Economics of TB: Securing financing under UHC

Carlo Irwin A. Panelo
Department of Clinical Epidemiology
UP College of Medicine
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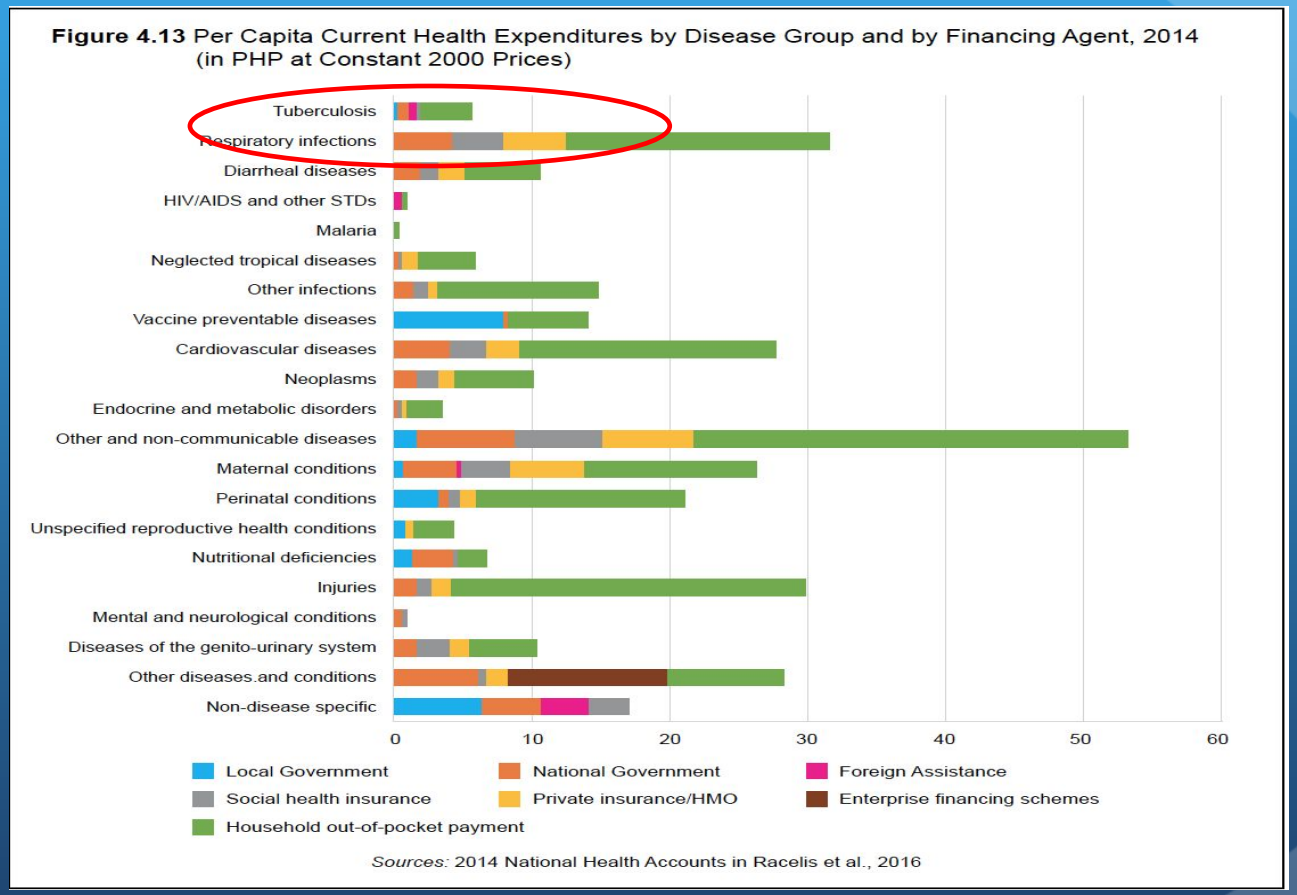
Economic burden of TB is substantial

- Economic costs of TB is substantial (Peabody et al, 2009)
  - 500,000 DALYS;9% of YLL
  - P8B in economic losses
  - Up to P1.6B in annual treatment cost
- Nearly half of families with TB incur catastrophic spending (Florentino et al., 2022)
  - USD 601 overall mean total cost including pre- and post-diagnostic costs; 5X in DRTB
  - Around 80% of the total cost of TB are from direct non-medical costs and income loss, respectively

TB care is funded mostly out-of-pocket



Source: Panelo et al., 2020

How much does it cost to treat TB?

- Adult DSTB = P 6,725
- Adult MDR = P 374,630
- Adult LTBI = P 4,092

Source: USAID's ProtectHealth 2022

Recommendations for TB elimination

- Develop an operational plan from within PhilSTEP1 to match elimination targets
  - Set phased elimination targets
  - Identify focus areas to maximize yield
  - Identify priority populations with heavy burden
  - Assign accountability to specific regions and LGUs
  - Secure and provide financing mainly through DOH grants

- Test models/approaches prior to scale up, e.g. CiTEC
  - Focus on urban poor
  - Generate demand through community health workers/navigators
  - Employ active case finding measures
  - Contract private providers as part of provider network
  - Monitor closely to sustain and complete treatment

Active case finding yields more than combination strategies

	Viet Nam		Lao People's Democratic Republic	
Elasticity (labor)	$\alpha = 0.1$	$\alpha = 0.5$	$\alpha = 0.1$	$\alpha = 0.5$
TB care (baseline) compared with no TB care (counterfactual)				
Total cost	$ 378,000,000		$ 23,000,000	
Financed by savings*	$ 185,000,000		$ 5300,000	
Gain in labor	3795,200		188,500	
Gain in GDP	$ 18.4 billion	$ 10.7 billion	$ 92 million	$ 549 million
Return on investment	$ 49	$ 28	$ 4	$ 24
ACF (moderate, targeted) compared with baseline				
Total cost	$ 218,611,000		$ 9197,000	
Gain in labor	126,300		10,100	
Gain in GDP	$ 586 million	$ 297 million	$ 3.9 million	$ 26.2 million
Return on investment	$ 2·70	$ 1·40	$ 0·40	$ 2·90
Combination strategy compared with baseline				
Total cost	$ 989,568,000		$ 49,096,000	
Gain in labor	417,500		56,000	
Gain in GDP	$ 1.82 billion	$ 890 million	$ 356,000	$ –4.5 million**
Return on investment	$ 1·80	$ 0·90	$ 0·00	$ –0·10**

Source: Estil et al., 2021

Securing financing for TB under UHC

TB control measures	Population-based and/or merit good	Individual-based	Non-medical costs
Information and demand generation	X		
Screening and confirmation	X*		
Treatment and monitoring		X*	
Social support			X
Enabling environment			X

*overlaps in DOH, LGU and PhilHealth support

Thank you!

capanelo@up.edu.ph