# The Vienna Prevention Project ViPP

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#### Disclaimer

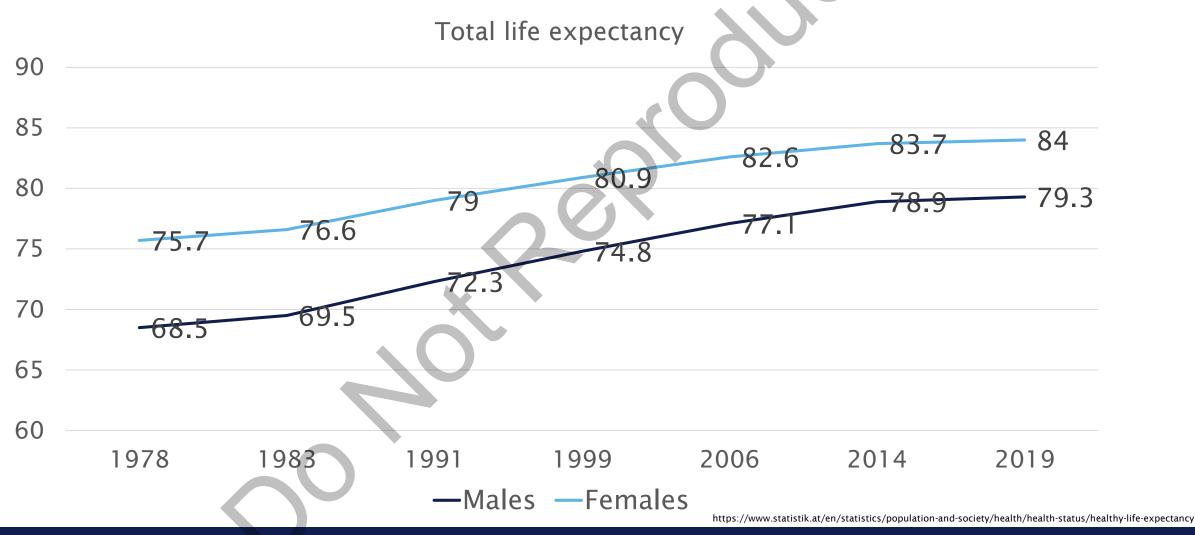
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  - Molecular Biology, MD (Laboratory Medicine), Political Science
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  - No conflicts of interest















