

# Cost implications of treatment non-completion in personality disorder

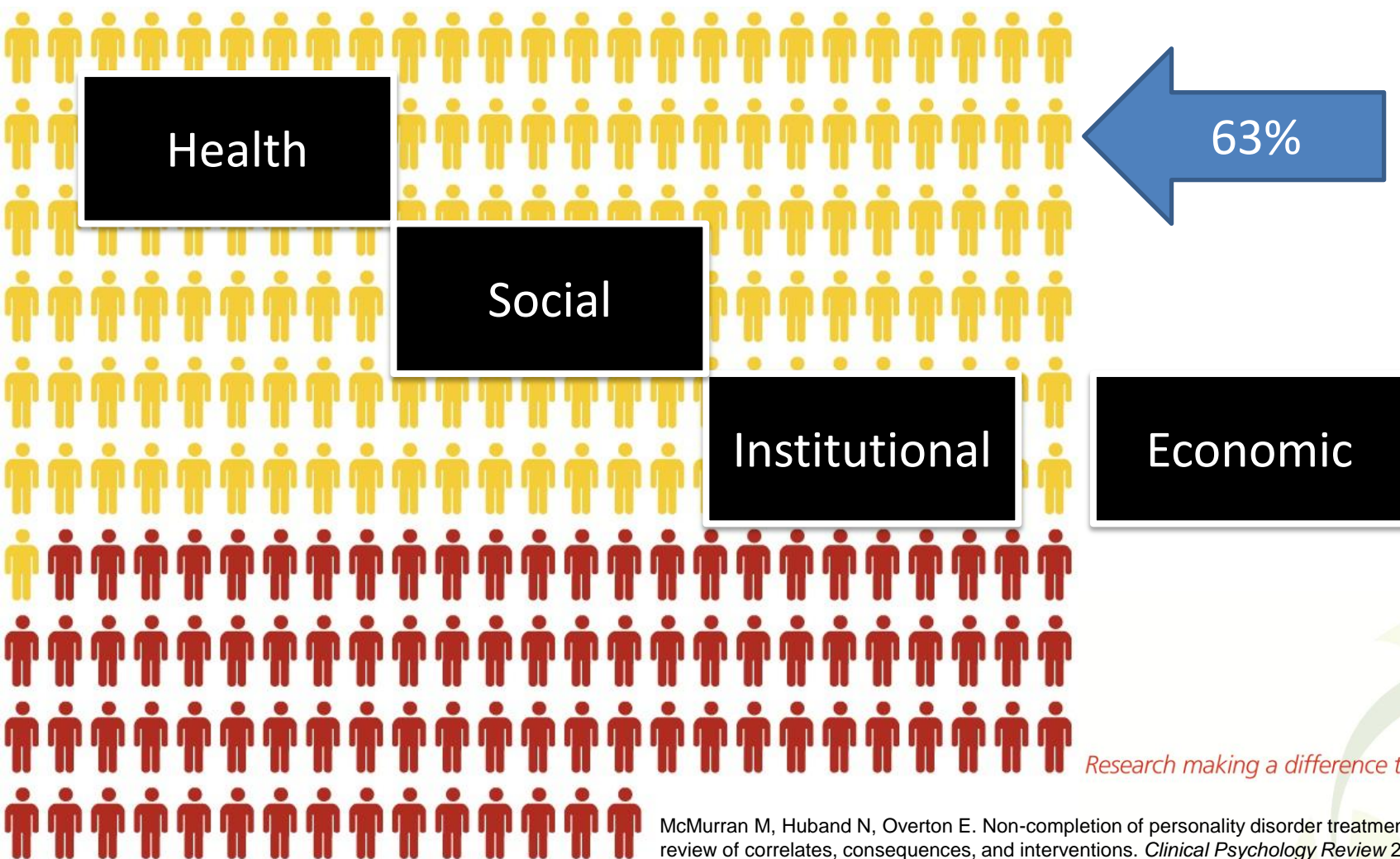
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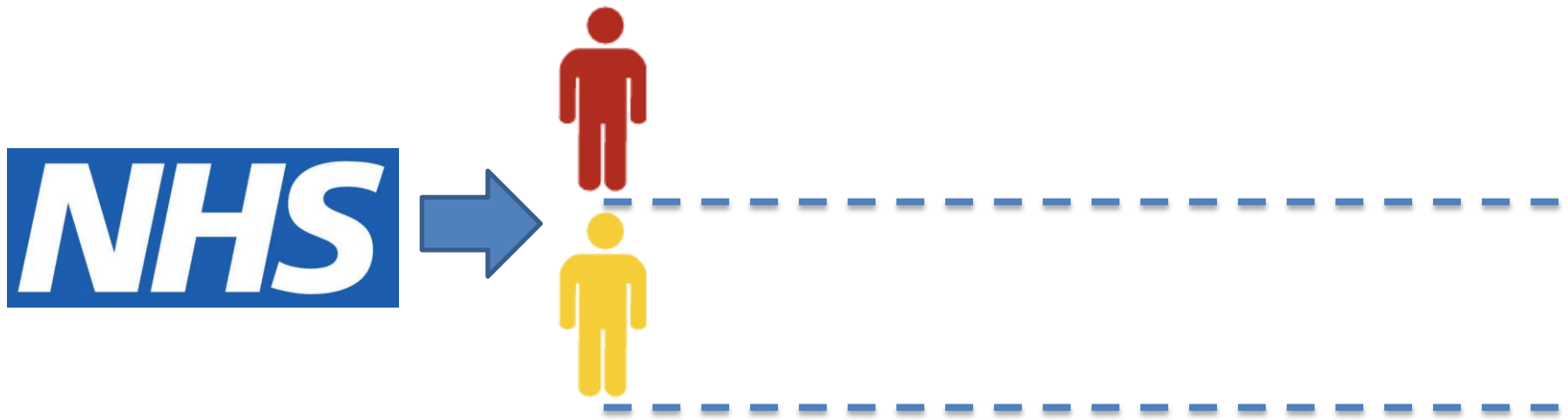


