

**UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM AND UNIVERSITY OF YORK
HEALTH ECONOMICS CONSORTIUM
(NICE EXTERNAL CONTRACTOR)**

Health economic report on piloted indicator

QOF indicator area: Heart Failure Exercise Based Rehabilitation

Potential output: Recommendations for NICE Menu

Contents

Introduction	2
Piloted indicator(s).....	2
Economic rationale for the indicator	2
Objective	2
Type of health economic analysis	2
Delivery cost of indicator.....	2
Effectiveness of indicator.....	3
Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio	4
Eligible population.....	4
Baseline level of achievement	4
Population.....	4
QOF Payments.....	5
Societal value of a QALY	5
QOF Points	5
Thresholds.....	5
Results	5
Discussion.....	6
References.....	6
Appendix A: Net Benefit Analysis	8

Introduction

This briefing paper provides a summary of the economic evidence generated on the proposed pilot four heart failure exercise rehabilitation indicator. The format of this paper is intended to provide the QOF Advisory Committee with sufficient information upon which to make a recommendation on whether the indicator is economically justifiable.

Piloted indicator

The percentage of patients with heart failure (diagnosed after 1/4/2011) with a record of referral for an exercise based rehabilitation programme.

Economic rationale for the indicator

Heart failure is a chronic condition that has a high mortality rate in the first year post diagnosis (30-40%). There is relatively low mortality subsequently (10%pa), but with significant healthcare costs. It is estimated that 2% of the NHS budget is spent annually providing treatment for patients with heart failure, 70% of which is due to costs of hospitalisation. [2]

There is clinical evidence that exercise based rehabilitation for some patients with heart failure can reduce hospitalisations because of heart failure. [1]

Objective

To evaluate whether the proposed indicator represents a cost effective use of NHS resources.

Type of health economic analysis

An indicative net benefit approach is applied with a one year time horizon at baseline.

Delivery cost of indicator

No information could be found on the costs of an exercise based rehabilitation programme in the UK setting specifically for patients with heart failure. However, in the NICE guidance on myocardial infarction [5] the cost of delivering a cardiac rehabilitation programme with exercise was reported to vary between £59 and £846 (£65 and £925 adjusted for inflation). The reasons for these differences are due to the level of staffing, equipment and intensity of the programme. The value incorporated in the NICE model underpinning the guidance was not explicit, although sensitivity analysis was undertaken on the costs of rehabilitation between £140 and £800.

In our opinion it is not unreasonable to assume that such costs are broadly similar to the costs of exercise based rehabilitation for heart failure. As such in our modelling we have assumed at the base case that the cost is the midpoint of the inflation adjusted cardiac rehabilitation costs given above (£495) with sensitivity analysis used to explore the impact of varying the cost between the upper and lower inflation

adjusted values. We assume that no patients referred to rehabilitation die before receiving the full intervention and so incur the full cost.

In addition we added the cost of one GP consultation at 17.2 minutes (£53), extracted from the Unit Costs of Health and Social Care 2010 [3] to reflect the cost of the consultation leading to the referral.

A Cochrane review found that heart failure related hospitalisations were reduced with exercise based rehabilitation for heart failure [1]. This is supported by evidence presented as part of the NICE Guidance on heart failure [2] and has been incorporated into the only cost effectiveness analysis of exercise based rehabilitation for heart failure [6]. However, the Cochrane review found evidence that exercise based rehabilitation did not reduce all cause hospitalisations. As such our model does not assume a reduction in secondary healthcare resource use (hospital admissions) due to exercise based rehabilitation.

Similarly, the Cochrane review found evidence that exercise based intervention did not lower all cause mortality. As such life expectancy is assumed to be the same between both groups and overall demand for pharmaceutical, community and primary care health resources is assumed to be the same. As there is no difference in mortality or resource use between patients receiving and not receiving exercise based rehabilitation beyond the cost of the rehabilitation itself, a one year time horizon at baseline was deemed appropriate.

The incremental cost of providing exercise based rehabilitation to patients with heart failure in comparison to usual care was estimated to be £548.

Effectiveness of indicator

As stated above, no effectiveness is assumed for the indicator in either improved mortality or reduced resource use (notably in not reducing hospitalisations). However, the Cochrane review and the NICE guidance on heart failure both concluded that the evidence was supportive of improvements in quality of life (QoL) up to 5 years with NICE reporting that the evidence of improvement in QoL up to 12 months being of high quality (compared to moderate for 6 months and 5 years).

Various scales are used to measure QoL in the literature identified by NICE and the Cochrane review, although EQ5D scores were only reported in one study [8]. The improvements in QoL from 6 to 12 months were in the region of 10% to 30% on the various scales. In the one study with reported EQ5D scores the utility gain was reported to be 0.12 after 6 months and 0.06 after 5 years.

As our model is only run for one year for simplicity we have assumed that QoL increases linearly from a zero gain at month zero to 0.12 at 6 months and then decreases linearly to a 0.06 gain at 12 months. This results in an individual who lives a full year after diagnosis and receiving the intervention would see a QALY increase of 0.0775 compared to usual care.

As mortality is reported to be 30-40% in the first year after diagnosis we have assumed that 40% of the population have died by the end of the first year and that mortality occurs smoothly over the course of the year. This means that the expected QALY increase in the first year for someone receiving exercise based rehabilitation compared to someone with usual care only will be 0.058. This was varied by +/-50% in sensitivity analysis.

The incremental QALY gain of providing exercise based rehabilitation for patients with heart failure in comparison to usual care was estimated to be 0.058.

Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio

Both the NICE Guidance and the Cochrane review only found one cost effectiveness study. This was American based and was not deemed as being particularly relevant to the UK NHS. NICE modified the analysis slightly and reported an ICER of £1,157 per life year gained. The analysis was not cost utility (assuming no increase in quality of life with rehabilitation) and assumed changes in cost from reduced hospitalisation with rehabilitation and reduced mortality. This is in complete contrast to our model and what both NICE and the Cochrane review found that the weight of evidence concludes.

