



*Update for the WEO Expert Working Group on
New Test Evaluation:*

Assessing the cost-effectiveness of
new tests

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Commentary

Recommendations for a Step-Wise Comparative Approach to the Evaluation of New Screening Tests for Colorectal Cancer

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Cancer March 15, 2016

Requirements for new screening tests

- *"Comparing new CRC screening tests using CRC mortality as the endpoint will probably never be feasible on the grounds of size, time, and cost."*
- Simpler studies: surrogate endpoints (e.g. CRC or AA detection) with proven comparator

Four phases

Phase	Nature	Cost/ modeling?
1		
2		
3		
4		

Four phases

Phase	Nature	Cost/ modeling?
1	Retrospective: CRC vs. normal	
2	Prospective: Lesions along neoplasia continuum	
3		
4		

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1	Retrospective: CRC vs. normal	
2	Prospective: Lesions along neoplasia continuum	
3	Single round of screening	
4	Program, multiple rounds	

Four phases

Phase	Nature	Cost/ modeling?
1	Retrospective: CRC vs. normal	
2	Prospective: Lesions along neoplasia continuum	
3	Single round of screening	Initial CEA
4	Program, multiple rounds	Refined CEA

Four phases

Phase	Nature	Cost/ modeling?
1	Retrospective: CRC vs. normal	?
2	Prospective: Lesions along neoplasia continuum	?
3	Single round of screening	Initial CEA
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2021-22 New tests comparison Consensus Process

- Delphi process, 3 rounds, 12 principles
- Principle 4: **Predicting value by paired comparison to a proven test**
 - *“Intermediate endpoints known to reliably and consistently predict potential for reducing CRC mortality and/or incidence ...to compare a new with existing tests”*
 - Modeling as progress from Phase 1 to 4?



The challenges posed by Graeme Young



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Early-stage proxies / surrogates for:

- Long-term effectiveness?



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Early-stage proxies / surrogates for:

- Long-term effectiveness? (GY: “NNS”?)

NNS = “number needed to scope” to detect 1 CRC/APL



The challenges posed by Graeme Young

Early-stage proxies / surrogates for:

- Long-term effectiveness?
- Programmatic cost-effectiveness?

Blood-based biomarkers for CRC screening

Table 5. Point Sensitivities and Specificities of Non-invasive CRC screening tests (compared to colonoscopy)

	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)
FIT	74	96
Stool DNA test	92	90
Epi proColon® test	72	81
<i>Proposed blood-based biomarker (use lower number from among covered tests, Table 4)</i>	74	90

Calculating possible Round 1 surrogate markers

Test	Sens CRC	Sens APL	Sens NAA	Spec = 1- FP in normal	Interval	Test cost

Calculating possible Round 1 surrogate markers

Test	Sens CRC	Sens APL	Sens NAA	Spec = 1- FP in normal	Interval	Test cost
Prevalence as in Imperiale*	CRC	APL	NAA	Normal	Total cohort	
					10,000	

* Imperiale *et al*, NEJM 2014; 370:1287

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Prevalence as in Imperiale*	CRC	APL	NAA	Normal	Total cohort	
					10,000	
	Detected/Sent to colonoscopy				No colo	<u>Surrogate</u>
n						<u>NNS/CRC,APL</u>
Cost						<u>Cost/CRC,APL</u>

* Imperiale *et al*, NEJM 2014; 370:1287

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Calculating possible Round 1 surrogate markers

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					10,000	
	Detected/Sent to colonoscopy				No colo	<u>Surrogate</u>
n						<u>NNS/CRC,APL</u>
Cost	FIT + Colo Tx			FIT + Colo Dx	FIT	<u>Cost/CRC,APL</u>

* Imperiale *et al*, NEJM 2014; 370:1287

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Calculating possible Round 1 surrogate markers

Test	Sens CRC	Sens APL	Sens NAA	Spec = 1- FP in normal	Interval	Test cost
FIT	0.74	0.24	0.08	0.96	(1)	\$18
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					10,000	
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FIT	0.74	0.24	0.08	0.96	(1)	\$18
Prevalence as in Imperiale*	CRC	APL	NAA	Normal	Total cohort	
	65	758	2,896	6,281	10,000	
	Detected/Sent to colonoscopy				No colo	<u>Surrogate</u>
n						<u>NNS/CRC,APL</u>
Cost	FIT + Colo Tx			FIT + Colo Dx	FIT	<u>Cost/CRC,APL</u>

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	65	758	2,896	6,281	10,000	
	Detected/Sent to colonoscopy				No colo	<u>Surrogate</u>
n	48	182	232	251	9,287	<u>NNS/CRC,APL</u>
Cost	FIT + Colo Tx			FIT + Colo Dx	FIT	<u>Cost/CRC,APL</u>

* Imperiale *et al*, NEJM 2014; 370:1287

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	Detected/Sent to colonoscopy				No colo	<u>Surrogate</u>
n	<u>48</u>	<u>182</u>	232	251	9,287	<u>NNS/CRC,APL</u> 3.1
Cost	FIT + Colo Tx			FIT + Colo Dx	FIT	<u>Cost/CRC,APL</u> \$3,800

* Imperiale *et al*, NEJM 2014; 370:1287

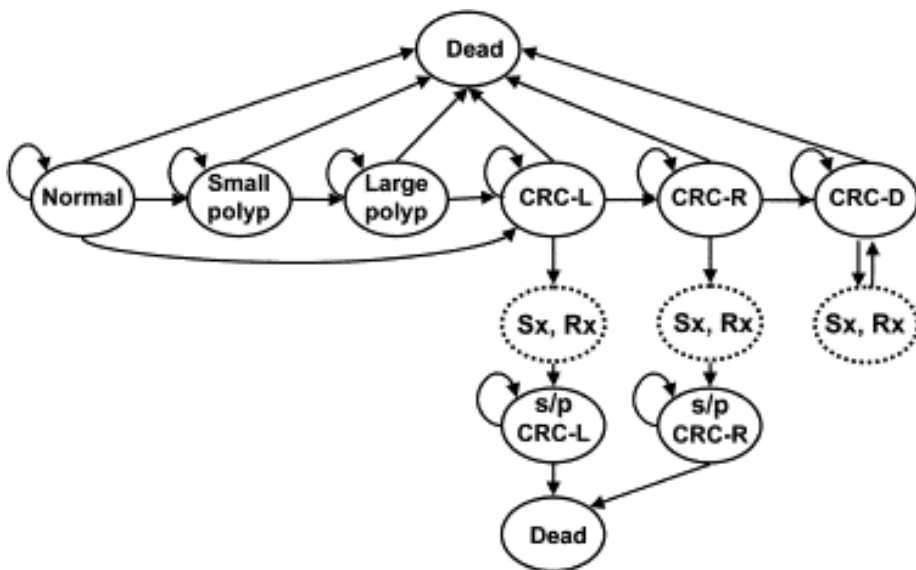
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Explore proxies / surrogates across a set of
possible screening tests

(compare with long-term estimates in our
decision analytic model*)

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*Recent applications:

- *Cost-effectiveness of screening at 45*
- *Consequences of CMS coverage decision on blood-based biomarkers*

Ladabaum et al, Gastroenterology 2019;157:137

Ladabaum et al, JNCI 2022; PMID: 35134969

Test attributes

Test	Sens CRC	Sens APL	Sens NAA	Spec = 1- FP in normal	Interval	Test cost
FIT	0.74	0.24	0.08	0.96	1	\$18
CMS minimum						
CMS “plus”						
High sens						
High sens / high spec						
Colo						
FIT-DNA						

Test attributes

Test	Sens CRC	Sens APL	Sens NAA	Spec = 1- FP in normal	Interval	Test cost
FIT	0.74	0.24	0.08	0.96	1	\$18
CMS minimum						
CMS “plus”						
High sens						
High sens / high spec						
Colo	0.95	0.9	0.85	1	10	\$740 Dx, \$1,083 Tx
FIT-DNA	0.92	0.42	0.17	0.9	3 (1)	\$509 (\$100)

Test attributes

Test	Sens CRC	Sens APL	Sens NAA	Spec = 1- FP in normal	Interval	Test cost
FIT	0.74	0.24	0.08	0.96	1	\$18
CMS minimum	0.74	0.1	0.1	0.9	3	\$100/\$200/ \$500
CMS “plus”						
High sens						
High sens / high spec						
Colo	0.95	0.9	0.85	1	10	\$740 Dx, \$1,083 Tx
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CMS “plus”	0.74	0.3	0.1/0.2	0.9	3	\$200
High sens						
High sens / high spec						
Colo	0.95	0.9	0.85	1	10	\$740 Dx, \$1,083 Tx
FIT-DNA	0.92	0.42	0.17	0.9	3 (1)	\$509 (\$100)

