SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Adverse Event	Patient Distribution (%)	Source	Resource consumption	Source	Average duration (days)	Source
CRS: Grade I CRS: Grade II	42.00	(25)	Therapy: hydration or tocilizumab ^A Diagnostic resources for monitoring ^B	(22)	9.10	(13)
CRS: Grade III-IV	2.00		ICU			
Neutropenia	27.00		Ward hospitalization	DRG: 574 (coded from ICD-9 288.03)	10.00	(24)
Hypophosphatemia	17.00			DRG: 299 (coded from ICD-9 275.9)	5.50	
Hyperglycemia	8.00			DRG: 297 (coded from ICD-9 790.29)	6.10	
Anemia	8.00			DRG: 395 (coded from ICD-9 285.22)	8.60	

Notes: A, 92.00% and 8.00% of patients receive hydration and tocilizumab, respectively (25), these resources are not applied to hospitalized patients (CRS grade III+), as the cost of ICU already covers these expenses (23); B, frequencies of use are based on Neelapu et al., 2018 (22); CRS, Cytokine Release Syndrome.

Table S 1 – Adverse Events, Mosunetuzumab: AE incidence, healthcare resources needed and specific average duration per event

Drug	Pack size	Price (€)	Discount	Source	Notes
	(mg)				
Hydration	-	0	-	-	Assumption = 0
Tocilizumab	200		-	(21)	ROACTEMRA, Roche S.p.A. 20 mg/ml; EV 1 fl. 10
CRS Diagnostics Costs	271.07			(22,24)	ml.
ICU	1,256.81			(23)	Adjusted, 2022.
Ward hospitalization	911.78			(39)	Adjusted, 2022.

Table S 2 – Adverse Events Costs, Mosunetuzumab

Tisagencleucel Therapy Phases	Patient Distribution (%)	Source
Apheresis	100	(18)
Bridging Therapy	44.90	
Rituximab	22.00	
Gemcitabine	10.00	
Oxaliplatin	7.00	1

Glob Reg Health Technol Assess 2024 | DOI: 10.33393/grhta.2024.3170 | Bellone et al

Etoposide	6.00	
Ciclophosphamide	5.00	
Vincristine	5.00	
Conditioning	100	
Infusion	99.00	
Monitoring	99.00	

Table S 3 – Patient Distribution across Phases, Tisagenlecleucel

Phase	Activity	Personnel	Time spent (minutes)	Source	Notes
Drug preparation PRE-INFUSION	Drug preparation	Pharmacist	3.40	(37)	DPA tasks ^A
Drug administration PRE-INFUSION	Patient preparation	CSN	11.20		Bringing Rituximab Bag to Patient Bed/Chair + Install Venous Catheter/Line Flushing + Pre- medication Administration
	Consumables preparation		15.10		DPA tasks/Patient Monitoring During Infusion.
	Non-specified	Patient	26.30		time spent by the
		Caregiver	26.30	CSN for preparing the patien and the instruments/consumable resources for the infusion.	
Drug administration	Drug administration	CSN	2.12% of the infusion time	(37)	Infusion Initiation Administration + Patient Monitoring During Infusion ^B
		Patient	Infusion time	SPC	Infusion time as
		Caregiver	_		reported in the SPC of each drug (i.e. rituximab, gemcitabine,) of bridging therapy.
Drug administration	Post-infusion	CSN	3.40	(37)	DPA tasks ^A
POST-INFUSION	activities	Patient	3.40		
		Caregiver	3.40	1	
	Clearing and tidying the operational site	CSN	6.50		Disconnect Infusion/Flush Line/Dispose of materials
	Active monitoring	CSN	5.70		Patient
		Patient	5.70	1	Monitoring Post- Infusion
	ntion time (phormosist) u	Caregiver	5.70		

Notes: A, the drug preparation time (pharmacist) was assumed to be half of the time defined as "DPA tasks" in de Cock et al., 2016. Since there was no precise indication on the distribution of such DPA tasks in literature, the other half of the "DPA tasks" time was applied to post-infusion operations (*37*). B, is the proportion of time needed to perform "Infusion Initiation + Patient Monitoring During Infusion" for rituximab, which corresponds to 10.8 minutes over the total infusion time of the drug as per its Summary of Product Characteristics. It represents 2.12% of the total infusion time, intended as active observation time during the infusion. This percentage was used to proportionally adjust the active observation times during infusions of other IV-administered drugs; SPC: Summary of Product Characteristics.

