ENHANCING EFFICIENCY IN HEALTHCARE INFRAESTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS: INSIGHTS FROM THE INTRODUCTION OF PROTON THERAPY IN CATALONIA



#### M. TRAPERO-BERTRAN<sup>1</sup>, O. CAPARROS-GUZMAN<sup>2</sup>, C. ARMENGOL-MASSANA<sup>2</sup>, F. LÓPEZ<sup>3</sup>, MA. TORRES-ALTISENT<sup>4</sup>

Department of Economics and Business, University of Lleida, Lleida, Spain
Payment Systems and Economic Evaluation Unit Technician. Economic and Investment Area. Catalan Health Service
Centre de Recerca en Economia i Salut (CRES). Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Director of the Economic and Investment Area. Catalan Health Service.

## INTRODUCTION

- Healthcare infrastructure investments significantly impact the efficiency of health systems, requiring robust decisionmaking frameworks.
- ✓ Economic evaluation methods like costbenefit analysis (CBA) and cost-utility analysis (CUA) are critical tools for optimizing resource allocation in healthcare.

# OBJECTIVE

To develop and implement a methodological framework for integrating economic evaluation into healthcare infrastructure investments, with a focus on improving decision-making and resource efficiency within the Catalan Health Service.

### METHOD

- Theoretical Framework: Based on human capital and economic theories, applying cost-benefit analysis (CBA) and cost-utility analysis (CUA) to healthcare investments.
- Study Design: A two-phase approach: first, analysing existing prioritization frameworks and data to determine when economic evaluation is necessary; second, applying the proposed methodology to proton therapy.

- ✓ In Catalonia, a Spanish region, economic evaluation is now a mandatory step for healthcare projects exceeding €10 million, aligning with both local and European guidelines.
- This study explores the integration of economic evaluation into healthcare infrastructure planning, using proton therapy as a case study.

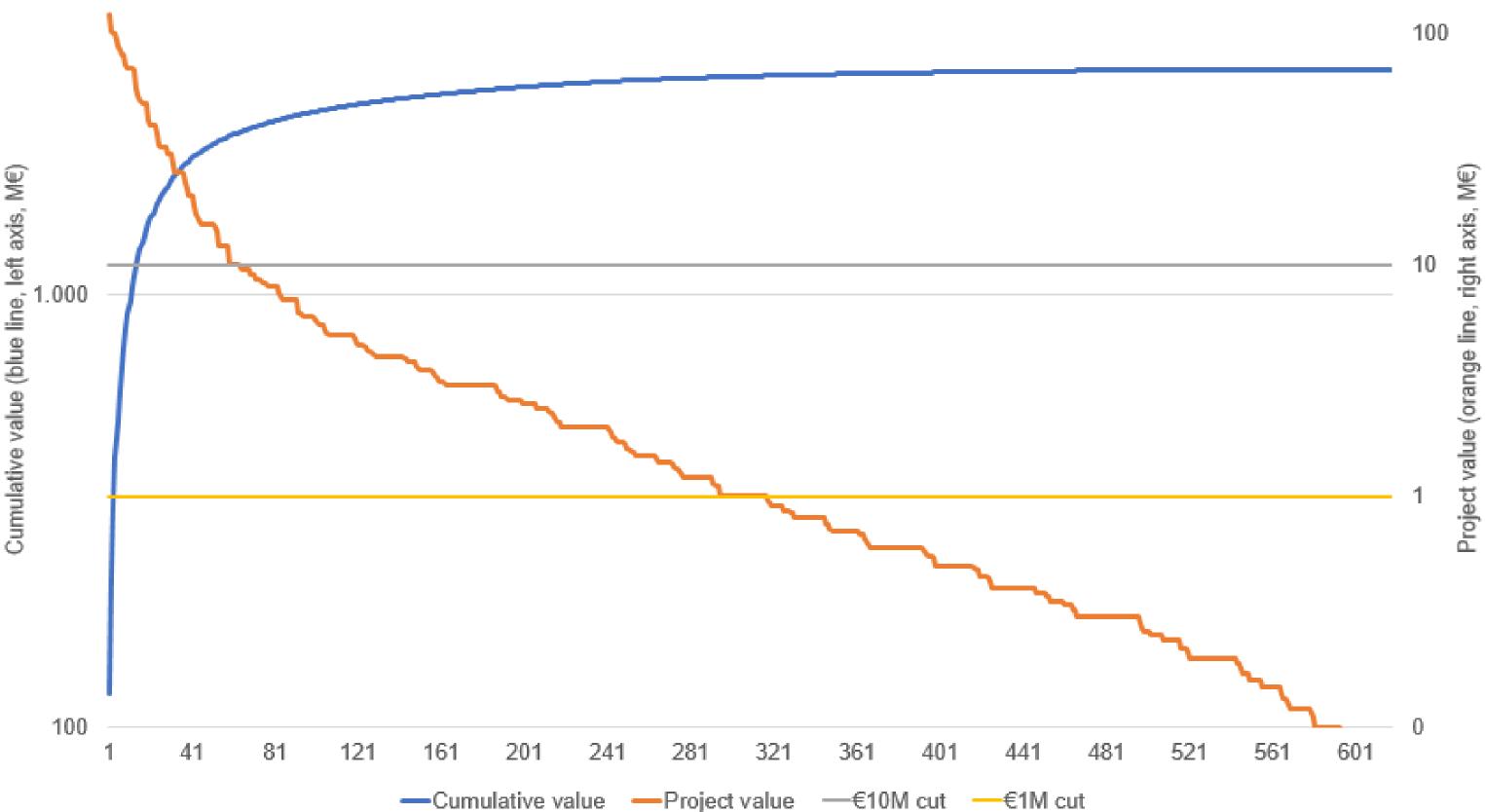
- Data Collection: Combined clinical, economic, and infrastructure data to perform detailed analyses of costs and health-related benefits.
- Evaluation Tools: Conducted a SWOT analysis of current practices, reviewed infrastructure investment data, and applied CBA and CUA to specific healthcare projects.



