

# Ceftazidime with avibactam for treating severe aerobic Gram-negative bacterial infections: technology evaluation to inform a novel subscription-style payment model

Sue Harnan,<sup>1\*</sup> Ben Kearns,<sup>1</sup> Alison Scope,<sup>1</sup>  
Laetitia Schmitt,<sup>2</sup> Dina Jankovic,<sup>2</sup> Jean Hamilton,<sup>1</sup>  
Tushar Srivastava,<sup>1</sup> Harry Hill,<sup>1</sup> Chu Chang Ku,<sup>1</sup>  
Shijie Ren,<sup>1</sup> Claire Rothery,<sup>2</sup> Laura Bojke,<sup>2</sup>  
Mark Sculpher<sup>2</sup> and Beth Woods<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Health Economics and Decision Science, School of Health and Related Research, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK

<sup>2</sup>Centre for Health Economics, University of York, York, UK

\*Corresponding author [s.harnan@sheffield.ac.uk](mailto:s.harnan@sheffield.ac.uk)

Published October 2024

DOI: 10.3310/YAPL9347

## Plain language summary

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Health Technology Assessment 2024; Vol. 28; No. 73

DOI: 10.3310/YAPL9347

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## Plain language summary

This project tested new methods for estimating the value to the NHS of an antimicrobial, ceftazidime-avibactam (CAZ-AVI), so its manufacturer could be paid fairly even if very little drug is used in order to reduce the risk of bacteria becoming resistant to the product.

Clinicians said that the greatest benefit of CAZ-AVI is when used for complicated urinary tract infections (cUTI) and pneumonia acquired within hospitals caused by bacteria called Enterobacterales, with a resistance mechanism called OXA-48.

Because there were no relevant clinical trial data, we estimated how effective CAZ-AVI and alternative treatments were by doing a systematic literature review of studies that grew bacteria from infections in the laboratory and tested the drugs on them. We linked this to data estimating the long-term health and survival of patients. Some evidence was obtained by asking clinicians detailed questions about what they thought the effects would be based on their experience and the available evidence. We included the side effects of the alternative treatments, some of which can cause kidney damage.

We estimated how many infections there would be in the UK, whether they would increase over time and how resistance to treatments may change over time. Clinicians told us that they would also use CAZ-AVI to treat intra-abdominal and bloodstream infections. We estimated how many of these infections there would be, and assumed the same health benefits as for cUTI and HAP/VAP, respectively.

The total value to the NHS was calculated using these estimates. We also considered whether we had missed any additional elements of value. We estimated that the value to the NHS was £11 million to £47 million over 20 years. This reflects the maximum the NHS could pay for use of CAZ-AVI if the health lost as a result of making these payments rather than funding other NHS services is not to exceed the health benefits of using this antimicrobial. However, these estimates are uncertain due to limitations with the evidence used to produce them and assumptions that had to be made.

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ISSN 2046-4924 (Online)

Impact factor: 3.6

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## This article

The research reported in this issue of the journal was funded by the National Institute for Health and Care Research NIHR Policy Research Programme conducted through the Policy Research Unit in Economic Methods of Evaluation in Health and Social Care Interventions (EEPRU) PR-PRU-1217-20401. The contractual start date was January 2019. The draft manuscript began editorial review in July 2022 and was accepted for publication in October 2023. The authors have been wholly responsible for all data collection, analysis and interpretation, and for writing up their work. The HTA editors and publisher have tried to ensure the accuracy of the authors' manuscript and would like to thank the reviewers for their constructive comments on the draft document. However, they do not accept liability for damages or losses arising from material published in this article.

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