Resource	Tariff (€)	Source	Frequency, first 100 days post- infusion	Frequency, rest of the year	Sourc e
Complete blood count (CBC)	5.78	Tariff 91.49.2 (Venous Blood Collection) + 90.62.2 (Complete Blood Count)	10	9	(15,24)
Biochemical analysis	37.23	Tariff 90.40.4 (Sodium) + 90.37.4 (Potassium) + 90.13.3 (Chloride) + 90.24.5 (Phosphorus) + 90.05.1 (Albumin) + 90.44.1 (Urea) + 90.72.3 (C-Reactive Protein) + 90.10.1 (Beta2 Microglobulin) + 90.69.2 (Immunofixation)	10	9	
Protein electrophoresis	4.23	Tariff 90.38.4 (Protein Electrophoresis)	3	9	
Immunoglobulins	14.97	Tariff 90.69.4 (Immunoglobulins IgA, IgG, or IgM)	3	9	
Urine test	18.33	Tariff 90.39.1 (Urinary Protein Electrophoresis) + 91.39.4 (Cytological Examination of Urine for Neoplastic Cells)	3	9	
Renal function tests	2.73	Tariff 90.16.3 (Creatinine) + 90.16.4 (Creatinine Clearance)	3	9	
Monitoring of arterial saturation	9.30	Tariff 89.65.5 (Non-invasive Monitoring of Arterial Saturation)	10	9	
Calcium levels	1.13	Tariff 90.11.4 (Total Calcium)	10	9	
Biopsy	48.86	Tariff 41.31 (Bone Marrow Biopsy)	1	0	

Table S 4 – Resource Use Synopsys (Bridging Therapy), Tisagenlecleucel

 Table S 5 – Resource Consumption for Post-Infusion Monitoring, Tisagenlecleucel

Adverse Event	Patient Distribution (%)	Source	Resource consumption	Source	Average duration (days)	Source
CRS: Grade I	27.80	(27)	Hydration	(28)	8.30	(27)
CRS: Grade II	20.60		Tocilizumab			
CRS: Grade III-IV	0 ^A	(18)	ICU ^A			
CRS: All Grades	48.40	(27)	Diagnostic resources for monitoring			
ICANS: Grade I	3.10 ^B		Lorazepam ^B Aloperidol ^B	_	20.20 ^C	(28)
ICANS: Grade II	_		Dexamethasone ^B Methylprednisolone ^B	-		
ICANS: Grade III-IV	1.00		ICU			
Neutropenia	32.00		Ward hospitalization	DRG: 574 (coded from ICD-9 288.03)	10.00	(24)
Febrile Neutropenia	10.30			DRG: 574 (coded	10.00	

		from		
		from		
		ICD-9		
• •		288.03)		
Anemia	13.40	DRG:	8.60	
		395		
		(coded		
		from		
		ICD-9		
		285.22)		
Reduced White Blood	12.40	DRG:	6.20	
Cell Count	12.10	399	0.20	
		(coded		
		from		
		ICD-9		
		288.59)		
Thursday	0.00		7.00	
Thrombocytopenia	9.30	DRG:	7.60	
		397		
		(coded		
		from		
		ICD-9		
		287.5)		
Reduced Platelet	3.10	DRG:	7.60	
Count		397		
		(coded		
		from		
		ICD-9		
D	45.50	287.1)	10.00	
Reduced Neutrophil	15.50	DRG:	10.00	
Count		574		
		(coded		
		from		
		ICD-9		
		288.03)		
Leucopenia	4.10	DRG:	10.00	
		574		
		(coded		
		from		
		ICD-9		
		288.03)		
	5.00		40.00	
Reduced White Blood	5.20	DRG:	10.00	
Cell Count		574		
		(coded		
		from		
		ICD-9		
		288.03)		
Infections	5.20	DRG:	10.70	
		423		
		(coded		
		from		
		ICD-9		
Navaala site di 🗖 👘 🤇	2.40	418.9)	7.00	
Neurological Events	3.10	DRG:	7.60	
		019		
		(coded		
		from		
		ICD-9		
		357.89)		
Headache	1.00	DRG:	5.20	
	1.00	564	0.20	
		(coded		
	1	from	1	