The University of  
**Nottingham**

## Background



Data



Arnold Lodge

- Medium secure
- 95 cases
- Up to 10 year follow-up
- 25% completion rate

Weekly timeline of location

- a) Community
- b) Prison
- c) Hospital (high-, medium-, low-, non-secure)
- d) Dead

## Method | Markov Model

**Dead**

**Prison**

**Non-Secure  
Hospital**

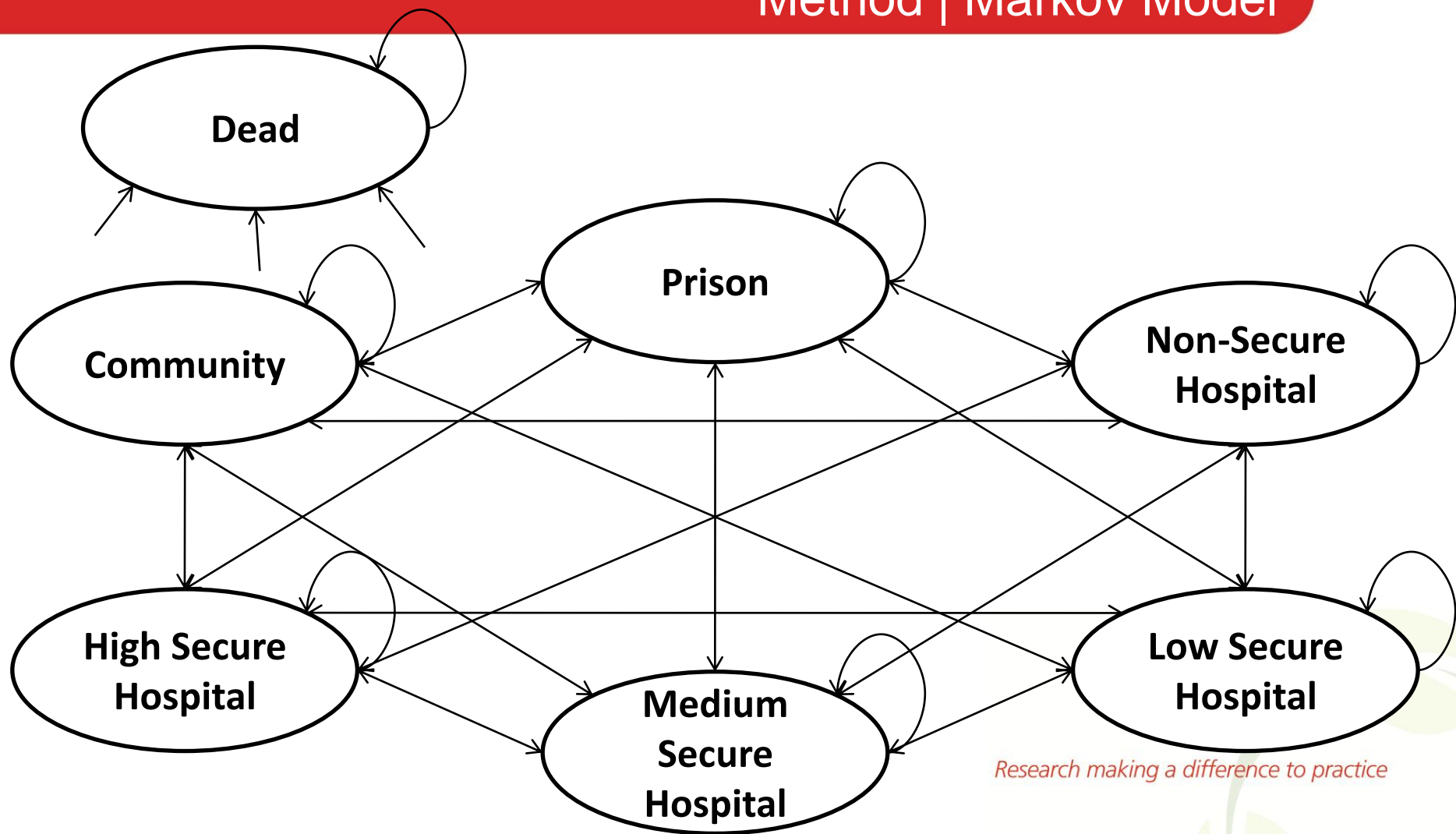
**Community**

**High Secure  
Hospital**

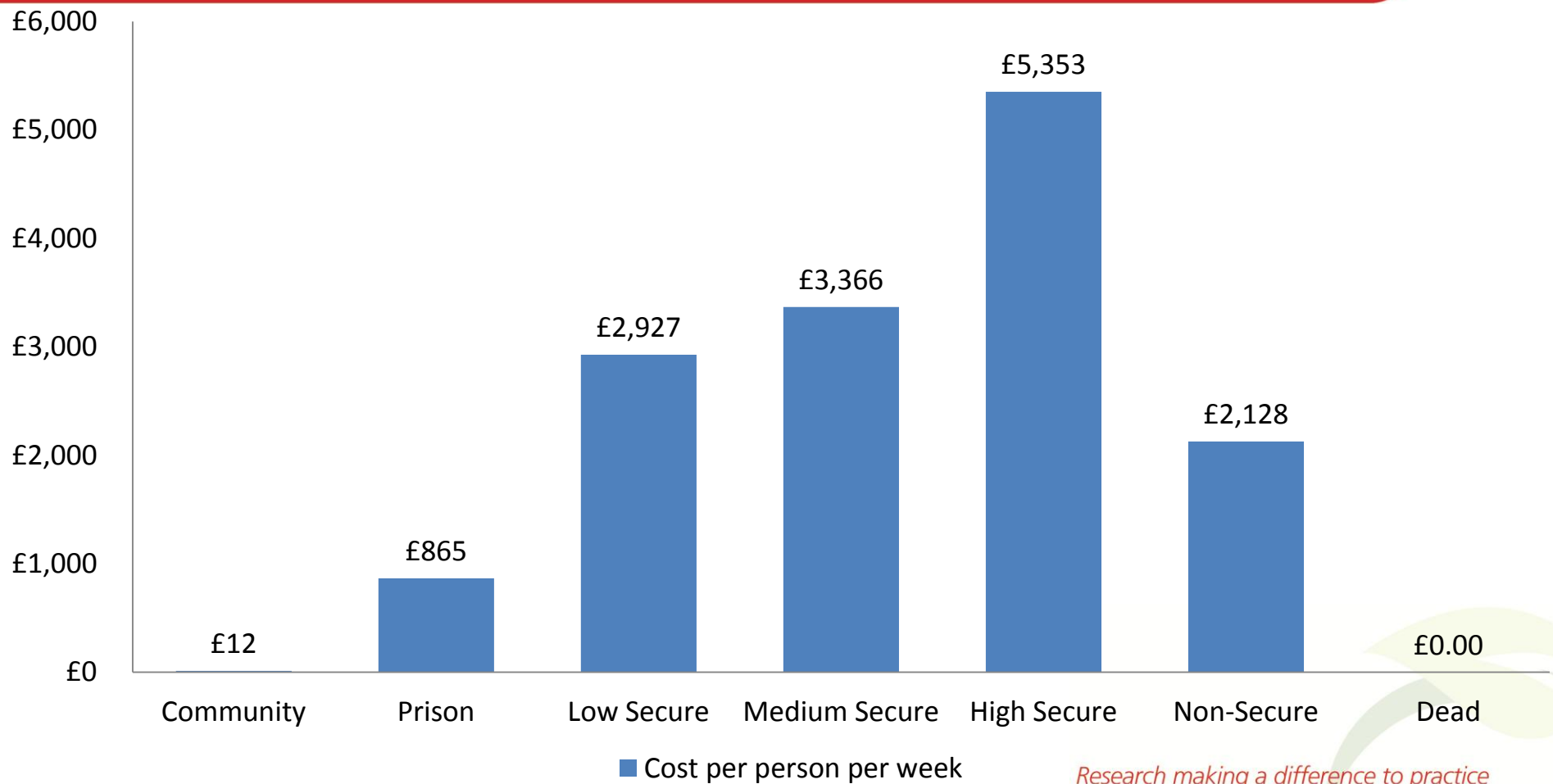
