Oliceridine has a favorable overall impact on the total cost of postoperative care compared to the use of morphine for postoperative pain. To estimate budget impact of oliceridine compared to morphine for postoperative pain.

**BACKGROUND**

- Based on strategies from a national survey, 86% of patients undergoing surgery experienced postsurgical pain overall, and 75% of those described its severity as moderate/severe during the immediate postoperative period (Sant et al. 2014).
- Opioids remain an important component of therapy for the management of moderate to severe acute pain.

**OBJECTIVE**

- To estimate the budget impact of oliceridine compared to morphine for postoperative pain.

**METHODS**

- The overview of the economic model methodology is shown in Figure 1.
- We directly compared costs and outcomes of patients managed with demand-dosing of oliceridine (0.35 mg and 0.5 mg) to those with morphine (0.5 mg), using a decision tree with a 24-hour time horizon (with costs estimated for a sample population of 1,000 surgeries allocated to each arm).

**RESULTS**

- Incremental cost of OIRD, vomiting and somnolence was estimated at $3,975, $1,035, and $991, respectively (Table 2).
- The model results shown were based on an assumed average daily cost of oliceridine of $100/day for the 0.35 mg dose and $15 for morphine.

**CONCLUSIONS**

- Oliceridine has a favorable overall impact on the total cost of postoperative care compared to the use of the conventional opioid morphine, despite a modest increase in pharmacy costs.

**REFERENCES**


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