Test attributes

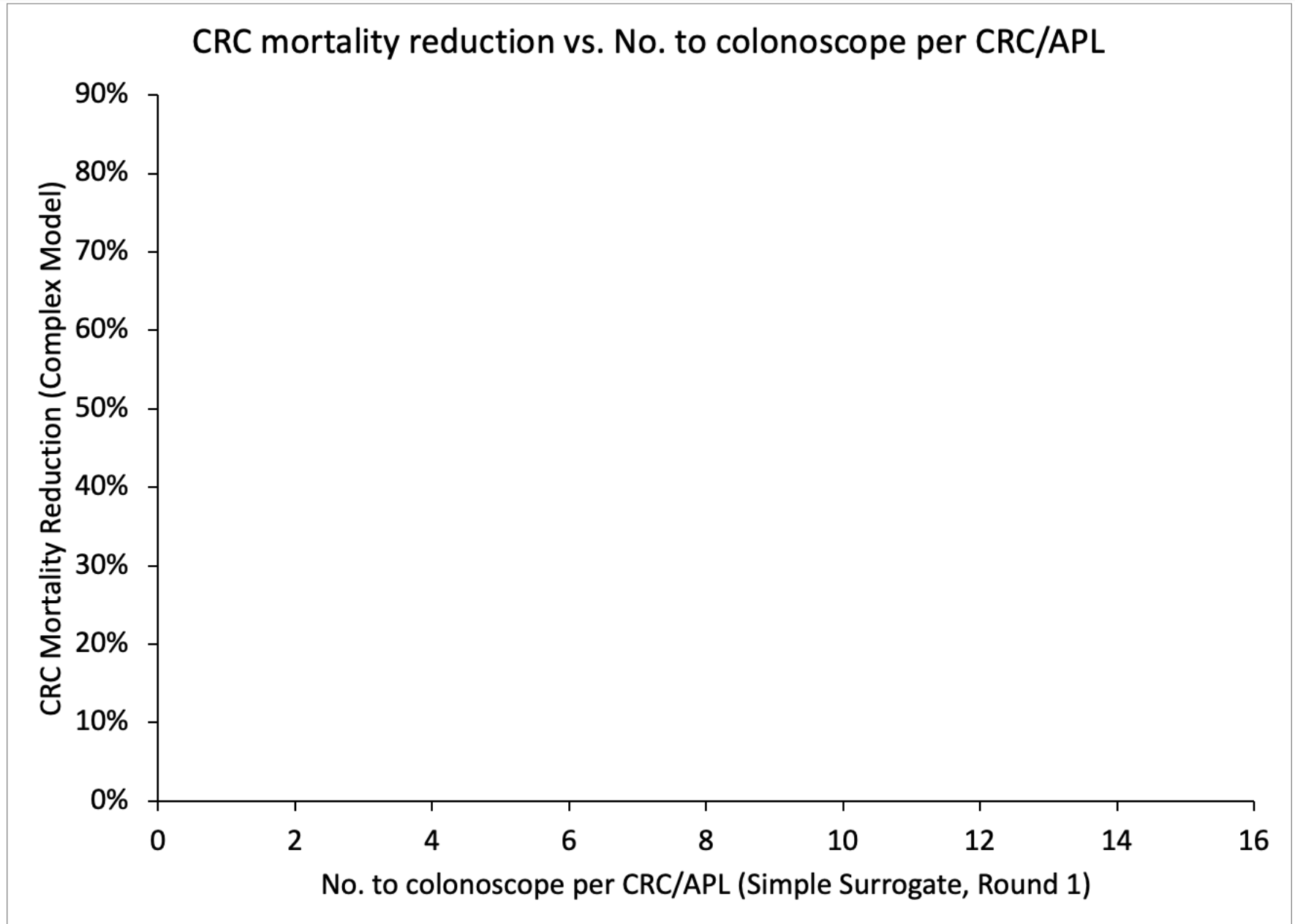
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High sens	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.9	1/3/5	\$200
High sens / high spec						
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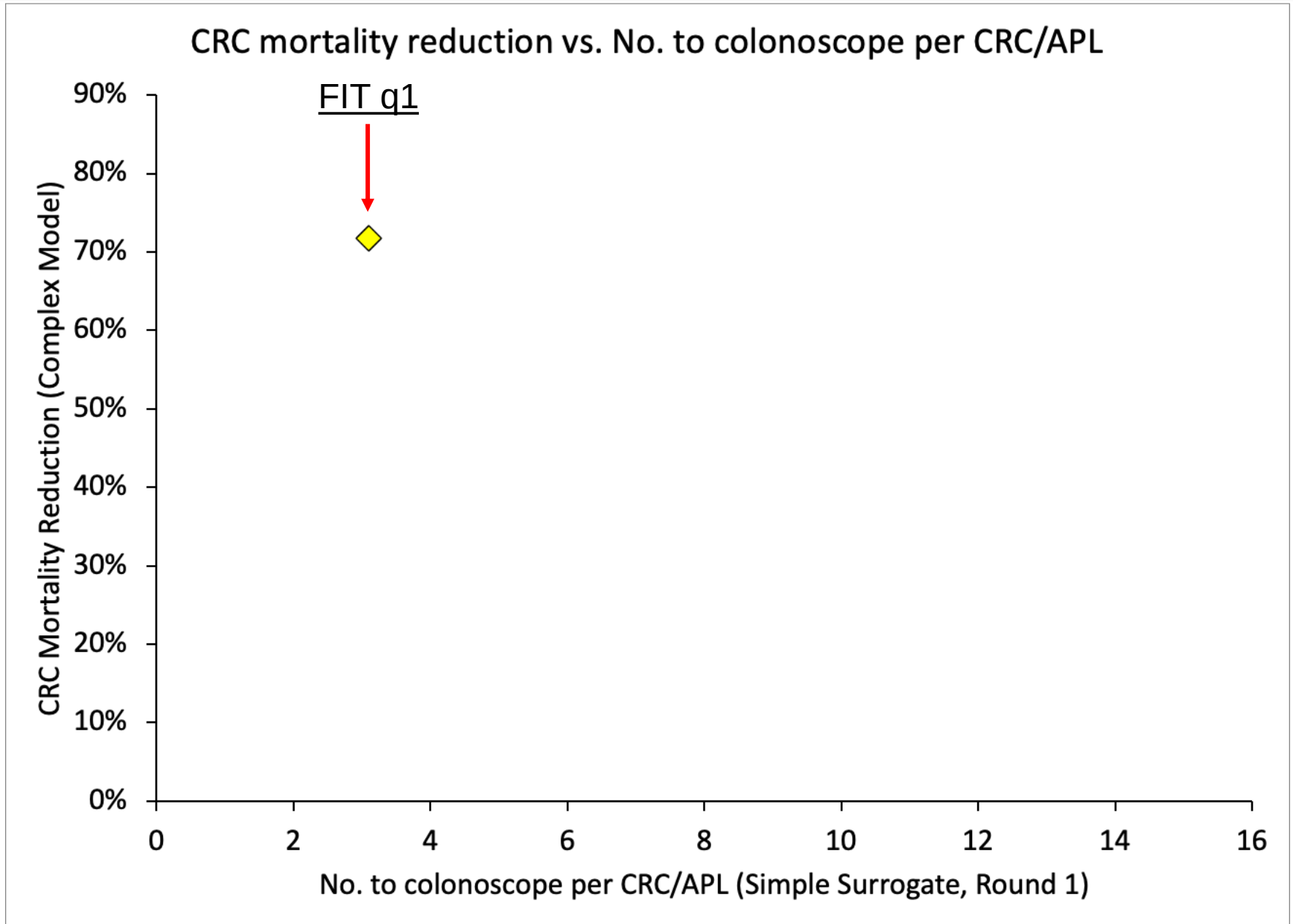
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High sens	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.9	1/3/5	\$200
High sens / high spec	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.96	1/3	\$200
Colo	0.95	0.9	0.85	1	10	\$740 Dx, \$1,083 Tx
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A proxy for long-term effectiveness?

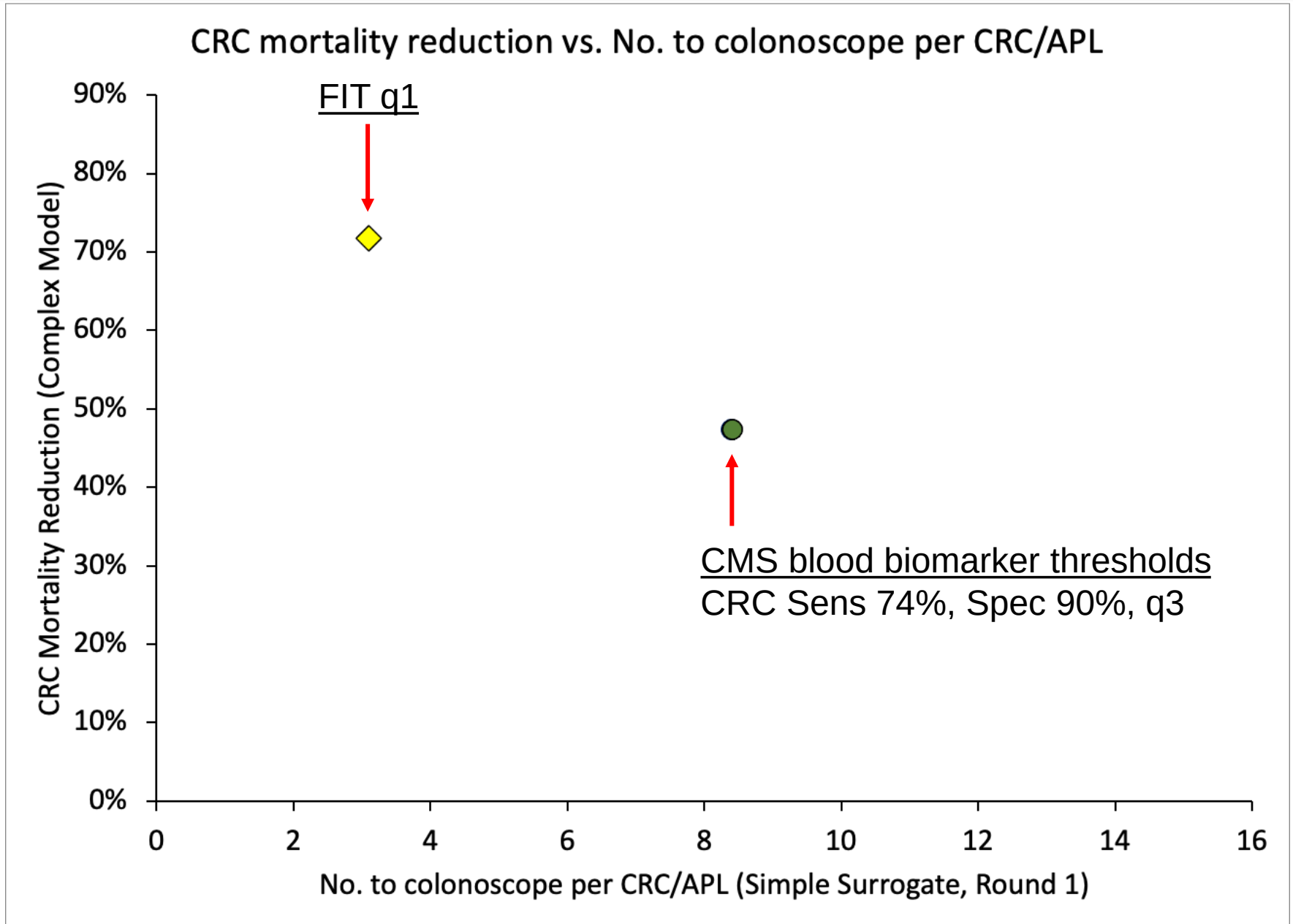
No. needed to scope for 1 CRC/APL (Round 1)



