

4 End of life

The four NICE End of Life criteria are as follows;(84)

- that the treatment is indicated for patients with a short life expectancy, normally less than 24 months;
- there is sufficient evidence to indicate that the treatment offers an extension to life, normally of at least an additional 3 months, compared to current NHS treatment.
- the estimates of the extension to life are robust and can be shown or reasonably inferred from either progression-free survival or overall survival (taking account of trials in which crossover has occurred and been accounted for in the effectiveness review)
- the assumptions used in the reference case economic modelling are plausible, objective and robust

Table 54 presents company estimates of mean and median survival. Life expectancy is represented by survival on the comparator ceritinib; life extension is represented by the difference in survival.

Table 5 Survival estimates on ceritinib and brigatinib (months)

Company	Ceritinib (life expectancy)	Brigatinib	Increment (life extension)
<i>Mean (months)</i>	24.34	46.83	22.49
<i>Median (months)</i>	14.9 ¹ - 18.1 ²	34.1 ³	16.0 – 19.2

1=ASCEND-2; 2 = ASCEND-5; 3 = ALTA

ERG opinion:

- The company claim that the first EoL criterion is satisfied given that median survival on ceritinib is less than 24 months. However, when using the mean average survival the first EoL criterion is not strictly satisfied, since the modelled mean life expectancy on the comparator treatment is slightly greater than 24 months (24.34 months, or 2.03 undiscounted life-years). Also, the company have chosen the statistical distribution, the Gompertz which gives the shortest life expectancy for the

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