

U **Narrow Band Imaging is More Cost-effective than PDD....** B

**BAUS Section of Oncology
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Disclosures



Bladder Cancer

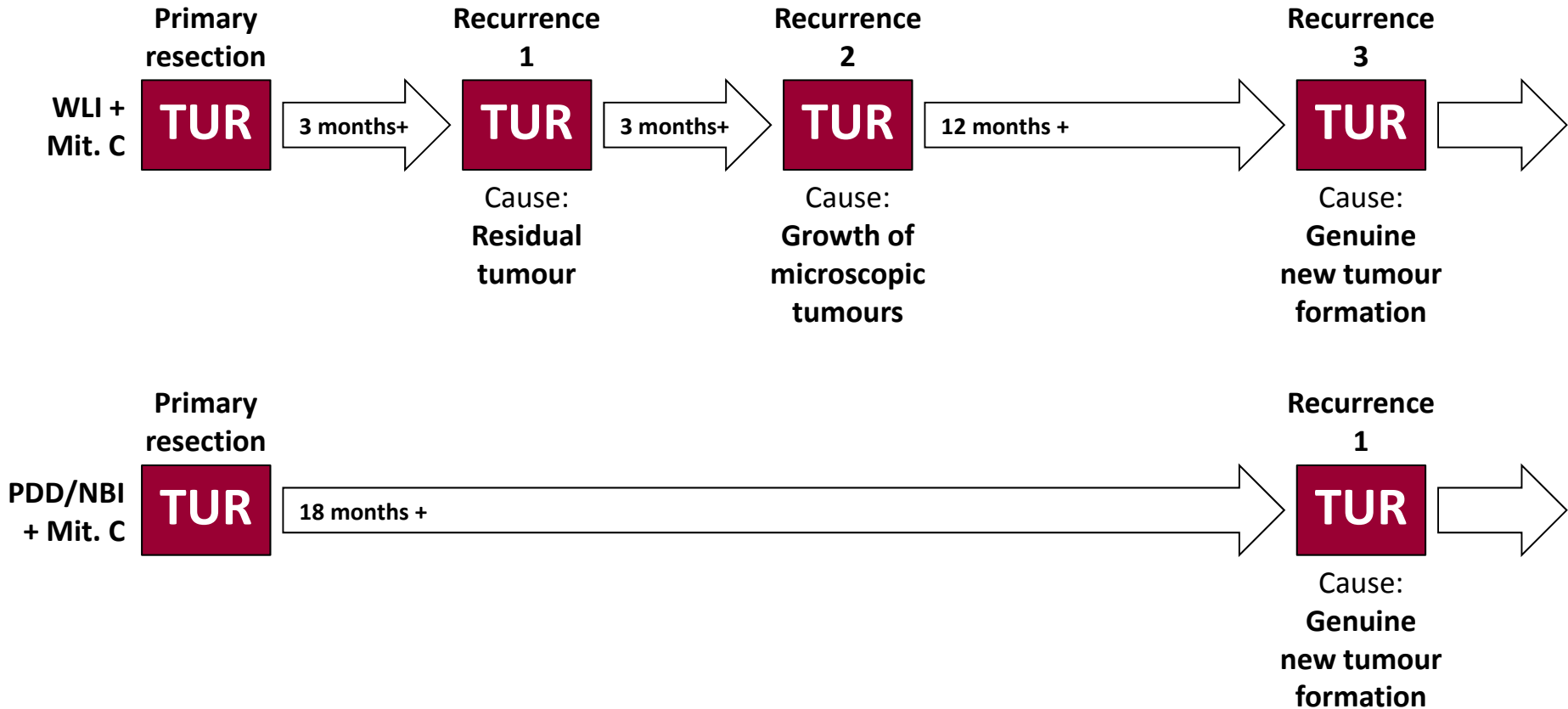
- Unlike improvement in outcomes for prostate and kidney cancers, the 5-year survival rate for bladder cancer since the 1980s has only improved by 1%.
- The field is characterised by a lack of scientific advancement.
- The cumulative cost of treating bladder cancer exceeds all other forms of human cancer.

Mechanisms of Recurrence

- Kondas et al. described four mechanisms of recurrence:
 - Incomplete resection of the primary tumour
 - Growth of microscopic tumours present at the time of the primary resection
 - Tumour cell re-implantation
 - New tumour formation.

- The first three mechanisms probably cause the majority of recurrences for 2-3 years after the initial resection.

