

Track:	D9. Health Economics
Title:	Mixed-methods study to estimate the social return on investment of a tuberculosis case finding and patient support intervention in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam
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Text:	Background: Tuberculosis (TB) remains a main cause of avoidable death, and a heavy economic burden for patients and society. There is extensive evidence on the cost effectiveness of TB care and prevention, but few studies have assessed the social return on investment (SROI) of incremental case finding and patient support beyond the standard of care. Methods: This mixed-method study estimated the societal benefit of a community-based TB case finding and patient support intervention. We conducted a pragmatic literature review, two focus group discussions and 14 in-depth interviews to identify stakeholders and value drivers of the intervention. Qualitative data were analyzed using thematic framework analysis. Quantitative data sources included the National TB Program routine surveillance system, public ecological databases, published studies, project accounts and 11 beneficiary surveys. From these data, we constructed a SROI model according to the methodology of Social Value UK, which entails mapping and monetizing value drivers, adjusting crude impact for four counterfactuals, and calculating the SROI based on the present values of benefits and costs in a 5-year discounted cash flow model. Results: Our literature review initially identified 8 beneficiaries and 25 value drivers, which qualitative findings reduced to 5 and 14, respectively. Crude monetization of the value drivers over a 5-year time horizon yielded a cumulative benefit of \$64,168,005, which was reduced by 89% to \$7,072,408 after adjusting for the counterfactuals. Using a 3.5% discount rate, the present value of the cumulative benefits was \$6,601,494. Accounting for \$154,657 in total intervention costs, the net present value was \$6,446,836, and the SROI was 4,268% indicating that for every \$1.00 invested, the social value created was \$42.68. Conclusions: The SROI model showed that comprehensive interventions for TB can generate additional societal benefits. However, estimates must include a thorough analysis of the counterfactuals to avoid overestimating the impact of these interventions.
Option:	Option 1 (Scientific Research Submissions)
Preferred Presentation Style:	Oral presentation

