

NIH
HEAL
INITIATIVE

**Preventing Opioid Use
Disorder in Older Adolescents
and Young Adults**

Budget Impact Analysis

BIA Subgroup:

RP: Diana Bowser, Margaret Kuklinski, Kathryn McCollister, Rosanna Smart

RTI: Olga Khavjou, Carolina Barbosa, Brent Gibbons, Pranav Kemburu



BIA Introduction

- Framework to assess impact of intervention scale-up assumptions on **costs** (includes intervention costs and costs associated with condition) and **health impacts**
 - Important before implementation because of **tight budget constraints**
 - Helps **budget and resource planning**, as well as forecasting health and economic impacts
 - Addresses the financial stream of consequences related to the uptake and dissemination of interventions to assess their **affordability**



General BIA and CEA Approaches

- BIA addresses the question of affordability
- BIA and CEA data input differences:

Component	BIA	CEA
Perspective	Payer/budget holder	Often societal
Time horizon	Short-term (5 years or less)	Long-term
Comparison	Current mix of programs and interventions	Defined by researchers

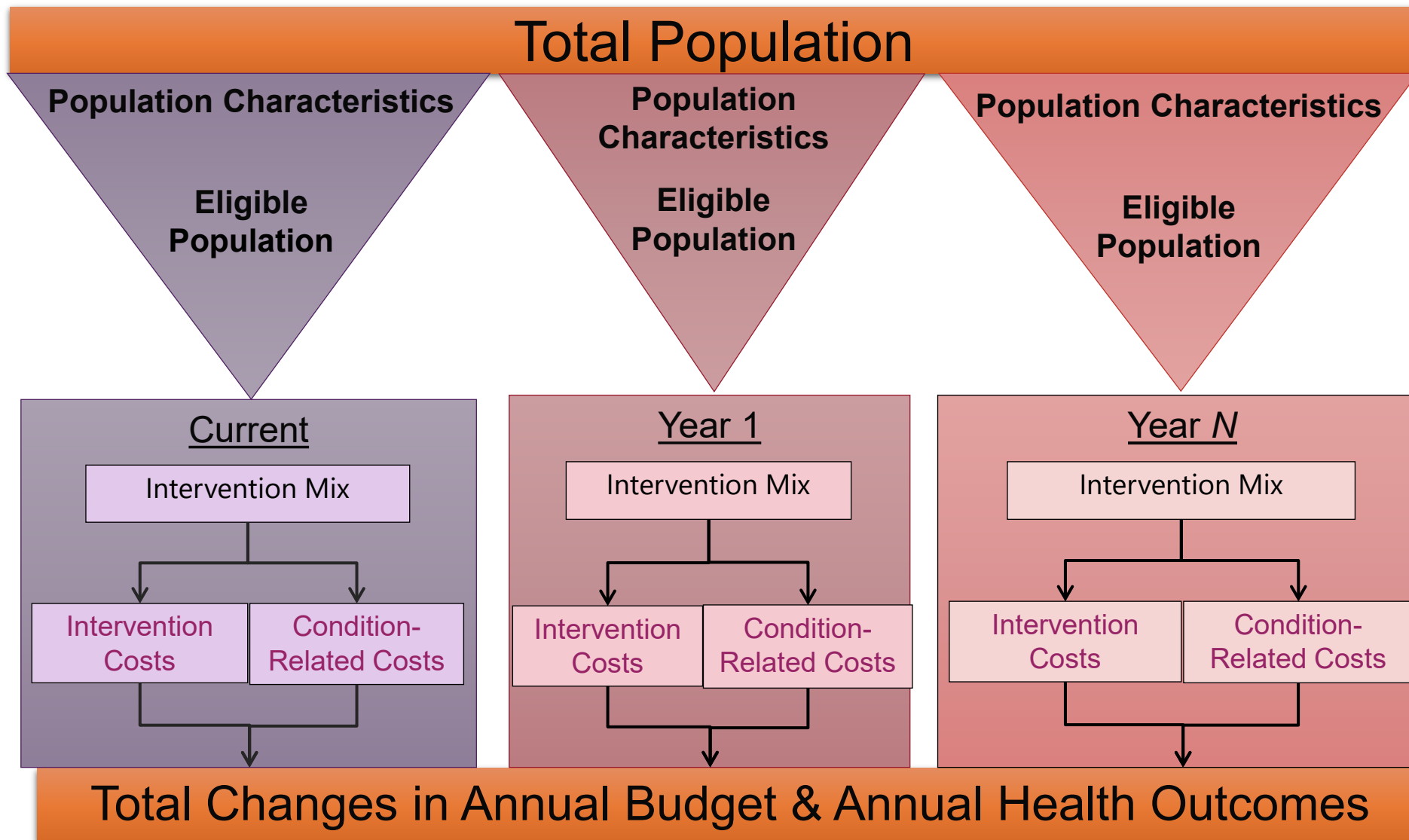
- Data are already being collected for CEAs of the HEAL Prevention Initiative interventions; thus the **marginal cost of conducting BIA is low**

