

- Allergic rhinitis (AR) is one of the most common chronic respiratory diseases observed in the pediatric population, producing a significant morbidity, and economic burden due to direct medical costs and indirect costs.
- Despite the high prevalence of AR in children and the importance of the use of topical intranasal corticosteroids (INS) for its treatment, comparative analyses of alternative treatments in pediatric patients, in terms of both cost and effectiveness are lacking.
- The present cost-effectiveness analysis shows that compared with beclomethasone dipropionate nasal spray (BDNS), therapy with mometasone furoate nasal spray (MFNS) for treating pediatric patients with AR is a dominant strategy because it showed a greater improvement in a therapeutic index reflecting both efficacy and safety, at lower total treatment costs
- These results are important because although MFNS has a higher cost of acquisition relative to BDNS, it is associated with lower total treatment costs and better health outcomes in pediatric patients with AR.
- These findings should help to support the daily clinical decision making process of choosing between a range of options for these patients.

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