



Feedback national workshops

Pepijn Vemer, PhD

University of Groningen, PharmacoEpidemiology and PharmacoEconomics (PE²)





🄰 @PepijnVemer



- One tool combining obesity and smoking.
- Enables European policy makers to make more informed decisions on tailored services and interventions.
- Projections of future attributable burdens of disease, based on:
 - Changes in risk factors
 - Future health and cost impact



- Complementary to the microsimulation model.
- Processes cohorts (groups of patients) instead of individual patients.
- A full user guide was written to accompany the tool and this can be found in appendix.



- At start, model reads input data files:
 - Named, tab-delimited text files the same as those used as the inputs for the microsimulation.
- User can specify several options:
 - start year, stop year, the country of interest, the intervention, the cohort, the intervention cost, the cost and health discounting rates.



- EConDA collaborators piloted the tool.
- Workshops: Evaluation survey enabled users to provide feedback on how satisfied they were with the tool.
- Online survey to generate further feedback following submission and dissemination https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/EConDATool











EConDA Tool: improvements

- Some examples:
 - Add mortality line to output graphs
 - Upper limits to drop-down menus
 - Texts to describe items
 - Improvements on the user manual
 - Tool didn't work on appr. 50% of laptops
- Either have been implemented or are being worked on.



Aim to continue working collaboratively with policy makers to modify the software into fully worked up and field tested tools including modified and updated data when it becomes available.



Main Strengths

- Multi-Stage diseases
- Cost effectiveness analyses
- Modelled interventions: SSB tax, MCLI
- Two risk factors in the tool
- More outputs: QALY, Life expectancy, Disease expectancy, Prevalence by stage, ICER, etc..
- 8 European countries



Main limitations

Users cannot edit disease prevalence and costs.

No access to "the dirty engine" (and the microsimulation model) was mentioned as a drawback.



DYNAMO-HIA comparison

Intervention: all becoming non smoker by year 25 (2040)

| | DYNAMO-HIA | EConDA Tool |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Difference in life expectancy | 1.45 year | 0.2 year |
| Expected number of years with a disease | | |
| Stroke | 0.2 year | 0.1 year |
| COPD | 0.9 year | 0.1 year |
| Prevalence of COPD | | |
| Baseline | 1.70% | 2.80% |
| Intervention | 0.4%; | 1.9%; |