**Medium  
Secure  
Hospital**

**Low Secure  
Hospital**

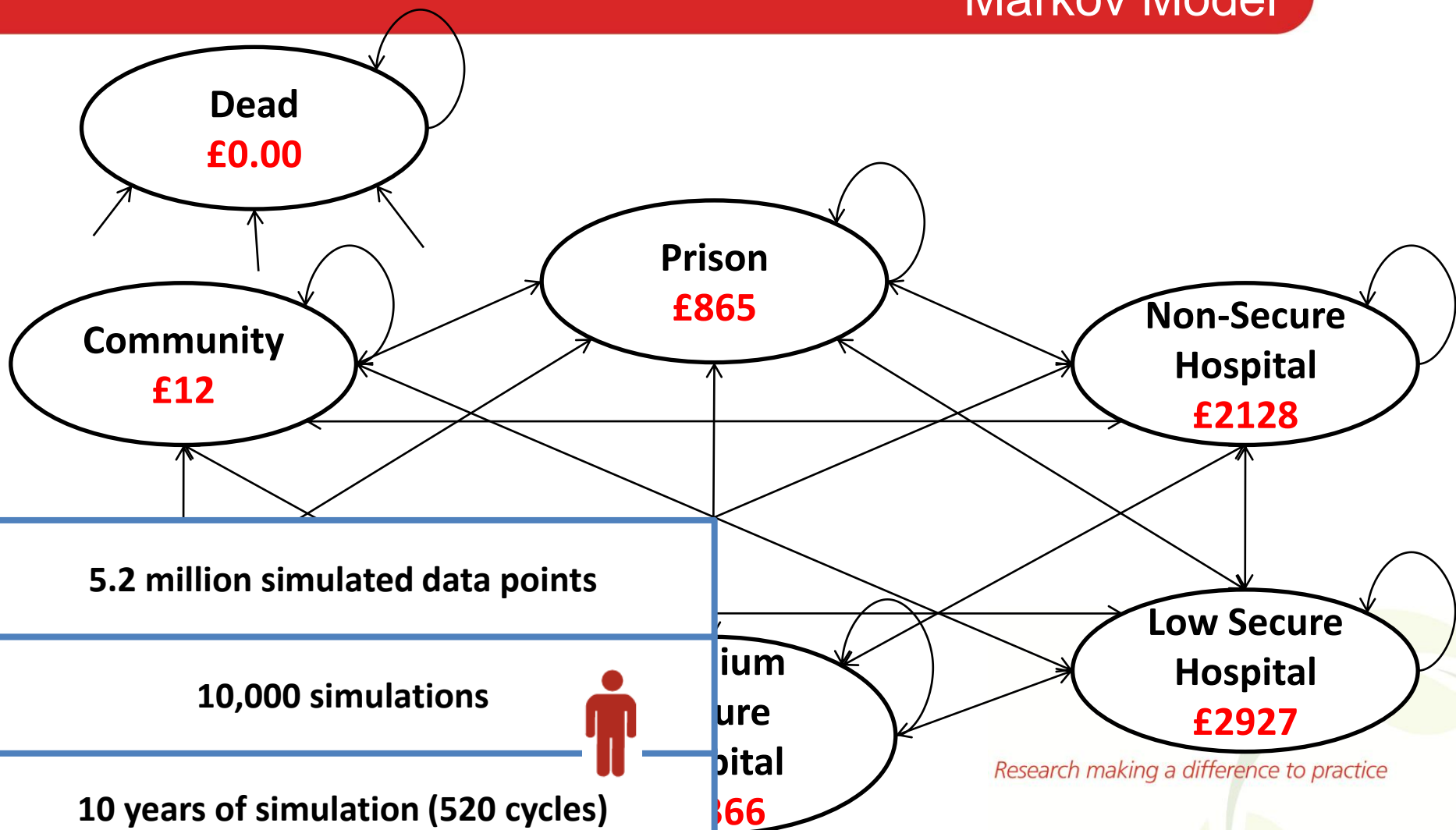
## Method | Markov Model



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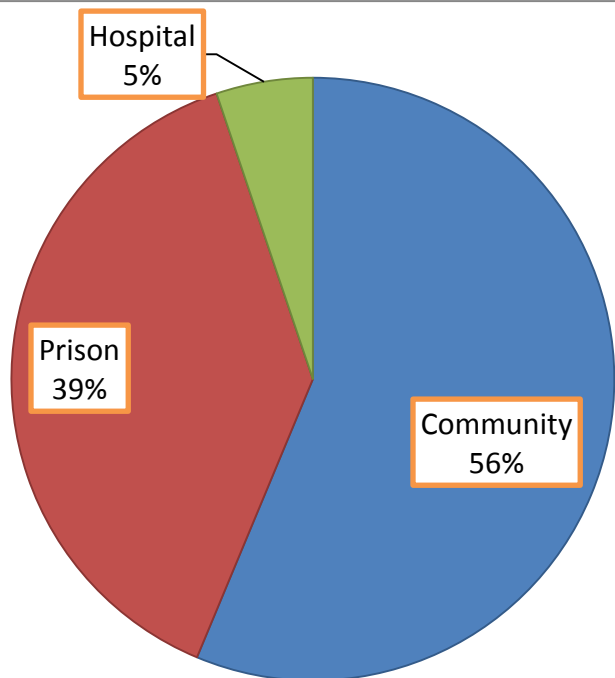
## Markov Model



