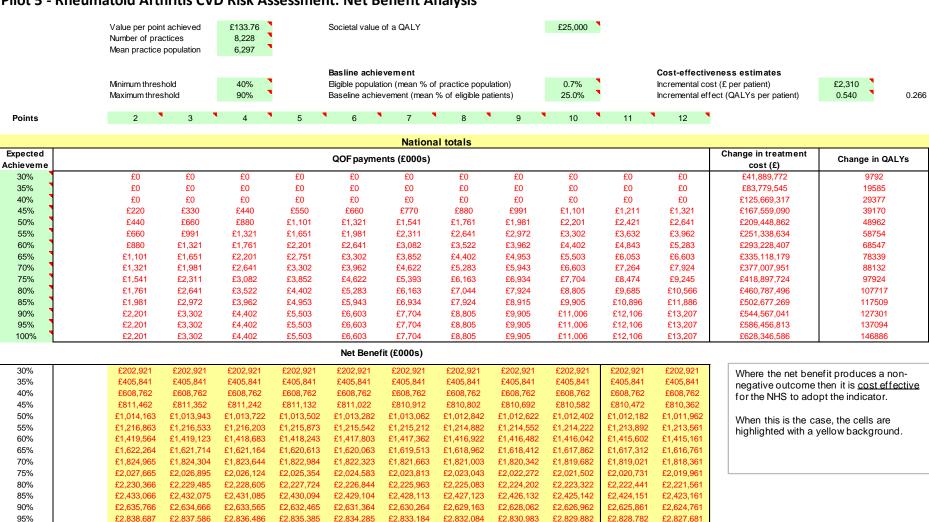
£5.672.922

Appendix C: Net Benefit Analysis Assuming 15% of People with RA are High Risk for CVD

£3 037 205

Pilot 5 - Rheumatoid Arthritis CVD Risk Assessment: Net Benefit Analysis

100%



£3 031 702

Appendix D: Net Benefit Analysis Assuming 50% Reduction in QALYs from Statin Therapy

Pilot 5 - Rheumatoid Arthritis CVD Risk Assessment: Net Benefit Analysis

	Value per point a Number of pract Mean practice p	ices		£133.76 8,228 6,297	7		Soci	etal value	of a Q	ALY						£25,000									
	Minimum thresho			40% 90%	7		Eligib	ine achio le popula eline achio	ition (m	ean %				,		0.7% 25.0%			Inc	st-effe rementa rementa	l cost (per pat	ent)	£5,298 0.630	_
Points	2	3	•	4	•	5	4	6	•	7	4	8	•	9	4	10	4	11	•	12	•				

						Nation	al totals						
Expected Achieveme					QOF payme	ents (£000s)						Change in treatment cost (£)	Change in QALYs
30%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£96,074,465	11424
35%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£192,148,930	22849
40%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£288,223,395	34273
45%	£220	£330	£440	£550	£660	£770	£880	£991	£1,101	£1,211	£1,321	£384,297,860	45698
50%	£440	£660	£880	£1,101	£1,321	£1,541	£1,761	£1,981	£2,201	£2,421	£2,641	£480,372,325	57122
55%	£660	£991	£1,321	£1,651	£1,981	£2,311	£2,641	£2,972	£3,302	£3,632	£3,962	£576,446,790	68547
60%	£880	£1,321	£1,761	£2,201	£2,641	£3,082	£3,522	£3,962	£4,402	£4,843	£5,283	£672,521,255	79971
65%	£1,101	£1,651	£2,201	£2,751	£3,302	£3,852	£4,402	£4,953	£5,503	£6,053	£6,603	£768,595,720	91396
70%	£1,321	£1,981	£2,641	£3,302	£3,962	£4,622	£5,283	£5,943	£6,603	£7,264	£7,924	£864,670,185	102820
75%	£1,541	£2,311	£3,082	£3,852	£4,622	£5,393	£6,163	£6,934	£7,704	£8,474	£9,245	£960,744,650	114245
80%	£1,761	£2,641	£3,522	£4,402	£5,283	£6,163	£7,044	£7,924	£8,805	£9,685	£10,566	£1,056,819,115	125669
85%	£1,981	£2,972	£3,962	£4,953	£5,943	£6,934	£7,924	£8,915	£9,905	£10,896	£11,886	£1,152,893,580	137094
90%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£12,106	£13,207	£1,248,968,045	148518
95%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£12,106	£13,207	£1,345,042,510	159943
100%	£2,201	£3.302	£4.402	£5.503	£6.603	£7.704	£8.805	£9.905	£11.006	£12,106	£13.207	£1.441.116.975	171367

