

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

**Health economic report on piloted indicator**

**QOF indicator area:** Diabetes Erectile Dysfunction Treatment

**Potential output:** Recommendations for NICE Menu

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## **Introduction**

This briefing paper provides a summary of the economic evidence generated on the proposed pilot for diabetes erectile dysfunction (ED) treatment 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 male patients with diabetes who have a record of erectile dysfunction with a record of advice and assessment of contributory factors and treatment options in the preceding 15 months.

## **Economic rationale for the indicator**

ED is reported to be significantly more prevalent in people with diabetes than the general population. It is reported to be a problem in between 20-71% of men with diabetes at some point in their lives [1]. Whilst no evidence could be found that erectile dysfunction in and of itself increases healthcare costs, there is a body of evidence that it significantly impacts on quality of life [1]. The economic rationale for introduction of the indicator is based upon the assumption that treatments for ED can address this reduction in quality of life at acceptable cost [2].

## **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***

The cost of delivering the indicator needs to consider the cost of delivering the advice and discussing treatment options as well as the cost of the treatment options.

We have assumed that delivering advice and discussing treatment options is undertaken through a GP consultation which we have assumed lasts 17.2 minutes at a cost of £53, extracted from the Unit Costs of Health and Social Care 2010 [3].

The NICE Guideline on diabetes [2] suggests that people with diabetes with ED are offered pharmacological treatment (PDE-5 inhibitors) for ED. The least expensive PDE-5 inhibitors should be used as a first line treatment and then patients should be referred on to other surgical, psychological or pharmaceutical interventions should PDE-5 inhibitors fail. Our modelling focussed on the costs of the PDE-5 inhibitors and did not consider subsequent treatment should PDE-5 inhibitors fail, although sensitivity analysis does examine an increase of 100% of base case costs.

In estimating the cost of PDE-5 inhibitors per patient offered advice we have assumed that Vardenafil 10mg is offered and that a pack of 8 tablets per month is prescribed at a cost of £28.16 (Source: NHS Electronic Drug Tariff March 2012). The annual prescription cost is therefore £337.92.

Not all patients who are offered treatment will accept it and not all who accept it will find treatment effective. There is no data on the percentage of patients who will accept treatment so we have assumed a figure of 75% at baseline and then used sensitivity analysis to explore how findings vary between values of 50% and 100%.

For effectiveness of treatment, an RCT on Vardenafil in diabetic men was used [4] which reported that 57% of men taking Vardenafil 10mg achieved successful intercourse compared to 13% on placebo. As placebo is not a treatment option we have assumed that 57% of men see an improvement in their ED and so maintain treatment for a full 12 months, whilst 43% of men will cease treatment after the first month.

Using these statistics provides a baseline annual cost of PDE-5 inhibitors per patient offered advice of £153.54.

Side effects of Vardenafil include skin rashes and headaches in under 15% of patients [4]. The costs of treating these side effects are not considered in the model directly but sensitivity analysis increased the costs by 100% and reduced the costs by 50%. The upper bound of the sensitivity analysis can also be seen as an estimate of the additional cost of providing alternative treatment should PDE-5 inhibitors fail.

**The incremental annual cost of providing ED advice and treatment to diabetes patients with ED in comparison to usual care was estimated to be £206.54.**

### ***Effectiveness of indicator***

As stated above, PDE-5 inhibitors are assumed to be effective at improving ED in 57% of men with diabetes. For the purposes of the model, some estimate of what this means for utility and therefore quality of life is required.

A meta analysis of trials of PDE-5 inhibitors [5] in people with diabetes concluded that there was evidence that they improved quality of life in sexual dimensions measured but did not affect overall self reported quality of life.

However, this contradicts with other findings where time trade off techniques have been used with the general population who have rated the inability to attain and maintain an erection (on a five point scale from never to always) with a maximum utility decrement of 0.26. [6]. People with diabetes with ED will be on a spectrum of dysfunction and so applying this disutility would be inappropriate. In addition, the evidence on PDE-5 inhibitors is that ED does not provide a cure for most men but rather improves the condition [5]. As such we have assumed in the model that the average man with diabetes is sometimes failing to attain and maintain an erection which from the report quoted above would suggest a utility decrement of 0.13. This is improved when PDE-5 inhibitors are successful so on average men can most times attain and maintain an erection with a utility decrement of 0.06. The improvement in utility for successful treatment is therefore assumed to be 0.07 and this is maintained for the full year of the model. In sensitivity analysis we explored the impact of a 50% increase and decrease in the estimated utility per successfully treated patient.

To calculate the improvement in utility per patient offered advice, we multiplied the estimated utility gain with successful treatment by the proportion of patients we assumed accepted PDE-5 inhibitor treatment and the proportion where treatment was successful.

**The incremental QALY gain of ED advice and treatment for diabetics per patient in comparison to usual care was estimated to be 0.030.**

### ***Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio***

The NICE Guidance on diabetes that recommended advice and PDE-5 inhibitor treatment for diabetics did not find any cost effectiveness evidence to support the recommendation. An American study [7] reported an ICER for sildenafil for people with diabetes of \$11,230/QALY although it is not how clear how transferable this is to the UK setting.

