

# 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

Obstructive sleep apnoea/hypopnoea syndrome and obesity hypoventilation syndrome in over 16s

## 2 List of modelling questions

Review questions by scope area	<b>What are the most clinically and cost effective diagnostic strategies for obstructive sleep apnoea/hypopnea syndrome, obesity hypoventilation syndrome and overlap syndrome, including home- and hospital-based studies, and investigations such as oximetry, capnography, respiratory polygraphy and polysomnography?</b>
Population	Adults being tested for OSAHS
Interventions and comparators considered for inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Home oximetry (CPAP for all OSAHS)</li> <li>B. Home respiratory polygraphy (CPAP for all OSAHS)</li> <li>C. Hospital respiratory polygraphy (CPAP for all OSAHS)</li> <li>D. Home oximetry screening and then home respiratory polygraphy for those that tested positive (CPAP for all OSAHS)</li> <li>E. Home oximetry (CPAP for moderate and severe OSAHS)</li> <li>F. Home respiratory polygraphy (CPAP for moderate and severe OSAHS)</li> <li>G. Hospital respiratory polygraphy (CPAP for moderate and severe OSAHS)</li> <li>H. Home oximetry screening and then home respiratory polygraphy for those that tested positive (CPAP for moderate and severe OSAHS)</li> </ul>
Perspective	NHS and personal social services
Outcomes	Quality-adjusted life-years
Type of analysis	Cost-utility analysis
Issues to note	

OSAHS= Obstructive sleep apnoea/hypopnoea syndrome

CPAP= Continuous positive airway pressure

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<b>Review questions by scope area</b>	<p><b>What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of different types of oral devices for managing obstructive sleep apnoea/hypopnea syndrome (OSAHS), obesity hypoventilation syndrome and overlap syndrome?</b></p> <p><b>What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of CPAP devices for the treatment of mild OSAHS</b></p>
Population	Adults with mild OSAHS
Interventions and comparators considered for inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Conservative management (Lifestyle advice)</li> <li>B. 'Boil and bite' oral device and lifestyle advice</li> <li>C. Semi-bespoke oral device and lifestyle advice</li> <li>D. Custom-made oral device and lifestyle advice</li> <li>E. CPAP and lifestyle advice</li> </ul>
Perspective	NHS and personal social services
Outcomes	Quality-adjusted life-years
Type of analysis	Cost-utility analysis
Issues to note	

<b>Review questions by scope area</b>	<p><b>What is the comparative clinical and cost effectiveness of different types of positive airway pressure devices (for example, fixed-pressure CPAP, variable-pressure CPAP, bi-level positive airway pressure or other modes of non-invasive ventilation) for managing obstructive sleep apnoea/hypopnoea syndrome, obesity hypoventilation syndrome and overlap syndrome?</b></p> <p><b>What is clinically and cost effective strategy for monitoring OSAHS/OHS/overlap syndrome?</b></p>
Population	<p>Adults with mild OSAHS</p> <p>Adults with moderate OSAHS</p>
Interventions and comparators considered for inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Fixed-pressure CPAP with auto-titration</li> <li>B. Fixed-pressure CPAP with telemonitoring</li> <li>C. Fixed-pressure CPAP with telemonitoring in first year</li> <li>D. Variable-pressure CPAP</li> <li>E. Variable-pressure with telemonitoring</li> </ul>
Perspective	NHS and personal social services
Outcomes	N/A
Type of analysis	Cost comparison
Issues to note	