Cost-effectiveness of magnetic resonance imaging of the knee for patients presenting in primary care

DAMASK (Direct Access to Magnetic Resonance Imaging: Assessment for Suspect Knees) Trial Team

ABSTRACT

Background
Musculoskeletal problems generate high costs. Of these disorders, patients with knee problems are commonly seen by GPs. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the knee is an accurate diagnostic test, but there is uncertainty as to whether GP access to MRI for these patients is a cost-effective policy.

Aim
To investigate the cost-effectiveness of GP referral to early MRI and a provisional orthopaedic appointment, compared with referral to an orthopaedic specialist without prior MRI for patients with continuing knee problems.

Design of study
Cost-effectiveness analysis alongside a pragmatic randomised trial.

Setting
Five-hundred and thirty-three patients consulting their GP about a knee problem were recruited from 163 general practices at 11 sites across the UK.

Method
Two-year costs were estimated from the NHS perspective. Health outcomes were expressed in terms of quality-adjusted life years (QALYs), based on patient responses to the EQ-5D questionnaire administered at baseline, and at 6, 12, and 24 months’ follow-up.

Results
Early MRI is associated with a higher NHS cost, by £294 ($581; €435) per patient (95% confidence interval [CI] = £31 to £573), and a larger number of QALYs, by 0.05 (95% CI = 0.025 to 0.118). Mean differences in cost and QALYs generated an incremental cost per QALY gained of £5840 ($11 538; €8642). At a cost per QALY threshold of £20 000, there is a 0.81 probability that early MRI is a cost-effective use of NHS resources.

Conclusion
GP access to MRI for patients presenting in primary care with a continuing knee problem represents a cost-effective use of health service resources.

Keywords
cost–benefit analysis; family practice; knee injuries; magnetic resonance imaging.

INTRODUCTION
Musculoskeletal problems and associated disabilities generate high costs — in health care (both within and outside the NHS), social security, and lost production. Each year in the UK, 15% of patients who consult GPs do so for musculoskeletal disorders. The annual consulting rate in primary care for internal derangement of the knee is 32 per 1000 patient-years, similar to rheumatoid arthritis. For this condition, a GP could refer the patient to a hospital specialist who might order a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan and may then perform arthroscopic surgery for possibly therapeutic purposes. This procedure is invasive with possible complications of surgery and therefore costly, both in financial terms and in terms of pain and discomfort to patients. Systematic reviews have demonstrated that MRI is sensitive and specific for detecting lesions of the cruciate ligaments and menisci compared with arthroscopic procedures. The use of MRI by GPs to diagnose and manage patients with suspected internal derangement of the knee could result in the avoidance of unnecessary hospital referrals and arthroscopy. This, however, could lead to overburdening of limited MRI resources, resulting in extended waiting times and increased medical costs.
Nearly one million MRI examinations are performed in England each year, and this MRI provision is expected to rise, with an investment to upgrade diagnostics in the NHS. MRI of the knee has been found to be an accurate examination, but little evidence exists for the effectiveness of GP referral for knee MRI. Watura et al compared findings of MRI of the knee in 165 patients referred by GPs with 470 patients referred by orthopaedic teams. They found no significant differences between the two referral pathways in normal or abnormal MRI scans. There is also little evidence for the cost-effectiveness of GP access to MRI in primary care. A small trial conducted in the UK compared MRI and arthroscopy for patients attending routine orthopaedic clinics and found no significant differences in either health outcomes or costs between groups. In secondary care there is evidence that MRI of the knee can help to reduce expense. An Austrian study found that MRI was more accurate than orthopaedic clinical examination at diagnosing meniscal lesions, and MRI examinations could save money by avoiding diagnostic arthroscopies. A study in Canada conducted a decision tree analysis of the use of MRI among patients requiring arthroscopy of the knee, and found MRI appeared to be a cost-effective diagnostic procedure.

Given the uncertainty about whether MRI of the knee should enter the diagnostic pathway in primary care, through early access for GPs, or be restricted to secondary care at the request of orthopaedic specialists, a broad economic evaluation is timely to inform commissioning and service-configuration questions about the most efficient policy for the use of MRI. The present research carried out a trial-based economic analysis to assess the cost-effectiveness of direct access to MRI as compared to orthopaedic referral for patients with suspected knee derangement. The accompanying effectiveness paper reports whether GPs’ use of MRI for patients with suspected internal derangement of the knee improves their general physical or knee-related health.

**METHOD**

The trial design and methods have been described in detail elsewhere. In brief, 553 eligible and consenting patients were recruited from 163 general practices between November 2002 and October 2004, and randomised to one of the two trial interventions:

- referral from the GP to the local radiology department for an MRI examination, the findings of which were used by the GP to inform their diagnosis and plan for subsequent management;
- standard care involving referral to the local orthopaedic department for consultation with a specialist who may or may not subsequently request an MRI examination.

Before randomisation, all participants completed a baseline questionnaire asking about knee-related health, general health, and demographic characteristics. All patients were followed by postal questionnaires for 2 years after randomisation, at 6, 12, and 24 months.