					Net Belle	11 (20003)					
30%	£189,538	£189,538	£189,538	£189,538	£189,538	£189,538	£189,538	£189,538	£189,538	£189,538	£189,538
35%	£379,075	£379,075	£379,075	£379,075	£379,075	£379,075	£379,075	£379,075	£379,075	£379,075	£379,075
40%	£568,613	£568,613	£568,613	£568,613	£568,613	£568,613	£568,613	£568,613	£568,613	£568,613	£568,613
45%	£757,930	£757,820	£757,710	£757,600	£757,490	£757,380	£757,270	£757,160	£757,050	£756,940	£756,830
50%	£947,248	£947,028	£946,808	£946,588	£946,367	£946,147	£945,927	£945,707	£945,487	£945,267	£945,047
55%	£1,136,565	£1,136,235	£1,135,905	£1,135,575	£1,135,245	£1,134,915	£1,134,584	£1,134,254	£1,133,924	£1,133,594	£1,133,264
60%	£1,325,883	£1,325,443	£1,325,002	£1,324,562	£1,324,122	£1,323,682	£1,323,241	£1,322,801	£1,322,361	£1,321,921	£1,321,481
65%	£1,515,200	£1,514,650	£1,514,100	£1,513,550	£1,512,999	£1,512,449	£1,511,899	£1,511,348	£1,510,798	£1,510,248	£1,509,697
70%	£1,704,518	£1,703,858	£1,703,197	£1,702,537	£1,701,876	£1,701,216	£1,700,556	£1,699,895	£1,699,235	£1,698,575	£1,697,914
75%	£1,893,835	£1,893,065	£1,892,295	£1,891,524	£1,890,754	£1,889,983	£1,889,213	£1,888,443	£1,887,672	£1,886,902	£1,886,131
80%	£2,083,153	£2,082,272	£2,081,392	£2,080,512	£2,079,631	£2,078,751	£2,077,870	£2,076,990	£2,076,109	£2,075,229	£2,074,348
85%	£2,272,470	£2,271,480	£2,270,489	£2,269,499	£2,268,508	£2,267,518	£2,266,527	£2,265,537	£2,264,546	£2,263,556	£2,262,565
90%	£2,461,788	£2,460,687	£2,459,587	£2,458,486	£2,457,386	£2,456,285	£2,455,184	£2,454,084	£2,452,983	£2,451,883	£2,450,782
95%	£2,651,326	£2,650,225	£2,649,124	£2,648,024	£2,646,923	£2,645,823	£2,644,722	£2,643,621	£2,642,521	£2,641,420	£2,640,320
100%	£2,840,863	£2,839,763	£2,838,662	£2,837,561	£2,836,461	£2,835,360	£2,834,260	£2,833,159	£2,832,059	£2,830,958	£2,829,857

Net Benefit (£000s)

Where the net benefit produces a nonnegative outcome then it is <u>cost effective</u> for the NHS to adopt the indicator.