Figure 1: Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio

$$ICER = \frac{Cost_{Treatment} - Cost_{Alternative}}{Effect_{Treatment} - Effect_{Alternative}}$$

Eligible population

The eligible population are essentially those patients with newly diagnosed heart failure. The British Heart Foundation estimated an annual incidence of heart failure in the UK of 0.039% [3] which contrasts with that reported by NICE of 0.07%. The reported prevalence rate of heart failure given by the BHF is approximately 0.8% which given the high mortality rate in the first year following diagnosis suggests that the incidence rate of 0.07% will be closer to reality and this is used as the baseline figure. The impact of reducing this to 0.039% is explore in sensitivity analysis.

Baseline level of achievement

Data from the pilot sites suggested that this was new work so we have assumed that baseline achievement is 25%.

Population

In the base case, the threshold analysis of the proposed indicator was conducted based on the total practice population registered with practices in England, that is, 8,228 practices with a mean practice size of 6,297 [4].

Table 1: Practice information for all UK members

Country	Number of practices	Number of patients
England	8,228	6,297
Scotland	1,014	5,122
Wales	488	6,146

Northern Ireland	357	5,011
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QOF Payments

Each QOF point is assumed to result in a payment of £133.76. This is the forecast value per point in England during 2011/12 (source; Information Centre).

Table 2: Value per point for all UK members (most recently available)

Country	Value per point
England	£133.76
Scotland	£130.46
Wales	£133.72
Northern Ireland	£125.04

Societal value of a QALY

The expected increase in quality adjusted life year (QALY) will be costed at both £20,000 and £25,000 per QALY. This is based on the bottom and the middle of the range £20,000 - £30,000, below which NICE generally considers something to be cost effective.

QOF Points

The economic analysis considers the cost-effectiveness of incentivising the proposed activity over a range of QOF points. The range of QOF points evaluated was agreed by NICE, YHEC and the economic sub-group to justify the practice successfully completing the activity.

In the base case analysis, 5 points were allocated to the proposed indicator. Sensitivity analysis will be followed out between the agreed lower and upper bounds of 2 and 10 points (i.e. the range evaluated).

Thresholds

The minimum threshold is set to 40% and the incentivised payments increase linearly up to the maximum threshold of 90%.

Results (assuming a value per QALY of £25,000)

The indicative net benefit analysis suggests that the indicator is highly cost effective, with QOF payments up to the upper bound of 10 points warranted on economic grounds (Appendix A). The increase in quality of life offered by cardiac rehabilitation outweighs the additional healthcare costs in a net benefit analysis, if the value per QALY is assumed to be £25,000.

Sensitivity analysis shows the findings are highly insensitive to changes in costs and to the lower estimate of the eligible population (Appendix B and D). Findings are sensitive to reductions in utility (Appendix C). However, our baseline estimate of

utility was conservative as improvements in utility were only assumed to be seen over the first year whereas the evidence is that there are utility gains up to five years post intervention.

Due to the potential size of the eligible population and the relatively low cost of the intervention compared to potential quality of life gains, there is a strong economic case for the indicator at a baseline of 5 points. Provided conservative assumptions on quality of life hold, there are also economic grounds to award QOF points at the top end of the range analysed, i.e. 10 points.

Results (assuming a value per QALY of £20,000)

The indicative net benefit analysis suggests that the indicator is highly cost effective, with QOF payments up to the upper bound of 10 points warranted on economic grounds (Appendix E). The increase in quality of life offered by cardiac rehabilitation outweighs the additional healthcare costs in a net benefit analysis, if the value per QALY is assumed to be £20,000.

Sensitivity analysis shows the findings are largely insensitive to changes in costs, although at the upper bound considered, the indicator was marginally no longer cost effective at 5 points (Appendix F). Costs have to almost double from baseline to £927 before the indicator is not cost effective at 5 points and 90% achievement.

Findings were insensitive to changes in the eligible population, with the indicator still cost effective at 5 points even when only half the population is assumed eligible compared to baseline (Appendix G). However, findings are sensitive to reductions in utility (Appendix H) and the indicator ceases to become cost effective if the QALY gain per patient falls 33% from baseline to 0.039.

Due to the potential size of the eligible population and the relatively low cost of the intervention compared to potential quality of life gains, there is a strong economic case for the indicator at a baseline of 5 points. Provided conservative assumptions on quality of life hold, there are also economic grounds to award up to the maximum QOF points appropriate for this indicator, i.e. 10 points.

Discussion

There are several caveats that must be considered around our conclusions. Evidence on the cost of exercise rehabilitation could not be found and it may be that the costs are higher than the proxy (cardiac rehabilitation) that we used. However, the findings were invariant to an almost 100% increase in costs and at baseline, assuming 5 points, the cost of rehabilitation per patient would have to rise to £1,217 (QALY value £25,000) or £932 (QALY value £20,000) before the indicator could no longer be justified on economic grounds.

Whilst we believe we have taken a conservative approach to utility estimation, only one study provided EQ5D measures that can be readily translated into QALYs. Again at baseline, assuming 5 points, the QALY gain would have to fall to 0.031 (QALY value £25,000) or 0.039 (QALY value £20,000) before the indicator cannot be justified economically.

Our baseline estimate of utility was conservative as improvements in utility were only assumed to be seen over the first year whereas the evidence is that there are utility

gains up to five years post intervention. As such it is likely our baseline estimate is very conservative and so the sensitivity of our findings around even lower utility gains than assumed at baseline may be interpreted as a very pessimistic scenario given the available evidence.