Results

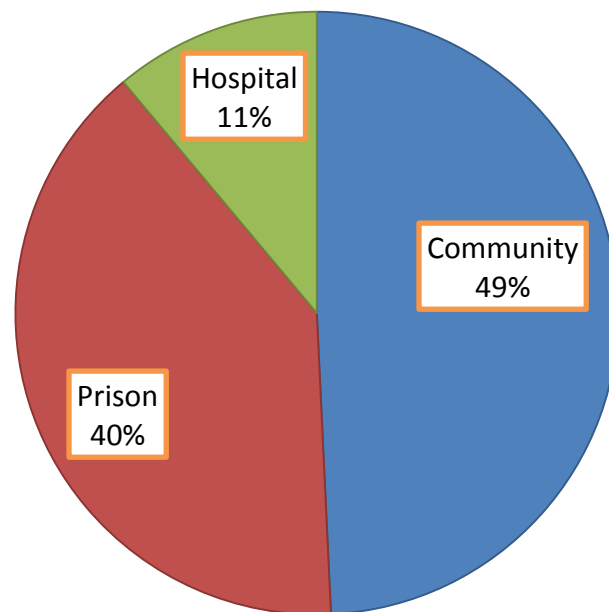


1 Year



£25,151

£5,645



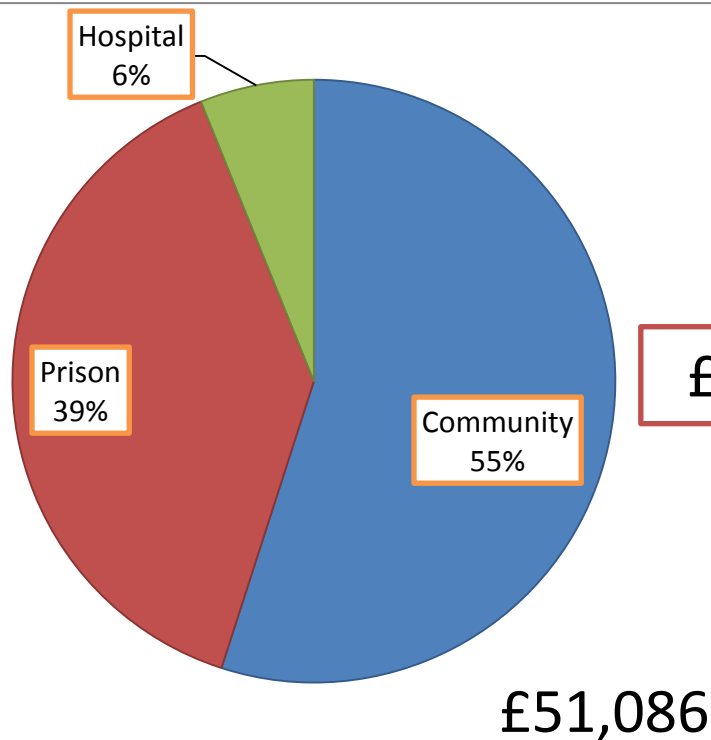
£30,796



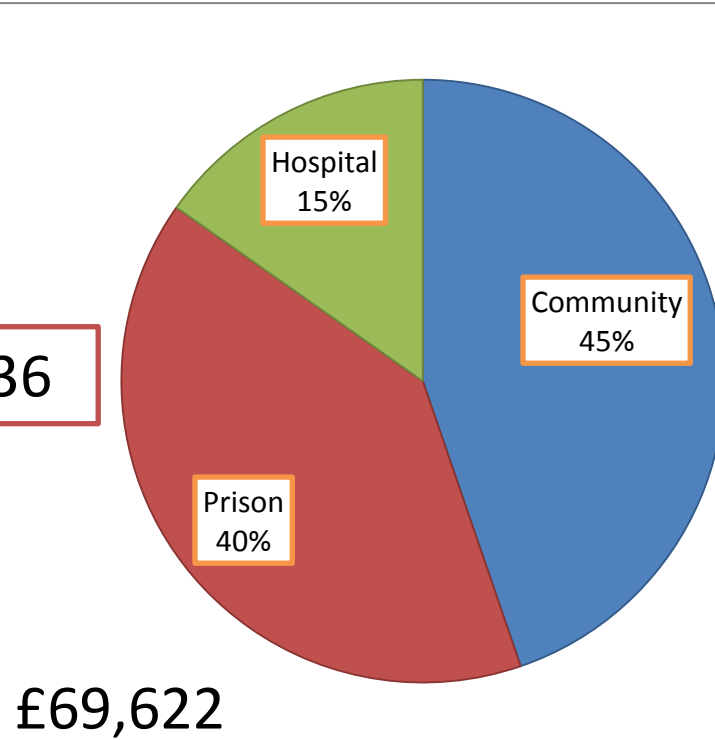
Results



2 Years



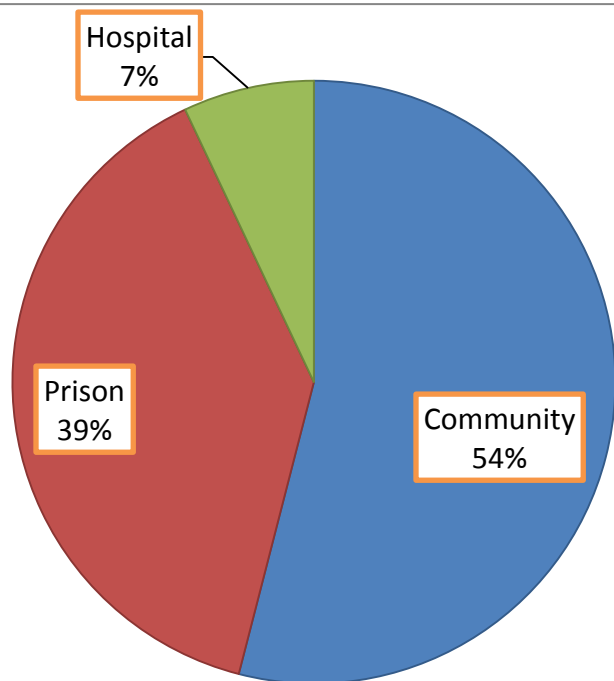
£18,536



Results