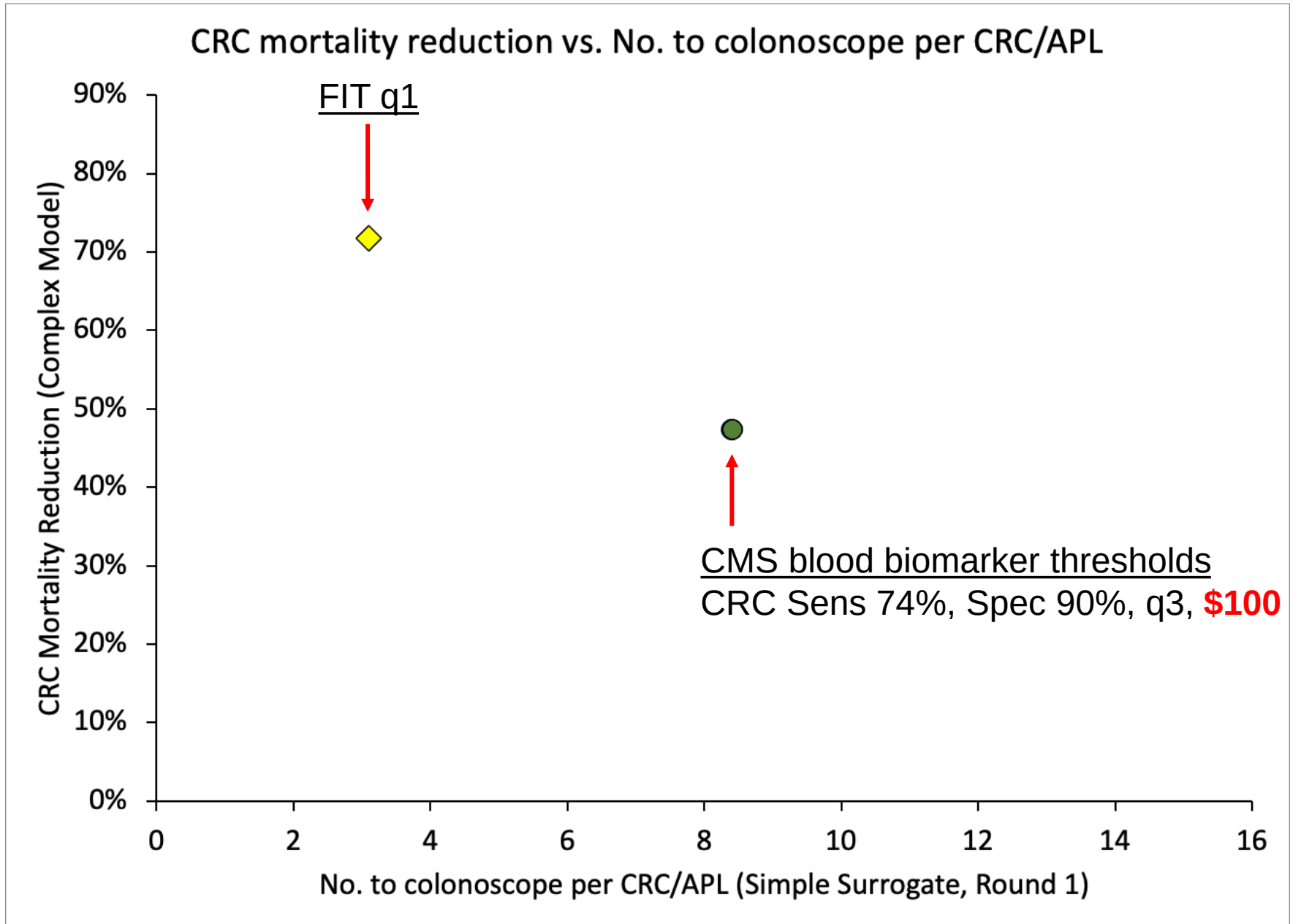
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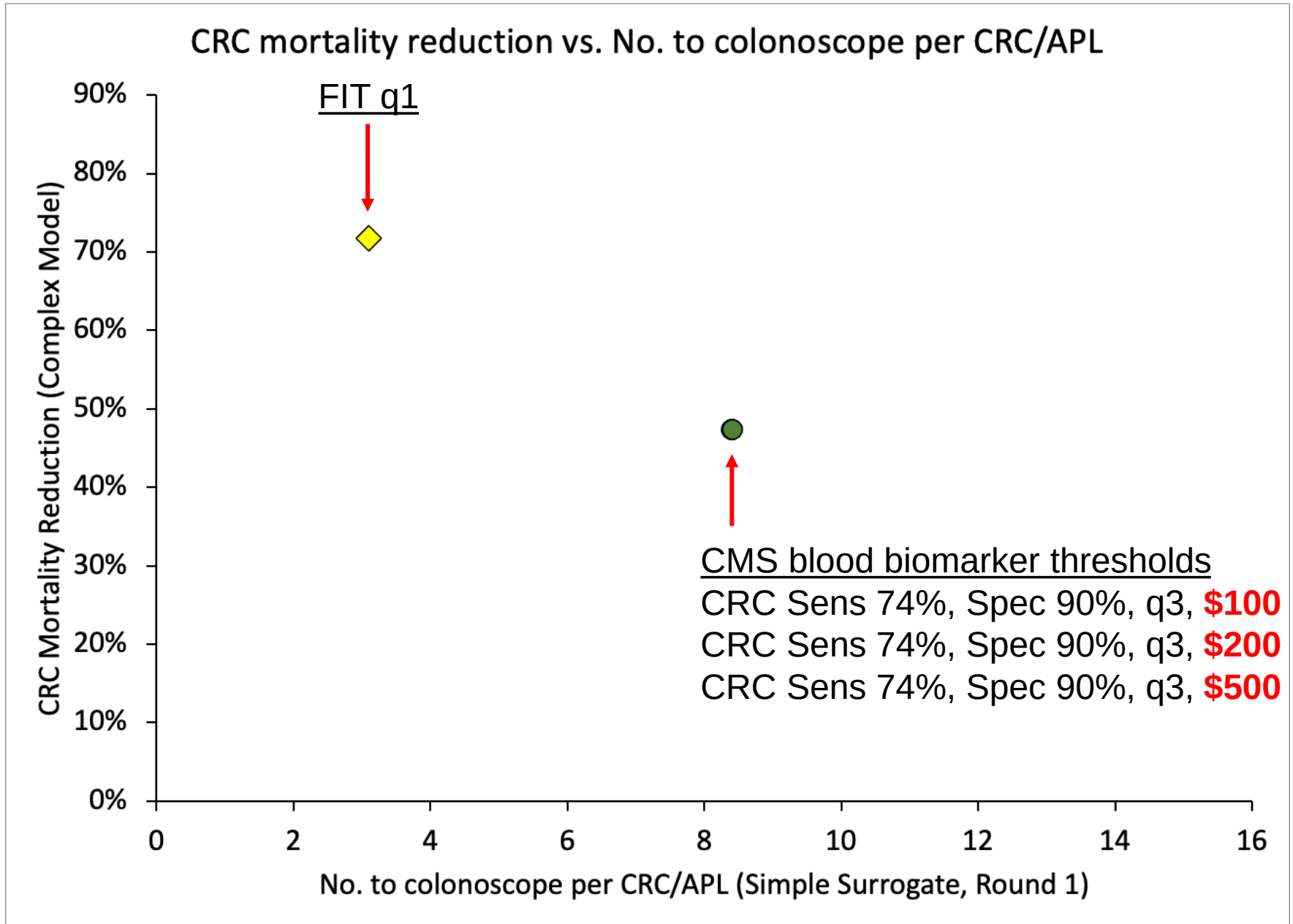
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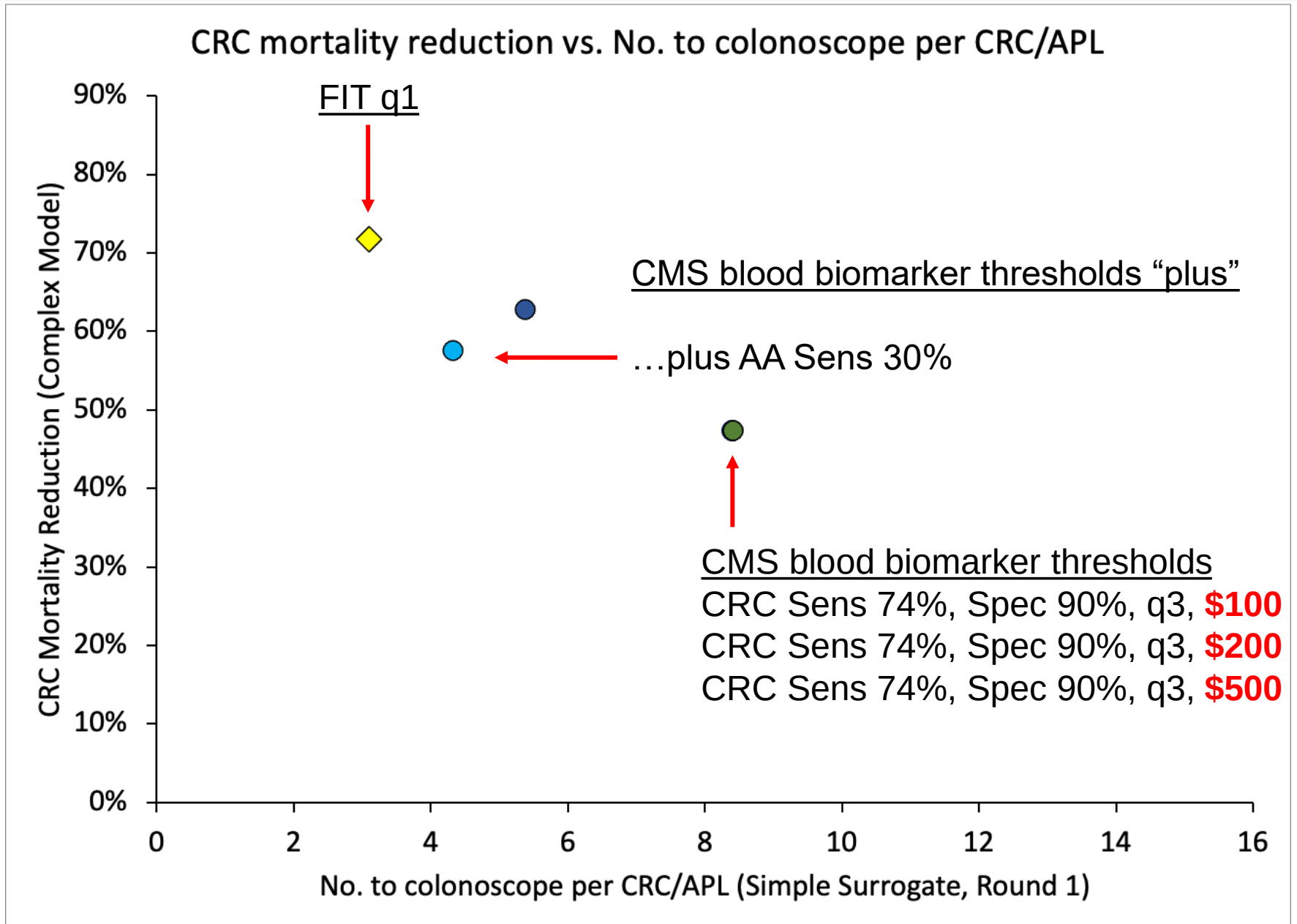
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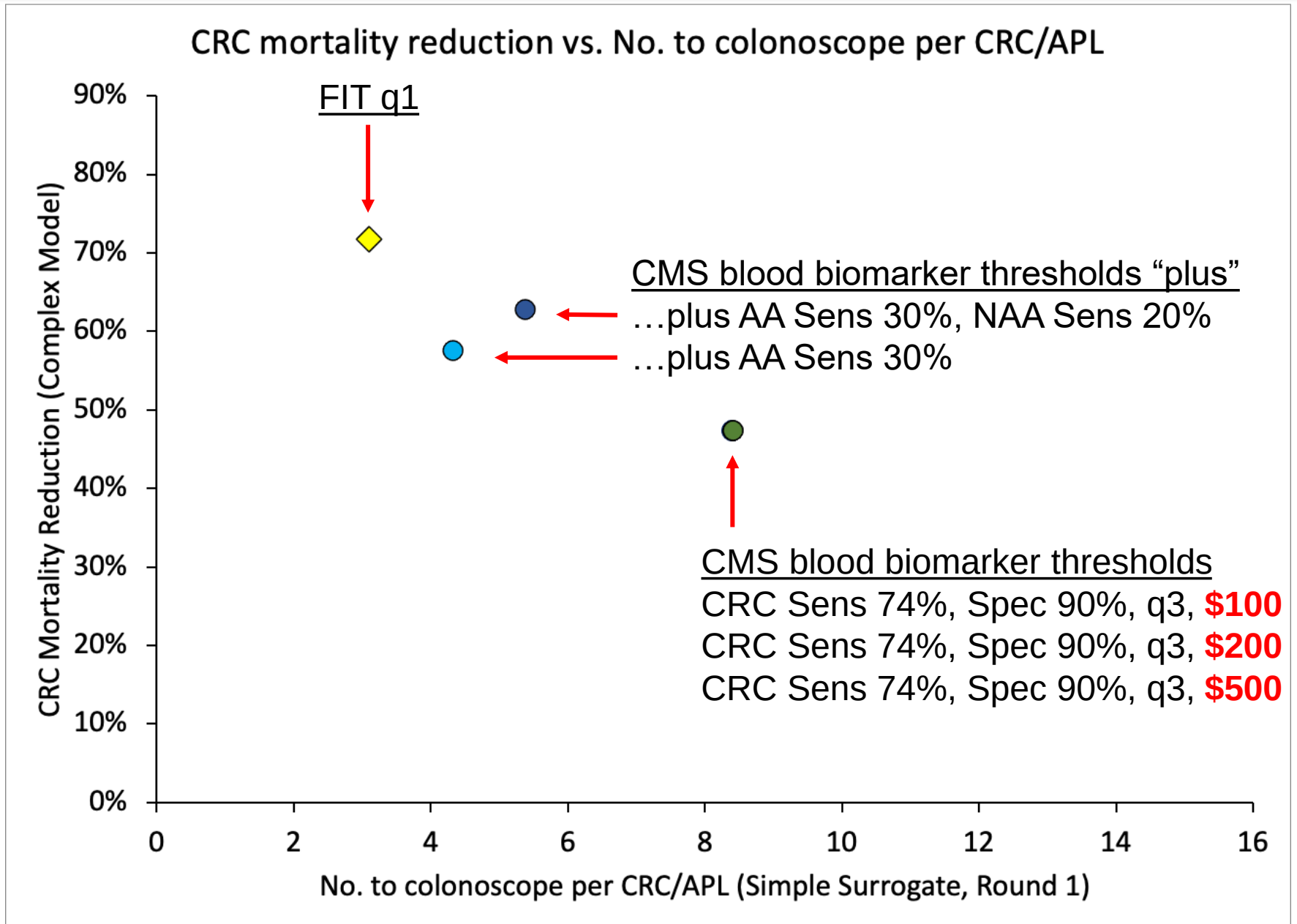
