Economic evidence tables for review question: Is the combination of mifepristone and misoprostol more effective than misoprostol alone in the medical management of missed miscarriage?

Table 6: Economic evidence tables for

Study country and type	Intervention and comparator	Study population, design and data sources	Costs and outcomes (descriptions and values)	Results	Comments
Author and year: Devall 2021  Country: UK  Type of economic analysis: Cost utility analysis  Source of funding: Heath Technology Assessment programme of the National Institute for Health Research	Intervention in detail: 357 women attending EPUs in secondary or tertiary care NHS hospitals randomised to 200mg oral mifepristone plus 800 microgram misoprostol.  Comparator 354 women attending EPUs in secondary or tertiary care NHS hospitals randomised to Oral placebo plus 800microgram misoprostol.	Population characteristics: Women aged ≥16 years opting for medical management of a missed miscarriage.  Modelling approach/alongside an RCT: Economic evaluation alongside an RCT  Source of baseline data: Control group of RCT  Source of effectiveness data: Intervention arm in RCT  Source of cost data:	Mean cost per participant:  Intervention: £621  Control: £803  Difference: -£182  Primary measure of outcome: QALYs Quality of life was estimated using EQ-5D-5L questionnaires  Mean outcome per participant:  Intervention: 0.0324 QALYs	ICERs: Mifepristone plus misoprostol dominates  Probability of being cost effective: >50%  Sensitivity analysis: Mifepristone and misoprostol remained less costly and more effective than misoprostol plus placebo for all the following scenarios:  Different cost for vaginal administration of extra dose of misoprostol  Removing costs for additional dose of misoprostol	Perspective: NHS and a Personal Social Services perspective  Currency: GBP  Cost year: 2019-20  Time horizon: 21 days post randomisation  Discounting: N/A  Applicability: Directly applicable  Limitations:

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Study country and type	Intervention and comparator	Study population, design and data sources	Costs and outcomes (descriptions and values)	Results	Comments
		Resource use data was collected as part of the trial.	Control: 0.0319 QALYs	<ul><li>Removal of costs of surgery</li><li>Imputation of hospital care costs</li></ul>	Minor limitations
		Source of unit cost data: BNF 2019, PSSRU 2002, NHS Reference Costs 2018-19.	Difference: 0.0004		

BNF = British National Formulary; EPU = Early Pregnancy Unit; GBP = Great British Pound;; ICER = Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio; PSSRU = Personal and Social Services Research Unit; QALYs = Quality adjusted life years; RCT = Randomised control trial;