				ICD-9 756.89)		
Vascular Events	1.00			DRG:	6.00	
				145		
				(coded		
				from		
				ICD-9		
				999.2)		

Table S 6 – Adverse Events, Tisagenlecleucel

Notes: A, even though the number of patients that experienced CRS Grade III+ was N=0, but 8.5% of patients was reported as hospitalized in ICU (27). This percentage of patients was used to adjust CRS-related costs, scaling the % of patients with CRS Grade I-II; B, it was assumed an even distribution of patients with CRES grade I-II, thus, the 25% of patients receive lorazepam, aloperidol, dexamethasone or methylprednisolone; C, average duration, calculated with the exponential function of the median (14 days) (28); CRS, Cytokine Release Syndrome; ICANS, Immune Effector Cell-Associated Neurotoxicity Syndrome.

Drug	Package size (mg)	Price (€)	Discount (%)	Source	Notes
Hydration	-	0	-	-	Assumption = 0
Tocilizumab	200		-	(21)	ROACTEMRA, Roche S.p.A. 20 mg/ml; EV 1 fl. 10 ml.
CRS Diagnostics Costs	271.07			(22,24)	Calculated
ICANS Diagnostics Costs	491.06			(22,24)	Calculated
Lorazepam	-	0	-	-	Assumption = 0
Haloperidol	-	0	-	-	Assumption = 0
Dexamethasone	24		-	(21)	DECADRON, Istituto Biochimico Nazionale Savio S.r.I. 4 mg/ml injectable solution 6 vials 1 ml.
Methylprednisolone	1000		-	(21)	METILPREDNISOLONE, Hikma Pharmaceutica S.A. 1000 mg, 10 vials.
ICU	1,256.81			(23)	Adjusted, 2022.
Ward hospitalization	911.78			(39)	Adjusted, 2022.

Table S 7 – Adverse Events Costs, Tisagencleucel

Category	Cost (€/h)	Source
Pharmacist*	39.66	(33,35)
CSN*	18.31	
Patient	6.30	(33,34)
Caregiver (informal/formal)	3.54 ^A	

Notes: *; HCW costs were adjusted for the estimated indirect overhead cost, which is assumed to be 25% (38); A, unit cost per hour of the caregiver was adjusted by its distribution of use (80,00%) in the Italian population (40). It is assumed that 91,00% of patients is accompanied by a family member; CNS, Clinical Nurse Specialist; HCW, Health Care Worker.

Table S 8 – Cost per Time Unit, HCWs, Patient and Caregiver

Category	Unit cost (€)	Source
Pre-cleaning of LAF	0.24	(38)
Post-cleaning of LAF	0.24	
IV preparation consumables	10.54	

IV set-up consumables	3.42	
IV administration consumables	10.75	

Notes: *, overall structure costs were adjusted for the estimated indirect overhead cost, which is assumed to be 25% (38); LAF: laminal air flow, filtered hood.

Table S 9 – Non-Drug Consumables Costs

Analysis	Main assumption	Mosunetuzumab vs tisagenlecleucel difference (€)	% change vs <i>base-</i> <i>case</i> with international inputs	Source
Secondary Analysis	Cost estimates retrieved from Cavallo et al., 2024 (32). Input data were digitalized from individual patient-level results figure in the study ^A .	-157,342.48	-0.97%	(32)

Note: A, software: PlotDigitizer online (54). The difference was estimated using the cost per episode of hospitalization (including the hospital stay during infusion costs and adverse event management) and CAR-T cost.

