Cost-effectiveness of ranibizumab in treatment of diabetic macular oedema (DME) causing visual impairment: evidence from the RESTORE trial

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ABSTRACT

Background/aims To evaluate the cost-effectiveness of ranibizumab as either monotherapy or combined with laser therapy, compared with laser monotherapy, in the treatment of diabetic macular oedema (DME) causing visual impairment from a UK healthcare payer perspective.

Methods A Markov model simulated long-term outcomes and costs of treating DME in one eye (BCVA ≤75 letters) based on data from the RESTORE Phase III trial. Outcomes measured in quality-adjusted life-years (QALYs) were simulated for a 15-year time horizon based on 12-month follow-up from RESTORE and published long-term data. Costs included treatment, disease monitoring, visual impairment and blindness (at 2010 price levels).

Results Ranibizumab monotherapy resulted in a 0.17 QALY gain at an incremental cost of £4191 relative to laser monotherapy, yielding an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) of £24,028. Probabilistic sensitivity analysis showed a 64% probability of being cost-effective at a threshold of £30,000 per QALY. Combined ranibizumab and laser therapy resulted in a 0.13 QALY gain at an incremental cost of £4695 relative to laser monotherapy (ICER £36,106; 42% probability of ICER £30,000).

Conclusions Based on RESTORE 1-year follow-up data, ranibizumab monotherapy appears to be cost-effective relative to laser monotherapy, the current standard of care. Cost-effectiveness of combination therapy is less certain. Ongoing studies will further inform on disease progression and the need for additional ranibizumab treatment.

INTRODUCTION

Diabetic macular oedema (DME) is the most frequent cause of vision impairment in people with diabetes and can lead to blindness if left untreated. Even when patients receive optimal treatment with the current standard of care for DME, laser photocoagulation, improvements in vision are relatively uncommon and many patients lose vision despite laser therapy.1 2 This continued vision loss is the result of structural and physiological damage to the retinal capillary bed, and from progressive and permanent damage to the macular pigment epithelium, associated with poor control of blood glucose, blood pressure and lipid levels (the three main systemic risk factors for diabetic retinopathy and DME).3

The UK prevalence of visual impairment due to DME is estimated at approximately 3% of the adult (aged 18+ years) diabetic population.4 Visual impairment places a substantial socio-economic burden on patients, their caregivers and healthcare systems at large.5 There is, therefore, a strong public health incentive to choose safe therapies that provide increased health gains through improved vision and patient functioning, while offering an acceptable balance between benefits and costs.

Ranibizumab (Lucentis®, Novartis Pharma AG, Switzerland) is a novel agent that is currently licensed for the treatment of visual impairment due to DME.6 Ranibizumab selectively inhibits active isoforms of human vascular endothelial growth factor A (VEGF-A) from binding to its receptors. VEGF-A stimulates growth of new blood vessels and is a major mediator of increased vascular leakage,7–10 mechanisms thought to be associated with retinal damage and progression of DME and the resulting visual impairment.

The Phase III RESTORE trial enrolled 345 patients with visual impairment due to DME and assessed ranibizumab given either as monotherapy or in combination with laser photocoagulation, compared with laser photocoagulation alone. The results showed that ranibizumab alone or in combination with laser provided significantly greater improvements in best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) at 1 year compared with laser therapy alone, with mean average BCVA changes of +6.1 and +5.9 versus +0.8 letters, respectively.11 In addition, health-related quality of life, as assessed using the National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire (NEI VFQ-25), was improved significantly from baseline for both ranibizumab treatment groups compared with laser therapy alone (p<0.05 for composite score and vision-related subscales). RESTORE is ongoing in a 2-year open-label extension phase.

This report summarises the results of a health economic model that was developed based on RESTORE trial data to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of ranibizumab from a UK payer perspective when used as monotherapy or in combination with laser therapy compared with laser therapy alone. The model was developed separately from current assessments of ranibizumab by the UK Health Technology Assessment bodies, such as the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence.

METHODS

A Markov model was constructed to simulate costs and changes in BCVA over a 15-year period in a hypothetical cohort of patients with DME (figure 1),

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The condition, we selected a more conservative approach for the calculations. The time horizon in the base case was 15 years; although accrued over 3-month cycles, applying half-cycle corrections ensured a more accurate representation of outcomes. Costs and outcomes were assigned a quality-of-life index and cost. Costs and outcomes were adjusted for the improvement in diabetes management since the WESDR reports (see Supplementary Methods), and predicted that around 30% of patients would be unable to receive ranibizumab; the assumed number of monitoring visits was further reduced accordingly.