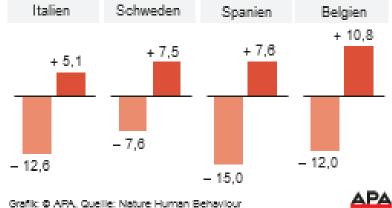
#### Covid drückte die Lebenserwartung

Veränderung der Lebenserwartung in Monaten









https://science.orf.at/stories/3215614/







# Healthy life expectancy

Healthy Life Expectancy in years for females

2019

64.7 years

Healthy Life Expectancy in years for males

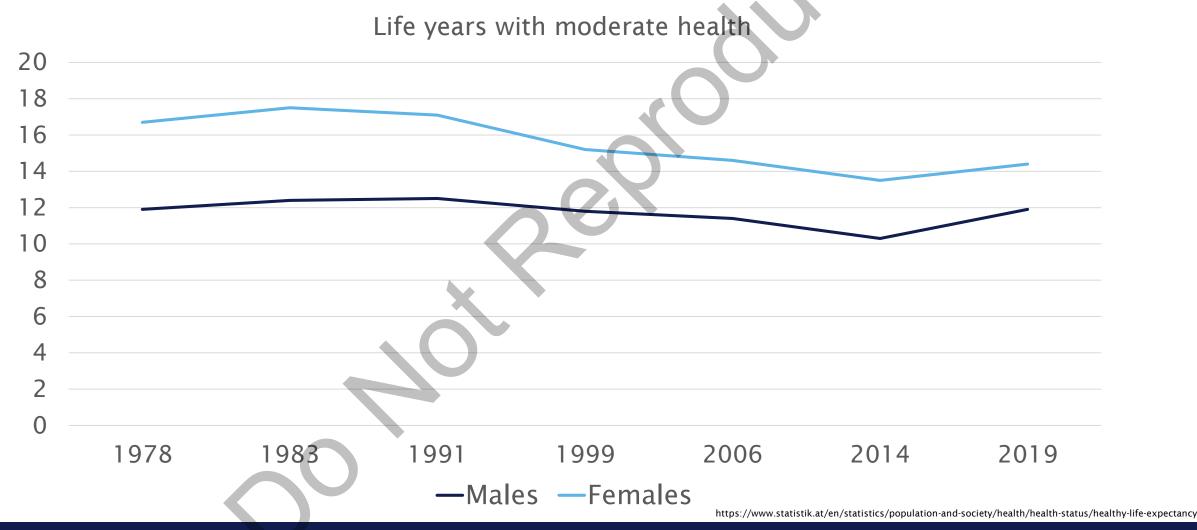
2019

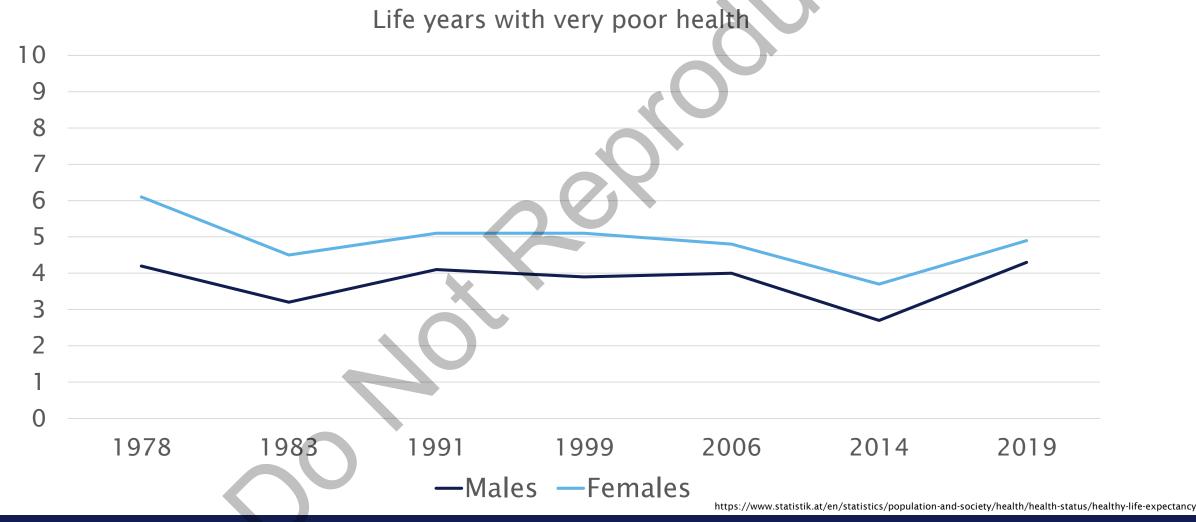
63.1 years





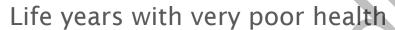


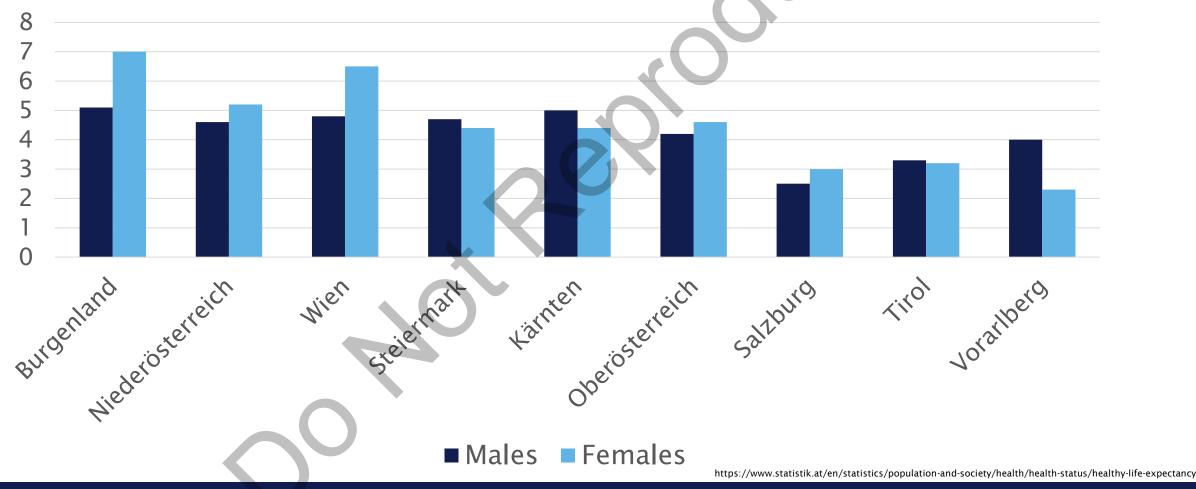








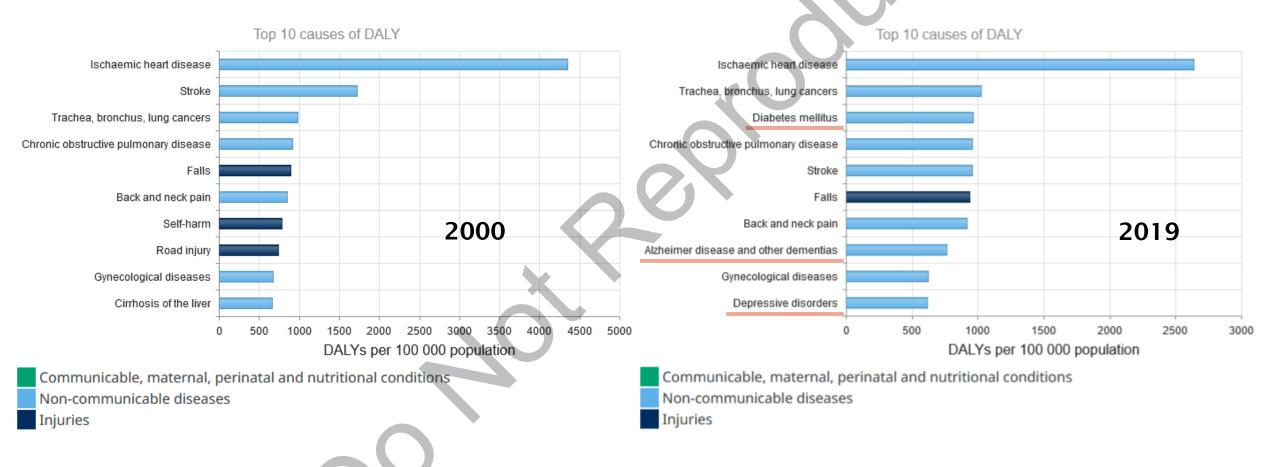








Top 10 causes of DALY in Austria for both sexes aged all ages







#### **Total population**

# Primordial Prevention

- Risk factor reduction
- Laws/national policy

#### Individual

#### Primary Prevention

- Limit risk exposure
- Increase immunity
- Health programs

#### Secondary Prevention

- Early disease detection in subclinical individuals
- Screenings

#### Tertiary Prevention

- Improving outcome in diseased individuals
- Rehabilitation programs

**HEALTHY** 

DISEASED https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK537222/





May 1, 2023

#### Cost-effectiveness and Return on Investment of a Nationwide Case-Finding Program for Familial Hypercholesterolemia in Children in the Netherlands