Appendix E: Net Benefit Base Case Analysis

Pilot 5 -	Rheuma	atoid Art	hritis CVI	D Risk As	ssessmer	nt: Net B	enefit A	nalysis						
		Value per point achieved Number of practices Mean practice population £133.76 Societal value of a QALY 6,297 Basline achievement								£20,000	•			
		Minimum thres Maximum thres		40% 90%		Eligible popula	evement tion (mean % o evement (mean		,	0.7% 25.0%		Incremental co	reness estimates st (£ per patient) fect (QALYs per patient)	£5,298 1.260
Points		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
							Nationa	al totals						
Expected Achieveme						QOF payme	ents (£000s)						Change in treatment cost (£)	Change in QALYs
30%		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£96,074,465	22849
35%		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£192,148,930	45698
40%		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£288,223,395	68547
45%		£220	£330	£440	£550	£660	£770	£880	£991	£1,101	£1,211	£1,321	£384,297,860	91396
50%		£440	£660	£880	£1,101	£1,321	£1,541	£1,761	£1,981	£2,201	£2,421	£2,641	£480,372,325	114245
55%		£660	£991	£1,321	£1,651	£1,981	£2,311	£2,641	£2,972	£3,302	£3,632	£3,962	£576,446,790	137094
60%		£880	£1,321	£1,761	£2,201	£2,641	£3,082	£3,522	£3,962	£4,402	£4,843	£5,283	£672,521,255	159943
65%		£1,101	£1,651	£2,201	£2,751	£3,302	£3,852	£4,402	£4,953	£5,503	£6,053	£6,603	£768,595,720	182792
70%		£1,321	£1,981	£2,641	£3,302	£3,962	£4,622	£5,283	£5,943	£6,603	£7,264	£7,924	£864,670,185	205641
75%		£1,541	£2,311	£3,082	£3,852	£4,622	£5,393	£6,163	£6,934	£7,704	£8,474	£9,245	£960,744,650	228490
80%		£1,761	£2,641	£3,522	£4,402	£5,283	£6,163	£7,044	£7,924	£8,805	£9,685	£10,566	£1,056,819,115	251339
85%		£1,981	£2,972	£3,962	£4,953	£5,943	£6,934	£7,924	£8,915	£9,905	£10,896	£11,886	£1,152,893,580	274188
90%		£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£12,106	£13,207	£1,248,968,045	297037
95%		£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£12,106	£13,207	£1,345,042,510	319886
100%		£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£12,106	£13,207	£1,441,116,975	342735
						Net Bene	fit (£000s)							
30%		£360,905	£360,905	£360,905	£360,905	£360,905	£360,905	£360,905	£360,905	£360,905	£360,905	£360,905	Where the net hen	efit produces a non-
35%		£721,810	£721,810	£721,810	£721,810	£721,810	£721,810	£721,810	£721,810	£721,810	£721,810	£721,810		then it is cost effective
40%		£1,082,715	£1,082,715	£1,082,715	£1,082,715	£1,082,715	£1,082,715	£1,082,715	£1,082,715	£1,082,715	£1,082,715	£1,082,715	for the NHS to ado	
45%		£1.443.399	£1,443,289	£1,443,179	£1,443,069	£1.442.959	£1,442,849	£1,442,739	£1,442,629	£1,442,519	£1,442,409		101 the Ni io to add	pi ine mulcator.

45% 50% £1,804,084 £1,803,864 £1,803,424 £1,803,204 £1,802,984 £1,802,763 £1,802,543 £1,802,323 £1,802,103 £1,801,883 £1,803,644 55% £2,164,439 £2,164,109 £2,163,778 £2,163,448 £2,163,118 £2,162,788 £2,162,458 £2,162,127 £2,161,797 £2,161,467 60% £2,524,133 £2,523,693 £2,523,252 £2,522,372 £2,521,492 £2,521,051 65% £2,885,038 £2,884,488 £2,883,937 £2,883,387 £2,882,837 £2,882,286 £2,881,736 £2,881,186 £2,880,635 £3,244,842 £3,240,880 £3,240,220 70% £3,246,823 £3,246,163 £3,245,502 £3,244,182 £3,243,521 £3,242,861 £3,242,201 £3,241,540 75% £3,601,345 £3,600,574 £3,599,804 £3,607,508 £3,606,737 £3,605,967 £3,605,197 £3,604,426 £3,603,656 £3,602,885 £3,602,115 80% £3,968,193 £3,967,312 £3,966,432 £3,965,551 £3,964,671 £3,963,790 £3,962,910 £3,962,029 £3,961,149 £3,960,268 £3,959,388 85% £4.328.877 £4.327.887 £4,326,896 £4,325,906 £4,324,915 £4.323.925 £4.322.934 £4,321,944 £4,320,953 £4,319,963 £4,318,972 £4,680,758 £4,679,657 £4,678,556 90% £4,688,462 £4,687,361 £4,686,260 £4,685,160 £4,684,059 £4,682,959 £4,681,858 95% £5,050,467 £5,049,366 £5,048,266 £5,047,165 £5,046,065 £5,044,964 £5,043,864 £5,042,763 £5,041,662 £5,040,562 £5,039,461 100% £5,408,070 £5,406,970 £5,402,567

