



COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS FOR BCKDK DEFICIENCY

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The criterion

- 5. Cost-benefit/Cost-effectiveness: The outcomes outweigh the costs of screening. All outcomes, both positive and negative, need to be considered in the analysis. Important considerations to be included in economic analyses include:
 - The prevalence of the condition among newborns.
 - The positive and negative predictive values of the screening and diagnostic tests.
 - Variability of clinical presentation by those who have the condition.
 - The impact of ambiguous results. For example the emotional and economic impact on the family and medical system.
 - Adverse effects or unintended consequences of screening.

The cost-benefit model

- Decision Tree
 - Compares status quo v. screening model
- Data from:
 - Primary literature
 - States currently screening or pilot studies
 - Expert opinion
- Sensitivity analysis vary assumptions
 - High and low estimates for parameters

The cost- benefit model

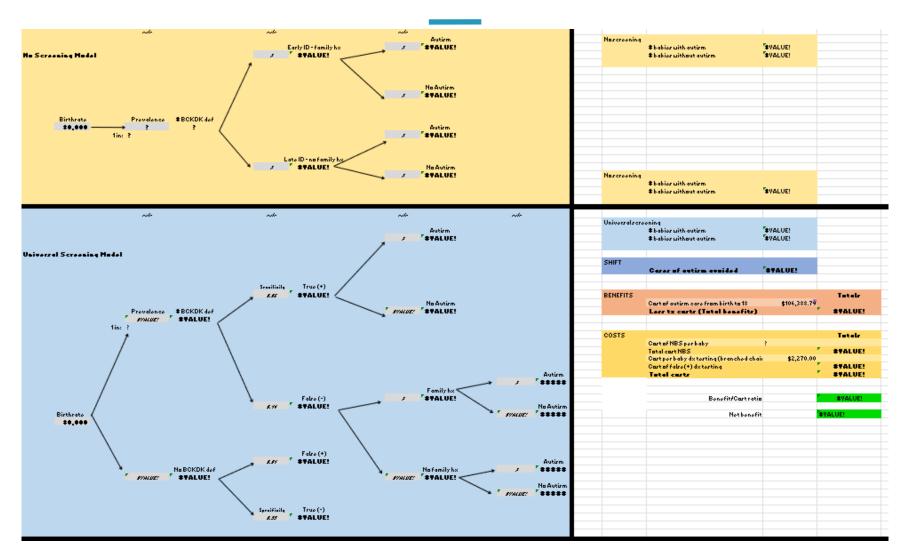
- Decision Tree
 - Compares status quo v. screening model
- Data from:
 - Primary literature -> extremely limited
 - States currently screening or pilot studies -> none
 - Expert opinion → mostly not accessible
- Sensitivity analysis vary assumptions
 - High and low estimates for parameters

The cost-benefit model

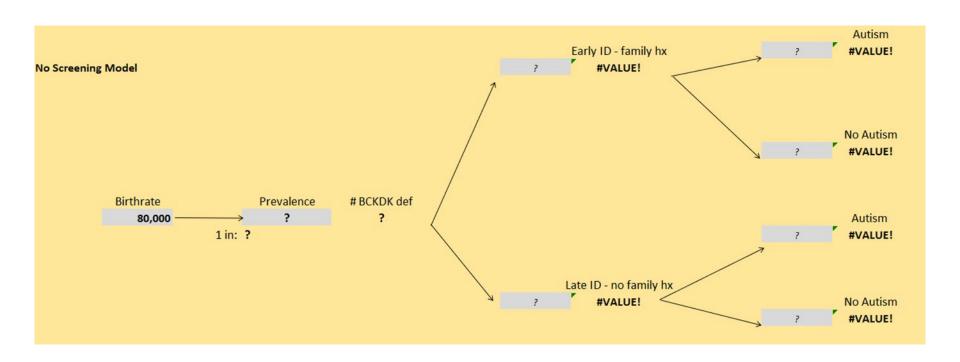
Consult:

 Anna Hidle, Public Health Economist, Washington Department of Health

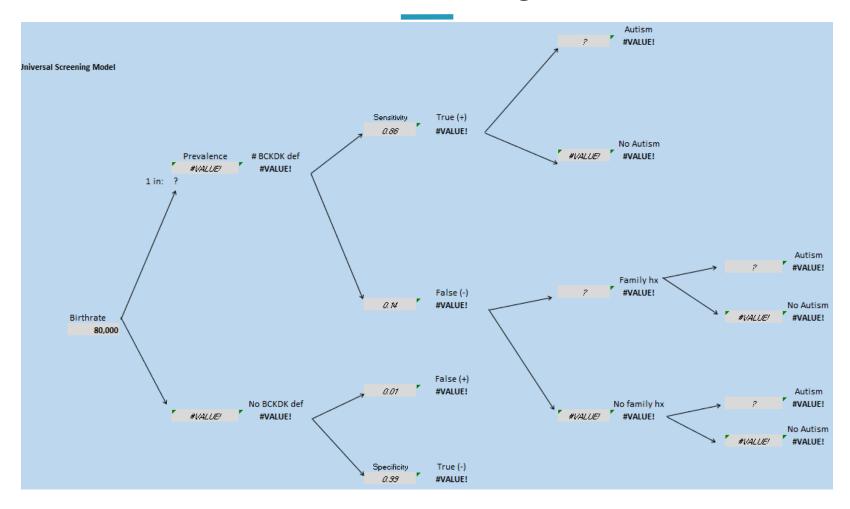
The cost-benefit model



Status quo: No screening model



Newborn screening model



Benefits and Costs



Summary

- The quality of the results are only as good as the data in the model
- We did not provide a cost-benefit ratio to the NBS **Technical Advisory Committee**
- The model is built
 - Parameters for missing assumptions could be entered in the future when data is available

Questions?