**Figure 1: Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio**

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

### ***Eligible population***

The eligible population are men with diabetes with erectile dysfunction. The percentage of males over the age of 16 who have been diagnosed with diabetes in the UK is estimated to be 6% by the British Heart Foundation<sup>1</sup>. For simplicity we have assumed that 50% of a practice population is male.

The percentage of men with diabetes with ED has been estimated to be between 20% and 71% [1]. At baseline we have used the value of 58% which is the prevalence rate of ED problems in men with diabetes reported in a study of 1,460 Italian men with type 2 diabetes. [8]. Sensitivity analysis varied the ED rate by 20-71% to explore the impact on conclusions.

Men with diabetes are required by the indicator to be provided with advice every 15 months. Strictly speaking the annual eligible population therefore needs to be adjusted to 80% of the total population of men with diabetes and ED. However, in the first year of the indicator for a practice that had not been offering advice the effective population would be all men with diabetes with ED. We therefore have assumed that the eligible population is all the men with diabetes ED population but the size of the eligible population and the impact on cost effectiveness of the indicator is explored in sensitivity analysis.

Using the above assumptions, at baseline the eligible population was assumed to be 1.74%.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.bhf.org.uk/heart-health/statistics/prevention/diabetes.aspx>

## ***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 [9].

**Table 1: Practice information for all UK members**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Number of practices</b>	<b>Number of patients</b>
England	8,228	6,297
Scotland	1,014	5,122
Wales	488	6,146
Northern Ireland	357	5,011

## ***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)**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Value per point</b>
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 advice and treatment 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 a 100% increase in costs (Appendix B). The cost of intervention would have to rise to £741 per patient before the indicator cannot be recommended on economic grounds at a baseline of 5 points and 90% achievement.

The findings are also insensitive to a 50% reduction in the assumed utility gains (Appendix C). Due to the potential number of people that could benefit from advice and treatment the utility gain per patient offered advice has to fall to 0.009 before the indicator could not be recommended on economic grounds at a baseline of 5 points and 90% achievement.

Sensitivity analysis explored how conclusions changed if the eligible population fell because only 20% of diabetic males had ED (Appendix D). This made no difference to the overall findings. The eligible population would have to fall to 0.03% before the indicator could not be recommended on economic grounds at a baseline of 5 points and 90% achievement.

If the assumptions underpinning this analysis hold, then 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. There are economic grounds to award up to the maximum QOF points appropriate for this indicator, 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 advice and treatment outweighs the additional healthcare costs in a net benefit analysis if the value per QALY is assumed to be £20,000. At 5 points and 90% achievement, the value per QALY would have to fall to £7,213 before the indicator could not be justified on economic grounds.

Sensitivity analysis shows the findings are highly insensitive to a 100% increase in costs (Appendix F). The cost of intervention would have to rise from baseline by

almost threefold to £591 per patient before the indicator cannot be recommended on economic grounds at a baseline of 5 points and 90% achievement.

The findings are also insensitive to a 50% reduction in the assumed utility gains (Appendix G). Due to the potential number of people that could benefit from advice and treatment, the utility gain per patient offered advice has to fall to 0.011 QALYs before the indicator could not be recommended on economic grounds at a baseline of 5 points and 90% achievement.

Sensitivity analysis explored how conclusions changed if the eligible population fell because only 20% of diabetic males had ED (Appendix H). This made no difference to the overall findings. The eligible population would have to fall to 0.042% of a practice population (or a quarter of that assumed at baseline) before the indicator could not be recommended on economic grounds at a baseline of 5 points and 90% achievement.

If the assumptions underpinning this analysis hold, which is discussed in the next section, then 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. There are economic grounds to award up to the maximum QOF points appropriate for this indicator, i.e. 10 points.

## **Discussion**

Under the baseline assumptions used in the model and over a substantial range of values for costs and utility the indicator is justified on economic grounds. This finding is based on the assumption of an increase in overall quality of life from PDE-5 inhibitor treatment that is not strongly supported in the identified literature. However, the effectiveness of PDE-5 inhibitors at improving ED and sexual health components of quality of life is robustly evidenced. The modelling also found that only a very small marginal improvement in quality of life was needed for the indicator to be cost effective at baseline.

Perhaps of greater challenge to the findings is that we have focussed the analysis solely on PDE-5 inhibitors. The indicator is potentially for advice on a range of treatments and some of these may be substantially more expensive and/or less effective than PDE-5 inhibitors. We have also ignored any increase in mortality or morbidity from taking PDE-5 inhibitors that could increase both costs and decrease utility. It should be considered whether the sensitivity analysis undertaken is adequate to deal with the uncertainty around these assumptions.

## References

- [1] Erectile Dysfunction in Diabetic Patients (2004). Penson DF & Wessels H, Diabetes Spectrum October 2004
- [2] National Collaborating Centre for Chronic Conditions. Type 2 diabetes: national clinical guideline for management in primary and secondary care (update). London: Royal College of Physicians, 2008.
- [3] Unit Costs of Health & Social Care 2010. Personal Social Services Research Unit (PSSRU). Compiled by Lesley Curtis. University of Kent.
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- [5] Phosphodiesterase inhibitors for erectile dysfunction in patients with diabetes mellitus. Vardi M, Nini A. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2007, Issue 1
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- [8] De Berardis G, Franciosi M, Belfiglio M, Di Nardo B, Greenfield S, Kaplan SH, Pellegrini F, Sacco M, Tognoni G, Valentini M, Nicolucci A: Erectile dysfunction and quality of life in type 2 diabetic patients: a serious problem too often overlooked. Diabetes Care 25:284 –291, 2002
- [9] General Practice Trends in the UK. NHS Information Centre. Published 22 March 2011.



