

... , ... , ...

... , ... , ...

... [4],

[1, 2]. [5].

... [3].

[4, 5]. (, -

12-13 % : -) [10],

[6]. 1

, \$178 (16,8 %)

\$102 (9,6 %) — analysis), (cost minimization

[7]. effectiveness analysis), (cost utility analysis) (cost

, — 60 %, 40 % (cost benefit analysis) [11].

: 13 % — (cost minimization analysis)

, 7 % — , 4 % —

, 16 % — [81]. [11].

— (cost effectiveness

— analysis)

MEDLINE (,

pharmacoeconomics , . .) [11].

1966- 2000 . 879 .

pharmacoeconomics,

1989 . [9].

(incremental analysis),
 [11].
 — 10
 3
 5
 [13, 14].
 вычисления:

$$= (10000 - 5000) / (5 - 3) =$$

$$= 5000 / 2 = 2500$$
 жизни.
 помощью QALY 1,
 QALY 1 [11].
 [12], 60 000
 0,6, 2 — 4
 0,4. 4
 QALY :
 [11].

$$(0,6 - 2) + (0,4 - 2) = 2.$$
 60 000
 (cost utility analysis) [11].
 adjusted life years — QALY) [15].
 (quality

Таблица 1. Некоторые утилитарные показатели качества жизни

Показатели	Значение
Абсолютное здоровье	1,00
Симптомы менопаузы	0,99
Нетяжелая стенокардия	0,90
Состояние после пересадки почек	0,84
Умеренно выраженная стенокардия	0,70
Некоторое ограничение физических нагрузок и ролевые ограничения в связи с периодически возникающей болью	0,67
Гемодиализ в условиях специального центра	0,56–0,59
Тяжелая стенокардия	0,50
Тревога, депрессия и ощущение одиночества, испытываемые большую часть времени	0,45
Наличие слепоты, глухоты или немоты	0,39
Пребывание на стационарном лечении	0,33
Необходимость использования механических приспособлений для передвижения и нарушение способности к обучению	0,31
Смерть	0,00
Сочетание квадриплегии, слепоты и депрессии	< 0,00
Прикованность к постели из-за сильной боли	< 0,00
Бессознательное состояние	< 0,00

Таблица 2. Стоимость одной спасенной жизни в результате антигипертензивной терапии [59]

АД диастолическое	Стоимость (долл. США)					
	До 44 лет		45–69 лет		70 лет	
	Мужчины	Женщины	Мужчины	Женщины	Мужчины	Женщины
0–94	129 726	343 288	9315	29 452	3425	2877
95–99	106 849	259 452	4658	18 219	1918	959
100–104	87 123	190 137	137	8082	411	ЭК
> 105	60 274	102 192	ЭК	ЭК	ЭК	ЭК

Примечание: ЭК — экономия денежных средств.

Таблица 3. Сравнение экономической эффективности различных методов лечения

Метод лечения	Группа больных	Стоимость / QALY (долл. США)	Источник
Симвастатин	Мужчины с ИБС	5400	[40]
Симвастатин	Женщины с ИБС	10 500	[40]
Тканевые активаторы плазминогена	Инфаркт миокарда	32 678	[75]
Имплантируемый дефибриллятор	Больные с высоким риском внезапной смерти	37 000	[76]

Таблица 4. Соотношение величины TPR и экономической эффективности терапии периндоприлом, лозартаном и рамиприлом

Препарат	Through-to-peak ratio	Экономия средств (долл. США на 1 пациента в год)	
	Среднее значение	За счет предупреждения ИБС	За счет предупреждения мозгового инсульта
Периндоприл	87,5	45,76	21,64
Лозартан	75,0	43,47	20,77
Рамиприл	55,0	38,47	18,76

QALY, 2, QALY 1, 1, ЭКОНО-

1, 30, [11].

США [16].

< \$20 / QALY, \$20 / QALY, [1, 19–21].

\$40 / QALY, \$40 000 / QALY, \$60 000 / QALY — позволяет [22, 23].

> \$60 000 / QALY, > \$100 000 / QALY [16, 17].

[18].

() > 105, \$20 600 / QALY, 95-104, (cost benefit) \$41 900 / QALY [24].

[21].

(cost-saving)

для того, [25].

неко- 45

Таблица 5. Экономическая эффективность профилактических вмешательств при сердечно-сосудистых заболеваниях (долл. США / QALY)

Вмешательство	Стоимость
Высокоэффективные экономически (< \$20 000 / QALY)	
Бета-адреноблокаторы после инфаркта миокарда	3600
АКШ при стенозе ствола левой коронарной артерии	9200
Терапия статинами — вторичная профилактика	12 000
Относительно эффективные экономически (\$20 000–60 000 / QALY)	
Антигипертензивная терапия гидрохлортиазидом	25 400
Терапия статинами — первичная профилактика	20 000–60 000
Чрезмерно дорогие (> \$60 000 / QALY)	
АКШ — умеренная стенокардия на фоне однососудистого поражения	72 000
Пребывание в отделении интенсивной терапии при низком риске инфаркта миокарда	88 700
Скрининг с помощью ЭКГ у бессимптомных мужчин 40 лет	124 000

[27] XCH 1261, [28]. АК.Н1 [32, 33]. The Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation (BARI), 1829, 5-

ишемической [34]. The BARI Study of Economics and Quality of Life (SEQOL), (\$32 347 \$21 113), [35].

