Domestic HPV vaccine price and economic returns for cervical cancer prevention in China: a cost-effectiveness analysis

Authors:

Zou Z¹, Fairley CK¹⁻³, Ong JJ¹⁻³, Hocking J^{1,5}, Canfell K⁶⁻⁸, Ma X¹, Chow EPF^{2-3,5}, Xu X¹⁻³, <u>Zhang L¹⁻⁴</u>, Zhuang G¹

- 1. China-Australia Joint Research Centre for Infectious Diseases, School of Public Health, Xi'an Jiaotong University Health Science Centre, Xi'an, Shaanxi, China
- 2. Melbourne Sexual Health Centre, Alfred Health, Melbourne, Australia
- 3. Central Clinical School, Faculty of Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia
- 4. Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, College of Public Health, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou, Henan, China
- 5. Sexual Health Unit, Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Health Sciences, University of Melbourne, Australia
- 6. Cancer Research Division, Cancer Council NSW, Sydney, NSW, Australia
- 7. Prince of Wales Clinical School, The University of New South Wales, Australia
- 8. School of Public Health, University of Sydney, Australia

Background:

Coinciding with the recent release of the first Chinese domestic human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine, Cecolin, and the substantial advancements in cervical cancer screening technology, we evaluated the cost-effectiveness of the combined strategies of cervical cancer screening programmes and universal schoolgirls vaccination with Cecolin in China.

Methods:

We developed a Markov model of cervical cancer to evaluate the incremental costeffectiveness ratios (ICERs) of sixty-one intervention strategies, including a combination of various screening methods at different frequencies with and without vaccination, and also vaccination alone, from a healthcare system perspective. We conducted univariate and probabilistic sensitivity analyses to assess the robustness of the model findings.

Results:

Compared with 'no intervention', various combined screening and vaccination strategies would incur an additional cost of US\$6,157,000–22,146,000 and result in 691–970 quality-adjusted-life-years (QALYs) gained in a designated cohort of 100,000 schoolgirls over a lifetime. With a willingness-to-pay (WTP) threshold of 3-time Chinese per-capita gross domestic product (GDP), 5-yearly *care*HPV screening with vaccination would be the most cost-effective strategy with an ICER of US\$21,799/QALY compared with the lower-cost non-dominated strategy on the cost-effectiveness frontier, and the probability of it being cost-effective (44%) outperformed other strategies. Strategies that combined screening and vaccination would be more cost-effective than screening alone strategies when the vaccination cost was below US\$50/2 doses, even with a lower WTP of 1-time per-capita GDP.

Conclusions:

Five-yearly *care*HPV screening with vaccination is the most cost-effective strategy. Reduction in domestic HPV vaccine price is necessary to ascertain a good economic return for the future vaccination programme.

Disclosure of Interest Statement:

None declared.