✓ Based on the analysis of infrastructure investment data,
projects should be categorized into four groups by size:
50% under €1M, 40% between €1M and €10M, and 10%
exceeding €10M, including strategic projects over €220M. This categorization helps guide prioritization for resource allocation.

ft axis. M€)





- ✓ The cost-benefit analysis (CBA) demonstrated that the investment in two proton therapy machines would result in significant cost savings. Over a 20-year period, the net present value (NPV) of the investment would yield savings of €294.04 million compared to the alternative of sending patients abroad.
- ✓ The cost-utility analysis (CUA) confirmed the cost-effectiveness of proton therapy, particularly for paediatric and specific adult cancers, showing a mean gain of 2.5 QALYs per patient.
- Sensitivity analyses highlighted the potential bottleneck in capacity by 2034, emphasizing the need for future infrastructure expansions to meet growing demand.
- ✓ Implementation of economic evaluation criteria in healthcare infrastructure investments enhances transparency and ensures efficient use of public fund.
- As a result of this project, the regional Ministry of Health has made the following decisions:
  - In 2024, a multidisciplinary team was established to develop transparent prioritization criteria for healthcare infrastructure investments. These criteria are based on the initial recommendations from Phase 0 of the project.
  - The analysis of proton therapy capacity highlighted that the two machines planned for Catalonia, with a maximum capacity of 400 patients per year, will not meet the growing demand beyond 2034.
  - A proposal has been made to conduct an efficiency evaluation for the purchase of a third proton therapy machine to address the anticipated demand increase.

### CONCLUSIONS

✓ The integration of economic evaluation methods into healthcare infrastructure decision-making processes provides robust evidence to support efficient resource allocation.

Y The results underscore the economic and clinical value of proton therapy, demonstrating its potential to improve patient outcomes while reducing healthcare costs.

✓ The findings advocate for the systematic application of CBA and CUA in future healthcare infrastructure projects, particularly for largescale investments.

Yeriodic re-evaluation of infrastructure investments is crucial to adapt to evolving healthcare needs and ensure long-term sustainability



marta.trapero@udl.cat