The average BCVA achieved in year 1 was assumed to be maintained during year 2, as was observed in the DRCR.net protocol 1 study. After year 2, all arms of the model followed natural disease history based on 4-year health state transition outcomes modelled from the Wisconsin Epidemiologic Study of Diabetic Retinopathy (WESDR) reports. Transition probabilities were calibrated to adjust for the improvement in diabetes management since the WESDR reports (see Supplementary Methods), and predicted that around 50% of patients would be expected to exhibit a worsening in BCVA of at least 10 letters and 20% of patients would show an improvement of at least 10 letters over a 4-year time horizon (Supplementary table 1).

Treatment discontinuation rates observed in RESTORE were applied to the model in year 1; it was assumed there would be no additional withdrawals from treatment in year 2. Adverse events were assumed to have a negligible impact on the cost-effectiveness of ranibizumab therapy based on the established safety profile of ranibizumab in clinical trials in DME and in wet age-related macular degeneration, an indication for which ranibizumab is also licensed.

Mortality was estimated by adjusting general UK population death rates according to the increased RR of death in patients with DME. Mulnier et al estimated an increased mortality (HR 1.93) in a UK type 2 diabetes population relative to patients without diabetes, while Hira et al estimated an HR of 1.27 for death in patients with clinically significant macular oedema (CSME) and diabetes relative to diabetic patients without CSME. We calculated a 2.45 RR of death in a DME population by multiplying these two ratios.

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**Table 1 Utility by BCVA in treated eye**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health state defined by BCVA category (letters; treated eye)</th>
<th>RESTORE*</th>
<th>Lloyd et al†</th>
<th>Brown et al‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: 86–100</td>
<td>0.860 (0.034)</td>
<td>0.830</td>
<td>0.839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: 76–85</td>
<td>0.860 (0.014)</td>
<td>0.750</td>
<td>0.839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: 66–75</td>
<td>0.813 (0.012)</td>
<td>0.750</td>
<td>0.783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: 56–65</td>
<td>0.802 (0.014)</td>
<td>0.715</td>
<td>0.783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5: 46–55</td>
<td>0.770 (0.018)</td>
<td>0.680</td>
<td>0.732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6: 36–45</td>
<td>0.760 (0.027)</td>
<td>0.680</td>
<td>0.681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7: 26–35</td>
<td>0.681 (0.053)</td>
<td>0.530</td>
<td>0.630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8: 0–25</td>
<td>0.547 (0.083)</td>
<td>0.340</td>
<td>0.579</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Utility scores were calculated based on EQ-5D scores in RESTORE; EQ-5D scores were converted to utilities using social tariffs measured in a UK population. Mean utility for each BCVA state was calculated using a regression technique for repeated measurements at baseline, month 3, month 6 and month 12. Data from several measurement points were pooled to cover all possible health state transitions with a sufficient sample size. A possible trend effect in the pooled data was rejected (p < 0.05).
†Patients underwent a Snellen visual acuity (VA) assessment and were categorised based on the better-seeing eye. Some adjustments were made to published values in order to convert VA ranges in Lloyd et al (obtained in a population of patients with diabetic retinopathy) to health states as defined in the current model.
‡Utilities were elicited from patients with diabetic retinopathy. Patients underwent a Snellen VA assessment and were categorised based on the better-seeing eye. Some adjustments were made to published values in order to convert VA ranges to health states as defined in the current model.
§Restricted to being greater than or equal to the utility in health state 2. BCVA, best corrected visual acuity.

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**Figure 1** Markov model structure. Health states are defined by best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) in the treated eye. Patients enter the model at treatment start where they are assumed to have BCVA in RESTORE (>39 letters and ≤75 letters). BCVA is evaluated at 3-monthly intervals. After each cycle, patients may transition to any other health state including death; the probability of moving from health state A to health state B is based on RESTORE data (baseline to month 12) and literature.
Utility scores were calculated based on patient-reported outcomes data from RESTORE (table 2), in which patients completed the EuroQol (EQ-5D) questionnaire at baseline and months 3, 6 and 12. Individual EQ-5D health scores were converted into utility scores using preferences from a UK population survey,14 mean utility scores were calculated for each health state (table 1). As these states were defined by BCVA in the treated eye, of which 67.2% were the worse-seeing eye at baseline, this method established an association between utility and BCVA changes in the treated eye.