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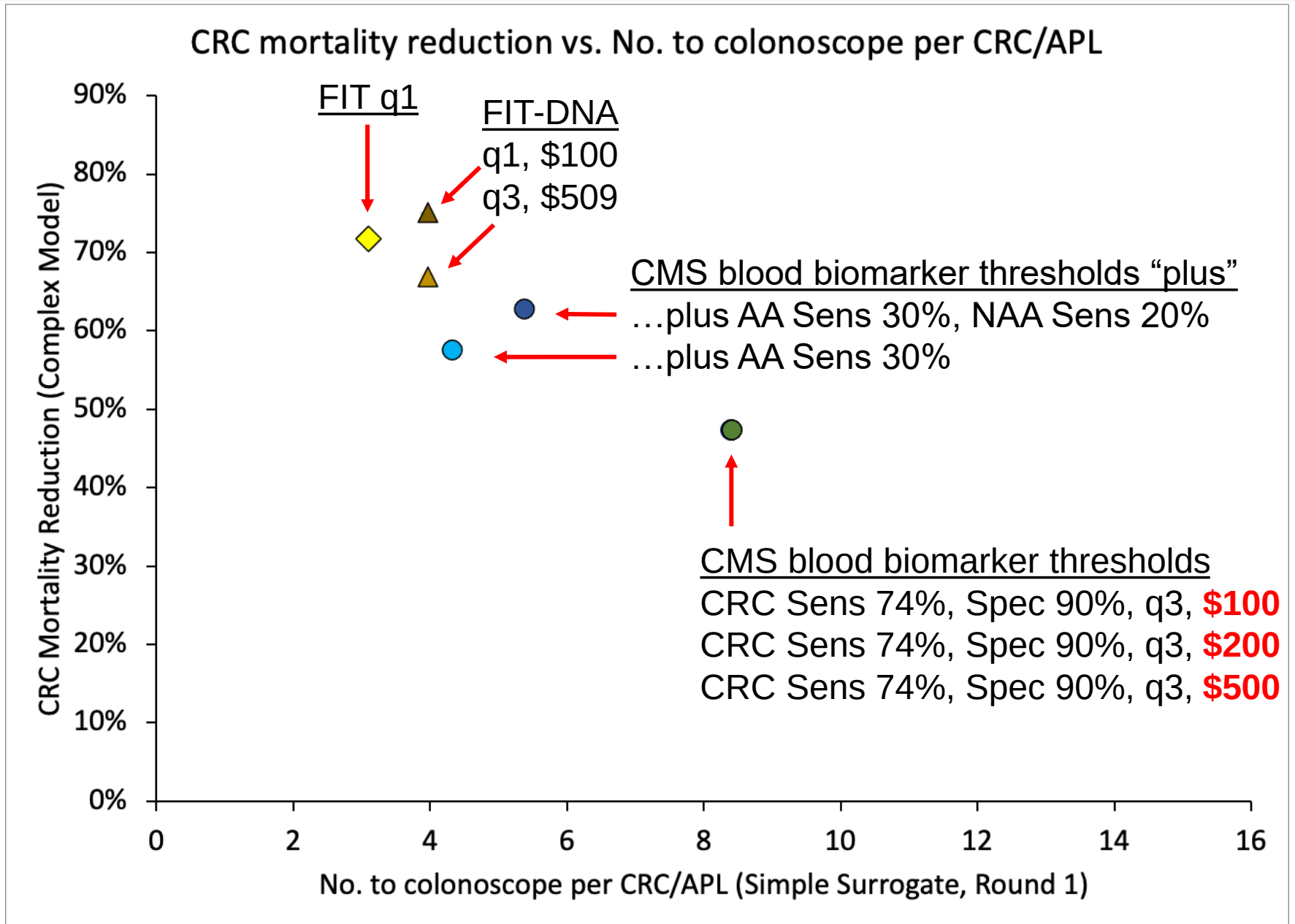
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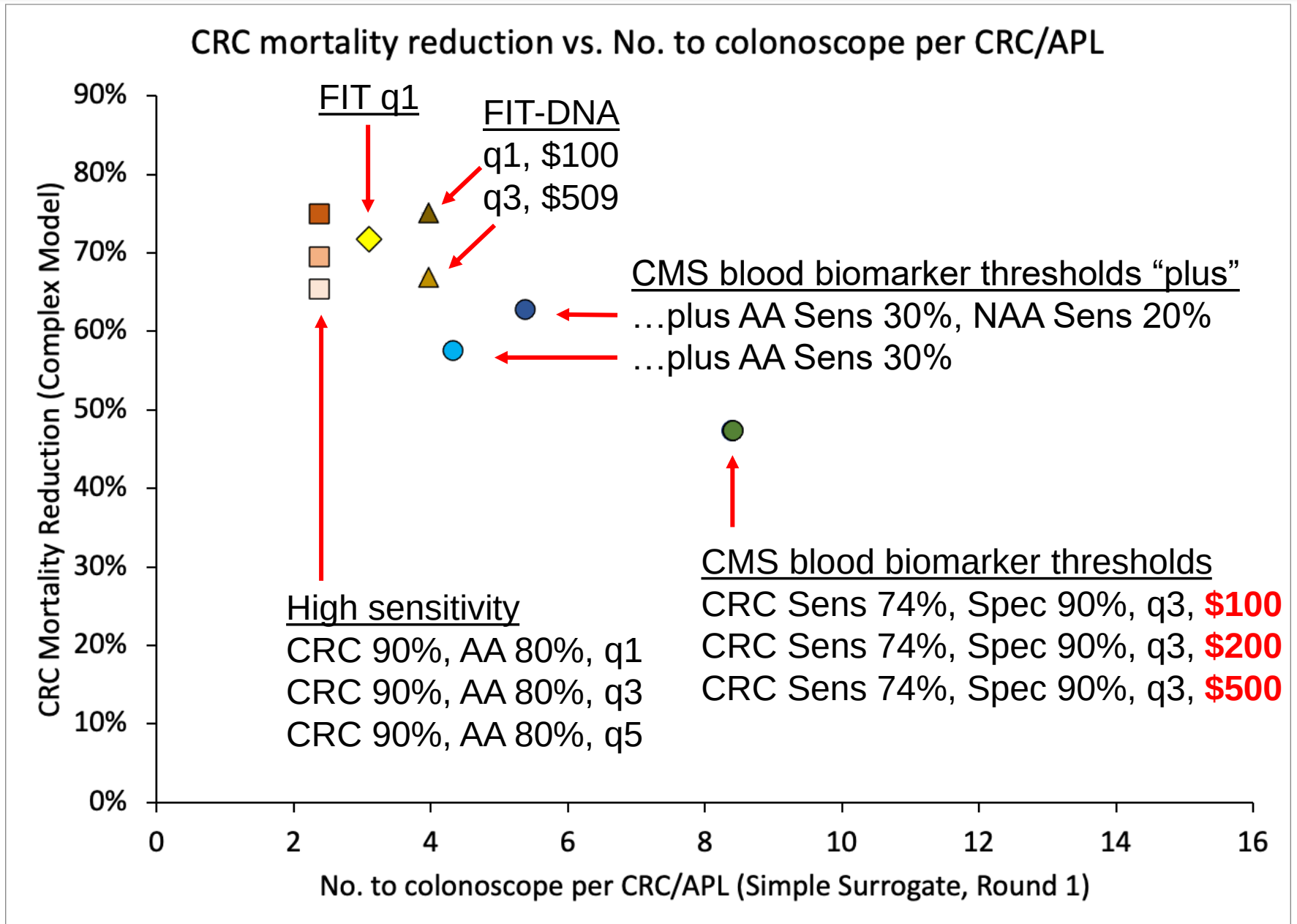
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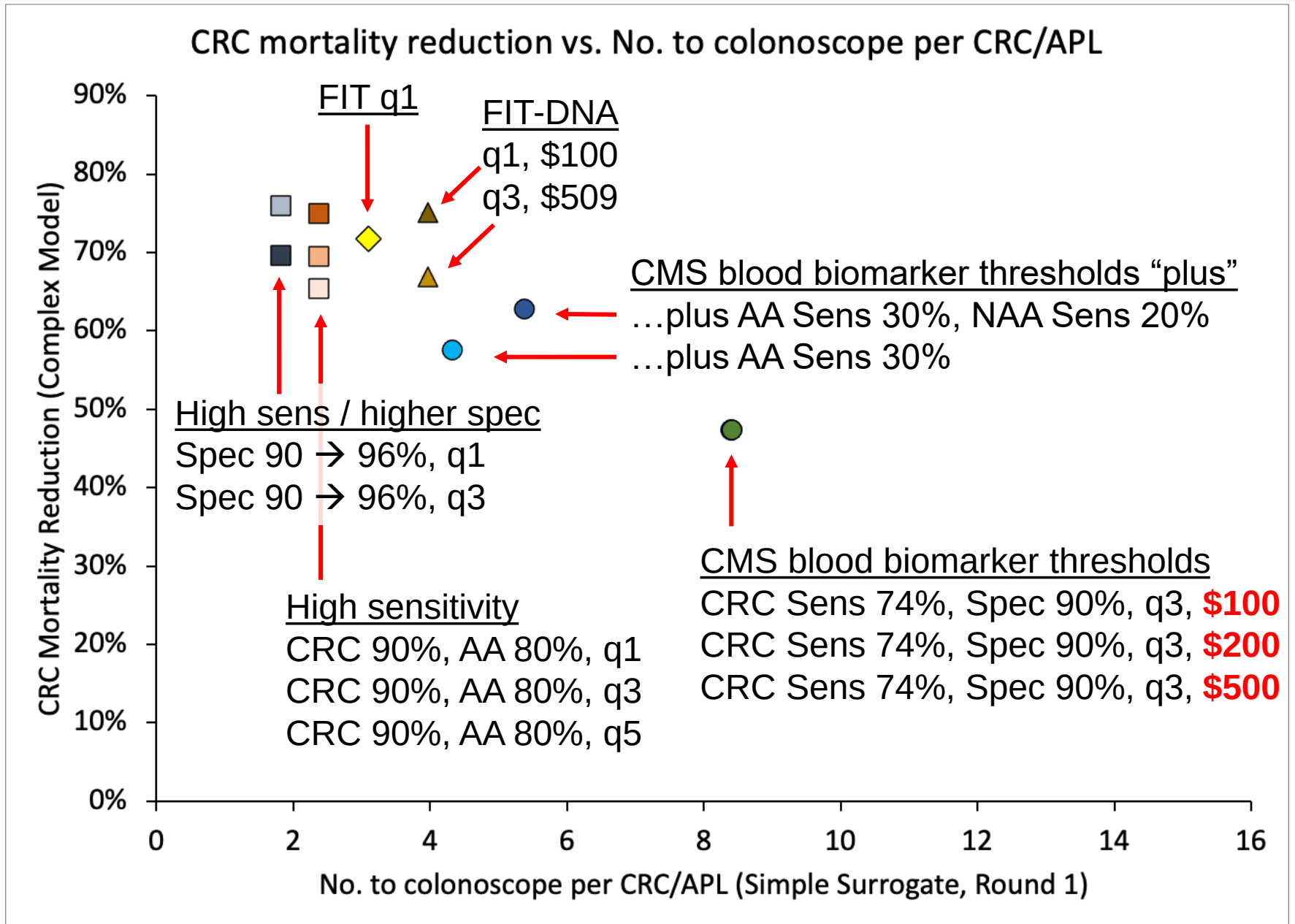