Table S 10 – Secondary Analysis Results, Hospital Perspective

Transport Category	Use distributi on (%)	Sourc e	Cost (€/h)	Source	Average commuting time (minutes)	Average commuting cost (€/minute)
Public transport	11.10	Data	7.20 ^{A*}	Assumption	30.00	0.21
Taxi	2.00	on file	56.50 ^B	(47)		
Private car	86.90		12.50 ^B	(41)		

Notes: A, the estimated cost of public transportation was based on the average price of a bus ticket, which is €2.00; B, the average cost of a taxi or private car was calculated based on the average cost per kilometre, assuming an average car speed of 25 kilometres per hour; *, public transportation costs are adjusted by 80% for formal caregivers' availability (40).

Table S 11 – Commuting Costs

Accommodation Category	Use distribution (%)	Source	Cost (€/day)	Source	Average relocation period (days)	Sourc e
Rent	85.00	Assump	19.14*	(48)	130.00	(15)
Hotel room	15.00	tion	154.24*	Assumption		
Transport	Use	Source	Cost	Source	Average	Sourc
Category	distribution (%)		(€/km)		distance (km)	е
Private car	100°	Assump	0.50	(41)	214.00	Data
Flight + Taxi	100 ^{°°}	tion	0.27 +	(42)	523.00	on file
(airport)			65.50 ^{£*}	(43–46)]	

Note: °, scenario B; °°, scenario C; £, the cost for the usage of an airport transfer ($\in 65.50$) is added to the average air transportation cost per kilometre ($\in 0.15$) (37–41); * adjusted by 80% for formal caregivers availability (40).

Table S 12 – Relocation Costs

Regions without an ATMP Center	Regional Share without an ATMP Center	Total Share of Population without an ATMP Center ^A	Source
Abruzzo	2.16%	14.90%	(49)
Basilicata	0.91%		
Bolzano	0.91%		

Molise	0.49%
Puglia	6.63%
Trento	0.92%
Valle d'Aosta	0.21%
Sardegna	2.68%

Note: A, calculated: sum of all Regional shares, based on 2023 resident population. This percentage was used to estimate relocation costs, reflecting the proportion of patients who need to move (via car or, worse, via flight) from their region of residence to another region for ATMP treatment.

Table S 13 – Population Shares of Regions without ATMP Centers across Italy

Figure S1 – CAR-T therapy outline, patient pathway

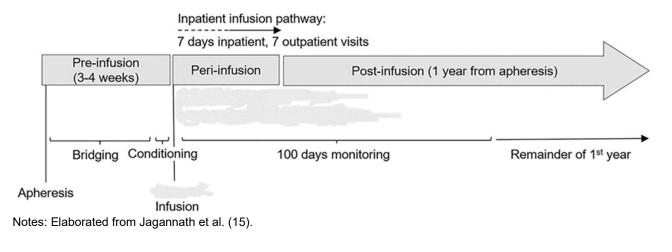
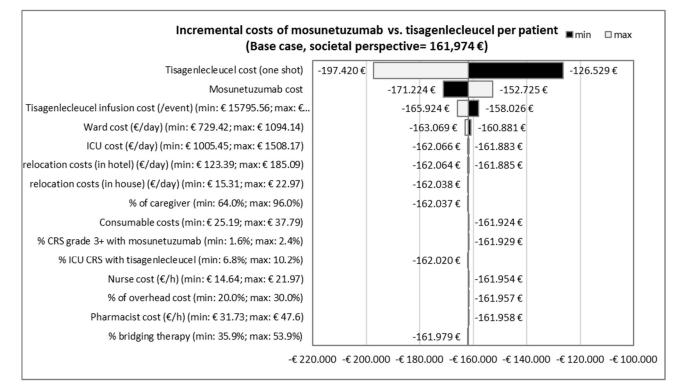


Figure S 2 – Univariate/One-way Sensitivity Analysis



Notes: Tornado Diagram, where the input variables in the vertical axis were varied by ±20%. The horizontal central axis presents the base-case cost difference amongst mosunetuzumab and tisagenlecleucel's patient pathways (-€ 161,974).