

Cost of unintended pregnancy in Norway: a role for long-acting reversible contraception

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Modified typical use failure rates

Base case analyses used US data to inform contraceptive failure rates in the absence of data specific to the Norwegian population. There is evidence to suggest contraceptive failure rates are lower in European populations compared to the US [24], therefore a scenario analysis was conducted exploring the impact of potentially lower typical use failure rates in the Norwegian setting by reducing all typical use rates by 30% from baseline (excluding no method; the lower limits for LARC were capped at the respective perfect used failure rates for each method).

Non-annualised costs and break-even analysis

Cost annualisation permitted comparability between contraceptive methods with differing durations of use over the 1-year time horizon of the model. Sensitivity analysis explored the projected cost impact of a switch from SARC to LARC assuming non-annualised LARC costs, whereby the full upfront cost of LARC was applied without adjusting for duration of use or efficacy. The duration of LARC usage required to achieve net cost neutrality following a switch was also investigated. Base case analyses calculated the average annual cost of each LARC by dividing total method costs by the respective durations of product efficacy. In practice, women may not all use LARC methods for their full durations of product efficacy, which could moderate the cost savings achievable from switching to LARC. The duration of LARC use was therefore reduced in the model (correspondingly increasing the average annual cost of LARC) until the point at which the net cost impact of switching from SARC to LARC was zero.