# Appendix A: Net Benefit Base Case Analysis

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

Societal value of a QALY £25,000

Minimum threshold 40%  
 Maximum threshold 90%

**Baseline achievement**  
 Eligible population (mean % of practice population) 1.740%  
 Baseline achievement (mean % of eligible patients) 25.0%

Cost per patient £207  
 QALY gain per patient 0.030

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	£0	£9,330,772	1352
35%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£18,661,544	2705
40%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£27,992,316	4057
45%	£220	£330	£440	£550	£660	£770	£880	£991	£1,101	£1,101	£37,323,088	5409
50%	£440	£660	£880	£1,101	£1,321	£1,541	£1,761	£1,981	£2,201	£2,201	£46,653,860	6761
55%	£660	£991	£1,321	£1,651	£1,981	£2,311	£2,641	£2,972	£3,302	£3,302	£55,984,632	8114
60%	£880	£1,321	£1,761	£2,201	£2,641	£3,082	£3,522	£3,962	£4,402	£4,402	£65,315,404	9466
65%	£1,101	£1,651	£2,201	£2,751	£3,302	£3,852	£4,402	£4,953	£5,503	£5,503	£74,646,175	10818
70%	£1,321	£1,981	£2,641	£3,302	£3,962	£4,622	£5,283	£5,943	£6,603	£6,603	£83,976,947	12171
75%	£1,541	£2,311	£3,082	£3,852	£4,622	£5,393	£6,163	£6,934	£7,704	£7,704	£93,307,719	13523
80%	£1,761	£2,641	£3,522	£4,402	£5,283	£6,163	£7,044	£7,924	£8,805	£8,805	£102,638,491	14875
85%	£1,981	£2,972	£3,962	£4,953	£5,943	£6,934	£7,924	£8,915	£9,905	£9,905	£111,969,263	16227
90%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£11,006	£121,300,035	17580
95%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£11,006	£130,630,807	18932
100%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£11,006	£139,961,579	20284

## Net Benefit (£000s)

30%	£24,476	£24,476	£24,476	£24,476	£24,476	£24,476	£24,476	£24,476	£24,476	£24,476
35%	£48,953	£48,953	£48,953	£48,953	£48,953	£48,953	£48,953	£48,953	£48,953	£48,953
40%	£73,429	£73,429	£73,429	£73,429	£73,429	£73,429	£73,429	£73,429	£73,429	£73,429
45%	£97,685	£97,575	£97,465	£97,355	£97,245	£97,135	£97,025	£96,915	£96,805	£96,805
50%	£121,942	£121,722	£121,501	£121,281	£121,061	£120,841	£120,621	£120,401	£120,181	£120,181
55%	£146,198	£145,868	£145,538	£145,207	£144,877	£144,547	£144,217	£143,887	£143,557	£143,557
60%	£170,454	£170,014	£169,574	£169,133	£168,693	£168,253	£167,813	£167,373	£166,932	£166,932
65%	£194,710	£194,160	£193,610	£193,060	£192,509	£191,959	£191,409	£190,858	£190,308	£190,308
70%	£218,967	£218,306	£217,646	£216,986	£216,325	£215,665	£215,005	£214,344	£213,684	£213,684
75%	£243,223	£242,453	£241,682	£240,912	£240,141	£239,371	£238,600	£237,830	£237,060	£237,060
80%	£267,479	£266,599	£265,718	£264,838	£263,957	£263,077	£262,196	£261,316	£260,435	£260,435
85%	£291,735	£290,745	£289,754	£288,764	£287,773	£286,783	£285,792	£284,802	£283,811	£283,811
90%	£315,992	£314,891	£313,791	£312,690	£311,589	£310,489	£309,388	£308,288	£307,187	£307,187
95%	£340,468	£339,367	£338,267	£337,166	£336,066	£334,965	£333,865	£332,764	£331,663	£331,663
100%	£364,944	£363,844	£362,743	£361,643	£360,542	£359,442	£358,341	£357,240	£356,140	£356,140

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 100% Increase in Costs of Treatment

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)	1.740%
		Baseline achievement (mean % of eligible patients)	25.0%
		Cost per patient	£414
		QALY gain per patient	0.030

