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ロタウイルスワクチンの費用効果分析の比較：日本とタイ

○Kittima WATTANAKAMOLKUL¹, 池田 俊也¹ (1国際医福大薬)

Introduction Severe gastroenteritis is one of major causes of illness and death in infants and young children. Review and comparison of cost-effectiveness analysis studies on the vaccines in Japan and those in Thailand could demonstrate benefit trend of the vaccine and also could identify difference on factors affecting the analysis.

Methods (1) Database screening in 4 databases with 5 keywords (cost-effectiveness analysis, rotavirus vaccine, immunization, and Japan or Thailand)

(2) Cost conversion with exchange rate, inflation rate and purchasing power parity conversion factor into US dollar at base year of 2013.

Results Three studies concerning Japan and two studies concerning Thailand were found. Incidence of death, hospitalization and out-patient event per 1000 children were in trend that Japan group was higher than Thai group. In unvaccinated program, cost per person of Japan group was higher than that of Thai group whether from payer perspective or societal perspective. In contrast, cost per person for vaccination program (2-dose course and 3-dose course) of Thai group was similar to or higher than those of Japan group.

Discussion National immunization program of rotavirus vaccine tended to be more advantageous in Japan. In both countries, incorporating the vaccine into national program should be encouraged with solved issues, for example, negotiation of vaccine price. Factors causing variance of analyses are epidemiologic data, costing methodology, vaccine coverage and efficacy, and disease burden counting. Moreover, various reporting styles caused more complexity to comparison (some parts became incomparable). To standardize studies or conduct study that policy maker can make best use of it, three suggestions, (1) Government as a part of study plan developer (2) Database or organization for supporting network and (3) Use of standard structure for reporting, are stated.