Appendix F: Net Benefit Analysis Assuming A 100% Increase in Costs of Statin Therapy

Pilot 5 - Rheumatoid Arthritis CVD Risk Assessment: Net Benefit Analysis

	Value per p Number of p Mean pract	oractices	3		133.76 8,228 6,297	3		Soc	etal val	lue of a	QALY						£20,000										
	Minimum thr Maximum th				40% 90%	3		Eligil		ulation ((mean 9			opulation e patient	,		0.7% 25.0%	7		Inc	st-effec emental emental	cost (£ per p	atient)		0,596 .260	l L
Points	2	4	3	4	4	3	5	•	6	3	7	4	8	•	9	•	10	•	11	*	12	•					

	National totals														
Expected Achieveme					QOF payme	ents (£000s)						Change in treatment cost (£)	Change in QALYs		
30%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£192,148,930	22849		
35%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£384,297,860	45698		
40%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£576,446,790	68547		
45%	£220	£330	£440	£550	£660	£770	£880	£991	£1,101	£1,211	£1,321	£768,595,720	91396		
50%	£440	£660	£880	£1,101	£1,321	£1,541	£1,761	£1,981	£2,201	£2,421	£2,641	£960,744,650	114245		
55%	£660	£991	£1,321	£1,651	£1,981	£2,311	£2,641	£2,972	£3,302	£3,632	£3,962	£1,152,893,580	137094		
60%	£880	£1,321	£1,761	£2,201	£2,641	£3,082	£3,522	£3,962	£4,402	£4,843	£5,283	£1,345,042,510	159943		
65%	£1,101	£1,651	£2,201	£2,751	£3,302	£3,852	£4,402	£4,953	£5,503	£6,053	£6,603	£1,537,191,440	182792		
70%	£1,321	£1,981	£2,641	£3,302	£3,962	£4,622	£5,283	£5,943	£6,603	£7,264	£7,924	£1,729,340,370	205641		
75%	£1,541	£2,311	£3,082	£3,852	£4,622	£5,393	£6,163	£6,934	£7,704	£8,474	£9,245	£1,921,489,300	228490		
80%	£1,761	£2,641	£3,522	£4,402	£5,283	£6,163	£7,044	£7,924	£8,805	£9,685	£10,566	£2,113,638,230	251339		
85%	£1,981	£2,972	£3,962	£4,953	£5,943	£6,934	£7,924	£8,915	£9,905	£10,896	£11,886	£2,305,787,159	274188		
90%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£12,106	£13,207	£2,497,936,089	297037		
95%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£12,106	£13,207	£2,690,085,019	319886		
100%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£12,106	£13,207	£2,882,233,949	342735		