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	£18,661,544	1352
35%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£37,323,088	2705
40%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£55,984,632	4057
45%	£220	£330	£440	£550	£660	£770	£880	£991	£1,101	£74,646,175	5409
50%	£440	£660	£880	£1,101	£1,321	£1,541	£1,761	£1,981	£2,201	£93,307,719	6761
55%	£660	£991	£1,321	£1,651	£1,981	£2,311	£2,641	£2,972	£3,302	£111,969,263	8114
60%	£880	£1,321	£1,761	£2,201	£2,641	£3,082	£3,522	£3,962	£4,402	£130,630,807	9466
65%	£1,101	£1,651	£2,201	£2,751	£3,302	£3,852	£4,402	£4,953	£5,503	£149,292,351	10818
70%	£1,321	£1,981	£2,641	£3,302	£3,962	£4,622	£5,283	£5,943	£6,603	£167,953,895	12171
75%	£1,541	£2,311	£3,082	£3,852	£4,622	£5,393	£6,163	£6,934	£7,704	£186,615,439	13523
80%	£1,761	£2,641	£3,522	£4,402	£5,283	£6,163	£7,044	£7,924	£8,805	£205,276,983	14875
85%	£1,981	£2,972	£3,962	£4,953	£5,943	£6,934	£7,924	£8,915	£9,905	£223,938,526	16227
90%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£242,600,070	17580
95%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£261,261,614	18932
100%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£279,923,158	20284

Net Benefit (£000s)										
30%	£15,146	£15,146	£15,146	£15,146	£15,146	£15,146	£15,146	£15,146	£15,146	£15,146
35%	£30,291	£30,291	£30,291	£30,291	£30,291	£30,291	£30,291	£30,291	£30,291	£30,291
40%	£45,437	£45,437	£45,437	£45,437	£45,437	£45,437	£45,437	£45,437	£45,437	£45,437
45%	£60,362	£60,252	£60,142	£60,032	£59,922	£59,812	£59,702	£59,592	£59,482	£59,482
50%	£75,288	£75,068	£74,848	£74,627	£74,407	£74,187	£73,967	£73,747	£73,527	£73,527
55%	£90,213	£89,883	£89,553	£89,223	£88,893	£88,562	£88,232	£87,902	£87,572	£87,572
60%	£105,139	£104,699	£104,258	£103,818	£103,378	£102,938	£102,497	£102,057	£101,617	£101,617
65%	£120,064	£119,514	£118,964	£118,413	£117,863	£117,313	£116,762	£116,212	£115,662	£115,662
70%	£134,990	£134,329	£133,669	£133,009	£132,348	£131,688	£131,028	£130,367	£129,707	£129,707
75%	£149,915	£149,145	£148,374	£147,604	£146,834	£146,063	£145,293	£144,522	£143,752	£143,752
80%	£164,841	£163,960	£163,080	£162,199	£161,319	£160,438	£159,558	£158,677	£157,797	£157,797
85%	£179,766	£178,776	£177,785	£176,795	£175,804	£174,814	£173,823	£172,833	£171,842	£171,842
90%	£194,692	£193,591	£192,491	£191,390	£190,289	£189,189	£188,088	£186,988	£185,887	£185,887
95%	£209,617	£208,417	£207,217	£206,017	£204,817	£203,617	£202,417	£201,217	£200,017	£200,017
100%	£224,543	£223,243	£221,943	£220,643	£219,343	£218,043	£216,743	£215,443	£214,143	£214,143

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

Value per point achieved	£133.76	Societal value of a QALY	£25,000
Number of practices	8,228		
Mean practice population	6,297		
<b>Baseline achievement</b>			
Minimum threshold	40%	Eligible population (mean % of practice population)	1.740%
Maximum threshold	90%	Baseline achievement (mean % of eligible patients)	25.0%
		Cost per patient	£207
		QALY gain per patient	0.015

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	£9,330,772	676
35%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£18,661,544	1352
40%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£27,992,316	2028
45%	£220	£330	£440	£550	£660	£770	£880	£991	£1,101	£37,323,088	2705
50%	£440	£660	£880	£1,101	£1,321	£1,541	£1,761	£1,981	£2,201	£46,653,860	3381
55%	£660	£991	£1,321	£1,651	£1,981	£2,311	£2,641	£2,972	£3,302	£55,984,632	4057
60%	£880	£1,321	£1,761	£2,201	£2,641	£3,082	£3,522	£3,962	£4,402	£65,315,404	4733
65%	£1,101	£1,651	£2,201	£2,751	£3,302	£3,852	£4,402	£4,953	£5,503	£74,646,175	5409
70%	£1,321	£1,981	£2,641	£3,302	£3,962	£4,622	£5,283	£5,943	£6,603	£83,976,947	6085
75%	£1,541	£2,311	£3,082	£3,852	£4,622	£5,393	£6,163	£6,934	£7,704	£93,307,719	6761
80%	£1,761	£2,641	£3,522	£4,402	£5,283	£6,163	£7,044	£7,924	£8,805	£102,638,491	7438
85%	£1,981	£2,972	£3,962	£4,953	£5,943	£6,934	£7,924	£8,915	£9,905	£111,969,263	8114
90%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£121,300,035	8790
95%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£130,630,807	9466
100%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£139,961,579	10142