The analysis we have undertaken ignored any potential reductions in hospitalisation or improvements in mortality from exercise based rehabilitation. It is also invariant to substantial increases in the cost of rehabilitation from baseline. In addition, we have taken what we believe to be a conservative assumption on the improvement in quality of life from rehabilitation. Taking this approach we found the indicator to be justified on economic grounds with a QALY value of £25,000. Where the QALY value was taken to be £20,000, we found the indicator to be justified on economic grounds at 5 points and very likely up to 10 points.

References

- [1] Exercise training for systolic heart failure: Cochrane systematic review and meta-analysis. Edward J. Davies, Tiffany Moxham, Karen Rees, Sally Singh et al; Eur J Heart Fail (2010) 12(7): 706-715
- [2] National Clinical Guideline Centre. (2010) Chronic heart failure: the management of chronic heart failure in adults in primary and secondary care. London: National Clinical Guideline Centre.
- [3] Coronary Heart Disease 2010, British Heart Foundation
- [4] General Practice Trends in the UK. NHS Information Centre. Published 22 March 2011.
- [5] Clinical Guidelines and Evidence Review for Post Myocardial Infarction: Secondary prevention in primary and secondary care for patients following a myocardial infarction London: National Collaborating Centre for Primary Care and Royal College of General Practitioners. (2007) Cooper A, Skinner J, Nherera L, Feder G, Ritchie G, Kathoria M, Turnbull N, Shaw G, MacDermott K, Minhas R, Packham C, Squires H, Thomson D, Timmis A, Walsh J, Williams H, White A
- [6] Cost-effectiveness analysis of long-term moderate exercise training in chronic heart failure. Georgiou D, Chen Y, Appadoo S, Belardinelli R, Greene R, Parides MK, Glied S; Am J Cardiol 2001;87:984-988
- [7] Unit Costs of Health & Social Care 2010. Personal Social Services Research Unit (PSSRU). Compiled by Lesley Curtis. University of Kent.
- [8] Five-year follow-up findings from a randomized controlled trial of cardiac rehabilitation for heart failure. Austin J, Williams WR, Ross L, Hutchison S. Eur J Cardiovasc Prev Rehabil 2008;15:162-167.

Appendix A: Net Benefit Base Case Analysis

Pilot 4 - Exercise Based Rehabilitation for Heart Failure: Net Benefit Analysis

Value per point achieved	£133.76	Societal value of a QALY	£25,000
Number of practices	8,228		
Mean practice population	6,297		
Minimum threshold	40%	Baseline achievement	
Maximum threshold	90%	Eligible population (mean % of practice population)	0.070%
		Baseline achievement (mean % of eligible patients)	25.0%
		Cost per patient	£548
		QALY gain per patient	0.058
Points	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		

National totals											
Expected Achievement	QOF payments (£000s)									Change in treatment cost (£)	Change in QALYs
30%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£993,749	105
35%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,987,497	210
40%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£2,981,246	316
45%	£220	£330	£440	£550	£660	£770	£880	£991	£1,101	£3,974,995	421
50%	£440	£660	£880	£1,101	£1,321	£1,541	£1,761	£1,981	£2,201	£4,968,744	526
55%	£660	£991	£1,321	£1,651	£1,981	£2,311	£2,641	£2,972	£3,302	£5,962,492	631
60%	£880	£1,321	£1,761	£2,201	£2,641	£3,082	£3,522	£3,962	£4,402	£6,956,241	736
65%	£1,101	£1,651	£2,201	£2,751	£3,302	£3,852	£4,402	£4,953	£5,503	£7,949,990	841
70%	£1,321	£1,981	£2,641	£3,302	£3,962	£4,622	£5,283	£5,943	£6,603	£8,943,738	947
75%	£1,541	£2,311	£3,082	£3,852	£4,622	£5,393	£6,163	£6,934	£7,704	£9,937,487	1052
80%	£1,761	£2,641	£3,522	£4,402	£5,283	£6,163	£7,044	£7,924	£8,805	£10,931,236	1157
85%	£1,981	£2,972	£3,962	£4,953	£5,943	£6,934	£7,924	£8,915	£9,905	£11,924,985	1262
90%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£12,918,733	1367
95%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£13,912,482	1472
100%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£14,906,231	1578

Net Benefit (£000s)										
30%	£1,636	£1,636	£1,636	£1,636	£1,636	£1,636	£1,636	£1,636	£1,636	£1,636
35%	£3,271	£3,271	£3,271	£3,271	£3,271	£3,271	£3,271	£3,271	£3,271	£3,271
40%	£4,907	£4,907	£4,907	£4,907	£4,907	£4,907	£4,907	£4,907	£4,907	£4,907
45%	£6,323	£6,213	£6,103	£5,992	£5,882	£5,772	£5,662	£5,552	£5,442	£5,442
50%	£7,738	£7,518	£7,298	£7,078	£6,858	£6,638	£6,418	£6,197	£5,977	£5,977
55%	£9,154	£8,824	£8,493	£8,163	£7,833	£7,503	£7,173	£6,843	£6,512	£6,512
60%	£10,569	£10,129	£9,689	£9,249	£8,808	£8,368	£7,928	£7,488	£7,048	£7,048
65%	£11,985	£11,435	£10,884	£10,334	£9,784	£9,234	£8,683	£8,133	£7,583	£7,583
70%	£13,401	£12,740	£12,080	£11,420	£10,759	£10,099	£9,438	£8,778	£8,118	£8,118
75%	£14,816	£14,046	£13,275	£12,505	£11,735	£10,964	£10,194	£9,423	£8,653	£8,653
80%	£16,232	£15,351	£14,471	£13,590	£12,710	£11,829	£10,949	£10,068	£9,188	£9,188
85%	£17,647	£16,657	£15,666	£14,676	£13,685	£12,695	£11,704	£10,714	£9,723	£9,723
90%	£19,063	£17,962	£16,862	£15,761	£14,661	£13,560	£12,459	£11,359	£10,258	£10,258
95%	£20,699	£19,598	£18,497	£17,397	£16,296	£15,196	£14,095	£12,995	£11,894	£11,894
100%	£22,334	£21,234	£20,133	£19,033	£17,932	£16,831	£15,731	£14,630	£13,530	£13,530

Where the net benefit produces a non-negative outcome then it is cost effective for the NHS to adopt the indicator.

