

进口支架价格昂贵,与内涵管价格之比约为 6 : 1 (16500 : 2600)。如能使其价格下降至万元以下或选用价格较便宜的国产支架,则可降低患者费用,降低 CER。

总之,本研究的初步结论是金属支架置入术治疗恶性胆道梗阻 CER 优于塑料内涵管置入术。

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• 外刊摘要 •

子宫动脉栓塞与子宫切除术治疗子宫平滑肌瘤的费用-疗效分析

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目的: 比较子宫动脉栓塞(uterine artery embolization, UAE)与子宫切除术治疗症状性子宫平滑肌瘤女性患者的费用-疗效关系。**方法:** 建立一个固定的模型来比较 UAE 和子宫切除术的费用和疗效。在此模型中,随访一组年龄为 40 岁,诊断为子宫平滑肌瘤,并且无远期妊娠要求的妇女,直至绝经期。从社会学的观点进行分析,包括全部的费用和疗效,无论是何原因引起的。(疾病)转变可能性和生活质量通过文献和一位妇科学家进行评估。而费用则通过医疗保险赔偿(用于医院费用和医师酬金)的使用率来估计(按 1999 年美国的标准以美元计算),对重点评估项目进行敏感性分析。结果采用每个有质

量变化的生命年(QALY)的费用来表示。**结果:** UAE 比子宫切除术更有效(8.29 比 8.18 QALY)且费用更低(\$6916 比 \$7847),除外有关生活质量的数据,费用-疗效的结果在大多数假定的模型中都表现为固定的变化。当消除生活质量的变化时,两种方法的疗效相等。**结论:** 通过对两种方法费用和疗效的大范围假设,相对子宫切除术 UAE 是一种费用-疗效更好的选择。然而此研究结果对生活质量值的变化很敏感。

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