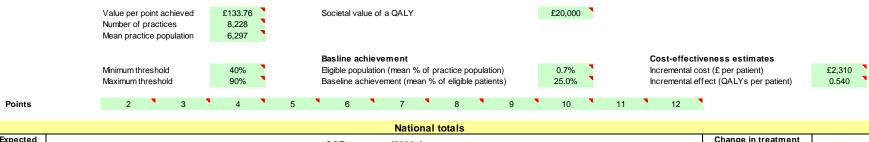
						,					
30%	£264,830	£264,830	£264,830	£264,830	£264,830	£264,830	£264,830	£264,830	£264,830	£264,830	£264,830
35%	£529,661	£529,661	£529,661	£529,661	£529,661	£529,661	£529,661	£529,661	£529,661	£529,661	£529,661
40%	£794,491	£794,491	£794,491	£794,491	£794,491	£794,491	£794,491	£794,491	£794,491	£794,491	£794,491
45%	£1,059,102	£1,058,991	£1,058,881	£1,058,771	£1,058,661	£1,058,551	£1,058,441	£1,058,331	£1,058,221	£1,058,111	£1,058,001
50%	£1,323,712	£1,323,492	£1,323,272	£1,323,051	£1,322,831	£1,322,611	£1,322,391	£1,322,171	£1,321,951	£1,321,731	£1,321,511
55%	£1,588,322	£1,587,992	£1,587,662	£1,587,332	£1,587,001	£1,586,671	£1,586,341	£1,586,011	£1,585,681	£1,585,351	£1,585,020
60%	£1,852,932	£1,852,492	£1,852,052	£1,851,612	£1,851,171	£1,850,731	£1,850,291	£1,849,851	£1,849,411	£1,848,970	£1,848,530
65%	£2,117,543	£2,116,992	£2,116,442	£2,115,892	£2,115,342	£2,114,791	£2,114,241	£2,113,691	£2,113,140	£2,112,590	£2,112,040
70%	£2,382,153	£2,381,493	£2,380,832	£2,380,172	£2,379,512	£2,378,851	£2,378,191	£2,377,531	£2,376,870	£2,376,210	£2,375,549
75%	£2,646,763	£2,645,993	£2,645,222	£2,644,452	£2,643,682	£2,642,911	£2,642,141	£2,641,370	£2,640,600	£2,639,830	£2,639,059
80%	£2,911,374	£2,910,493	£2,909,613	£2,908,732	£2,907,852	£2,906,971	£2,906,091	£2,905,210	£2,904,330	£2,903,449	£2,902,569
85%	£3,175,984	£3,174,993	£3,174,003	£3,173,012	£3,172,022	£3,171,031	£3,170,041	£3,169,050	£3,168,060	£3,167,069	£3,166,079
90%	£3,440,594	£3,439,494	£3,438,393	£3,437,292	£3,436,192	£3,435,091	£3,433,991	£3,432,890	£3,431,789	£3,430,689	£3,429,588
95%	£3,705,425	£3,704,324	£3,703,223	£3,702,123	£3,701,022	£3,699,922	£3,698,821	£3,697,720	£3,696,620	£3,695,519	£3,694,419
100%	£3,970,255	£3,969,154	£3,968,054	£3,966,953	£3,965,853	£3,964,752	£3,963,651	£3,962,551	£3,961,450	£3,960,350	£3,959,249

Net Benefit (£000s)

Where the net benefit produces a nonnegative outcome then it is <u>cost effective</u> for the NHS to adopt the indicator.

Appendix G: Net Benefit Analysis Assuming 15% of People with RA are High Risk for CVD

Pilot 5 - Rheumatoid Arthritis CVD Risk Assessment: Net Benefit Analysis



	National totals													
Expected Achieveme		QOF payments (£000s)												Change in QALYs
30%		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£41,889,772	9792
35%		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£83,779,545	19585
40%		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£125,669,317	29377
45%		£220	£330	£440	£550	£660	£770	£880	£991	£1,101	£1,211	£1,321	£167,559,090	39170
50%	1	£440	£660	£880	£1,101	£1,321	£1,541	£1,761	£1,981	£2,201	£2,421	£2,641	£209,448,862	48962
55%	1	£660	£991	£1,321	£1,651	£1,981	£2,311	£2,641	£2,972	£3,302	£3,632	£3,962	£251,338,634	58754
60%		088£	£1,321	£1,761	£2,201	£2,641	£3,082	£3,522	£3,962	£4,402	£4,843	£5,283	£293,228,407	68547
65%	£	1,101	£1,651	£2,201	£2,751	£3,302	£3,852	£4,402	£4,953	£5,503	£6,053	£6,603	£335,118,179	78339
70%	£	1,321	£1,981	£2,641	£3,302	£3,962	£4,622	£5,283	£5,943	£6,603	£7,264	£7,924	£377,007,951	88132
75%	£	1,541	£2,311	£3,082	£3,852	£4,622	£5,393	£6,163	£6,934	£7,704	£8,474	£9,245	£418,897,724	97924
80%	£	1,761	£2,641	£3,522	£4,402	£5,283	£6,163	£7,044	£7,924	£8,805	£9,685	£10,566	£460,787,496	107717
85%	£	1,981	£2,972	£3,962	£4,953	£5,943	£6,934	£7,924	£8,915	£9,905	£10,896	£11,886	£502,677,269	117509
90%	£	2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£12,106	£13,207	£544,567,041	127301
95%	£	2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£12,106	£13,207	£586,456,813	137094
100%	£	2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£12,106	£13,207	£628,346,586	146886