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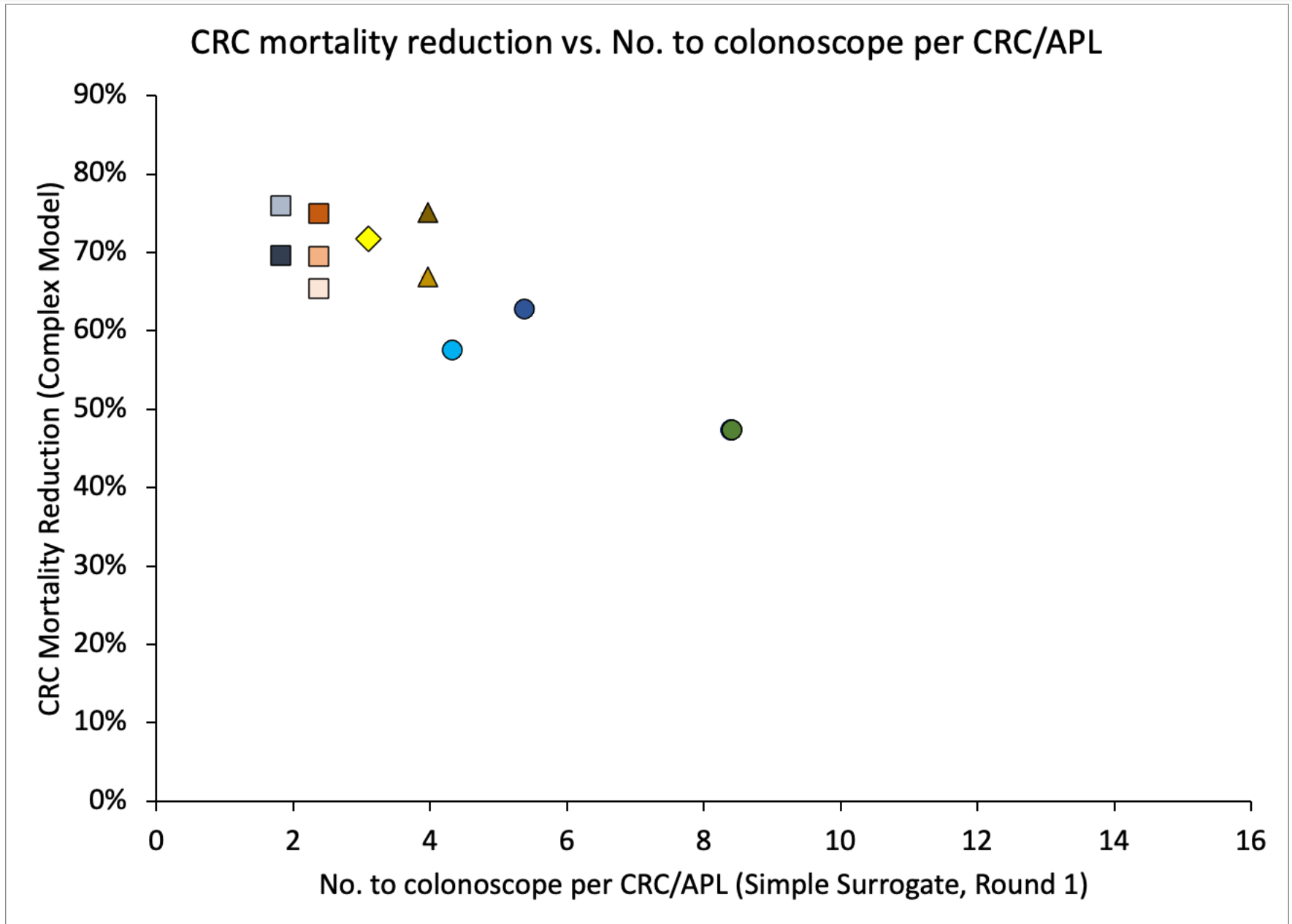
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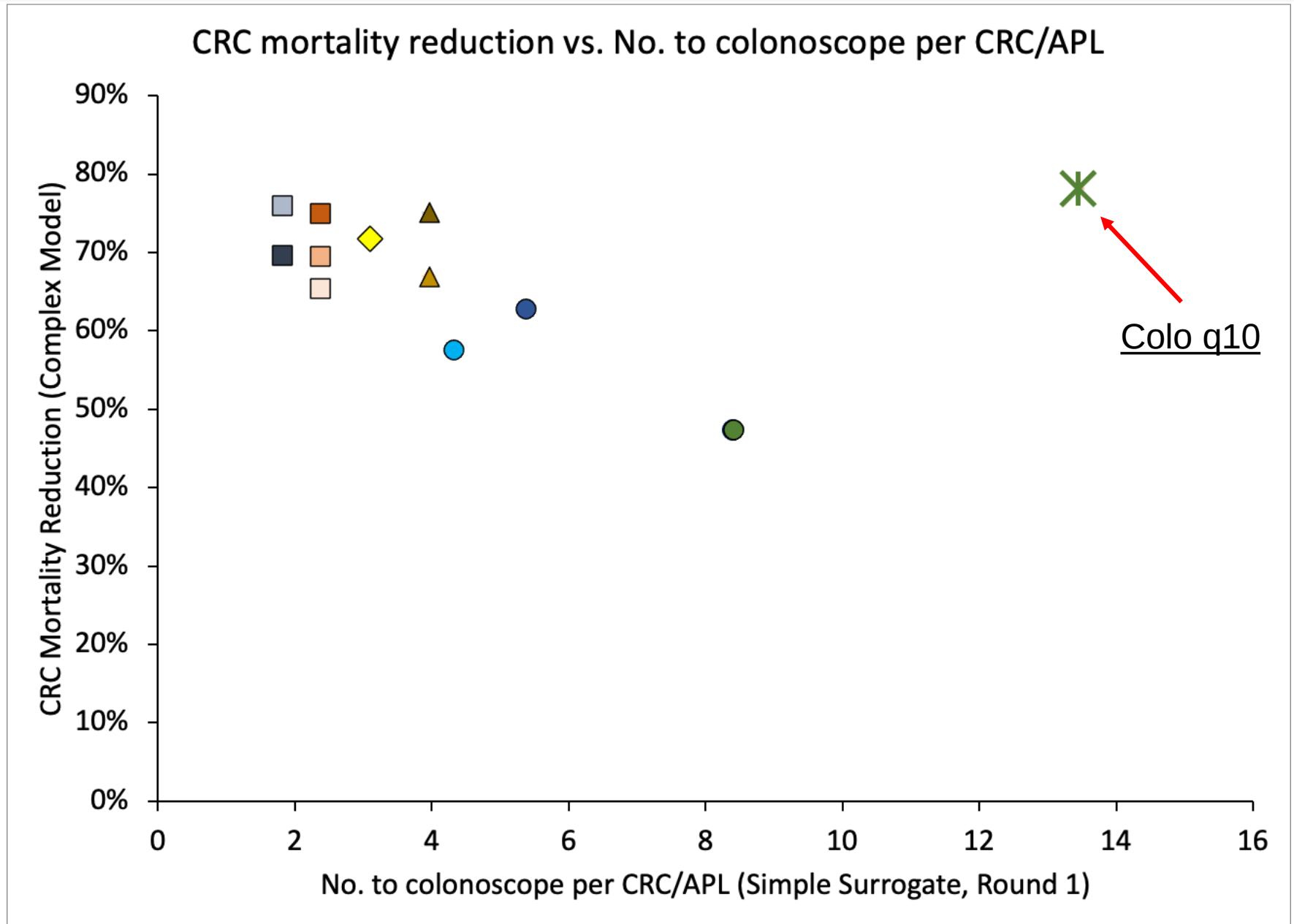
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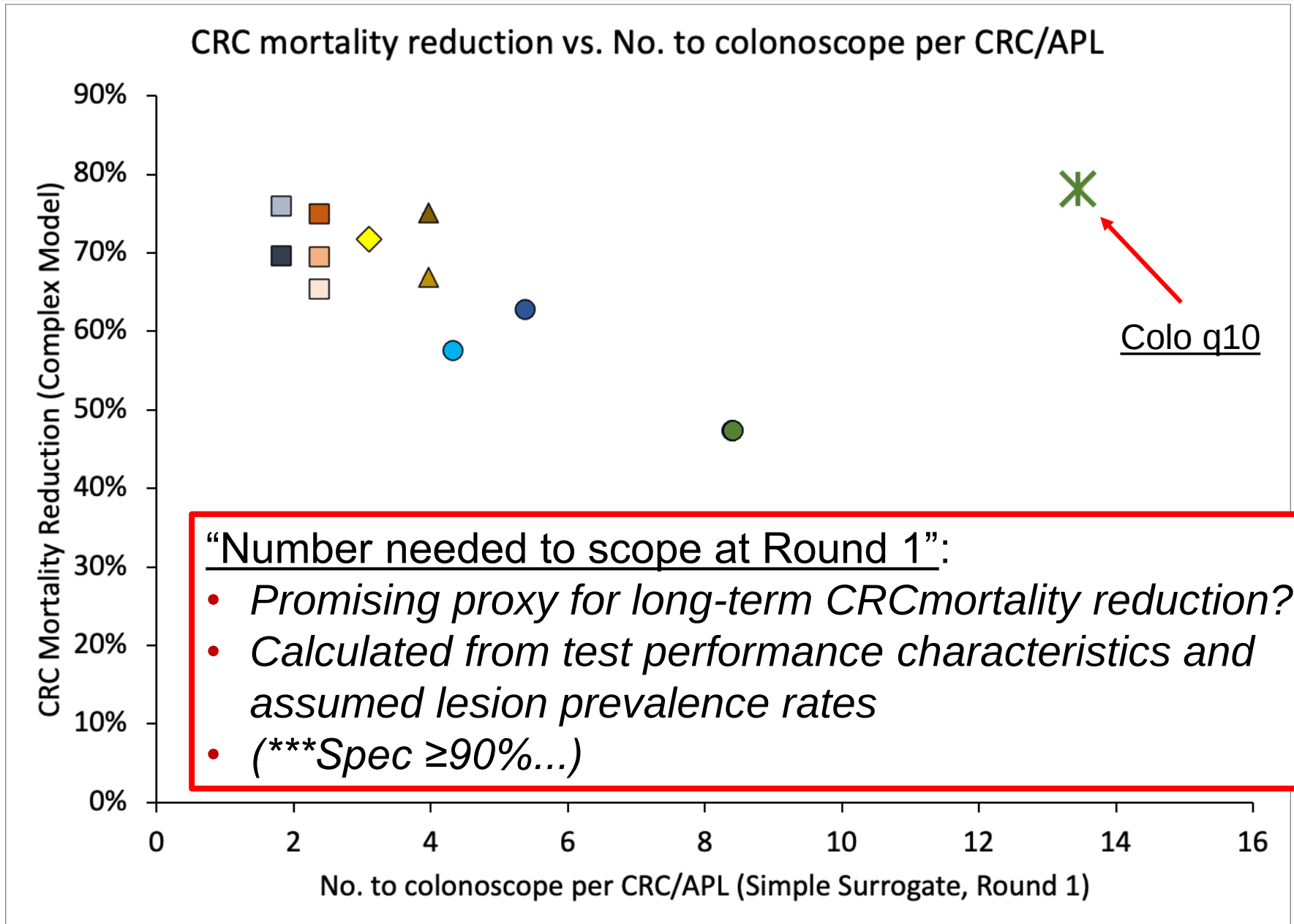
