

# 재발과 입원을 반복하는 만성 정신분열병 환자에서 비전형적 항정신병약물의 비용 - 효과

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## Cost Effectiveness of Clozapine and Risperidone in “Revolving Door” Schizophrenia

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### ABSTRACT

**Objectives** : Risperidone and clozapine belong to a new generation of antipsychotics that are reportedly more effective and better tolerated than conventional neuroleptics. However, each of these agents costs far more per unit than conventional neuroleptics. The purpose of our retrospective study was to ascertain the total cost and effectiveness of treatment before and after administration of risperidone and clozapine in “revolving door” schizophrenia patients.

**Method** : Data collected on revolving door schizophrenics for 2 years before clozapine and risperidone treatment and for at least 2 years after clozapine and risperidone treatment. Direct cost of inpatient and outpatient treatment was measured. Effectiveness was scaled as “years of mild disability gained”.

**Result** : Both risperidone and clozapine result in higher costs and additional benefits to patients, for example, increased mild disability, reduced number of relapse, and reduced hospital length - of - stay.

An ICER of risperidone was less than Rc and ICER of clozapine was greater than Rc. According to decision - analytic this model, risperidone had favorable cost - effectiveness ratios relative to clozapine.

**Conclusion** : We have assumed that risperidone is more cost - effective than clozapine.

**KEY WORDS** : Risperidone · Clozapine · Cost - effectiveness.

### 서 론

가

(Andrews 1985).  
(Terkelsen Menihoff 1995)  
25%

(Rice 1999).  
1 325  
53%가  
37%  
(Rice 1985).

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1958

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(haloperidol)

D2

† : , 135 - 705 5가 126 - 1  
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peridone), (clozapine), (ris -  
 sidone) (olanzapine), (zipra -

(Carpenter 1995 ; Marder Meibach 1994). hizophrenia

“ revolving door ”sc -

가가 가

가 가

## 연구대상 및 방법

가 가

### 1. 연구대상 및 모집단

DSM - IV  
 1994

(Frankenburg 1992 ; Honigfeld Patin 1990 ; 1997 3  
 Meltzer 1993 ; Revicki 1990). Revicki (1990) 18□60  
 86

1 가 “ revolving door ” sc -  
 2 . Davies hizophrenia  
 Drummond(1993) Revi - “ Revolving door ”schizophrenia (Wei -  
 cki (1990) (decision tree) den Glazer 1997) <sup>1)</sup> 가 1 2  
<sup>2)</sup> 3 3  
 (years of mild disability  
 gained) 가  
 0.4

### 2. 치료 비용의 평가

Schiller 1996 ; Tompson 1997) (Davies 1998 ; 2 2

Schiller (1996) 가 가 , 1 가  
 56 24 가 가 (present value) 가  
 \$7,333 \$9,160 (future value) (Detsky Naglie 1990 ; Hargreaves Sh -  
 \$4,776 Davies (1998) umway 1996 ; Ruce Elixhauser 1990) 1998  
 \$4,448

### 3. 치료 효과의 평가

Tompson(1997) 35 가 4  
 19 가 Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale  
 1 \$3,212 가 , 2 가 (functional status) (Glazer  
 1998). 2 가  
 가 (Davies Drummond 1993),  
 (Addington 1993 ; Albright 1996 ; Frank -

enberg 1992 ; Lindstrm 1994 ; Tompson 1997),  
(number of relapse)  
Clinical Global Impression Severity of  
Illness mildly ill normal, not at all ill(1 3 )

4. 디시전 트리 구성(Decision-analytic model)

decision - analytic model “ re -  
volving door ” schizophrenia  
1) , 2)  
, 3)  
2 , 4)

. Decision - analysis  
TreeAge software

5. 비용 - 효과 도면(Cost-effectiveness plane)

4가  
(O Briedn 1994). 4가 1)  
, 2)  
, 3) 가  
가  
4)

O'Brien (1994)  
( CE plane) QI QIII  
가  
(Anderson 1986 ; Black  
1990). incremental costeff - ective -  
ness ratio( ICER) 가  
(maximal willingness to pay  
for additional health effect ; Rc)(Karlsson Johan -  
nesson 1996) . ICER ( )/(  
) , Rc 2

가

bootstrap

ICER confidence limit  
(Briggs 1997 ; Chaudhary Stearns 1996 ; Obenchain  
1997 ; O'Brien 1994).