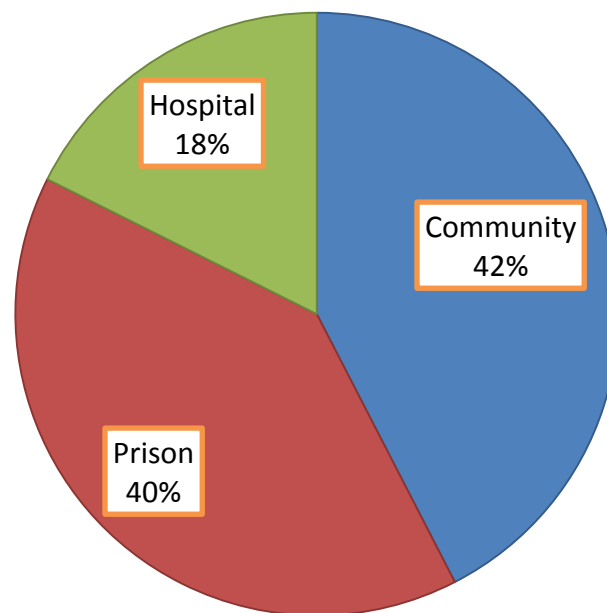


3 Years



£77,479

£34,602

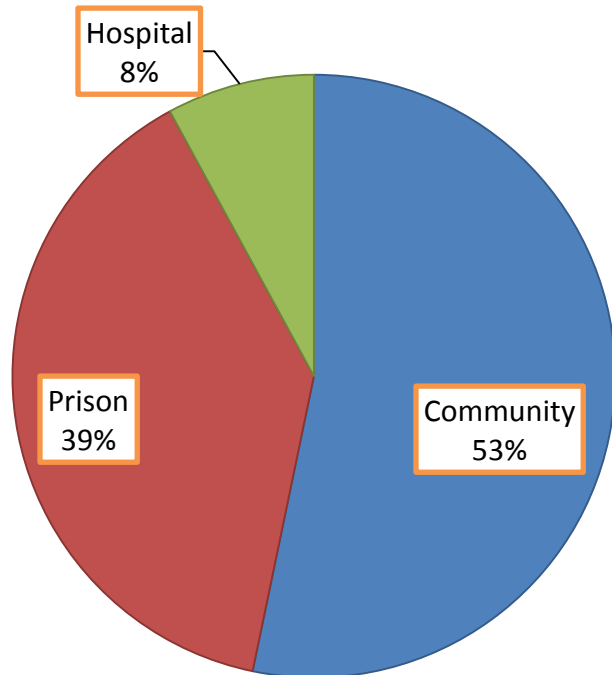


£112,081

Results

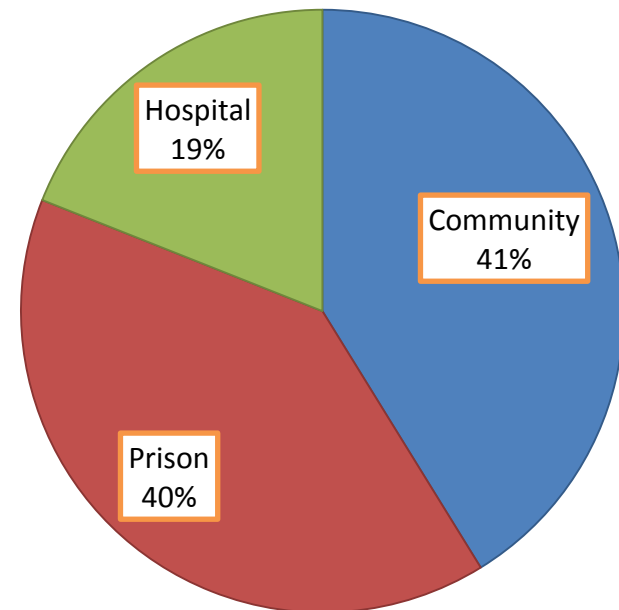


4 Years



£104,133

£51,632

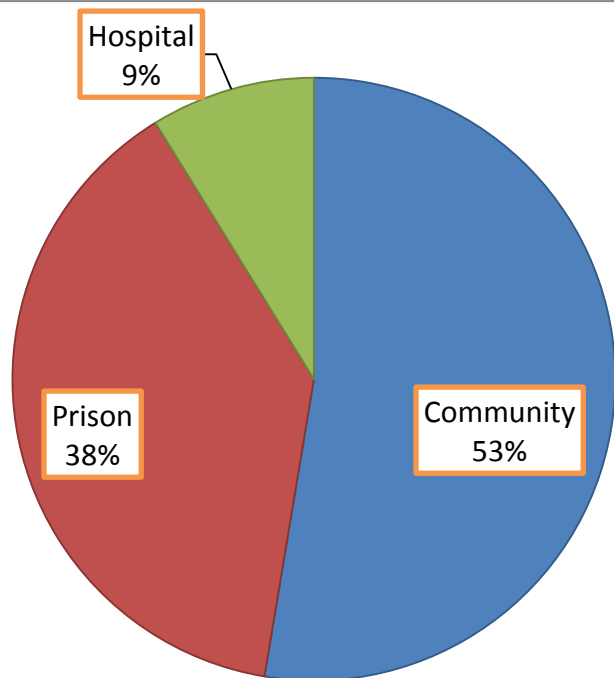


£155,765

Results

