Economic plan

This plan identifies the areas prioritised for economic modelling. The final analysis may differ from those described below. The rationale for any differences will be explained in the guideline.

1   Guideline

Full title of guideline: Diabetes Suite

2   List of modelling questions

Review questions by scope area	In adults with type 1 diabetes, what are the most effective long-acting insulins (detemir versus degludec versus glargine versus Neutral Protamine Hagedorn (NPH)) and frequency of administration for optimal diabetic control?
Population	Adults (aged 18 years and older) with type 1 diabetes.
Interventions and comparators considered for inclusion	Long-acting insulins (once per day and twice per day regimens will be included): - Detemir (Levemir) - Degludec U100 (Tresiba) - Degludec U200 (Tresiba) - Glargine U100 (Lantus) - Glargine U300 (Toujeo) - NPH/ isophane/other intermediate (Humulin I, Insulatard, Insuman basal)) - Biosimilar insulins, including but not limited to: - LY2963016 (Abasaglar) - MYL-1501D (Semglee)
Perspective	NHS and personal social services
Outcomes	Cost and QALYs (health outcomes including severe and non-severe hypoglycaemic events (stratified by daytime and nocturnal), and HbA1c levels (which dictate a range of diabetes related long-term complications)
Type of analysis	CUA
Issues to note	The IQVIA Core Diabetes Model version 9.5 is used for the analysis. A standard simulation of 1000 patients x 1000 bootstraps takes approximately 2.5 hours. A simulation will be put on hold if it exceeds 5,000,000 iterations (iterations = no. of patients x no. of bootstraps).