						,					
30%	£153,959	£153,959	£153,959	£153,959	£153,959	£153,959	£153,959	£153,959	£153,959	£153,959	£153,959
35%	£307,917	£307,917	£307,917	£307,917	£307,917	£307,917	£307,917	£307,917	£307,917	£307,917	£307,917
40%	£461,876	£461,876	£461,876	£461,876	£461,876	£461,876	£461,876	£461,876	£461,876	£461,876	£461,876
45%	£615,614	£615,504	£615,394	£615,284	£615,174	£615,064	£614,954	£614,844	£614,733	£614,623	£614,513
50%	£769,352	£769,132	£768,912	£768,692	£768,472	£768,252	£768,032	£767,812	£767,591	£767,371	£767,151
55%	£923,091	£922,761	£922,430	£922,100	£921,770	£921,440	£921,110	£920,780	£920,449	£920,119	£919,789
60%	£1,076,829	£1,076,389	£1,075,949	£1,075,508	£1,075,068	£1,074,628	£1,074,188	£1,073,748	£1,073,307	£1,072,867	£1,072,427
65%	£1,230,568	£1,230,017	£1,229,467	£1,228,917	£1,228,366	£1,227,816	£1,227,266	£1,226,716	£1,226,165	£1,225,615	£1,225,065
70%	£1,384,306	£1,383,646	£1,382,985	£1,382,325	£1,381,665	£1,381,004	£1,380,344	£1,379,684	£1,379,023	£1,378,363	£1,377,702
75%	£1,538,044	£1,537,274	£1,536,504	£1,535,733	£1,534,963	£1,534,192	£1,533,422	£1,532,652	£1,531,881	£1,531,111	£1,530,340
80%	£1,691,783	£1,690,902	£1,690,022	£1,689,141	£1,688,261	£1,687,380	£1,686,500	£1,685,619	£1,684,739	£1,683,859	£1,682,978
85%	£1,845,521	£1,844,531	£1,843,540	£1,842,550	£1,841,559	£1,840,569	£1,839,578	£1,838,587	£1,837,597	£1,836,606	£1,835,616
90%	£1,999,260	£1,998,159	£1,997,058	£1,995,958	£1,994,857	£1,993,757	£1,992,656	£1,991,555	£1,990,455	£1,989,354	£1,988,254
95%	£2,153,218	£2,152,117	£2,151,017	£2,149,916	£2,148,816	£2,147,715	£2,146,615	£2,145,514	£2,144,413	£2,143,313	£2,142,212
100%	£2,307,177	£2,306,076	£2,304,975	£2,303,875	£2,302,774	£2,301,674	£2,300,573	£2,299,473	£2,298,372	£2,297,271	£2,296,171

Net Benefit (£000s)

Where the net benefit produces a nonnegative outcome then it is <u>cost effective</u> for the NHS to adopt the indicator.

Appendix H: Net Benefit Analysis Assuming 50% Reduction in QALYs from Statin Therapy

Pilot 5 - Rheumatoid Arthritis CVD Risk Assessment: Net Benefit Analysis

	Value per point achieved Number of practices Mean practice population	£133.76 8,228 6,297	Societal value of a QALY	£20,000						
	Minimum threshold Maximum threshold	40% 90%	Basline achievement Eligible population (mean % of practice population) Baseline achievement (mean % of eligible patients)	Cost-effectiveness estimates 0.7% Incremental cost (£ per patient) £5,298 25.0% Incremental effect (QALYs per patient) 0.630						
Points	2 3	4 5	6 7 8 9	10 11 12						