Net Benefit (£000s)										
30%	£7,573	£7,573	£7,573	£7,573	£7,573	£7,573	£7,573	£7,573	£7,573	£7,573
35%	£15,146	£15,146	£15,146	£15,146	£15,146	£15,146	£15,146	£15,146	£15,146	£15,146
40%	£22,718	£22,718	£22,718	£22,718	£22,718	£22,718	£22,718	£22,718	£22,718	£22,718
45%	£30,071	£29,961	£29,851	£29,741	£29,631	£29,521	£29,411	£29,301	£29,191	£29,081
50%	£37,424	£37,204	£36,984	£36,763	£36,543	£36,323	£36,103	£35,883	£35,663	£35,443
55%	£44,776	£44,446	£44,116	£43,786	£43,456	£43,126	£42,795	£42,465	£42,135	£41,805
60%	£52,129	£51,689	£51,249	£50,808	£50,368	£49,928	£49,488	£49,048	£48,607	£48,167
65%	£59,482	£58,932	£58,381	£57,831	£57,281	£56,730	£56,180	£55,630	£55,080	£54,530
70%	£66,835	£66,174	£65,514	£64,853	£64,193	£63,533	£62,872	£62,212	£61,552	£60,892
75%	£74,187	£73,417	£72,646	£71,876	£71,106	£70,335	£69,565	£68,794	£68,024	£67,254
80%	£81,540	£80,659	£79,779	£78,898	£78,018	£77,138	£76,257	£75,377	£74,496	£73,616
85%	£88,893	£87,902	£86,912	£85,921	£84,930	£83,940	£82,949	£81,959	£80,968	£79,978
90%	£96,245	£95,145	£94,044	£92,944	£91,843	£90,742	£89,642	£88,541	£87,441	£86,341
95%	£103,818	£102,717	£101,617	£100,516	£99,416	£98,315	£97,215	£96,114	£95,013	£93,913
100%	£111,391	£110,290	£109,190	£108,089	£106,989	£105,888	£104,787	£103,687	£102,586	£101,486

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 D: Net Benefit Analysis Assuming Lower Estimate for Eligible Population

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

Societal value of a QALY £25,000

Minimum threshold 40%  
 Maximum threshold 90%

**Baseline achievement**  
 Eligible population (mean % of practice population) 1.200%  
 Baseline achievement (mean % of eligible patients) 25.0%

Cost per patient £207  
 QALY gain per patient 0.030

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	£6,435,015	933
35%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£12,870,030	1865
40%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£19,305,045	2798
45%	£220	£330	£440	£550	£660	£770	£880	£991	£1,101	£25,740,061	3730
50%	£440	£660	£880	£1,101	£1,321	£1,541	£1,761	£1,981	£2,201	£32,175,076	4663
55%	£660	£991	£1,321	£1,651	£1,981	£2,311	£2,641	£2,972	£3,302	£38,610,091	5596
60%	£880	£1,321	£1,761	£2,201	£2,641	£3,082	£3,522	£3,962	£4,402	£45,045,106	6528
65%	£1,101	£1,651	£2,201	£2,751	£3,302	£3,852	£4,402	£4,953	£5,503	£51,480,121	7461
70%	£1,321	£1,981	£2,641	£3,302	£3,962	£4,622	£5,283	£5,943	£6,603	£57,915,136	8393
75%	£1,541	£2,311	£3,082	£3,852	£4,622	£5,393	£6,163	£6,934	£7,704	£64,350,151	9326
80%	£1,761	£2,641	£3,522	£4,402	£5,283	£6,163	£7,044	£7,924	£8,805	£70,785,166	10259
85%	£1,981	£2,972	£3,962	£4,953	£5,943	£6,934	£7,924	£8,915	£9,905	£77,220,182	11191
90%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£83,655,197	12124
95%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£90,090,212	13057
100%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£96,525,227	13989

Net Benefit (£000s)										
30%	£16,880	£16,880	£16,880	£16,880	£16,880	£16,880	£16,880	£16,880	£16,880	£16,880
35%	£33,761	£33,761	£33,761	£33,761	£33,761	£33,761	£33,761	£33,761	£33,761	£33,761
40%	£50,641	£50,641	£50,641	£50,641	£50,641	£50,641	£50,641	£50,641	£50,641	£50,641
45%	£67,301	£67,191	£67,081	£66,971	£66,861	£66,751	£66,641	£66,531	£66,420	£66,420
50%	£83,961	£83,741	£83,521	£83,301	£83,081	£82,860	£82,640	£82,420	£82,200	£82,200
55%	£100,621	£100,291	£99,961	£99,631	£99,301	£98,970	£98,640	£98,310	£97,980	£97,980
60%	£117,281	£116,841	£116,401	£115,961	£115,520	£115,080	£114,640	£114,200	£113,759	£113,759
65%	£133,941	£133,391	£132,841	£132,291	£131,740	£131,190	£130,640	£130,089	£129,539	£129,539
70%	£150,602	£149,941	£149,281	£148,621	£147,960	£147,300	£146,640	£145,979	£145,319	£145,319
75%	£167,262	£166,491	£165,721	£164,951	£164,180	£163,410	£162,639	£161,869	£161,099	£161,099
80%	£183,922	£183,041	£182,161	£181,281	£180,400	£179,520	£178,639	£177,759	£176,878	£176,878
85%	£200,582	£199,592	£198,601	£197,610	£196,620	£195,629	£194,639	£193,648	£192,658	£192,658
90%	£217,242	£216,142	£215,041	£213,940	£212,840	£211,739	£210,639	£209,538	£208,438	£208,438
95%	£234,122	£233,022	£231,921	£230,821	£229,720	£228,620	£227,519	£226,418	£225,318	£225,318
100%	£251,003	£249,902	£248,802	£247,701	£246,600	£245,500	£244,399	£243,299	£242,198	£242,198