Zanfina Ademi, PhD<sup>1,2</sup>; Richard Norman, PhD<sup>3</sup>; Jing Pang, PhD<sup>4</sup>; et al

» Author Affiliations

JAMA Pediatr. 2023;177(6):625-632. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2023.0763

**Results** In this model constructed to simulate the progression of FH in 1000 hypothetical 10-year-olds, from a health care perspective, the program would gain 2.53 QALYs per person, at an additional cost of €23 365 (\$25 468) (both discounted). These equated to an ICER of €9220 (\$10 050) per QALY gained. From the societal perspective, the detection and treatment program were cost saving over a lifetime compared with no cascade screening for FH. The ROI for the detection and treatment program for FH in children was €8.37 (\$9.12).

**Conclusions and Relevance** The findings of this study suggest that the early detection and treatment program for FH in children may offer a good value for investment, being both health and cost saving. The findings and interpretations are conditional on assumptions inherent in the health economic model.



FASTTRACK CLINICAL RESEARCH

# Cost effectiveness of population screening vs. no screening for cardiovascular disease: the Danish Cardiovascular Screening trial (DANCAVAS)

Rikke Søgaard <sup>1</sup>\*, Axel Cosmus Pyndt Diederichsen <sup>2</sup>, Lars M. Rasmussen<sup>3</sup>, Jess Lambrechtsen<sup>4</sup>, Flemming H. Steffensen<sup>5</sup>, Lars Frost <sup>6</sup>, Kenneth Egstrup<sup>4</sup>, Grazina Urbonaviciene<sup>6</sup>, Martin Busk <sup>5</sup>, and Jes S. Lindholt<sup>7</sup>

#### **Key Ouestion**

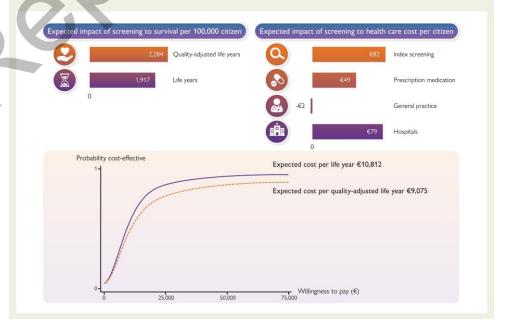
Is comprehensive screening for seven cardiovascular conditions in the general population cost effective from the perspective of European healthcare systems?

#### Key Finding

Screening for cardiovascular disease was associated with average life year and quality-adjusted life year gains, which was achieved for an average health care cost of €207 per invitee.

#### Take Home Message

Screening for cardiovascular disease is a promising path for continuation of the past decades' success in reducing cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. Results are competitive to, e.g., already implemented cancer screening programmes.







European Journal of Cancer 135 (2020) 121-129

Cost-effectiveness of lung cancer screening with low-dose computed tomography in heavy smokers: a microsimulation modelling study

Yihui Du <sup>a</sup>, Grigory Sidorenkov <sup>a</sup>, Marjolein A. Heuvelmans <sup>a</sup>, Harry J.M. Groen <sup>b</sup>, Karin M. Vermeulen <sup>a</sup>, Marcel J.W. Greuter <sup>c</sup>, Geertruida H. de Bock <sup>a,\*</sup>

- Lung cancer screening with low-dose computed tomography in a high-risk population is cost-effective.
- The optimal strategy for men is annual screening from the age of 55 to 80 years, with a cost of 27.6 k€/LYG.
- The optimal strategy for women is biennial screening from the age of 50 to 80 years, with a cost of 21.1 k€/LYG.