When this is the case, the cells are highlighted with a yellow background.

Appendix B: Net Benefit Analysis Assuming Upper Bound for Costs of Rehabilitation

Pilot 4 - Exercise Based Rehabilitation for Heart Failure: Net Benefit Analysis

Value per point achieved	£133.76	Societal value of a QALY	£25,000						
Number of practices	8,228								
Mean practice population	6,297								
Minimum threshold	40%	Baseline achievement							
Maximum threshold	90%	Eligible population (mean % of practice population)	0.070%						
		Baseline achievement (mean % of eligible patients)	25.0%						
		Cost per patient	£978						
		QALY gain per patient	0.058						
Points	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

National totals											
Expected Achievement	QOF payments (£000s)									Change in treatment cost (£)	Change in QALYs
30%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,773,515	105
35%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£3,547,030	210
40%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£5,320,545	316
45%	£220	£330	£440	£550	£660	£770	£880	£991	£1,101	£7,094,060	421
50%	£440	£660	£880	£1,101	£1,321	£1,541	£1,761	£1,981	£2,201	£8,867,575	526
55%	£660	£991	£1,321	£1,651	£1,981	£2,311	£2,641	£2,972	£3,302	£10,641,090	631
60%	£880	£1,321	£1,761	£2,201	£2,641	£3,082	£3,522	£3,962	£4,402	£12,414,605	736
65%	£1,101	£1,651	£2,201	£2,751	£3,302	£3,852	£4,402	£4,953	£5,503	£14,188,120	841
70%	£1,321	£1,981	£2,641	£3,302	£3,962	£4,622	£5,283	£5,943	£6,603	£15,961,635	947
75%	£1,541	£2,311	£3,082	£3,852	£4,622	£5,393	£6,163	£6,934	£7,704	£17,735,150	1052
80%	£1,761	£2,641	£3,522	£4,402	£5,283	£6,163	£7,044	£7,924	£8,805	£19,508,665	1157
85%	£1,981	£2,972	£3,962	£4,953	£5,943	£6,934	£7,924	£8,915	£9,905	£21,282,180	1262
90%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£23,055,696	1367
95%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£24,829,211	1472
100%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£26,602,726	1578

Net Benefit (£000s)										
30%	£856	£856	£856	£856	£856	£856	£856	£856	£856	£856
35%	£1,712	£1,712	£1,712	£1,712	£1,712	£1,712	£1,712	£1,712	£1,712	£1,712
40%	£2,568	£2,568	£2,568	£2,568	£2,568	£2,568	£2,568	£2,568	£2,568	£2,568
45%	£3,204	£3,094	£2,983	£2,873	£2,763	£2,653	£2,543	£2,433	£2,323	£2,213
50%	£3,839	£3,619	£3,399	£3,179	£2,959	£2,739	£2,519	£2,299	£2,078	£1,858
55%	£4,475	£4,145	£3,815	£3,485	£3,155	£2,824	£2,494	£2,164	£1,834	£1,504
60%	£5,111	£4,671	£4,231	£3,790	£3,350	£2,910	£2,470	£2,029	£1,589	£1,149
65%	£5,747	£5,197	£4,646	£4,096	£3,546	£2,995	£2,445	£1,895	£1,345	£895
70%	£6,383	£5,722	£5,062	£4,402	£3,741	£3,081	£2,421	£1,760	£1,100	£440
75%	£7,018	£6,248	£5,478	£4,707	£3,937	£3,166	£2,396	£1,626	£855	£85
80%	£7,654	£6,774	£5,893	£5,013	£4,132	£3,252	£2,372	£1,491	£611	£61
85%	£8,290	£7,300	£6,309	£5,319	£4,328	£3,338	£2,347	£1,356	£366	£66
90%	£8,926	£7,825	£6,725	£5,624	£4,524	£3,423	£2,322	£1,222	£121	£21
95%	£9,782	£8,681	£7,581	£6,480	£5,380	£4,279	£3,178	£2,078	£977	£77
100%	£10,638	£9,537	£8,437	£7,336	£6,235	£5,135	£4,034	£2,934	£1,833	£73

Where the net benefit produces a non-negative outcome then it is cost effective for the NHS to adopt the indicator.

When this is the case, the cells are highlighted with a yellow background.

Appendix C: Net Benefit Analysis Assuming 50% Reduction in Utility

Pilot 4 - Exercise Based Rehabilitation for Heart Failure: Net Benefit Analysis

Value per point achieved	£133.76	Societal value of a QALY	£25,000
Number of practices	8,228		
Mean practice population	6,297		
Minimum threshold	40%	Baseline achievement	
Maximum threshold	90%	Eligible population (mean % of practice population)	0.070%
		Baseline achievement (mean % of eligible patients)	25.0%
		Cost per patient	£548
		QALY gain per patient	0.029

Points	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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National totals											
Expected Achievement	QOF payments (£000s)									Change in treatment cost (£)	Change in QALYs
30%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£993,749	53
35%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,987,497	105
40%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£2,981,246	158
45%	£220	£330	£440	£550	£660	£770	£880	£991	£1,101	£3,974,995	210
50%	£440	£660	£880	£1,101	£1,321	£1,541	£1,761	£1,981	£2,201	£4,968,744	263
55%	£660	£991	£1,321	£1,651	£1,981	£2,311	£2,641	£2,972	£3,302	£5,962,492	316
60%	£880	£1,321	£1,761	£2,201	£2,641	£3,082	£3,522	£3,962	£4,402	£6,956,241	368
65%	£1,101	£1,651	£2,201	£2,751	£3,302	£3,852	£4,402	£4,953	£5,503	£7,949,990	421
70%	£1,321	£1,981	£2,641	£3,302	£3,962	£4,622	£5,283	£5,943	£6,603	£8,943,738	473
75%	£1,541	£2,311	£3,082	£3,852	£4,622	£5,393	£6,163	£6,934	£7,704	£9,937,487	526
80%	£1,761	£2,641	£3,522	£4,402	£5,283	£6,163	£7,044	£7,924	£8,805	£10,931,236	578
85%	£1,981	£2,972	£3,962	£4,953	£5,943	£6,934	£7,924	£8,915	£9,905	£11,924,985	631
90%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£12,918,733	684
95%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£13,912,482	736
100%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£14,906,231	789