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

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) 1.740%  
 Baseline achievement (mean % of eligible patients) 25.0%

Cost per patient £207  
 QALY gain per patient 0.030

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	£0	£9,330,772	1352
35%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£18,661,544	2705
40%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£27,992,316	4057
45%	£220	£330	£440	£550	£660	£770	£880	£991	£1,101	£1,101	£37,323,088	5409
50%	£440	£660	£880	£1,101	£1,321	£1,541	£1,761	£1,981	£2,201	£2,201	£46,653,860	6761
55%	£660	£991	£1,321	£1,651	£1,981	£2,311	£2,641	£2,972	£3,302	£3,302	£55,984,632	8114
60%	£880	£1,321	£1,761	£2,201	£2,641	£3,082	£3,522	£3,962	£4,402	£4,402	£65,315,404	9466
65%	£1,101	£1,651	£2,201	£2,751	£3,302	£3,852	£4,402	£4,953	£5,503	£5,503	£74,646,175	10818
70%	£1,321	£1,981	£2,641	£3,302	£3,962	£4,622	£5,283	£5,943	£6,603	£6,603	£83,976,947	12171
75%	£1,541	£2,311	£3,082	£3,852	£4,622	£5,393	£6,163	£6,934	£7,704	£7,704	£93,307,719	13523
80%	£1,761	£2,641	£3,522	£4,402	£5,283	£6,163	£7,044	£7,924	£8,805	£8,805	£102,638,491	14875
85%	£1,981	£2,972	£3,962	£4,953	£5,943	£6,934	£7,924	£8,915	£9,905	£9,905	£111,969,263	16227
90%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£11,006	£121,300,035	17580
95%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£11,006	£130,630,807	18932
100%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£11,006	£139,961,579	20284

## Net Benefit (£000s)

30%	£17,715	£17,715	£17,715	£17,715	£17,715	£17,715	£17,715	£17,715	£17,715	£17,715
35%	£35,430	£35,430	£35,430	£35,430	£35,430	£35,430	£35,430	£35,430	£35,430	£35,430
40%	£53,145	£53,145	£53,145	£53,145	£53,145	£53,145	£53,145	£53,145	£53,145	£53,145
45%	£70,640	£70,530	£70,420	£70,309	£70,199	£70,089	£69,979	£69,869	£69,759	£69,759
50%	£88,134	£87,914	£87,694	£87,474	£87,254	£87,034	£86,814	£86,594	£86,374	£86,374
55%	£105,629	£105,299	£104,969	£104,639	£104,309	£103,978	£103,648	£103,318	£102,988	£102,988
60%	£123,124	£122,684	£122,244	£121,803	£121,363	£120,923	£120,483	£120,043	£119,602	£119,602
65%	£140,619	£140,069	£139,518	£138,968	£138,418	£137,868	£137,317	£136,767	£136,217	£136,217
70%	£158,114	£157,453	£156,793	£156,133	£155,472	£154,812	£154,152	£153,491	£152,831	£152,831
75%	£175,609	£174,838	£174,068	£173,297	£172,527	£171,757	£170,986	£170,216	£169,445	£169,445
80%	£193,103	£192,223	£191,343	£190,462	£189,582	£188,701	£187,821	£186,940	£186,060	£186,060
85%	£210,598	£209,608	£208,617	£207,627	£206,636	£205,646	£204,655	£203,665	£202,674	£202,674
90%	£228,093	£226,993	£225,892	£224,791	£223,691	£222,590	£221,490	£220,389	£219,288	£219,288
95%	£245,808	£244,707	£243,607	£242,506	£241,406	£240,305	£239,205	£238,104	£237,003	£237,003
100%	£263,523	£262,422	£261,322	£260,221	£259,121	£258,020	£256,920	£255,819	£254,718	£254,718

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 100% Increase in Costs of Treatment

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%	<b>Baseline achievement</b>	
Maximum threshold	90%	Eligible population (mean % of practice population)	1.740%
		Baseline achievement (mean % of eligible patients)	25.0%
		Cost per patient	£414
		QALY gain per patient	0.030

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	£18,661,544	1352
35%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£37,323,088	2705
40%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£55,984,632	4057
45%	£220	£330	£440	£550	£660	£770	£880	£991	£1,101	£74,646,175	5409
50%	£440	£660	£880	£1,101	£1,321	£1,541	£1,761	£1,981	£2,201	£93,307,719	6761
55%	£660	£991	£1,321	£1,651	£1,981	£2,311	£2,641	£2,972	£3,302	£111,969,263	8114
60%	£880	£1,321	£1,761	£2,201	£2,641	£3,082	£3,522	£3,962	£4,402	£130,630,807	9466
65%	£1,101	£1,651	£2,201	£2,751	£3,302	£3,852	£4,402	£4,953	£5,503	£149,292,351	10818
70%	£1,321	£1,981	£2,641	£3,302	£3,962	£4,622	£5,283	£5,943	£6,603	£167,953,895	12171
75%	£1,541	£2,311	£3,082	£3,852	£4,622	£5,393	£6,163	£6,934	£7,704	£186,615,439	13523
80%	£1,761	£2,641	£3,522	£4,402	£5,283	£6,163	£7,044	£7,924	£8,805	£205,276,983	14875
85%	£1,981	£2,972	£3,962	£4,953	£5,943	£6,934	£7,924	£8,915	£9,905	£223,938,526	16227
90%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£242,600,070	17580
95%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£261,261,614	18932
100%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£279,923,158	20284