**Health outcomes**

For the cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA), knee-related outcomes and health-related quality of life (HRQoL) were measured using the generic EuroQol EQ-5D instrument. The trial also used a knee-specific instrument (KQoL-26) and the SF-36 (Short Form-36). For each patient, utility scores were estimated at baseline, 6, 12, and 24 months, by converting the responses to the EQ-5D questionnaire using the EQ-5D UK social tariff. Under the assumption that utility changes in a linear fashion over time, a quality-adjusted life year (QALY) score was generated for each patient, by calculating the area beneath the curve that links each patient’s utility scores at baseline, 6, 12, and 24 months.

**Resource use**

Knee-related NHS resource-use data were collected by patient self-report questionnaires administered at 6, 12, and 24 months. Data collected included primary care consultations, MRI examinations, hospital visits and admissions, use of knee-related equipment, and use of pharmaceuticals. The perspective for the analysis reported here is the NHS, and so private and other societal costs/resources are not considered.

**Costs**

To value the use of resources, unit cost estimates were taken from a combination of local and national sources. For outpatient appointments, admissions to hospital, and use of equipment and medication, unit
costs were applied from published national sources. For the MRI examinations, estimates were obtained from a number of hospitals participating in the trial, and a mid-point estimate was used for the analysis. All unit costs used in this analysis are reported in Table 1, using a common 2005/2006 price year. Since the follow-up period was more than one year, year 2 costs (and QALYs) were discounted at an annual rate of 3.5%, assuming that all costs are incurred at the start of each year.

Statistical analysis
All data analysis was on an intention-to-treat basis. For each patient with complete data, estimates were made of a QALY score and a total NHS resource use cost by multiplying resource use with appropriate unit cost estimates over the 2 years’ follow-up period. Mean differences in costs and QALYs between trial arms were calculated and, due to the observation of skewed cost and QALY distributions, non-parametric 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were estimated by employing the bias corrected and accelerated bootstrap method (1000 replications). As the research aimed to determine the differences in costs and QALYs between trial arms, an incremental analysis was undertaken to calculate and quantify these differences in the form of an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER), a measure that determines the extra cost for one additional QALY. To account for inherent uncertainty due to sampling variation, non-parametric bootstrapping was used to derive 5000 paired estimates of mean differential cost and QALY scores. These estimates were then represented graphically on a cost-effectiveness plane, and cost-effectiveness acceptability curves (CEACs) were plotted, showing the probability of direct access to MRI being cost-effective across a range of possible values of willingness to pay for an additional QALY.

In line with recent recommendations, and to avoid biased estimates of QALY scores, the analysis also controlled for any possible between-group imbalance in baseline utility, using a regression-based adjustment method. This was undertaken as a sensitivity analysis. Additional sensitivity analyses included:

- assuming fewer first outpatient appointments in the MRI arm (50% fewer);
- assuming a lower unit cost for MRI (by 30%).

The former was undertaken in recognition that the trial design (whereby all trial patients were booked for an outpatient appointment) may have inflated the number of appointments in the MRI arm.

RESULTS
Complete data were available for 386 patients (70% of total sample) and this formed the sample for the base-case analysis. Baseline characteristics for the sample included in the cost-effectiveness analysis are reported in Table 2. Of the 167 patients who did not provide complete data, 143 failed to return one or more questionnaires, and 24 returned the questionnaires but failed to provide complete data for all the requested items. The base-case results are reported in Tables 3 and 4, including resource use, costs and QALYs by trial arm. These tables show that patients in the early MRI arm are associated with a significantly higher NHS cost, of approximately £295 per patient. This higher cost for early MRI is driven in part by a higher number of primary care consultations and more use of physiotherapy, but largely results simply from the greater use of MRI.

Figure 1 reports the mean estimates of EQ-5D plotted for baseline and all follow-up periods, by trial arm.
arm. At baseline, the mean (standard deviation [SD]) EQ-5D score was 0.591 (0.257) for the early MRI arm, and 0.604 (0.244) for the orthopaedic referral arm. Figure 1 indicates that health-related quality of life improved over time for patients in both arms of the trial but the improvement was significantly greater for patients who had early access to MRI. This small health benefit translates as a higher QALY score of about 0.05, and putting the incremental cost and QALY scores together gives an ICER of £5840 per QALY gained.

Figure 2 shows the cost-effectiveness plane for the base-case. Each point results from a separate bootstrap replication, with 5000 points shown on the plane. The figure indicates the uncertainty around the base-case ICER but reveals that the vast majority of bootstrap results (approximately 90%) are in the north-east quadrant, with both a positive cost and a positive QALY score. Figure 3 presents the CEAC curve, revealing that at a conventional cost per QALY threshold of £20 000, there is a 0.81 probability that early MRI is a cost-effective use of NHS resources.25

When, as a sensitivity analysis, there is an adjustment for baseline utility differences between trial arms, the results reveal even stronger support for early MRI (Table 4). The ICER for this adjusted analysis is £4800 per QALY gained and, as shown in Figure 3, the probability of early MRI being cost-effective at £20 000 per QALY gained is 0.93. Table 4 also shows the results for the sensitivity analyses looking at outpatient visit rates and unit cost of MRI. The results are robust to these variations — similar incremental costs are reported for all analyses.

