

Practical Symposium

Pharmacoeconomy, what we need to know in 2024

HOW TO MEASURE THE ECONOMIC EFFECT IN ONCOLOGY PHARMACY?

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Clinical pharmacy can reduce drug-related iatrogenesis by improving the management of adverse effects of drugs, limiting drug-drug interactions, and improving patient adherence. Given the vulnerability of cancer patients and the toxicity of injectable anticancer drugs, clinical pharmacy could provide a significant clinical benefit in cancer care. Clinical pharmacy tends to limit chemotherapy side effects and drug-related problems, improve quality of life and patients' satisfaction, but also generates a positive economic impact. The symposium provides essential medicines concept what pharmacoeconomic is – steps of pharmacoeconomic analysis, types and principles of pharmacoeconomic evaluations. The overview of main types of pharmacoeconomic analysis provided – CMA, CEA, CUA, CBA. Advantages and disadvantages of each method of pharmacoeconomic analysis presented. The multidisciplinary approach is essential to reach clarity between oncology pharmacy specialist, clinicians and economist. Health economics focuses on how the scarce resources are allocated to produce health and provide the medical services needed. The patient-related outcomes (PROMs) are in the specific focus due to its importance. PROMs consolidate clinicians – to measure the quality of life, oncology pharmacies – to understand how different therapy methods works on the certain patients and healthcare managers – to allocate resources based on relevant to patients results. ECHO model including economic, clinical and humanistic outcomes evaluation will be presented.