Health state costs included the costs of treatment and monitoring (Supplementary tables 3–6), and the costs associated with blindness (Supplementary table 2). Treatment costs included the costs of ranibizumab (Novartis UK, personal communication) and its administration, laser therapy and investigative procedures. Monitoring costs, including consultation and procedure costs, were estimated from the UK National Health Service Reference Costs.25 Costs of blindness included those incurred by the UK National Health Service for items such as low-vision aids, low-vision rehabilitation, residential or home care, depression and hip fracture/replacement as listed in the costing study by Meads and Hyde.16 Where older cost estimates were used, these were inflated to 2010 prices using the Hospital and Community Health Services index.26 The cost of blindness would be incurred only in patients reaching health states with BCVA ≤35 letters (Snellen ≤6/60) in the better-seeing eye. However, as the study assesses treatment response according to the enrolled eye, the proportion of patients reaching this level within the time horizon of the model is therefore uncertain. As such, the base case model adjusts for the cost of blindness on the basis of treated eyes reaching the BCVA ≤35-letter threshold. As with other model parameters subject to uncertainty, deviations from this assumption were explored in sensitivity analyses (Supplementary table 7).

The main outcome measure was the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER), expressed as the additional cost per quality-adjusted life-year (QALY) gained by one treatment over another. An annual 3.5% discount rate was applied for future costs and utilities, consistent with the standard UK approach.

Univariate sensitivity analyses assessed the uncertainty around specific data sources by exploring the effects on the ICER of inputs, as shown in table 3. Probabilistic sensitivity analysis assessed the overall uncertainty about the ICER based on variations in individual input parameters; details of the applied distributions and results are provided in Supplementary table 7.

**RESULTS**

The model predicted that after 1 year, a greater proportion of patients treated with ranibizumab monotherapy or combination therapy would have BCVA >65 letters (Snellen score >6/18) compared with patients treated with laser monotherapy (48% and 47%, respectively, versus 58% in the laser arm) (figure 2). After 15 years, the proportion with severe visual impairment in the treated eye (BCVA <35 letters, Snellen <6/60) was predicted to be 12% and 13% in the ranibizumab monotherapy and combination therapy groups, respectively, versus 19% in the laser group.

Ranibizumab monotherapy was associated with an incremental gain of 0.17 QALY and cost of £36 106 per QALY gained.