6. 통계적 분석

Mann - Whitney test

Wilcoxon signed rank test  
SPSS/PC + (ver 7.0)

.05

결 과

1. 인구통계학적 특성

2

	68
34	10
34	10
34.4±8.94	26 , 22
22.25±5.49	11.69±6.88
35.34±9.46 , 33.60±8.47	
21.58±5.99 , 23.00±4.88	
36±6.96	11.97±6.92
	( 1).

2. 치료비용

	2	855,895±	
<b>Table 1.</b> Demographic characteristics of chronic schizophrenic patients who received clozapine and risperidone for at least 2 years			
	Total (N = 48)	Clozapine (N = 24)	Risperidone (N = 24)
Age (years)	34.40± 8.94	33.60± 8.47	35.34± 9.46
Sex			
Male	26	14	12
Female	22	10	12
Age at onset (years)	22.25± 5.49	21.58± 5.99	23.00± 4.88
Duration (years)	11.69± 6.88	11.97± 6.92	11.36± 6.96
Mean dose of haloperidol (mg/day)	14.30±16.11	10.63± 9.30	20.16±22.69
Mean dose of clozapine (mg/day)		305.43±158.70	
Mean dose of risperidone (mg/day)			5.69± 3.94

1,508,608 2 571,199±1,027, ( 4).  
 155 , 1,427,433± 2 2 가  
 2,480,361 3,443,847±352,308 가 0.27±0.25 0.46±0.27 가  
 가 1,731,718 ( 2). , 18  
 2 2,045,972±2,346,901 126  
 415,741±911,310 ( 5).  
 934,573±673,041 4,216,866±4,900,280  
 가 가 1,652,061 ( 3).

가

가 5,803,525±  
 3,008,438 ,  
 7,069,724±1,276,159

### 3. 치료 효과

2 2  
 0.42±0.28 0.61±0.27

가 ,  
 18 87

**Table 2.** Cost of risperidone

Components of cost	Before risperidone treatment	During risperidone treatment	P
Patients who continued (N = 24)			
Hospitalization(₩)	855895±1508608	571199±1027155	NS
Outpatient(₩)	1427433±2480361	3443847±352308	.001
Total cost(₩)	2283328±2830847	4015046±2283328	.013
Patients who switched to clozapine (N = 10)			
	During risperidone treatment	During clozapine treatment	P
Hospitalization(₩)	1674586±1750581	3990374±11517763	NS
Outpatient(₩)	807228±377487	3079350±2169792	NS
Total cost(₩)	2481814±2039207	7069724±1276159	NS

**Table 3.** Cost of clozapine

Components of cost	Before risperidone treatment	During risperidone treatment	P
Patients who continued (N = 24)			
Hospitalization(₩)	2045972±2346901	415741±911310	.007
Outpatient(₩)	934573±673041	4216866±4900280	.000
Total cost(₩)	2980545±2294517	4632606±4902686	NS
Patients who switched to risperidone (N = 10)			
	During clozapine treatment	During risperidone treatment	P
Hospitalization(₩)	1696697±1500599	2167784±2894642	NS
Outpatient(₩)	945303±304783	3635741±1916060	.027
Total cost(₩)	2642000±1662987	5803525±3008438	.028

### 4. 디시전 트리 결과

**Table 4.** Effectiveness of risperidone

Components of effectiveness	Before risperidone treatment	During risperidone treatment	P
Mild disability (years)	0.42 ± 0.28	0.61 ± 0.27	.008
Time to relapse (weeks)	35.93 ± 28.90	36.53 ±23.38	
Hospital length of stay (days)	87.23 ±146.69	18.33 ±32.22	.016
Number of relapse	1.42 ± 0.61	0.85 ± 0.87	.021

**Table 5.** Effectiveness of clozapine

Components of effectiveness	Before risperidone treatment	During risperidone treatment	P
Mild disability (years)	0.27 ± 0.25	0.46 ± 0.27	.015
Time to relapse (weeks)	26.73 ±19.84	31.65 ±23.56	NS
Hospital LOS (days)	126.27 ±149.49	18.00 ±16.29	.011
Number of relapse	1.81 ± 0.98	0.45 ± 0.59	.000