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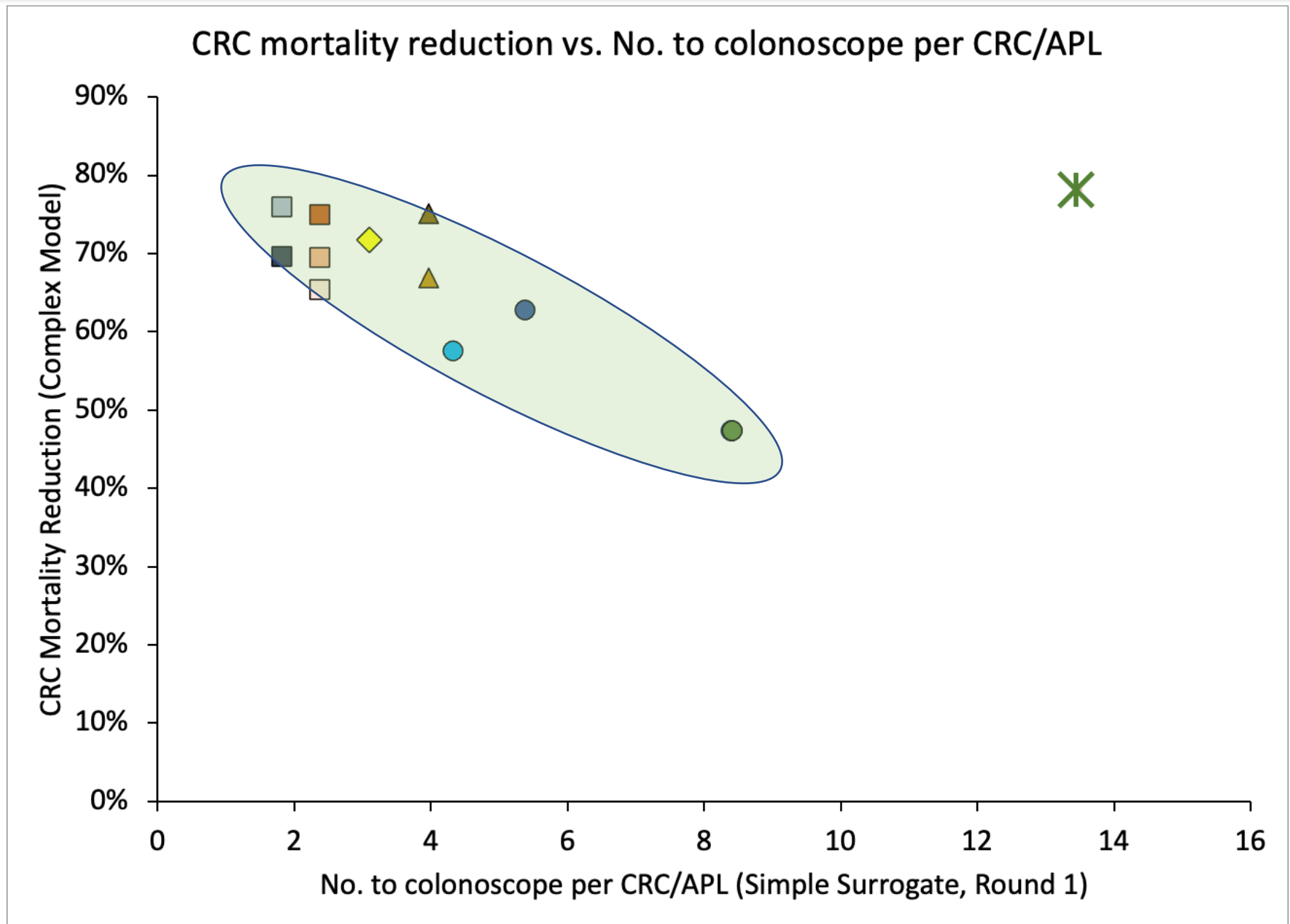
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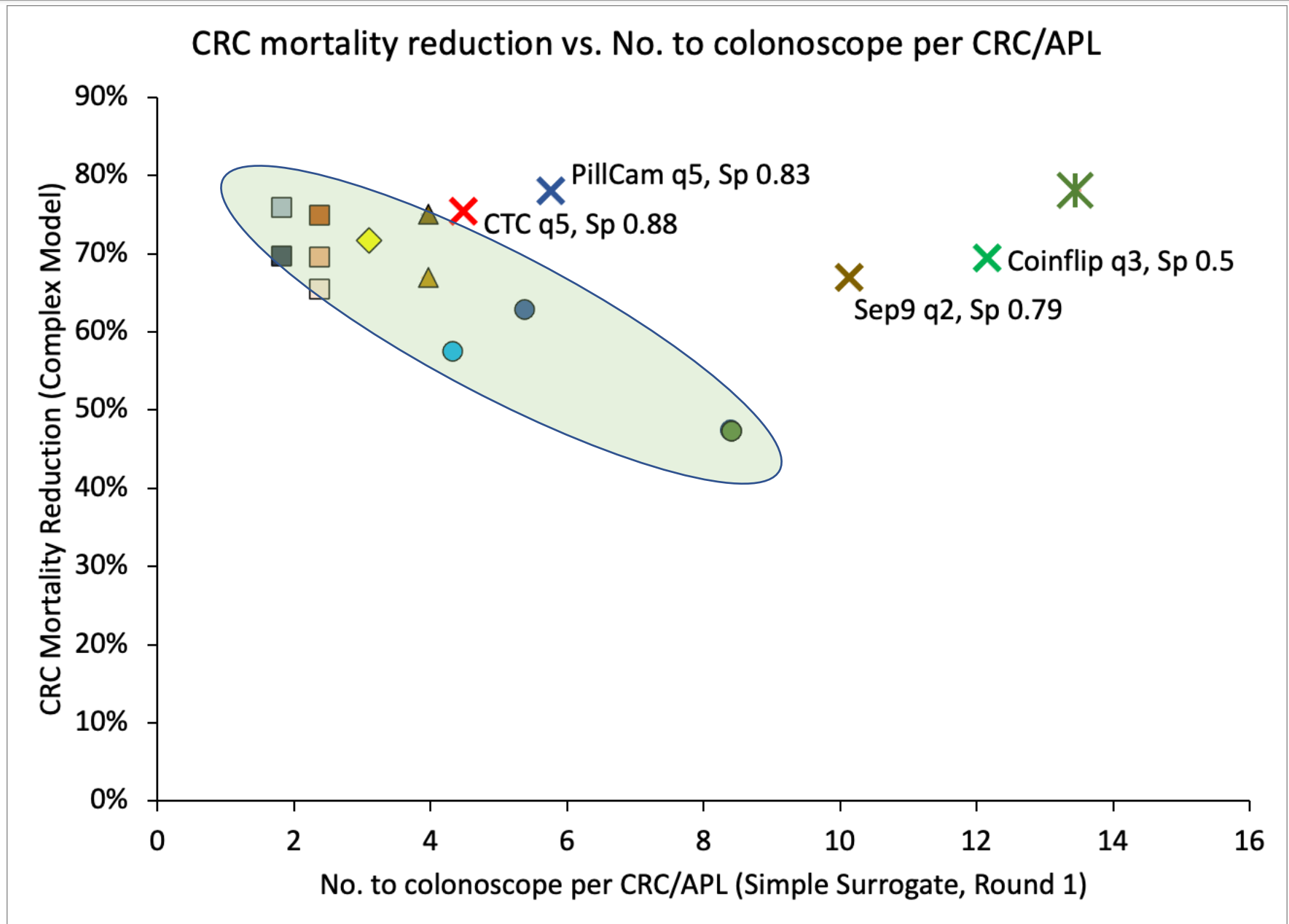
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Falls apart with Spec < 90%