Cancer Causes & Control (2019) 30:819–826 https://doi.org/10.1007/s10552-019-01178-y

#### **ORIGINAL PAPER**

#### Cost-effectiveness of breast cancer screening in the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program

Sun Hee Rim $^1 \odot \cdot$  Benjamin T. Allaire $^2 \cdot$  Donatus U. Ekwueme $^1 \cdot$  Jacqueline W. Miller $^1 \cdot$  Sujha Subramanian $^2 \cdot$  Ingrid J. Hall $^1 \cdot$  Thomas J. Hoerger $^2$ 

Results Compared with no program and no screening, the NBCCEDP lowers breast cancer mortality and improves QALYs, but raises health care costs. Base-case ICER for the program was \$51,754/QALY versus no program and \$50,223/QALY versus no screening. Probabilistic sensitivity analysis ICER for the program was \$56,615/QALY [95% CI \$24,069, \$134,230/QALY] versus no program and \$51,096/QALY gained [95% CI \$26,423, \$97,315/QALY] versus no screening.

Conclusions On average, breast cancer screening in the NBCCEDP was cost-effective compared with no program or no screening.



- Simoens, 2011
  - Preventive measures: €6255
     per QALY
  - Curative interventions:
     €12917 per QALY





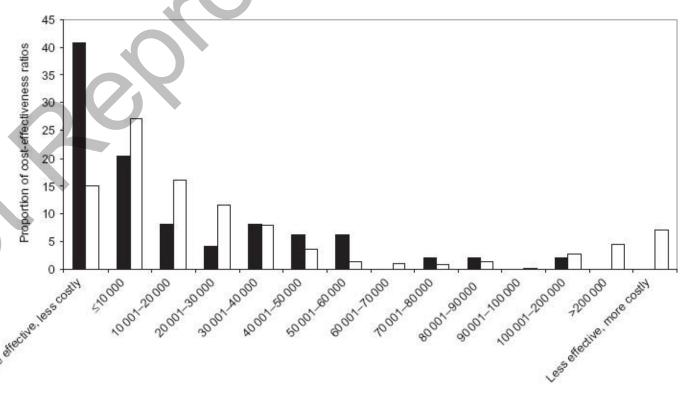
Research Paper

JPHSR 2011, 2: 151–155 © 2011 The Author JPHSR © 2011 Royal Pharmaceutical Society Received December 17, 2010 Accepted May 18, 2011 DOI 10.1111/j.1759-8893.2011.00052.x

Public health and prevention in Europe: is it cost-effective?

Steven Simoens

Research Centre for Pharmaceutical Care and Pharmaco-economics, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium



Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (Euro/QALY)





#### Aim

- To assess the efficacy of a comprehensive secondary prevention program to increase quality adjusted life time
- To deeply phenotype and genotype the local population to better understand disease development









# Why another cohort?

· Time changes - long-term impact of a global pandemic

• Technology changes - advances in imaging, wearables, etc.; assessment of new clinical parameters (e.g., OCT)

International standards for biomaterial processing

- Ward for secondary prevention
- Close monitoring of a representative sample to research a vigorous secondary prevention strategy
- Simultaneous development of a comprehensive resource (Vienna Prevention Biobank)



# Clinical examinations & Laboratory

::demographics ::physical examination ::lab medicine ::audiometry ::optometry ::allergology ::wearables

#### Biobank



- nk Imaging
- Genome & Epigenome
- TranscriptomeImmune cells
- Single cell analyses
- etc.