Net Benefit (£000s)										
30%	£321	£321	£321	£321	£321	£321	£321	£321	£321	£321
35%	£642	£642	£642	£642	£642	£642	£642	£642	£642	£642
40%	£963	£963	£963	£963	£963	£963	£963	£963	£963	£963
45%	£1,064	£954	£844	£734	£624	£513	£403	£293	£183	
50%	£1,165	£945	£724	£504	£284	£64	-\$156	-\$376	-\$596	
55%	£1,265	£935	£605	£275	-\$55	-\$385	-\$716	-\$1,046	-\$1,376	
60%	£1,366	£926	£486	£46	-\$395	-\$835	-\$1,275	-\$1,715	-\$2,155	
65%	£1,467	£917	£367	-\$184	-\$734	-\$1,284	-\$1,835	-\$2,385	-\$2,935	
70%	£1,568	£908	£247	-\$413	-\$1,073	-\$1,734	-\$2,394	-\$3,054	-\$3,715	
75%	£1,669	£899	£128	-\$642	-\$1,413	-\$2,183	-\$2,953	-\$3,724	-\$4,494	
80%	£1,770	£889	£9	-\$872	-\$1,752	-\$2,633	-\$3,513	-\$4,393	-\$5,274	
85%	£1,871	£880	-\$110	-\$1,101	-\$2,091	-\$3,082	-\$4,072	-\$5,063	-\$6,054	
90%	£1,972	£871	-\$230	-\$1,330	-\$2,431	-\$3,531	-\$4,632	-\$5,733	-\$6,833	
95%	£2,292	£1,192	£91	-\$1,009	-\$2,110	-\$3,210	-\$4,311	-\$5,412	-\$6,512	
100%	£2,613	£1,513	£412	-\$688	-\$1,789	-\$2,889	-\$3,990	-\$5,091	-\$6,191	

Where the net benefit it produces a non-negative outcome then it is **cost effective** for the NHS to adopt the indicator.

When this is the case, the cells are highlighted with a yellow background.

Appendix D: Net Benefit Analysis Assuming Lower Estimate for Eligible Population

Pilot 4 - Exercise Based Rehabilitation for Heart Failure: Net Benefit Analysis

Value per point achieved	£133.76	Societal value of a QALY	£25,000
Number of practices	8,228		
Mean practice population	6,297		
Minimum threshold	40%	Baseline achievement	
Maximum threshold	90%	Eligible population (mean % of practice population)	0.039%
		Baseline achievement (mean % of eligible patients)	25.0%
		Cost per patient	£548
		QALY gain per patient	0.058

Points	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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National totals											
Expected Achievement	QOF payments (£000s)									Change in treatment cost (£)	Change in QALYs
30%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£553,660	59
35%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,107,320	117
40%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,660,980	176
45%	£220	£330	£440	£550	£660	£770	£880	£991	£1,101	£2,214,640	234
50%	£440	£660	£880	£1,101	£1,321	£1,541	£1,761	£1,981	£2,201	£2,768,300	293
55%	£660	£991	£1,321	£1,651	£1,981	£2,311	£2,641	£2,972	£3,302	£3,321,960	352
60%	£880	£1,321	£1,761	£2,201	£2,641	£3,082	£3,522	£3,962	£4,402	£3,875,620	410
65%	£1,101	£1,651	£2,201	£2,751	£3,302	£3,852	£4,402	£4,953	£5,503	£4,429,280	469
70%	£1,321	£1,981	£2,641	£3,302	£3,962	£4,622	£5,283	£5,943	£6,603	£4,982,940	527
75%	£1,541	£2,311	£3,082	£3,852	£4,622	£5,393	£6,163	£6,934	£7,704	£5,536,600	586
80%	£1,761	£2,641	£3,522	£4,402	£5,283	£6,163	£7,044	£7,924	£8,805	£6,090,260	645
85%	£1,981	£2,972	£3,962	£4,953	£5,943	£6,934	£7,924	£8,915	£9,905	£6,643,920	703
90%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£7,197,580	762
95%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£7,751,240	820
100%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£8,304,900	879

Net Benefit (£000s)										
30%	£911	£911	£911	£911	£911	£911	£911	£911	£911	£911
35%	£1,823	£1,823	£1,823	£1,823	£1,823	£1,823	£1,823	£1,823	£1,823	£1,823
40%	£2,734	£2,734	£2,734	£2,734	£2,734	£2,734	£2,734	£2,734	£2,734	£2,734
45%	£3,425	£3,315	£3,205	£3,095	£2,985	£2,875	£2,765	£2,655	£2,545	£2,545
50%	£4,116	£3,896	£3,676	£3,456	£3,236	£3,016	£2,796	£2,576	£2,356	£2,356
55%	£4,808	£4,477	£4,147	£3,817	£3,487	£3,157	£2,827	£2,496	£2,166	£2,166
60%	£5,499	£5,059	£4,618	£4,178	£3,738	£3,298	£2,857	£2,417	£1,977	£1,977
65%	£6,190	£5,640	£5,089	£4,539	£3,989	£3,439	£2,888	£2,338	£1,788	£1,788
70%	£6,881	£6,221	£5,560	£4,900	£4,240	£3,579	£2,919	£2,259	£1,598	£1,598
75%	£7,572	£6,802	£6,032	£5,261	£4,491	£3,720	£2,950	£2,180	£1,409	£1,409
80%	£8,264	£7,383	£6,503	£5,622	£4,742	£3,861	£2,981	£2,100	£1,220	£1,220
85%	£8,955	£7,964	£6,974	£5,983	£4,993	£4,002	£3,012	£2,021	£1,031	£1,031
90%	£9,646	£8,545	£7,445	£6,344	£5,244	£4,143	£3,042	£1,942	£841	£841
95%	£10,557	£9,457	£8,356	£7,256	£6,155	£5,054	£3,954	£2,853	£1,753	£1,753
100%	£11,469	£10,368	£9,267	£8,167	£7,066	£5,966	£4,865	£3,765	£2,664	£2,664

Where the net benefit produces a non-negative outcome then it is **cost effective** for the NHS to adopt the indicator.