Net Benefit (£000s)										
30%	£8,384	£8,384	£8,384	£8,384	£8,384	£8,384	£8,384	£8,384	£8,384	£8,384
35%	£16,768	£16,768	£16,768	£16,768	£16,768	£16,768	£16,768	£16,768	£16,768	£16,768
40%	£25,153	£25,153	£25,153	£25,153	£25,153	£25,153	£25,153	£25,153	£25,153	£25,153
45%	£33,317	£33,207	£33,096	£32,986	£32,876	£32,766	£32,656	£32,546	£32,436	£32,436
50%	£41,481	£41,261	£41,040	£40,820	£40,600	£40,380	£40,160	£39,940	£39,720	£39,720
55%	£49,645	£49,315	£48,984	£48,654	£48,324	£47,994	£47,664	£47,333	£47,003	£47,003
60%	£57,809	£57,369	£56,928	£56,488	£56,048	£55,608	£55,167	£54,727	£54,287	£54,287
65%	£65,973	£65,423	£64,872	£64,322	£63,772	£63,221	£62,671	£62,121	£61,570	£61,570
70%	£74,137	£73,477	£72,816	£72,156	£71,495	£70,835	£70,175	£69,514	£68,854	£68,854
75%	£82,301	£81,531	£80,760	£79,990	£79,219	£78,449	£77,678	£76,908	£76,138	£76,138
80%	£90,465	£89,585	£88,704	£87,824	£86,943	£86,063	£85,182	£84,302	£83,421	£83,421
85%	£98,629	£97,639	£96,648	£95,657	£94,667	£93,676	£92,686	£91,695	£90,705	£90,705
90%	£106,793	£105,693	£104,592	£103,491	£102,391	£101,290	£100,190	£99,089	£97,988	£97,988
95%	£115,177	£114,077	£112,976	£111,876	£110,775	£109,674	£108,574	£107,473	£106,373	£106,373
100%	£123,561	£122,461	£121,360	£120,260	£119,159	£118,059	£116,958	£115,857	£114,757	£114,757

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

Value per point achieved	£133.76	Societal value of a QALY	£20,000
Number of practices	8,228		
Mean practice population	6,297		
<b>Baseline achievement</b>			
Minimum threshold	40%	Eligible population (mean % of practice population)	1.740%
Maximum threshold	90%	Baseline achievement (mean % of eligible patients)	25.0%
		Cost per patient	£207
		QALY gain per patient	0.015

<b>Points</b>	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	£0	£9,330,772	676
35%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£18,661,544	1352
40%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£27,992,316	2028
45%	£220	£330	£440	£550	£660	£770	£880	£991	£1,101	£1,101	£37,323,088	2705
50%	£440	£660	£880	£1,101	£1,321	£1,541	£1,761	£1,981	£2,201	£2,201	£46,653,860	3381
55%	£660	£991	£1,321	£1,651	£1,981	£2,311	£2,641	£2,972	£3,302	£3,302	£55,984,632	4057
60%	£880	£1,321	£1,761	£2,201	£2,641	£3,082	£3,522	£3,962	£4,402	£4,402	£65,315,404	4733
65%	£1,101	£1,651	£2,201	£2,751	£3,302	£3,852	£4,402	£4,953	£5,503	£5,503	£74,646,175	5409
70%	£1,321	£1,981	£2,641	£3,302	£3,962	£4,622	£5,283	£5,943	£6,603	£6,603	£83,976,947	6085
75%	£1,541	£2,311	£3,082	£3,852	£4,622	£5,393	£6,163	£6,934	£7,704	£7,704	£93,307,719	6761
80%	£1,761	£2,641	£3,522	£4,402	£5,283	£6,163	£7,044	£7,924	£8,805	£8,805	£102,638,491	7438
85%	£1,981	£2,972	£3,962	£4,953	£5,943	£6,934	£7,924	£8,915	£9,905	£9,905	£111,969,263	8114
90%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£11,006	£121,300,035	8790
95%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£11,006	£130,630,807	9466
100%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£11,006	£139,961,579	10142