DISCUSSION

Summary of main findings
The early use of MRI in a primary care setting, for patients presenting with suspected knee derangement, is associated with a small but statistically significant improvement in health-related quality of life, as measured by the EQ-5D. However, the gain comes at a price of approximately £300 per patient and so a judgement call is required in terms of whether the benefit, of approximately 0.05 QALYs per patient, justifies the additional financial burden to the NHS. The resulting ICER of between £5000 and £6000 per QALY gained is well below the threshold of £20 000 commonly viewed as good value for money in the UK NHS.26 This conclusion is confirmed by a probability of greater than 80% that early MRI represents a cost-effective use of health sector resources.

Strengths and limitations of the study
The major strength of this study lies in the fact that the analysed data were obtained from a large, multicentre randomised trial with a rigorous and pragmatic design. The trial sought to minimise the bias in the comparison of treatment arms, and such a trial is generally considered to be the best source of clinical and economic data for assessing healthcare interventions.25 Further, the data have been analysed using well-established statistical methods, and methodological and statistical uncertainty has also been explored.

Nonetheless, the study has some limitations. First, the assessment included only resource use and

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<th>Table 3. Mean (SD) resource use and costs by treatment arm over 24 months.</th>
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*Excluding MRI examinations. *Including orthopaedic consultations. MRI = magnetic resonance imaging.

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<th>Table 4. Mean (SD) costs and QALYs by treatment group over 24 months.</th>
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<td>Mean cost, £ (assuming 50% fewer outpatient visits in MRI group)</td>
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<td>Mean cost, £ (assuming 30% lower MRI cost)</td>
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*Non-parametric CI based on bias corrected and accelerated bootstrapping (1000 replications). *Predicted scores after controlling for baseline imbalances. MRI = magnetic resonance imaging. QALY = quality-adjusted life year.
costs incurred in the healthcare sector. Private costs and productivity losses were not considered. While there may be important private cost and productivity issues in this clinical area, with patients purchasing some treatments out-of-pocket and missing time from work because of their knee problems, it is unclear whether the inclusion of such costs would result in substantially different conclusions.

A second limitation relates to missing data. The base-case economic analysis was performed using complete cases only, representing 70% of the entire study population. The baseline characteristics of patients were compared with complete data and those with missing data, and while it is not possible to rule out the possibility of bias, major discrepancies are not apparent.

A further potential limitation relates to the use of patient self-report questionnaires for the collection of resource use and quality of life data. While such methods can be subject to recall bias, it is nevertheless a practical way to obtain comprehensive data on healthcare resource use and is widely used in trial-based studies.

The broad validity of this method has been established empirically. Further, given the lack of blinding, the quality of life data may reflect perceived benefits associated with early access to MRI, rather than real health improvements.

Finally, from a policy perspective it is important to emphasise that these results are relevant to the UK NHS, and extrapolation to other settings must involve due caution. Further, it is important to bear in mind that UK waiting times for MRI and orthopaedic referrals have been reduced over recent years as a result of various government initiatives.

If the benefit demonstrated in this research is predominantly from early intervention, which happened to patients in the MRI arm of the trial, then one might expect that current practice in relation to orthopaedic referral has improved since the trial was performed. Thus, the true gains from early MRI might, in a UK setting, be smaller than reported here. Further work in this area would be valuable to explore the robustness of the present results given recent policy-induced changes in health service performance.

**Comparison with existing literature**

Previous cost-effectiveness work in this clinical area

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**Figure 1.** Mean EQ-5D scores (95% CI) over 24 months by treatment group.

**Figure 2.** Base-case cost-effectiveness results (5000 bootstrap replications).
has tended to concentrate on the use of MRI in patients already listed for arthroscopy, indicating that MRI is, at worst, cost neutral, given the avoidance of arthroscopy in many cases.3,10,11

No previous study has evaluated the cost-effectiveness of direct GP referral to early MRI compared to an orthopaedic referral for patients with continuing knee problems. Thus, the present findings, of a modest increase in costs when MRI is used in such patients balanced by a small increase in QALYs, result from addressing a different clinical question and should not be seen as challenging the results from earlier work.

**Implications for clinical practice**

The results of this study show that timely access to MRI is recommended as a cost-effective use of health sector resources. The implementation of such a policy is unlikely to result in savings for the health service, but the additional cost is modest.

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**Ethical approval**

Northern and Yorkshire Multi-Centre Research Ethics Committee approved the study (MREC/1/3/59)

**Competing interests**

The authors have stated that there are none

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**Figure 3. Cost-effectiveness acceptability curves.**

CEAC = cost-effectiveness acceptability curve. ICER = incremental cost-effectiveness ratio.
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