When this is the case, the cells are highlighted with a yellow background.

Appendix E: Net Benefit Base Case Analysis

Pilot 4 - Exercise Based Rehabilitation for Heart Failure: Net Benefit Analysis

Value per point achieved	£133.76	Societal value of a QALY	£20,000
Number of practices	8,228		
Mean practice population	6,297		
Minimum threshold	40%	Baseline achievement	
Maximum threshold	90%	Eligible population (mean % of practice population)	0.070%
		Baseline achievement (mean % of eligible patients)	25.0%
		Cost per patient	£548
		QALY gain per patient	0.058

Points	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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National totals											
Expected Achievement	QOF payments (£000s)									Change in treatment cost (£)	Change in QALYs
30%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£993,749	105
35%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,987,497	210
40%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£2,981,246	316
45%	£220	£330	£440	£550	£660	£770	£880	£991	£1,101	£3,974,995	421
50%	£440	£660	£880	£1,101	£1,321	£1,541	£1,761	£1,981	£2,201	£4,968,744	526
55%	£660	£991	£1,321	£1,651	£1,981	£2,311	£2,641	£2,972	£3,302	£5,962,492	631
60%	£880	£1,321	£1,761	£2,201	£2,641	£3,082	£3,522	£3,962	£4,402	£6,956,241	736
65%	£1,101	£1,651	£2,201	£2,751	£3,302	£3,852	£4,402	£4,953	£5,503	£7,949,990	841
70%	£1,321	£1,981	£2,641	£3,302	£3,962	£4,622	£5,283	£5,943	£6,603	£8,943,738	947
75%	£1,541	£2,311	£3,082	£3,852	£4,622	£5,393	£6,163	£6,934	£7,704	£9,937,487	1052
80%	£1,761	£2,641	£3,522	£4,402	£5,283	£6,163	£7,044	£7,924	£8,805	£10,931,236	1157
85%	£1,981	£2,972	£3,962	£4,953	£5,943	£6,934	£7,924	£8,915	£9,905	£11,924,985	1262
90%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£12,918,733	1367
95%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£13,912,482	1472
100%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£14,906,231	1578

Net Benefit (£000s)										
30%	£1,110	£1,110	£1,110	£1,110	£1,110	£1,110	£1,110	£1,110	£1,110	£1,110
35%	£2,220	£2,220	£2,220	£2,220	£2,220	£2,220	£2,220	£2,220	£2,220	£2,220
40%	£3,329	£3,329	£3,329	£3,329	£3,329	£3,329	£3,329	£3,329	£3,329	£3,329
45%	£4,219	£4,109	£3,999	£3,889	£3,779	£3,669	£3,559	£3,449	£3,339	£3,339
50%	£5,109	£4,889	£4,669	£4,448	£4,228	£4,008	£3,788	£3,568	£3,348	£3,348
55%	£5,998	£5,668	£5,338	£5,008	£4,678	£4,348	£4,017	£3,687	£3,357	£3,357
60%	£6,888	£6,448	£6,008	£5,567	£5,127	£4,687	£4,247	£3,807	£3,366	£3,366
65%	£7,778	£7,228	£6,677	£6,127	£5,577	£5,026	£4,476	£3,926	£3,376	£3,376
70%	£8,668	£8,007	£7,347	£6,687	£6,026	£5,366	£4,705	£4,045	£3,385	£3,385
75%	£9,557	£8,787	£8,016	£7,246	£6,476	£5,705	£4,935	£4,164	£3,394	£3,394
80%	£10,447	£9,566	£8,686	£7,806	£6,925	£6,045	£5,164	£4,284	£3,403	£3,403
85%	£11,337	£10,346	£9,356	£8,365	£7,375	£6,384	£5,394	£4,403	£3,412	£3,412
90%	£12,226	£11,126	£10,025	£8,925	£7,824	£6,723	£5,623	£4,522	£3,422	£3,422
95%	£13,336	£12,236	£11,135	£10,034	£8,934	£7,833	£6,733	£5,632	£4,532	£4,532
100%	£14,446	£13,345	£12,245	£11,144	£10,044	£8,943	£7,842	£6,742	£5,641	£5,641

Where the net benefit produces a non-negative outcome then it is cost effective for the NHS to adopt the indicator.

When this is the case, the cells are highlighted with a yellow background.