Net Benefit (£000s)										
30%	£4,192	£4,192	£4,192	£4,192	£4,192	£4,192	£4,192	£4,192	£4,192	£4,192
35%	£8,384	£8,384	£8,384	£8,384	£8,384	£8,384	£8,384	£8,384	£8,384	£8,384
40%	£12,576	£12,576	£12,576	£12,576	£12,576	£12,576	£12,576	£12,576	£12,576	£12,576
45%	£16,548	£16,438	£16,328	£16,218	£16,108	£15,998	£15,888	£15,778	£15,668	£15,668
50%	£20,520	£20,300	£20,080	£19,860	£19,640	£19,420	£19,200	£18,979	£18,759	£18,759
55%	£24,492	£24,162	£23,832	£23,502	£23,171	£22,841	£22,511	£22,181	£21,851	£21,851
60%	£28,464	£28,024	£27,584	£27,143	£26,703	£26,263	£25,823	£25,383	£24,942	£24,942
65%	£32,436	£31,886	£31,336	£30,785	£30,235	£29,685	£29,134	£28,584	£28,034	£28,034
70%	£36,408	£35,748	£35,087	£34,427	£33,767	£33,106	£32,446	£31,786	£31,125	£31,125
75%	£40,380	£39,610	£38,839	£38,069	£37,298	£36,528	£35,758	£34,987	£34,217	£34,217
80%	£44,352	£43,472	£42,591	£41,711	£40,830	£39,950	£39,069	£38,189	£37,308	£37,308
85%	£48,324	£47,333	£46,343	£45,352	£44,362	£43,371	£42,381	£41,390	£40,400	£40,400
90%	£52,296	£51,195	£50,095	£48,994	£47,894	£46,793	£45,692	£44,592	£43,491	£43,491
95%	£56,488	£55,387	£54,287	£53,186	£52,086	£50,985	£49,885	£48,784	£47,683	£47,683
100%	£60,680	£59,580	£58,479	£57,378	£56,278	£55,177	£54,077	£52,976	£51,876	£51,876

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

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%	<b>Baseline achievement</b>	
Maximum threshold	90%	Eligible population (mean % of practice population)	1.200%
		Baseline achievement (mean % of eligible patients)	25.0%
		Cost per patient	£207
		QALY gain per patient	0.030
<b>Points</b>	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	£6,435,015	933
35%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£12,870,030	1865
40%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£19,305,045	2798
45%	£220	£330	£440	£550	£660	£770	£880	£991	£1,101	£25,740,061	3730
50%	£440	£660	£880	£1,101	£1,321	£1,541	£1,761	£1,981	£2,201	£32,175,076	4663
55%	£660	£991	£1,321	£1,651	£1,981	£2,311	£2,641	£2,972	£3,302	£38,610,091	5596
60%	£880	£1,321	£1,761	£2,201	£2,641	£3,082	£3,522	£3,962	£4,402	£45,045,106	6528
65%	£1,101	£1,651	£2,201	£2,751	£3,302	£3,852	£4,402	£4,953	£5,503	£51,480,121	7461
70%	£1,321	£1,981	£2,641	£3,302	£3,962	£4,622	£5,283	£5,943	£6,603	£57,915,136	8393
75%	£1,541	£2,311	£3,082	£3,852	£4,622	£5,393	£6,163	£6,934	£7,704	£64,350,151	9326
80%	£1,761	£2,641	£3,522	£4,402	£5,283	£6,163	£7,044	£7,924	£8,805	£70,785,166	10259
85%	£1,981	£2,972	£3,962	£4,953	£5,943	£6,934	£7,924	£8,915	£9,905	£77,220,182	11191
90%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£83,655,197	12124
95%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£90,090,212	13057
100%	£2,201	£3,302	£4,402	£5,503	£6,603	£7,704	£8,805	£9,905	£11,006	£96,525,227	13989

	Net Benefit (£000s)									
30%	£12,217	£12,217	£12,217	£12,217	£12,217	£12,217	£12,217	£12,217	£12,217	£12,217
35%	£24,434	£24,434	£24,434	£24,434	£24,434	£24,434	£24,434	£24,434	£24,434	£24,434
40%	£36,652	£36,652	£36,652	£36,652	£36,652	£36,652	£36,652	£36,652	£36,652	£36,652
45%	£48,649	£48,539	£48,429	£48,319	£48,208	£48,098	£47,988	£47,878	£47,768	£47,658
50%	£60,646	£60,426	£60,206	£59,985	£59,765	£59,545	£59,325	£59,105	£58,885	£58,665
55%	£72,643	£72,313	£71,983	£71,652	£71,322	£70,992	£70,662	£70,332	£70,001	£69,671
60%	£84,640	£84,200	£83,759	£83,319	£82,879	£82,439	£81,999	£81,558	£81,118	£80,678
65%	£96,637	£96,087	£95,536	£94,986	£94,436	£93,886	£93,335	£92,785	£92,235	£91,685
70%	£108,634	£107,974	£107,313	£106,653	£105,993	£105,332	£104,672	£104,012	£103,351	£102,691
75%	£120,631	£119,861	£119,090	£118,320	£117,550	£116,779	£116,009	£115,238	£114,468	£113,698
80%	£132,628	£131,748	£130,867	£129,987	£129,106	£128,226	£127,346	£126,465	£125,585	£124,705
85%	£144,625	£143,635	£142,644	£141,654	£140,663	£139,673	£138,682	£137,692	£136,701	£135,711
90%	£156,622	£155,522	£154,421	£153,321	£152,220	£151,120	£150,019	£148,918	£147,818	£146,718
95%	£168,640	£167,739	£166,639	£165,538	£164,437	£163,337	£162,236	£161,136	£160,035	£158,935
100%	£181,057	£179,956	£178,856	£177,755	£176,655	£175,554	£174,453	£173,353	£172,252	£171,152

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.