65 200 — \$32 \$22 [29]. реваскуляризации.

стен- [36]. 4 \$50 899, 12 мес. D.J. Cohen Stent Restenosis Study (STRESS) [30]. стентирования \$800 (7 %) 1 стентированию (primary stenting), (provisional stent strategy). Belgian Netherlands Stent Study II (BENESTENT II) [31] \$1742 (3,4 %) 4- 12 % \$832 (1,7 %) \$333 (0,7 %) \$1243 (2,5 %).

ния. - 4 - 1
- > 5,4 / -
- > 6,5 / , -
- [43]. -
479 , -
- [37]. , , -
(\$389 \$339 -
, < 0,001), 6 мес. -
-
(\$10 206 \$10 490 - [44]. 400
) . , -
- 900 000 4,7 -
- фармакоэкономического , - [45]. 20 , -
- , - , — -
- . - , -
- XCH -
- \$160 [75]. \$8611 \$10 400 [46]. -
- XCH 1-2 %
- (ГМГ-КоА) [47]. -
- () -
[38], 75 % \$20 , -
[39]. 20 % — стациснарного
Scandinavian Simvastatin Survival [48]. амбулатор-
Study (4S), , - сердечно-
- , -
[40]. 1 -
\$5500 \$10 300 -
- () -
для SOLVD (Studies of Left Ventricular
- Dysfunction) [49].
- 2569 -
- (. 5) [41]. < 35 %.
West of Scotland Coronary 48 мес. -
Prevention Study (WOSCOPS) -
- \$777; -
40 / . 32 % -
, 37 % — АКШ -
31 % — [42]. 1 \$11 840, — \$12 557, -
WOSCOPS \$16 000 \$32 000, -
3 , 1 48 мес. \$718 [50]. -
4S. , 1 -
- 45- -

	\$8760,	-	[4].	10 %	-
— \$10 249.		-			-
/ QALY,		тензией.			-
\$5250 [50].					-
					Возможность
					-
					Сердечно-
75 %	53 %				-
					-
62 %	85 %				-
[51].					-
XCH			(through-to-peak ratio — TPR).		-
					-
	Digitalis Investigator				?
Group (DIG)	ДИГОКСИНОМ	-			од-
		-	() , ()		-
	[52].		() —		TPR
					-
					[57].
Randomized Assessment of Digoxin on Inhibitors of the			. 4		TPR,
Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme (RADIANCE)				90 %,	-
Prospective Randomized Study of Ventricular Failure and					-
the Efficacy of Digoxin (PROVED),				: — \$46 1	-
				— \$22 1	-
\$12					TPR,
	XCH				-
	[53, 54]				TPR,
					-
					TPR
	(-
)				-
	сни-				-
					-
			[58].		-
	XCH				(
[55].				1)
				(. 2).	-
		38 %		16 %.	. 2
антигипертензивной					45
	(15–20 %			> 105	. .
30–40 %)		100 70		-
[56].			100 104		[59].
				24	-

[60]	G. Pozuelo et al.	\$475,	хинидина — \$225,
		— \$268,	
			70 %
	[61] 419)		
	> 95		
		1 : 2,1 : 2,8.	
		\$875	\$1239 —
6 мес.		\$1911 —	
			(/
)
(26,3 7,3 %	; < 0,001).	\$1716	\$2382 —
		\$3901 —	
42,7 %	антигипертензивная (27,2 экономичной [64].		ПОИСКИ ЭКОНОМИЧНЫХ
	; < 0,001).		
	антигипертензивной		
		[65].	
[62].		65	10 %,
	Hypertension Optimal Treatment		
(НОТ),			
			2/3
		[66, 67].	
1			МОЗГОВОГО
< 90	(\$4262).		\$25 000
			[68],
< 85	1		
	20		
	\$86 360,		
< 80	\$658 370,		
	[63].		
		QALY 0,05	\$670
	сердца		[69].
		0,02 \$90	QALY
132		[69].	
		Метаанализ 15	
I	— хинидином,		
	[64].		
	1		

фармакоэкономических исследований

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- [71].
- 57,5 ± 11,3 %, [71].
- 89 %
- [72].
- 61 %
- [73].
- [74].
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ECONOMICAL STRATEGIES OF TREATMENT INCARDIOLOGY

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Summary. There are an economical grounds and economical assessment of treatment of various clinical situations in cardiology. Nowadays treatment economical efficiency indices are the criteria that allow choosing the most optimal type of treatment taking into account its efficiency and cost in the specific clinical situation. For health service system in general they allow to distribute the limited resources.

Key words: cardiology, strategy, economic value.