Appendix F: Net Benefit Analysis Assuming Upper Bound for Costs of Rehabilitation

Pilot 4 - Exercise Based Rehabilitation for Heart Failure: Net Benefit Analysis

Value per point achieved	£133.76	Societal value of a QALY	£20,000						
Number of practices	8,228								
Mean practice population	6,297								
Minimum threshold	40%	Baseline achievement							
Maximum threshold	90%	Eligible population (mean % of practice population)	0.070%						
		Baseline achievement (mean % of eligible patients)	25.0%						
		Cost per patient	£978						
		QALY gain per patient	0.058						
Points	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

National totals											
Expected Achievement	QOF payments (£000s)									Change in treatment cost (£)	Change in QALYs
30%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,773,515	105
35%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£3,547,030	210
40%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£5,320,545	316
45%	£220	£330	£440	£550	£660	£770	£880	£991	£1,101	£7,094,060	421
50%	£440	£660	£880	£1,101	£1,321	£1,541	£1,761	£1,981	£2,201	£8,867,575	526
55%	£660	£991	£1,321	£1,651	£1,981	£2,311	£2,641	£2,972	£3,302	£10,641,090	631
60%	£880	£1,321	£1,761	£2,201	£2,641	£3,082	£3,522	£3,962	£4,402	£12,414,605	736
65%	£1,101	£1,651	£2,201	£2,751	£3,302	£3,852	£4,402	£4,953	£5,503	£14,188,120	841
70%	£1,321	£1,981	£2,641	£3,302	£3,962	£4,622	£5,283	£5,943	£6,603	£15,961,635	947
75%	£1,541	£2,311	£3,082	£3,852	£4,622	£5,393	£6,163	£6,934	£7,704	£17,735,150	1052
80%	£1,761	£2,641	£3,522	£4,402	£5,283	£6,163	£7,044	£7,924	£8,805	£19,508,665	1157
85%	£1,981	£2,972	£3,962	£4,953	£5,943	£6,934	£7,924	£8,915	£9,905	£21,282,180	1262
90%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£23,055,696	1367
95%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£24,829,211	1472
100%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£26,602,726	1578

	Net Benefit (£000s)									
30%	£330	£330	£330	£330	£330	£330	£330	£330	£330	£330
35%	£660	£660	£660	£660	£660	£660	£660	£660	£660	£660
40%	£990	£990	£990	£990	£990	£990	£990	£990	£990	£990
45%	£1,100	£990	£880	£770	£660	£550	£440	£330	£220	£110
50%	£1,210	£990	£770	£550	£330	£109	-\$111	-\$331	-\$551	-\$771
55%	£1,320	£990	£660	£329	-\$1	-\$331	-\$661	-\$991	-\$1,321	-\$1,651
60%	£1,430	£990	£549	£109	-\$331	-\$771	-\$1,212	-\$1,652	-\$2,092	-\$2,532
65%	£1,540	£989	£439	-\$111	-\$661	-\$1,212	-\$1,762	-\$2,312	-\$2,863	-\$3,413
70%	£1,650	£989	£329	-\$331	-\$992	-\$1,652	-\$2,312	-\$2,973	-\$3,633	-\$4,283
75%	£1,760	£989	£219	-\$552	-\$1,322	-\$2,092	-\$2,863	-\$3,633	-\$4,404	-\$5,174
80%	£1,870	£989	£109	-\$772	-\$1,652	-\$2,533	-\$3,413	-\$4,294	-\$5,174	-\$6,065
85%	£1,979	£989	-\$2	-\$992	-\$1,983	-\$2,973	-\$3,964	-\$4,954	-\$5,945	-\$6,935
90%	£2,089	£989	-\$112	-\$1,212	-\$2,313	-\$3,414	-\$4,514	-\$5,615	-\$6,715	-\$7,815
95%	£2,419	£1,319	£218	-\$882	-\$1,983	-\$3,083	-\$4,184	-\$5,285	-\$6,385	-\$7,485
100%	£2,749	£1,649	£548	-\$552	-\$1,653	-\$2,753	-\$3,854	-\$4,955	-\$6,055	-\$7,155

Where the net benefit produces a non-negative outcome then it is **cost effective** for the NHS to adopt the indicator.

When this is the case, the cells are highlighted with a yellow background.

Appendix G: Net Benefit Analysis Assuming 50% Reduction in Utility

Pilot 4 - Exercise Based Rehabilitation for Heart Failure: Net Benefit Analysis

Value per point achieved £133.76
 Number of practices 8,228
 Mean practice population 6,297

Societal value of a QALY £20,000

Minimum threshold 40%
 Maximum threshold 90%

Baseline achievement
 Eligible population (mean % of practice population) 0.070%
 Baseline achievement (mean % of eligible patients) 25.0%

Cost per patient £548
 QALY gain per patient 0.029

Points 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

National totals											
Expected Achievement	QOF payments (£000s)									Change in treatment cost (£)	Change in QALYs
30%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£993,749	53
35%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,987,497	105
40%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£2,981,246	158
45%	£220	£330	£440	£550	£660	£770	£880	£991	£1,101	£3,974,995	210
50%	£440	£660	£880	£1,101	£1,321	£1,541	£1,761	£1,981	£2,201	£4,968,744	263
55%	£660	£991	£1,321	£1,651	£1,981	£2,311	£2,641	£2,972	£3,302	£5,962,492	316
60%	£880	£1,321	£1,761	£2,201	£2,641	£3,082	£3,522	£3,962	£4,402	£6,956,241	368
65%	£1,101	£1,651	£2,201	£2,751	£3,302	£3,852	£4,402	£4,953	£5,503	£7,949,990	421
70%	£1,321	£1,981	£2,641	£3,302	£3,962	£4,622	£5,283	£5,943	£6,603	£8,943,738	473
75%	£1,541	£2,311	£3,082	£3,852	£4,622	£5,393	£6,163	£6,934	£7,704	£9,937,487	526
80%	£1,761	£2,641	£3,522	£4,402	£5,283	£6,163	£7,044	£7,924	£8,805	£10,931,236	578
85%	£1,981	£2,972	£3,962	£4,953	£5,943	£6,934	£7,924	£8,915	£9,905	£11,924,985	631
90%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£12,918,733	684
95%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£13,912,482	736
100%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£14,906,231	789

