

treatment of patients with schizophrenia and related disorders were included, irrespective of the diagnostic criteria used. An electronic search on Medline, Lilacs, Center for Reviews and Dissemination, The Cochrane Library and PsycINFO was conducted and complemented by references of included studies, Google Scholar and conference abstracts. Monetary values were converted to PPP-USD for the same base-year of the study.

## RESULTS:

Six economic evaluations were included, representing four countries and a multicentric analysis. Comparisons between quetiapine and twelve other antipsychotic drugs were identified. Three studies found quetiapine to be dominated by risperidone and the remaining three found it to be more expensive and more effective with incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) values of USD 36,535, 8,786 and USD 127,600 per quality-adjusted life-year (QALY). Three studies found quetiapine, in comparison to olanzapine, to be inferior, one found it to be superior and two studies found it to be more expensive and more effective with ICER values of USD 139,699 and USD 224,000 per QALY. The reports were considered to be of reasonable quality. Yet the mixture of contexts might influence the results.

## CONCLUSIONS:

In general, there seems to be a trend favoring olanzapine and risperidone over quetiapine. None of the studies favored quetiapine over all the other drugs.

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## PD05 Influence Of Economic Data In The Incorporation Of Medicines In Brazil

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### INTRODUCTION:

Since 2011, the process of incorporation of technologies into the Brazilian public health system (SUS) has been assisted by the National Commission for the Incorporation of Technologies in SUS (Conitec). The present work collected data of effectiveness, safety, cost-effectiveness, budget impact and other criteria from Conitec's reports to determine the influence of economic evaluations on issued recommendations.

## METHODS:

Data was collected from drug recommendation reports published by Conitec between 2012 and 2016 and organized in a Microsoft Excel® spreadsheet. The association of the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) and the chance of incorporation was assessed through a binary logistic regression in R®.

## RESULTS:

Two hundred and sixty-six reports were issued by Conitec between 2012 and 2016. Data were collected from 169 reports evaluating requisitions of incorporation of new medicines. Of these, there were ninety-nine which recommended the incorporation. The most common ATC classes analyzed were immunosuppressants (34 drugs), other antineoplastic agents (16 drugs) and direct-acting antivirals (15 drugs). Of the seventy negative recommendations, thirty-five were due to cost-effectiveness, thirty-one due to efficacy, twenty-nine due to safety, forty due to the budget impact, and thirty-two due to other reasons. In general, the reports were considered to be of poor quality. Only 21.9 percent of the reports had ICERs. The binary logistic regression analysis did not present a statistically significant difference for the influence of the ICER on the recommendation decision with outcomes reported in life years gained (OR = 0.9999732; 95% Confidence Interval [CI] = 0.9999304 to 1.000016) or quality-adjusted life years (OR = 0.9999789; 95% CI = 0.9999321 to 1.000026).

## CONCLUSIONS:

Economic evaluations appear to be a secondary criterion for Conitec's recommendations. Despite this, they are commonly used to justify non-incorporation of drugs into the public system.

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## PD12 Economic Benefit Of Workplace Health Promotion: What Has Been Proven?

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### INTRODUCTION:

Maintaining people's ability to work is a priority in many European countries. Through healthier and more