**Table 6.** Mean values of key base case parameters in the decision-analytic model

Parameter	Clozapine	Risperidone
Initial response rate	0.71	0.69
Relapse rate	0.54	0.58
Probability of hospitalization, Given relapse	0.39	0.43
No relapse rate	0.46	0.42
Switching rate	0.29	0.31
Estimating Cost(₩)		
Hospitalization (for relapse)	5374706	3452506
Outpatient care	4603910	5408714
No relapse	5010679	2779908
Switching	5659608	4036547
Estimating effectiveness(mild disability)		
Hospitalization (for relapse)	0.25	0.51
Outpatient care	0.46	0.39
No relapse	0.66	0.85
Switching	0.37	0.43

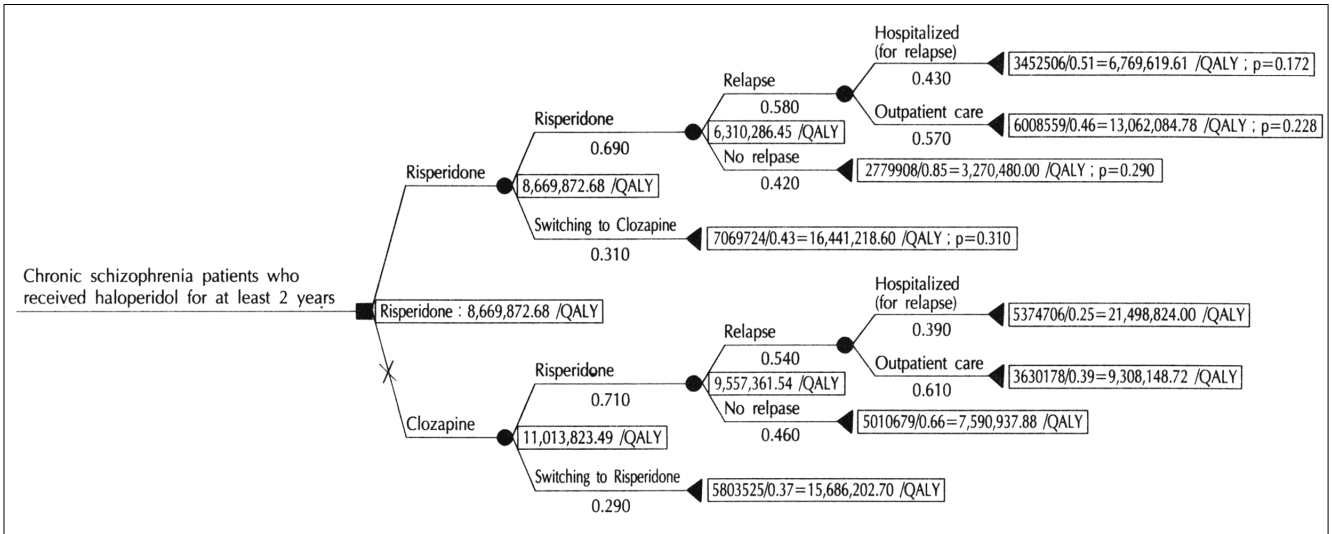


Fig. 1. Decision-analytic tree of risperidone and clozapine in the treatment of "revolving door" schizophrenia for 2 years.

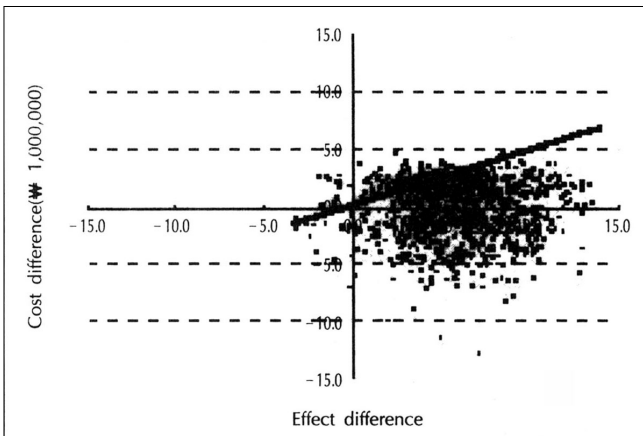


Fig. 2. 1,200 bootstrap replications of cost and effect differences of risperidone on the cost-effectiveness plane.