Our BIA Approach

Objective: build a BIA model that will allow users to assess budget impact of selected interventions implemented under the HEAL Prevention Initiative

- The model will include interventions that are found to be effective
- Use data collected for the CEA plus additional inputs obtained from RPs and the literature
- Account for uncertainty by incorporating sensitivity analysis
- Develop a manuscript describing the model

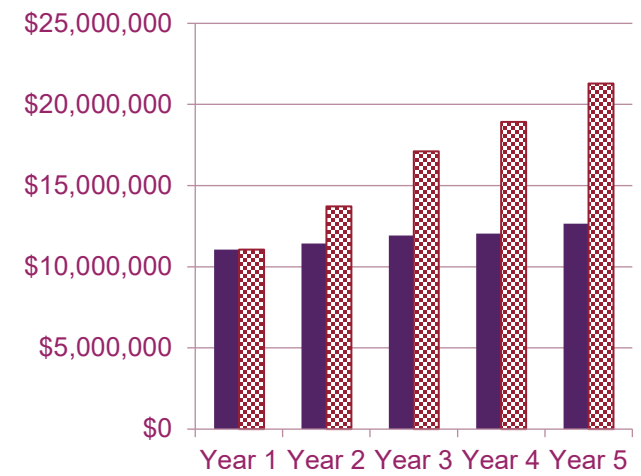
Steps for Estimating the Budget Impact



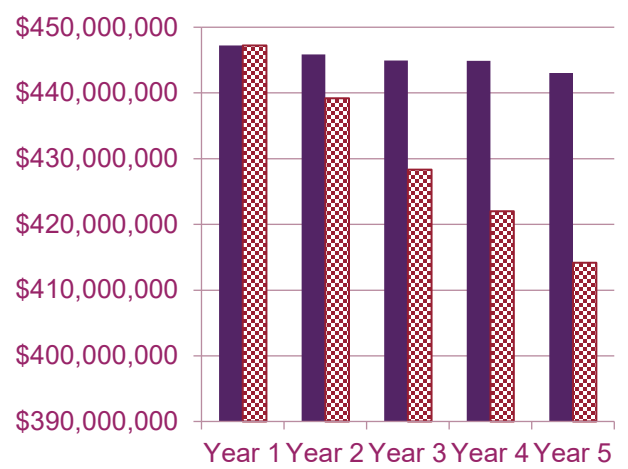
Presenting Budget Impacts for Each Intervention

- Present results in tables and figures
- Present results for each year of the time horizon
- Include sensitivity analyses

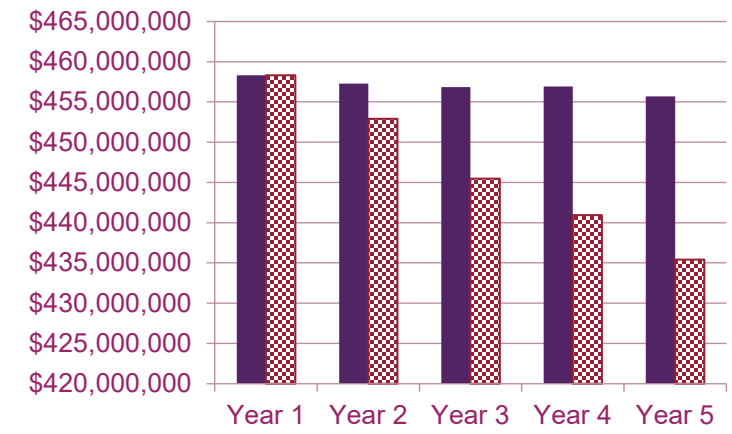
Intervention Program Costs



Condition-Related Costs



Total Costs



■ Population in Scenario without Program A ▨ Population in Scenario with Program A

Sources of BIA Data

Data Element	Description	RPs	CEA Results	Literature
Eligibility criteria	Requirements for a person to participate in the intervention (e.g., age)	✓		
Characteristics of target population	Percentage of population meeting eligibility criteria			✓
Current intervention mix	Other interventions that are being implemented before the new intervention is introduced	✓		
Intervention details	Description of the intervention and how it affects other interventions offered (add-on or substitute)	✓		
Intervention costs	Costs to start up and implement the intervention		✓	
Effectiveness	Initiation: percentage of participants who did not report any opioid misuse as measured during the assessment periods Escalation: a count of days of use in the past 30 days across the assessment periods		✓	
Condition-related costs	Relevant costs will vary based on payer and may include health care, criminal justice, education, and child and family assistance costs		✓	✓

Final Thoughts

- BIA will allow to assess the impact of intervention scale-up and its affordability
- BIA results can be complementary to the CEA results
 - An intervention may be deemed cost-effective but not affordable
- Payers (including state and federal governments) can use the BIA model to understand how selected interventions may affect budget and health outcomes

Questions?
Comments?