Univariate sensitivity analyses showed that the model was stable and that ICERs were most sensitive to changes in the number of injections and time horizon (table 3). Using utilities elicited by Lloyd et al12 and Brown et al13 in patients with diabetic retinopathy led to greater QALY gains and lower ICERs for ranibizumab monotherapy or combination therapy relative to laser monotherapy. Probabilistic sensitivity analysis confirmed the model’s robustness (Supplementary figure 1). Assuming a willingness-to-pay threshold of £50 000 per QALY gained, the
Table 3  Cost-effectiveness: base case and sensitivity analyses*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assumption/parameter</th>
<th>Base case</th>
<th>Sensitivity analyses</th>
<th>Incremental cost</th>
<th>Incremental QALY</th>
<th>ICER</th>
<th>ICER (% change)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranibizumab monotherapy versus laser monotherapy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base case</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>£4191</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>£24 028</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount rate of future costs and benefits</td>
<td>3.50%</td>
<td>0%–5%</td>
<td>£3593–£4383</td>
<td>0.16 to 0.16</td>
<td>£17 051–£27 042</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time horizon</td>
<td>15 years</td>
<td>10–20 years</td>
<td>£4738–£3991</td>
<td>0.14 to 0.19</td>
<td>£33 139 to £21 343</td>
<td>+38% to +11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of blindness</td>
<td>£6477</td>
<td>—25% to +25%</td>
<td>£4868–£3515</td>
<td>0.17 to 0.17</td>
<td>£27 907–£20 150</td>
<td>+16% to +16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term progression of VA</td>
<td>Declining</td>
<td>Constant or increasing</td>
<td>£4487–£4693</td>
<td>0.17 to 0.17</td>
<td>£26 198–£28 413</td>
<td>+9% to +18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of ranibizumab injections</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>—4 injections to +4 injections</td>
<td>£2171–£6774</td>
<td>0.17 to 0.17</td>
<td>£12 446–£38 836</td>
<td>—48% to +62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline age</td>
<td>63 years</td>
<td>58 years</td>
<td>£3767</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>£19 259</td>
<td>—20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of utilities</td>
<td>RESTORE</td>
<td>Lloyd et al</td>
<td>£4191</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>£19 238</td>
<td>—20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combination therapy versus laser monotherapy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base case</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>£4695</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>£36 106</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discounting of future costs and benefits</td>
<td>3.50%</td>
<td>0%–5%</td>
<td>£4271–£4828</td>
<td>0.16 to 0.12</td>
<td>£26 957–£40 096</td>
<td>—25% to +11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time horizon</td>
<td>15 years</td>
<td>10–20 years</td>
<td>£5133–£4507</td>
<td>0.10 to 0.13</td>
<td>£49 294–£34 135</td>
<td>+37% to +5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of blindness</td>
<td>£6477</td>
<td>—25% to +25%</td>
<td>£5050–£4340</td>
<td>0.13 to 0.13</td>
<td>£38 833–£33 378</td>
<td>+6% to —8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term progression of VA</td>
<td>Declining</td>
<td>Constant or increasing</td>
<td>£5091–£5276</td>
<td>0.13 to 0.12</td>
<td>£40 852–£44 071</td>
<td>+13% to +22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of ranibizumab injections</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>—4 injections to +4 injections</td>
<td>£3165–£7260</td>
<td>0.13 to 0.13</td>
<td>£24 340–£55 828</td>
<td>—33% to +55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline age</td>
<td>63 years</td>
<td>58 years</td>
<td>£4393</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>£29 952</td>
<td>—17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of utilities</td>
<td>RESTORE</td>
<td>Lloyd et al</td>
<td>£4695</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>£28 778</td>
<td>—20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Incremental cost measures the additional cost of ranibizumab monotherapy or combination therapy compared with laser monotherapy in the modelled time horizon (15 years in base case). Incremental QALY measures the corresponding QALY gain when ranibizumab monotherapy or combination therapy is compared with laser monotherapy. The ICER is calculated by dividing the incremental cost by the incremental QALY. The ICER is interpreted as the cost of achieving an additional year of life in perfect health.

Sensitivity analyses showed that the model results were robust to reasonable alterations in inputs and assumptions; ICERs were particularly sensitive to changes in the number of ranibizumab injections and the time horizon of the model. The base case assumed an average of 10 ranibizumab injections over 2 years, based on data from the DRCR.net protocol 1 study.²⁷ Ranibizumab monotherapy remained cost-effective (ICER below £30 000 per QALY gained) up to a total of 13 injections. Increasing the number of injections beyond 13 resulted in an ICER outside the generally accepted threshold, emphasising that additional injections beyond 2 years of treatment will be an important cost driver. However, the current model is conservative in that it includes incremental costs for additional injections beyond year 2, but assumes no incremental benefit. The possible need for re-treatment beyond 2 years remains speculative; forthcoming data from the 2- and 3-year RESTORE follow-up and the DRCR.net 5-year data will improve our understanding of the likely duration of treatment. Longer time horizons would be expected to lead to improved cost-effectiveness of ranibizumab, because the benefits of improved vision accrue over time whereas treatment costs are incurred immediately once treatment is initiated.

We have identified only one previously reported cost-effectiveness study of interventions for DME. Sharma et al modelled the cost-effectiveness of laser therapy alone for DME,²⁷ comparing early and deferred laser treatment with no treatment based on 3-year outcomes from the Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study.²⁸ The model included health states defined by BCVA and applied a 40-year time horizon based on a population with a mean age of 47 years. Over this time horizon, laser treatment was predicted to provide a gain of 0.236 QALY and was considered highly cost-effective for DME relative to no treatment. Our results cannot be compared directly with the Sharma et al study because RESTORE did not include a ‘no treatment’ arm; moreover, our model applied a 15-year time horizon; the possible need for re-treatment beyond 2 years remains speculative; forthcoming data from the 2- and 3-year RESTORE follow-up and the DRCR.net 5-year data will improve our understanding of the likely duration of treatment. Longer time horizons would be expected to lead to improved cost-effectiveness of ranibizumab, because the benefits of improved vision accrue over time whereas treatment costs are incurred immediately once treatment is initiated.