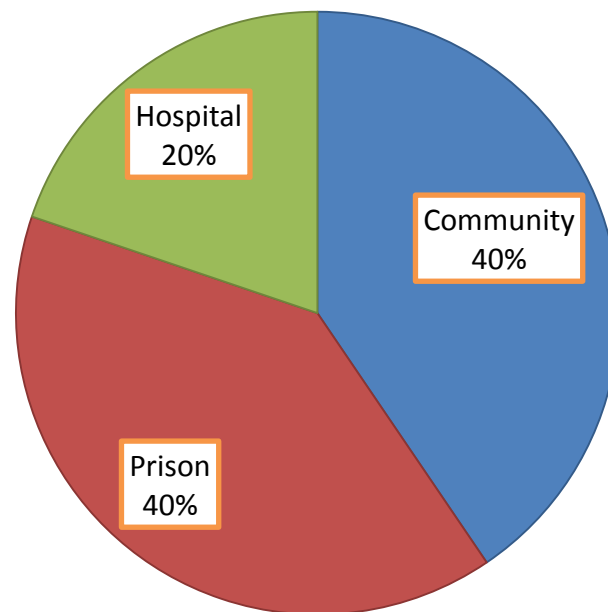


5 Years



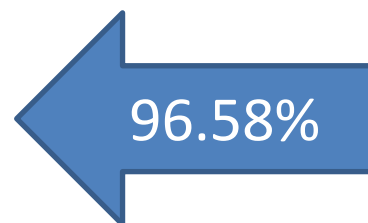
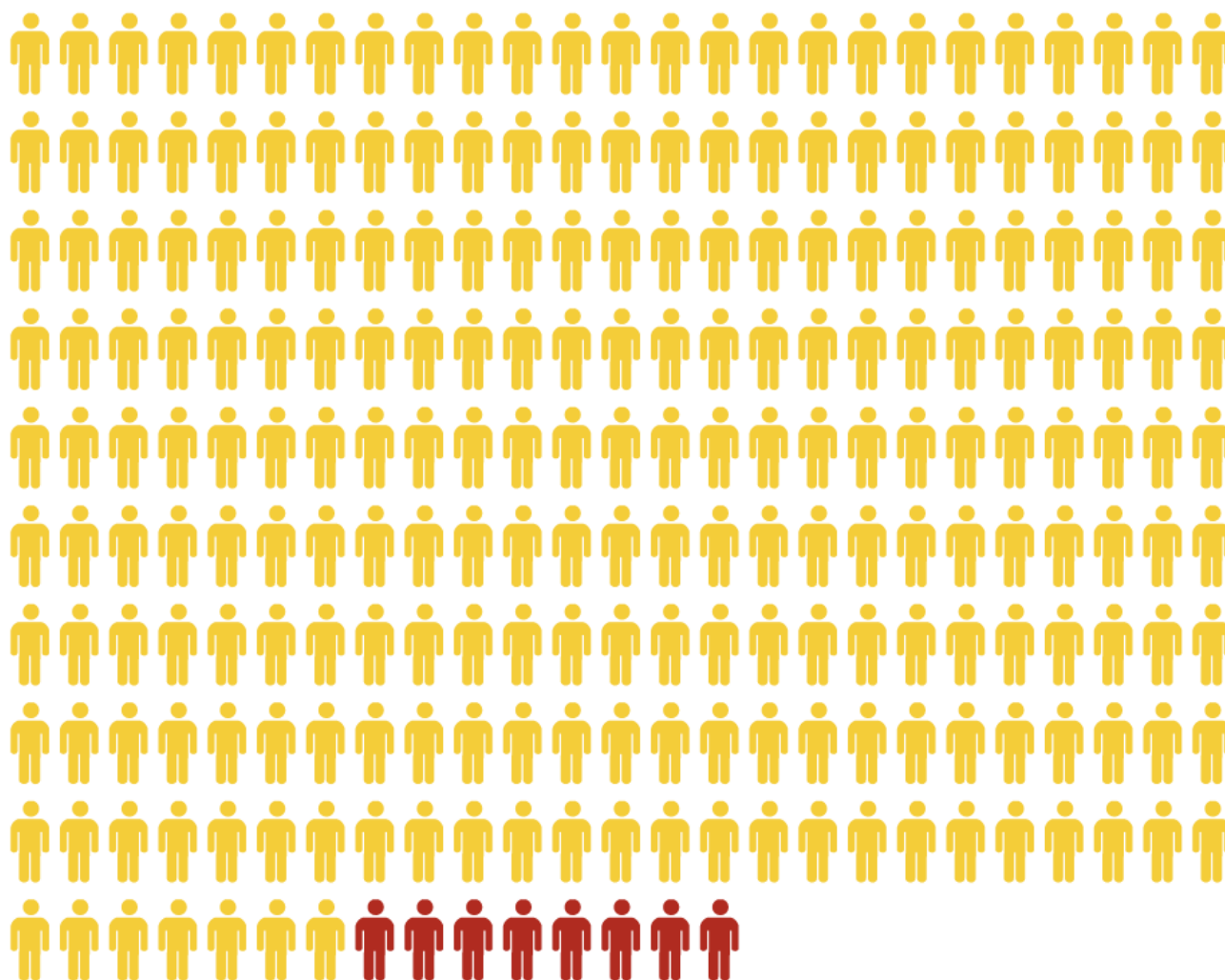
£130,920

£68,495



£199,415

## Results



£266,396

£144,130



£410,526

Research making a difference to practice

## Conclusion

- Cost-effectiveness of treatment uncertain
- Completed treatment may offer savings in the long run
- Increasing completion rate could save money
- An engagement intervention could be cost-effective

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