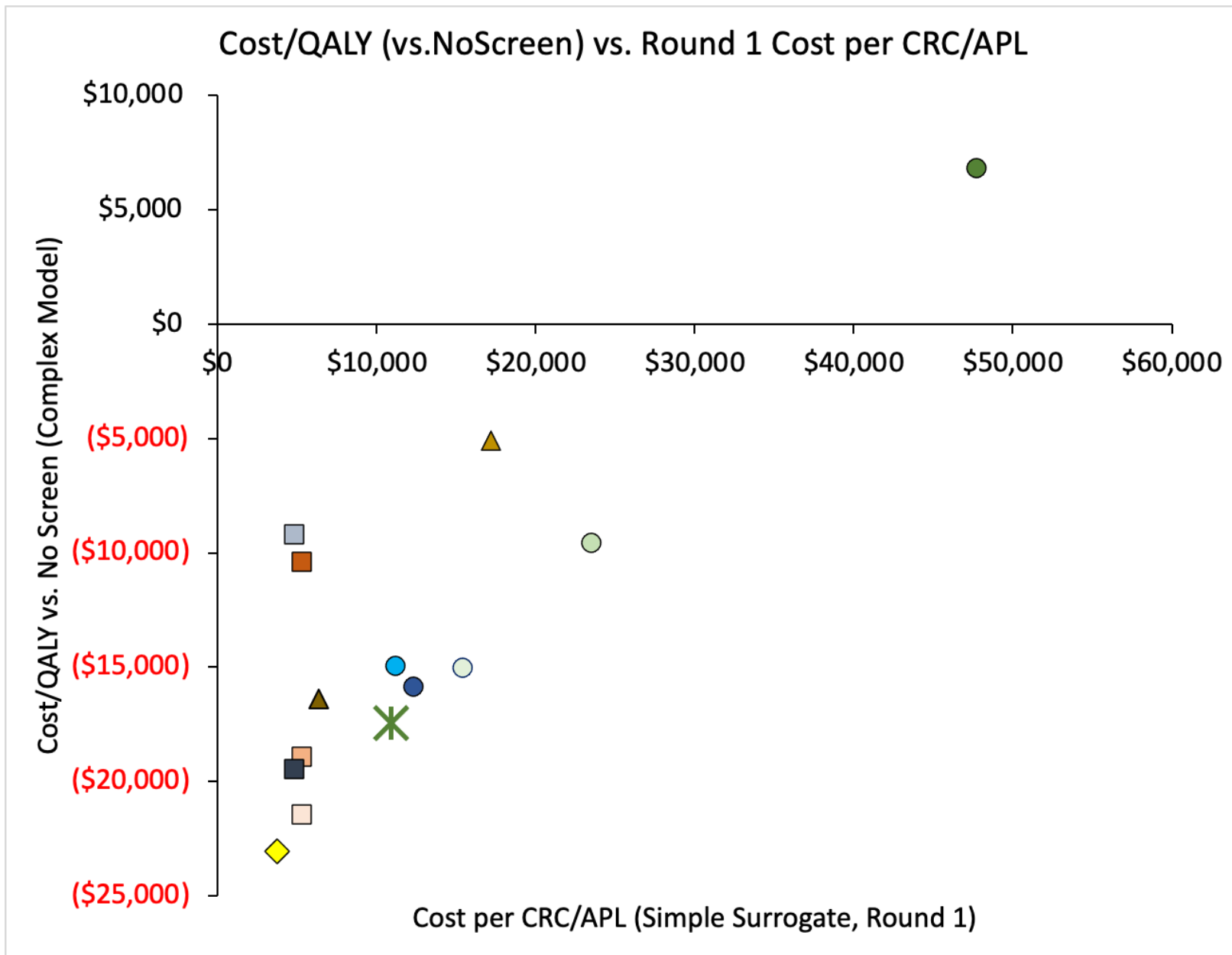


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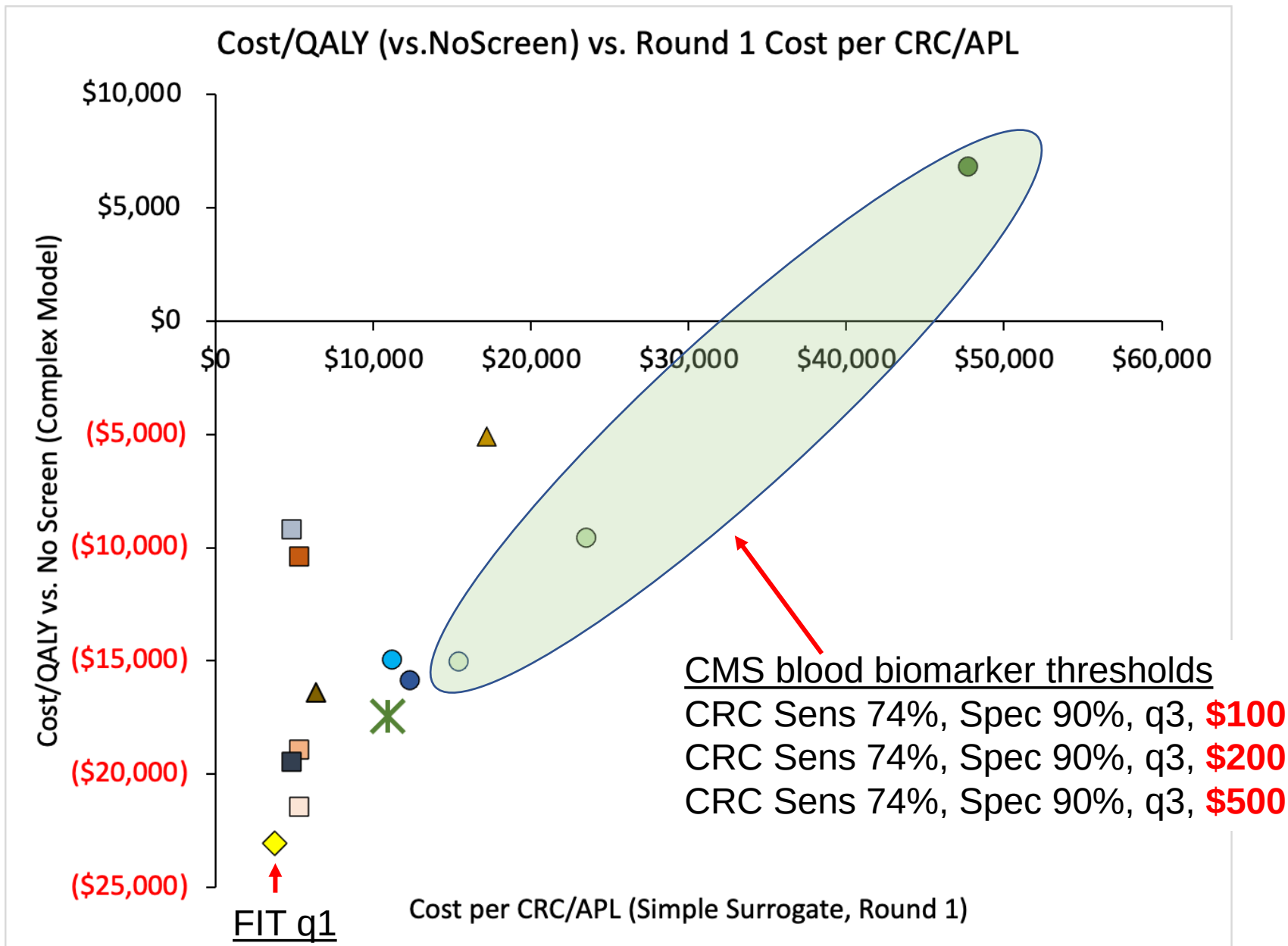


A proxy for cost-effectiveness?

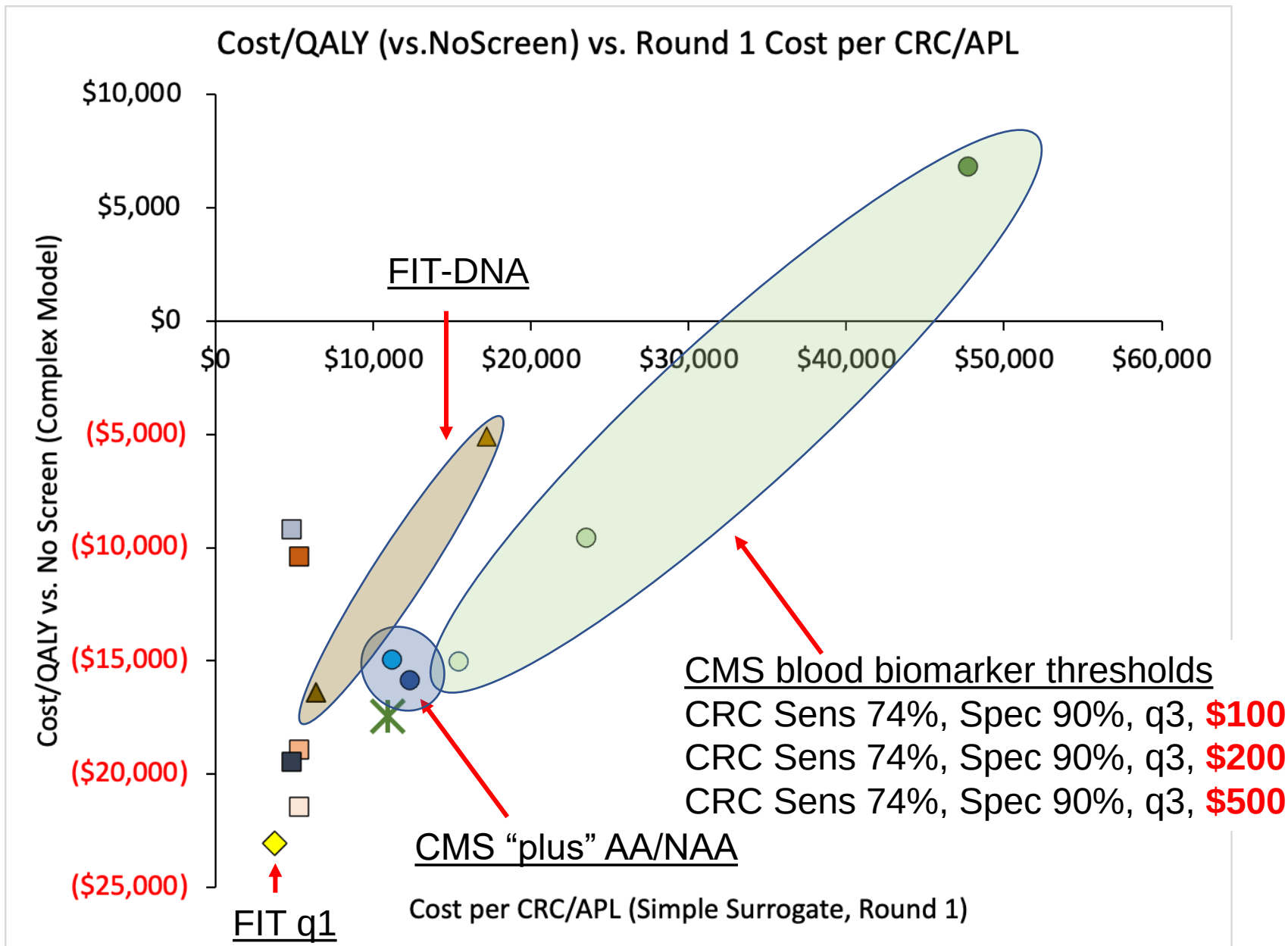
Cost per CRC/APL detected (Round 1)