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Relative to current practice. Intensive systemic diabetes management regimen in the past Trial and UK Prospective Diabetes Study to account for a less using data from both the Diabetes Control and Complications DME. The rate of decline in BCVA was reduced by adjustment which demonstrated a gradual decline in vision over time in (63 years) because of their longer life expectancy.

Effectiveness of ranibizumab would be higher in patients with £ gain and an ICER of £21 953 per QALY gained for ranibizumab monotherapy, leading to a larger incremental gain of 0.22 QALY and a lower ICER of £19 238 per QALY gained relative to laser therapy alone. Applying the Brown et al model greatly improved the cost-effectiveness of ranibizumab monotherapy, versus laser therapy alone. The fact that the RESTORE utilities are less sensitive to BCVA decline may simply reflect the fact that a majority of the reference eyes in RESTORE were worse-seeing or worse-seeing eye showed that patients being treated in the better-seeing eye reported lower utility at a given level of BCVA than those treated in the worse-seeing eye. Nevertheless, utility measured in patients treated in the worse-seeing eye demonstrated significant sensitivity to variation in the BCVA in the treated eye, comparable with that of patients treated in the better-seeing eye. Unfortunately, the small sample of RESTORE patients in each BCVA health state meant that the resulting utility functions were not sufficiently robust to allow separate cost-effectiveness analysis by better-seeing or worse-seeing eye. It should also be stated that the option of not treating visual impairment in a better-seeing eye is not an ethical stance.

We could not find published utility estimates from specific populations with DME. We performed sensitivity analysis using utilities reported in two studies based on populations with diabetic retinopathy (which includes a wider population than DME). Lloyd et al reported utilities elicited by the general population, while Brown et al reported utilities elicited by patients. This showed that applying the Lloyd et al utilities to the model greatly improved the cost-effectiveness of ranibizumab monotherapy, leading to a larger incremental gain of 0.22 QALY and a lower ICER of £19 238 per QALY gained relative to laser therapy alone. Applying the Brown et al utilities also increased the QALY gain with ranibizumab and led to an ICER of £21 953 per QALY gained for ranibizumab monotherapy versus laser therapy alone. The fact that the RESTORE utilities are less sensitive to BCVA decline may simply reflect the fact that a majority of the reference eyes in RESTORE were worse-seeing or worse-seeing eye, while all reference eyes in the Lloyd et al and Brown et al studies were better-seeing.

Limitations of this analysis should be considered. First, we modelled treatment of unilateral DME based on RESTORE data, but did not estimate the cost-effectiveness of treating bilateral DME. While 82.8% of patients in RESTORE had signs of bilateral DME at baseline, the proportion of patients who would have become eligible for treatment because of vision impairment in their fellow eye was not known. Treatment of both eyes may be relevant in many patients with bilateral DME, but there is a lack of evidence for the additional utility benefit of treating the fellow eye. Uncertainty also exists regarding the cost consequences of treating both eyes, where total cost is not likely to double given the possibility of achieving economies of scale from shared categorical spending, such as administrative and monitoring costs. An additional limitation was that the model assumed the cost of blindness would be incurred in patients

**Figure 2** Modelled distribution by health states after (A) 1 and (B) 15 years. BCVA, best corrected visual acuity.
reaching health states with BCVA ≤5 letters (Snellen ≤6/60) in the treated eye.

There is also uncertainty inherent in working with published results of studies, as was necessary for incorporating the DRCR Network Protocol I results, as opposed to using patient-level data. While analysis using patient level data is clearly preferable, incorporation of findings from studies in addition to RESTORE, such as the highly comparable DRCR study, provide very useful findings from studies in addition to RESTORE, such as the highly comparable DRCR study, provide very useful information to patients with DME. It should be noted, however, that some subgroups, such as patients with the poorest glycemic control (high glycated haemoglobin), were excluded from these trials.

In conclusion, the results of our economic model show that ranibizumab monotherapy is cost-effective relative to laser therapy alone in the treatment of DME causing visual impairment, while combined ranibizumab and laser therapy may be cost-effective depending on patient characteristics. The cost-effectiveness of ranibizumab monotherapy or combination treatment is expected to be higher in younger patients who have a longer life expectancy. These findings have important practical implications, given the high socio-economic burden of DME and the need for new, cost-effective treatments that reduce long-term progression to blindness. Ongoing studies, such as the RESTORE extension, will provide additional clarification of current uncertainties such as the need for ranibizumab injections after 2 years and the likelihood of recurrent DME.

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