Mechanisms of Recurrence

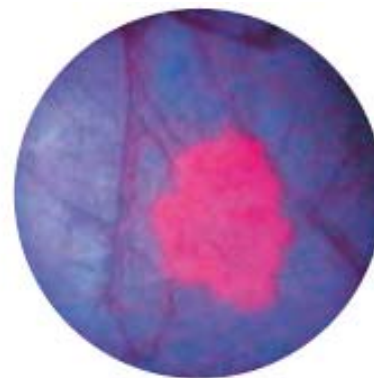


Photodynamic Diagnosis/Blue Light

- A photosensitising agent is instilled into the bladder (*Hexvix*®)
- Preferential intracellular accumulation of photoactive porphyrins (mainly Pp IX) in malignant versus non-malignant urothelial cells
- Following excitation with blue light illumination, neoplastic cells fluoresce red, enabling better visualisation of tumour.



Standard white light cystoscopy



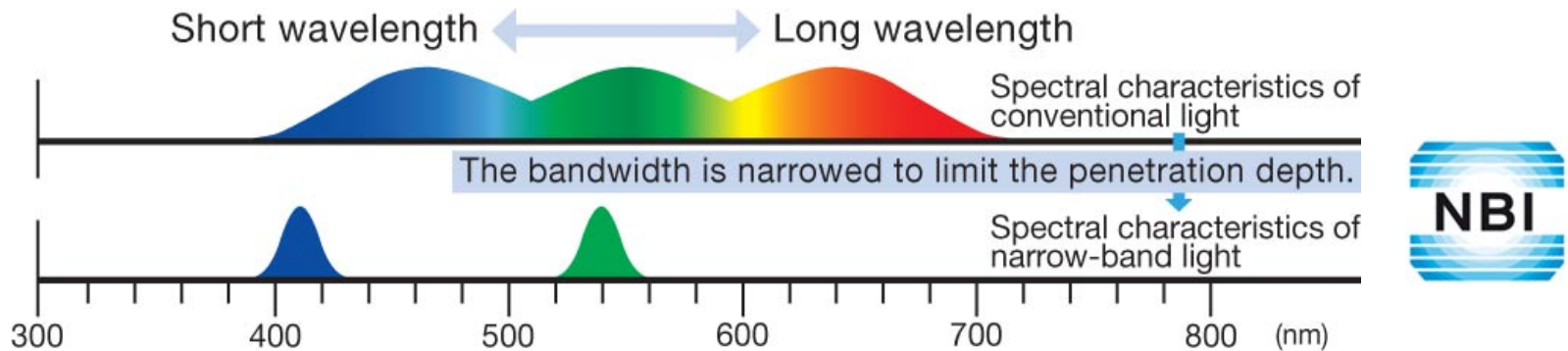
Hexvix cystoscopy

HEXVIX®
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Narrow Band Imaging (NBI)

- An *Olympus*® optical image enhancement technology which narrows the bandwidth of light output to 415nm and 540nm.
- This narrow band of light is strongly absorbed by haemoglobin and penetrates only the surface of tissue, increasing the visibility of capillaries and other delicate tissue surface structures by enhancing contrast between the two.



Economic Evaluation

- When different interventions are not expected to produce the same outcomes, both the costs and consequences need to be assessed – **cost-effectiveness analysis**, where costs are compared with outcomes.
- When the interventions produce the same or very similar outcomes, then attention can focus on costs to identify the least cost option – **cost-minimisation analysis**.

PDD vs. NBI – Outcomes

%	PDD	WLI	WLI	NBI	
Tumour detection	91.8	90.9	84.8*	94.3*	Zheng et al. <i>BJUI</i> 2012. 1022 pts.
CIS detection	10.6	9.1		92.7 / 76.8	
False positives	26.3*	17.3*	13.0	15.3	
Residual tumour	10.3*	25.4*	30.5*	15.0*	Cauberg et al. <i>W J Urol</i> 2011. 160 pts.
Recurrence-free survival	72.2	61.6	48.6*	68.4*	Naselli et al. <i>Eur Urol</i> 2012. 148 pts.
Progression-free survival	90.5	89.3	-	-	

Shen et al. *BJUI* 2012.
4078 patients.

PDD vs. NBI TURBT – Costs



Item:	PDD (£)	NBI (£)
HD stack (processor, light source, monitor)	28,000	28,000
Camera head	10,000	13,000
Rigid 'scopes	10,000	n/a
<i>Hexvix</i>	375 / patient	n/a
TOTAL	48,000 + <i>Hexvix</i>	41,000

PDD vs. NBI Flexi – Costs



Item:	PDD (£)	NBI (£)
HD stack (processor, light source, monitor)	28,000	28,000
Flexi 'scope	18,000	21,000
<i>Hexvix</i>	375 / patient	n/a
TOTAL (4 'scopes + stack)	100,000 + <i>Hexvix</i>	112,000

Summary

- PDD and NBI appear equally effective.
- For TURBT, NBI is cheaper:
 - Lower equipment upgrade costs
 - No intravesical agent
 - No staff costs for administration of the agent.
- The hardware for PDD flexi is cheaper than NBI, **but:**
 - logistics and costs of administering *Hexvix* in the flexi clinic...

Conclusion

“NBI is more cost-effective than PDD”

Questions?