Net Benefit (£000s)										
30%	£58	£58	£58	£58	£58	£58	£58	£58	£58	£58
35%	£116	£116	£116	£116	£116	£116	£116	£116	£116	£116
40%	£174	£174	£174	£174	£174	£174	£174	£174	£174	£174
45%	£12	£-98	£-208	£-318	£-428	£-538	£-648	£-758	£-868	
50%	£-150	£-370	£-590	£-810	£-1,031	£-1,251	£-1,471	£-1,691	£-1,911	
55%	£-312	£-642	£-973	£-1,303	£-1,633	£-1,963	£-2,293	£-2,623	£-2,954	
60%	£-474	£-914	£-1,355	£-1,795	£-2,235	£-2,675	£-3,116	£-3,556	£-3,996	
65%	£-636	£-1,187	£-1,737	£-2,287	£-2,837	£-3,388	£-3,938	£-4,488	£-5,039	
70%	£-798	£-1,459	£-2,119	£-2,779	£-3,440	£-4,100	£-4,761	£-5,421	£-6,081	
75%	£-961	£-1,731	£-2,501	£-3,272	£-4,042	£-4,813	£-5,583	£-6,353	£-7,124	
80%	£-1,123	£-2,003	£-2,884	£-3,764	£-4,644	£-5,525	£-6,405	£-7,286	£-8,166	
85%	£-1,285	£-2,275	£-3,266	£-4,256	£-5,247	£-6,237	£-7,228	£-8,218	£-9,209	
90%	£-1,447	£-2,547	£-3,648	£-4,749	£-5,849	£-6,950	£-8,050	£-9,151	£-10,251	
95%	£-1,389	£-2,489	£-3,590	£-4,690	£-5,791	£-6,892	£-7,992	£-9,093	£-10,193	
100%	£-1,331	£-2,431	£-3,532	£-4,632	£-5,733	£-6,834	£-7,934	£-9,035	£-10,135	

Where the net benefit produces a non-negative outcome then it is **cost effective** for the NHS to adopt the indicator.

When this is the case, the cells are highlighted with a yellow background.

Appendix H: Net Benefit Analysis Assuming Lower Estimate for Eligible Population

Pilot 4 - Exercise Based Rehabilitation for Heart Failure: Net Benefit Analysis

Value per point achieved £133.76
 Number of practices 8,228
 Mean practice population 6,297

Societal value of a QALY £20,000

Minimum threshold 40%
 Maximum threshold 90%

Baseline achievement
 Eligible population (mean % of practice population) 0.039%
 Baseline achievement (mean % of eligible patients) 25.0%

Cost per patient £548
 QALY gain per patient 0.058

Points 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

National totals											
Expected Achievement	QOF payments (£000s)									Change in treatment cost (£)	Change in QALYs
30%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£553,660	59
35%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,107,320	117
40%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,660,980	176
45%	£220	£330	£440	£550	£660	£770	£880	£991	£1,101	£2,214,640	234
50%	£440	£660	£880	£1,101	£1,321	£1,541	£1,761	£1,981	£2,201	£2,768,300	293
55%	£660	£991	£1,321	£1,651	£1,981	£2,311	£2,641	£2,972	£3,302	£3,321,960	352
60%	£880	£1,321	£1,761	£2,201	£2,641	£3,082	£3,522	£3,962	£4,402	£3,875,620	410
65%	£1,101	£1,651	£2,201	£2,751	£3,302	£3,852	£4,402	£4,953	£5,503	£4,429,280	469
70%	£1,321	£1,981	£2,641	£3,302	£3,962	£4,622	£5,283	£5,943	£6,603	£4,982,940	527
75%	£1,541	£2,311	£3,082	£3,852	£4,622	£5,393	£6,163	£6,934	£7,704	£5,536,600	586
80%	£1,761	£2,641	£3,522	£4,402	£5,283	£6,163	£7,044	£7,924	£8,805	£6,090,260	645
85%	£1,981	£2,972	£3,962	£4,953	£5,943	£6,934	£7,924	£8,915	£9,905	£6,643,920	703
90%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£7,197,580	762
95%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£7,751,240	820
100%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£8,304,900	879

Net Benefit (£000s)										
30%	£618	£618	£618	£618	£618	£618	£618	£618	£618	£618
35%	£1,237	£1,237	£1,237	£1,237	£1,237	£1,237	£1,237	£1,237	£1,237	£1,237
40%	£1,855	£1,855	£1,855	£1,855	£1,855	£1,855	£1,855	£1,855	£1,855	£1,855
45%	£2,253	£2,143	£2,033	£1,923	£1,813	£1,703	£1,593	£1,483	£1,373	£1,373
50%	£2,651	£2,431	£2,211	£1,991	£1,771	£1,551	£1,331	£1,111	£890	£890
55%	£3,050	£2,719	£2,389	£2,059	£1,729	£1,399	£1,069	£738	£408	£408
60%	£3,448	£3,008	£2,567	£2,127	£1,687	£1,247	£806	£366	-£74	-£74
65%	£3,846	£3,296	£2,745	£2,195	£1,645	£1,095	£544	£6	£-556	£-556
70%	£4,244	£3,584	£2,924	£2,263	£1,603	£942	£282	£-378	£-1,039	£-1,039
75%	£4,642	£3,872	£3,102	£2,331	£1,561	£790	£20	£-750	£-1,521	£-1,521
80%	£5,041	£4,160	£3,280	£2,399	£1,519	£638	£-242	£-1,123	£-2,003	£-2,003
85%	£5,439	£4,448	£3,458	£2,467	£1,477	£486	£-504	£-1,495	£-2,485	£-2,485
90%	£5,837	£4,736	£3,636	£2,535	£1,435	£334	£-766	£-1,867	£-2,968	£-2,968
95%	£6,455	£5,355	£4,254	£3,154	£2,053	£952	£-148	£-1,249	£-2,349	£-2,349
100%	£7,074	£5,973	£4,873	£3,772	£2,671	£1,571	£470	£-630	£-1,731	£-1,731

Where the net benefit produces a non-negative outcome then it is cost effective for the NHS to adopt the indicator.

When this is the case, the cells are highlighted with a yellow background.