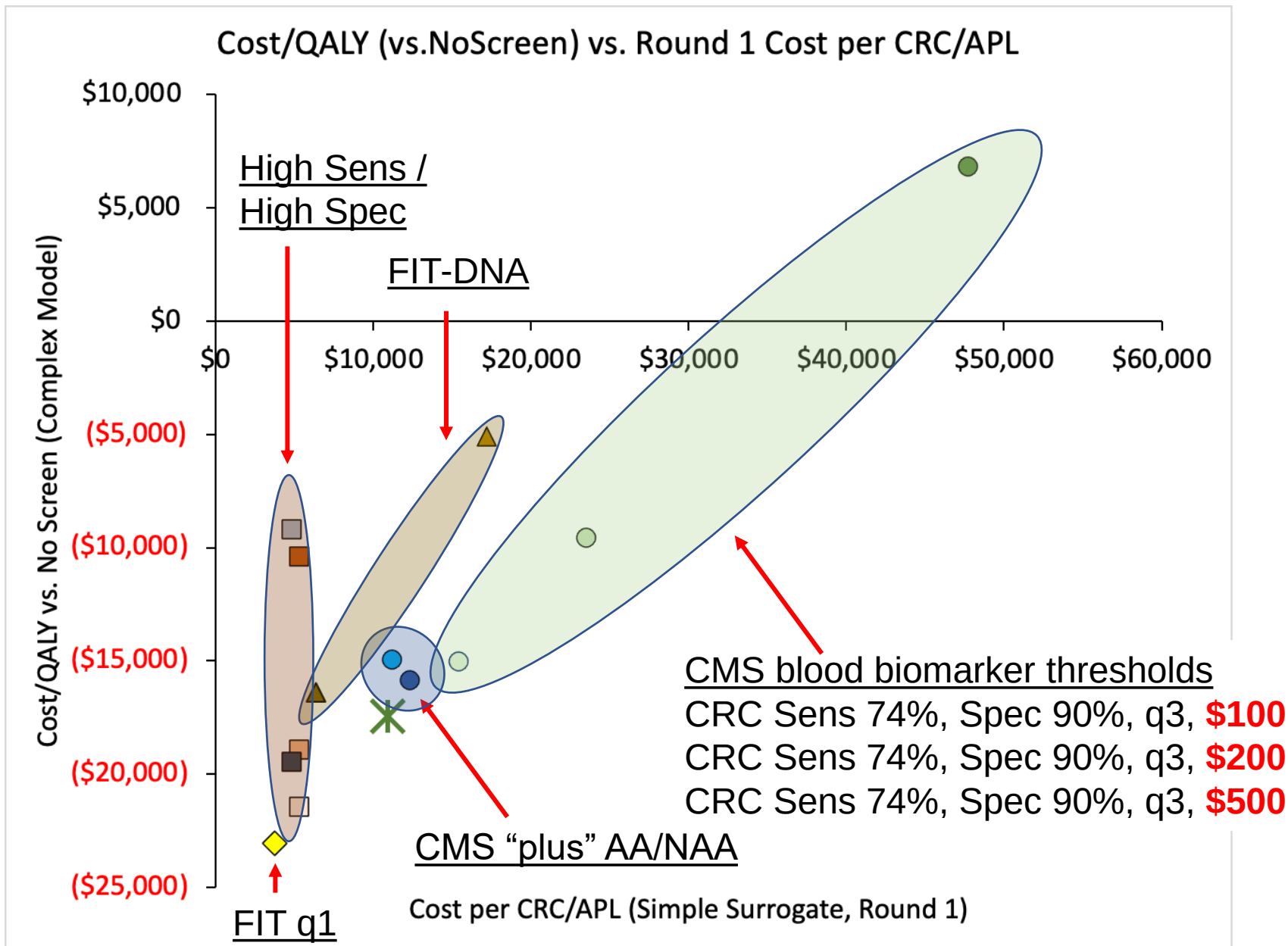
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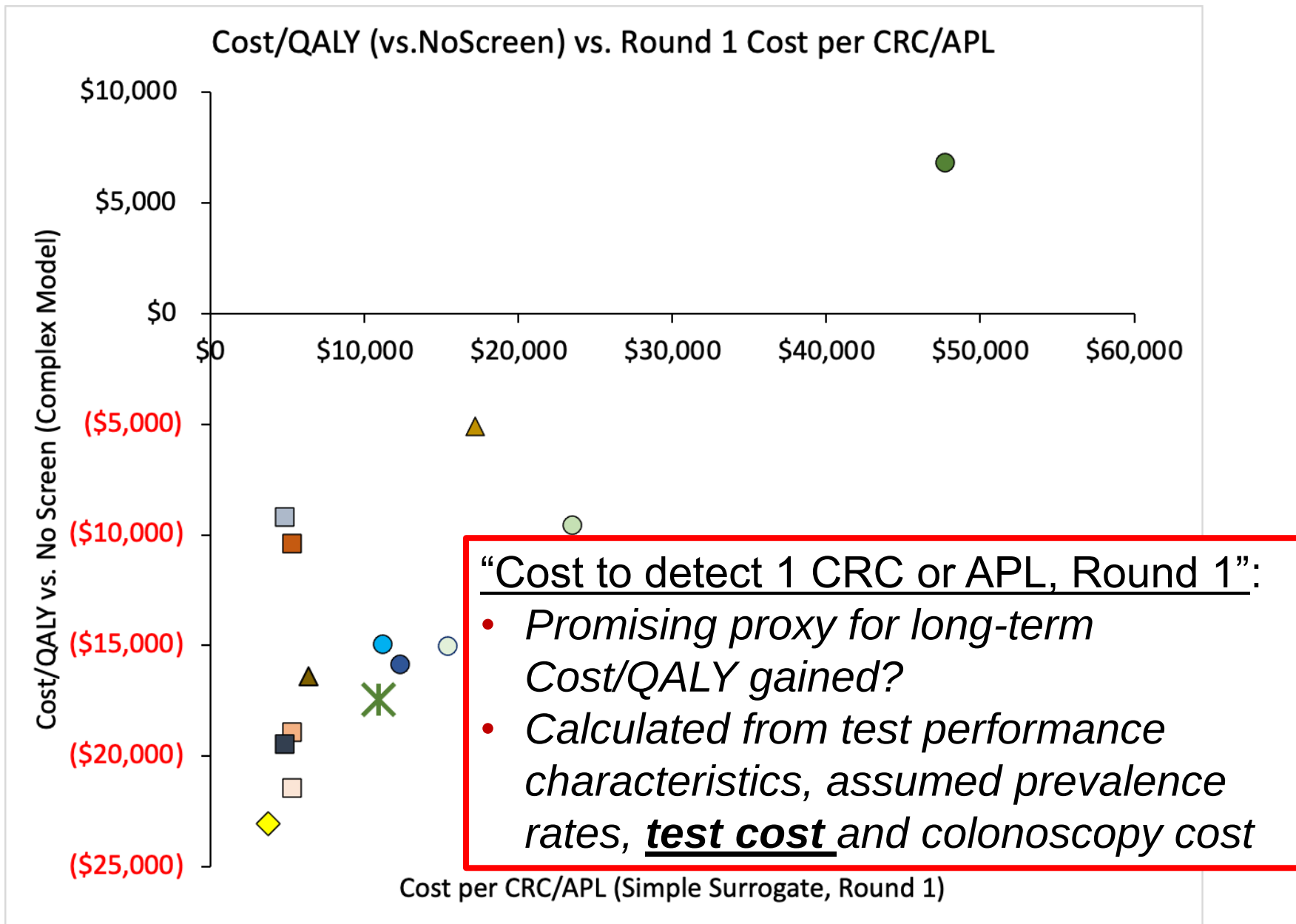
Cost per CRC/APL detected (Round 1)



Cost per CRC/APL detected (Round 1)



Cost per CRC/APL detected (Round 1)





The challenges posed by Graeme Young

Based on limited exploration, there *may be* early-stage proxies / surrogates for:

- Long-term effectiveness
- Programmatic cost-effectiveness

A simple calculator in Excel for Round 1 proxies

Test	Sens CRC	Sens APL	Sens NAA	Spec = 1- FP in normal	Interval	Test cost	Colo Dx	Colo Tx
FIT	0.74	0.24	0.08	0.96	1	\$18	\$740	\$1,083
Prevalence as in Imperiale*	CRC 65	APL 758	NAA 2,896	Normal 6,281	Total cohort 10,000			
Detected/to colo Cost	CRC 48 \$52,958	APL 182 \$200,294	NAA 232 \$255,080	Normal 251 \$190,440	No scope 9,287 \$167,167		NNS for 1 CRC/APL 3.1	Cost for 1 CRC/APL \$3,765

* Prevalence as in Imperiale *et al*, NEJM 2014; 370:1287

As tests are being developed (Phases 1,2)

- Exploratory cost-effectiveness analyses?
(thought experiment; high uncertainty)
- Proxy measures?
- Must NOT stifle innovation
- Usually not yet anchored in early phases:
 - Sensitivity vs. specificity trade-offs
 - Test cost
 - Test interval
 - *Permutations: performance, cost, interval*
 - Participation? Outreach costs?

Beyond the Consensus Delphi Process

- Test proxy measures in other models?
- Formally calculate correlation coefficients?
- Are proxy measures better than “general gestalt”?
- Who is the audience at each phase?
 - Test developers / industry?
 - Screening program directors?
 - Budget managers?
 - *When does it matter?*

Discussion: NNS/CRC,APL & Cost/CRC,APL Round 1