	National totals													
Expected Achieveme		QOF payments (£000s)											Change in treatment cost (£)	Change in QALYs
30%		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£96,074,465	11424
35%		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£192,148,930	22849
40%		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£288,223,395	34273
45%	£	220	£330	£440	£550	£660	£770	£880	£991	£1,101	£1,211	£1,321	£384,297,860	45698
50%	£	440	£660	£880	£1,101	£1,321	£1,541	£1,761	£1,981	£2,201	£2,421	£2,641	£480,372,325	57122
55%	£	660	£991	£1,321	£1,651	£1,981	£2,311	£2,641	£2,972	£3,302	£3,632	£3,962	£576,446,790	68547
60%	£	880	£1,321	£1,761	£2,201	£2,641	£3,082	£3,522	£3,962	£4,402	£4,843	£5,283	£672,521,255	79971
65%	£1	,101	£1,651	£2,201	£2,751	£3,302	£3,852	£4,402	£4,953	£5,503	£6,053	£6,603	£768,595,720	91396
70%	£1	,321	£1,981	£2,641	£3,302	£3,962	£4,622	£5,283	£5,943	£6,603	£7,264	£7,924	£864,670,185	102820
75%	£1	,541	£2,311	£3,082	£3,852	£4,622	£5,393	£6,163	£6,934	£7,704	£8,474	£9,245	£960,744,650	114245
80%	£1	,761	£2,641	£3,522	£4,402	£5,283	£6,163	£7,044	£7,924	£8,805	£9,685	£10,566	£1,056,819,115	125669
85%	£1	,981	£2,972	£3,962	£4,953	£5,943	£6,934	£7,924	£8,915	£9,905	£10,896	£11,886	£1,152,893,580	137094
90%	£2	,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£12,106	£13,207	£1,248,968,045	148518
95%	£2	,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£12,106	£13,207	£1,345,042,510	159943
100%	£2	,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£12,106	£13,207	£1,441,116,975	171367

30%	£132,415	£132,415	£132,415	£132,415	£132,415	£132,415	£132,415	£132,415	£132,415	£132,415	£132,415
35%	£264,830	£264,830	£264,830	£264,830	£264,830	£264,830	£264,830	£264,830	£264,830	£264,830	£264,830
40%	£397,246	£397,246	£397,246	£397,246	£397,246	£397,246	£397,246	£397,246	£397,246	£397,246	£397,246
45%	£529,441	£529,331	£529,221	£529,111	£529,000	£528,890	£528,780	£528,670	£528,560	£528,450	£528,340
50%	£661,636	£661,416	£661,196	£660,975	£660,755	£660,535	£660,315	£660,095	£659,875	£659,655	£659,435
55%	£793,831	£793,501	£793,171	£792,840	£792,510	£792,180	£791,850	£791,520	£791,189	£790,859	£790,529
60%	£926,026	£925,586	£925,145	£924,705	£924,265	£923,825	£923,385	£922,944	£922,504	£922,064	£921,624
65%	£1,058,221	£1,057,671	£1,057,120	£1,056,570	£1,056,020	£1,055,470	£1,054,919	£1,054,369	£1,053,819	£1,053,268	£1,052,718
70%	£1,190,416	£1,189,756	£1,189,095	£1,188,435	£1,187,775	£1,187,114	£1,186,454	£1,185,794	£1,185,133	£1,184,473	£1,183,813
75%	£1,322,611	£1,321,841	£1,321,070	£1,320,300	£1,319,530	£1,318,759	£1,317,989	£1,317,218	£1,316,448	£1,315,678	£1,314,907
80%	£1,454,806	£1,453,926	£1,453,045	£1,452,165	£1,451,284	£1,450,404	£1,449,524	£1,448,643	£1,447,763	£1,446,882	£1,446,002
85%	£1,587,001	£1,586,011	£1,585,020	£1,584,030	£1,583,039	£1,582,049	£1,581,058	£1,580,068	£1,579,077	£1,578,087	£1,577,096
90%	£1,719,196	£1,718,096	£1,716,995	£1,715,895	£1,714,794	£1,713,694	£1,712,593	£1,711,492	£1,710,392	£1,709,291	£1,708,191
95%	£1,851,612	£1,850,511	£1,849,411	£1,848,310	£1,847,209	£1,846,109	£1,845,008	£1,843,908	£1,842,807	£1,841,706	£1,840,606
100%	£1,984,027	£1,982,926	£1,981,826	£1,980,725	£1,979,625	£1,978,524	£1,977,423	£1,976,323	£1,975,222	£1,974,122	£1,973,021

Net Benefit (£000s)

Where the net benefit produces a nonnegative outcome then it is <u>cost effective</u> for the NHS to adopt the indicator.