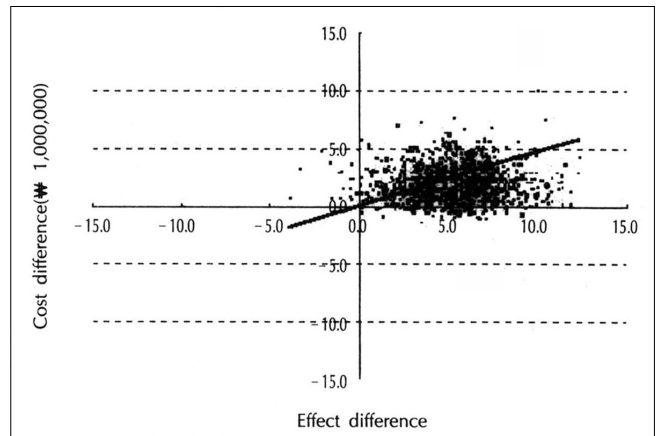


Fig. 3. 1,200 bootstrap replications of cost and effect differences of clozapine on the cost-effectiveness plane

6 . 1  
872.68 , 8,669, 11,013,823.49  
가  
( 1).  
5. 비용 - 효과 도면 결과  
CE plane  
QI ( 2, 3).  
1,200 bootstrap ICER CE plane  
ICER -0.04(95% CI -.1731 to 0.  
08602) ICER 2.6455(95% CI -1.  
7289 to 7.0198) 38

가 가  
Rc 0.48  
ICER가 Rc  
0.04 Rc 0.48 95% CI  
upper limit 0.08602 cost -  
effective Rc  
ICER가 cost - ineffective  
CE plane 13 bootstrap QIV  
, 562  
bootstrap QII  
19 bootstrap 606 bootstrap QIII  
QI bootstrap 462 가 Rc  
(462 + 562)/1200 = 85.3% boot -  
strap Rc

CE plane 16 bootstrap QIV  
, 81 bootstrap O'Brien  
QII (1994) CE plane QI  
1 bootstrap 1102 bootstrap QIII QI  
. QI bootstrap 676 가 Rc  
(676 + 81)/1200 = 63.1% bootstrap Rc ICER  
Rc ICER가 Rc  
가 가  
고 찰  
가  
2 revolving  
door schizophrenia \$200,000  
가  
가 revolving door schizophrenia  
Addington (1993) Lindstrm (1994)  
Schiller (1996) 가 Rc  
\$7333 ICER 0.04 Rc 0.48 95% CI upper  
\$9160 가 가 limit 0.08602 cost -  
effective ICER  
Davies Drummond(1993) 2.6455(95% CI - 1.7289 to 7.0198) Rc  
0.4 cost - ineffective . CE plane QII  
, Fran -  
kenburg (1992) 85.3%가 Rc  
(Meltzer 1993) 63.1%가 Rc  
. CE plane ICER  
가 Meltzer(1993) 가  
가  
revolving door schizophrenia 1  
가 8,669,872.68 11,013,823.49  
가  
4,015,046±2,428,  
017 4,632,606±4,902,686 , , ,  
가 가  
가 1,731,718 1,652,061 가 가  
가 가

가	가	0.61	가	0.27
(Meltzer 1993).		0.46	가	
(Addington 1993 ; Frankenburg 1992 ; Honigfeld Patin 1990 ; Lindstrm 1994 ; Mel-tzer 1993 ; Revicki 1990)			revolving door schizophrenia	
가		1		
		8,669,872.68		11,
가	가	013,823.49	cost - effectiveness plane	
가	(cost shif -	Rc(maximal willingness to pay)	ICER(incremental cost - effectiveness ratio)가	
ting).			85.3%,	63.
가		1%		
	가			
	가			
	가			
(Basskin 1998).			중심 단어 :	
가			<b>참고문헌</b>	
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가가 2	1,731,718		<b>Chaudhary MA, Stearns SC(1996) : Estimating confidence intervals for cost-effectiveness ratios : An example from a randomized trial. Statistics in Medicine 15 : 1447-1458</b>	
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가				
	5,803,525			
7,069,724				
가		0.42		

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