MRI PET-CT

#### Special clinical examinations



cardial echo sonography (carotis, femoralis) Ankle-brachial-index ergometry



Fibroscan



pulmonary function



neuropsychological testing



3D Skin Scan



OCT / OCT-A



oGTT



Kreatinin Clearance



P

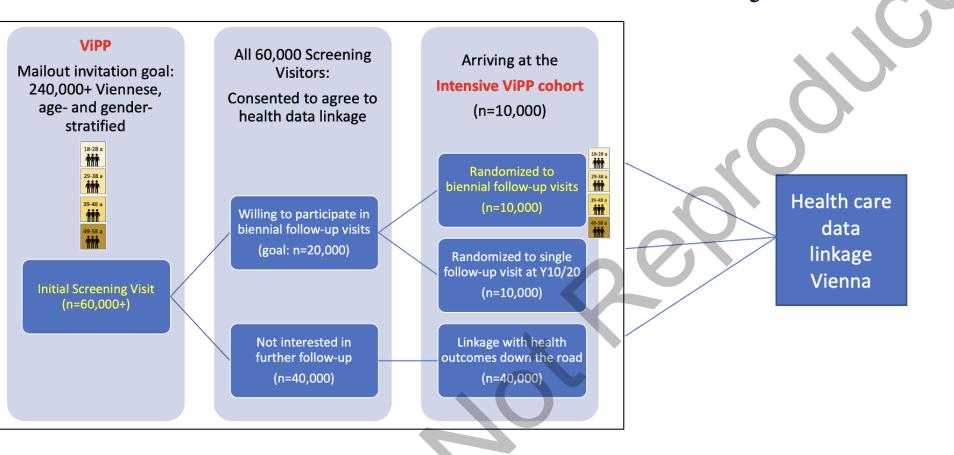
Gynecology

Urology





Courtesy: E Schernhammer



**V1** 

Initial screening visit
Consent taken (n=60,000)

**V2** 

Intensive baseline visit (n=20,000)

V4, V6, V8, V10 ... V20

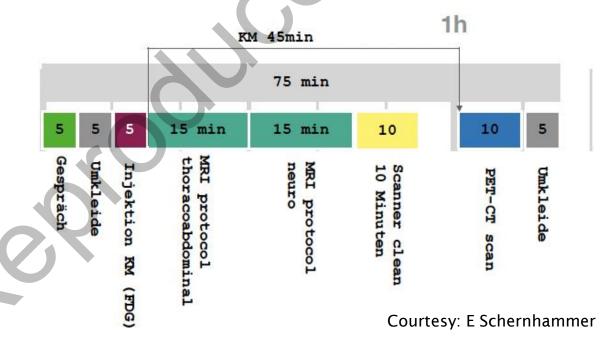
Biennial (n=10,000) or a single Y10/20 (n=10,000) Follow-Up visit

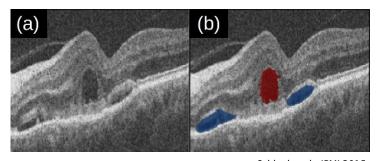


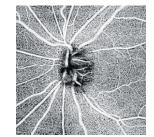


- Imaging:
  - Ultra low dose PET-CT
  - Thoracoabdominal MRT
  - Neuro-MRT

- OCT, OCT-A: early detection of
  - AMD
  - Diabetic retinopathy
  - Biomarker for atherosclerosis/CAD







Schlegl et al., IPMI 2015

- Establishing a comprehensive sample collection
- Processing and storage acc. to international standards
- Enables research into still unknown biomarkers









- Open questions/issues
  - "Tertiary prevention" how to deal with potential overtreatment?

#### Secondary Prevention

- Early disease detection in subclinical individuals
- Screenings

#### Quarternary Prevention

- Protection from overdiagnosis and overtreatment
- Avoid interventions that cause more harm than good

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK537222/



- Open questions/issues
  - "Tertiary prevention" how to deal with potential overtreatment?
  - New methods, big data how to deal with currently not meaningfully interpretable data
  - Medical duty of care
  - Informed consent requirements and best practise might change over time
  - Time- and cost-intense examinations
  - Drop-out incentives to adhere
  - Inclusion of health data "digital avatars"



- ViPP as a basis for add-on projects
  - Birth cohort (offspring of study participants)
  - Elderly cohort (end of life) to test hypothesis derived from ViPP
  - Digital control cohort (health data space)

#### Conclusion

- · Despite increasing life expectancy, the last five years are still in poor health
- In the past, secondary prevention projects have proven cost effective and increased QALY
- ViPP is a planned secondary prevention program for the early detection of various diseases that cause DALY
- In-depth clinical, imaging, neuropsychological, laboratory,... data and associated biomaterial
- Potential add-on projects (e.g., birth cohort)

