Objectives: Souvenaid® is a medical food - an enriched nutritional formula - that contains specific nutrients that are reported to be deficient in patients with Alzheimer’s Disease (AD) and that are important in cognitive function, synapse formation and function. Clinical studies demonstrate that the use of Souvenaid®, a new approach in the management of mild AD, can benefit approximately 100,000 patients with AD in 5 years and it is estimated to have a relatively small budget impact to SUS.

Methods: An age related incidence of AD approach was used. Population size, according to different age categories, was derived from Brazilian statistics (IBGE) and combined with a age-related incidence of AD in Brazil (6) to estimate the number of patients per age stratum (Table 1).

Results: Considering a market penetration of 10%, 15%, 25%, 35% and 45% each year, the estimated number of patients under Souvenaid® treatment is 11,002, 15,733, 19,969, 24,894 and 32,216, respectively, for years 1-5. Compared to NDM, the inclusion of Souvenaid® in the protocol of mild AD shows a potential budget impact of approximately Brz 3.9 million (US$1.8 million) for 5 consecutive years.

Mean cost of AD was derived from a 7-state Markov model developed for population above 65 years (Tables 2 and 3). The difference between Souvenaid® group and NDM was reflected on the 5-year budget impact estimated for SUS. The cost per unit of Souvenaid considered in the model was Brz 2,513,880.

Conclusions: The use of Souvenaid®, a new approach in the management of mild AD, can benefit approximately 100,000 patients with AD in 5 years and it is estimated to have a relatively small budget impact to SUS, since the projections of cost of disease for the same period are Brz 154 million and potential budget impact of approximately Brz 3.9 million.

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

Alzheimer’s disease (AD) is a progressive and fatal neurodegenerative disease, leading to cognitive and memory deterioration, progressive impairment of daily living activities and a variety of neuropsychiatric symptoms and behavioral changes. It is also the leading cause of dementia, accounting for 50-70% of all dementias worldwide according to World Health Organization (WHO) with associated costs around US$ 1.3 trillion in 2010 (1). In Brazil, the prevalence of dementia among the elderly is estimated to be 7.1% (approximately 1.1 million people), being 604 billions in 2010 (1). In Brazil, the prevalence of dementia among the elderly is estimated to be 7,1% (approximately 1.1 million people),Being 604 billions in 2010 (1). The use of Souvenaid®, a new approach in the management of mild AD, can benefit approximately 100,000 patients with AD in 5 years and it is estimated to have a relatively small budget impact to SUS, since the projections of cost of disease for the same period are Brz 154 million and potential budget impact of approximately Brz 3.9 million.

RESULTS

The use of Souvenaid®, a new approach in the management of mild AD, can benefit approximately 100,000 patients with AD in 5 years and it is estimated to have a relatively small budget impact to SUS, since the projections of cost of disease for the same period are Brz 154 million and potential budget impact of approximately Brz 3.9 million.

REFERENCES
2. Herrera E, Caramelli P, Silveira AS. et al. Epidemiologic survey of dementia in a community-dwelling Brazilian population. Alzheimer Dis Assoc Disord. 2006;20:173, 193, 215, 234 and 242, respectively, for years 1-5. Compared to NDM, the inclusion of Souvenaid® in the protocol of mild AD shows a potential budget impact of approximately Brz 3.9 million (US$1.8 million) for 5 consecutive years (Table 4).

Table 1: Epidemiologic data used in the model

Table 2: Number of patients under Souvenaid® treatment

Table 3: Direct costs of AD in Brazil

Table 4: Budget Impact