

EVALUATION OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DISEASE BURDEN OF ENDOMETRIOSIS BASED ON ROUTINELY COLLECTED HEALTH DATA BETWEEN 2010 AND 2019

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OBJECTIVES

Endometriosis is one of the most common gynecological diseases that could lead to infertility. The aim of quantitative, descriptive, and cross-sectional study is to analyze the prevalence and the annual nationwide health insurance treatment cost of endometriosis in Hungary in 2010 and 2019.

METHODS

The data used in this study was from publicly funded national real-world datasets administered by the National Health Insurance Fund Administration (NHIFA). The total number of endometriosis cases in the Hungarian population was evaluated by WHO ICD codes (Xth revision). The total prevalence in annual basis, the age-specific prevalence, the mean age of patients and cases by the type of received infertility treatment were evaluated.

RESULTS

The highest number of patients and prevalence were found in outpatient care (2010. 101.9/100,000 women; 2019. 197.3/ 100,000 women). A three-times higher annual number of cases was registered in 2019 related to CT and MRI diagnostics compared to 2010 (+773 cases). In 2019, the highest utilization was calculated for the 30–39-year age group (2.0 times higher than in 2010). The mean Length of Stay (LoS) for patients with endometriosis was 3.9 days in 2010, which decreased to 2.8 days in 2019. There was a significant correlation between length of stay and mean age of patients in both years (2010 r=0.856, p<0.001; 2019 r=0.877, p<0.001).

CONCLUSIONS

The number of endometriosis cases is increasing. It affects patient mostly in economically active years; however, it has a significant impact on patients in reproductive years as well. Early diagnosis and targeted treatment, while reducing endometriosis symptoms, would improve patients' quality of life and reduce health insurance costs. The further policy involvement with a goal to improve the accessibility of treatment would have result a significant impact on effective patient outcomes.

Type of the care	Number of cases	
	2010.	2019.
General practitioner care	8.029	18.935
Home care	--	3
Patient transportation	89	93
Outpatient care	12.543	22.516
Care in care centres	152	51
Laboratory diagnostics	1.513	3.305
CT, MRI	394	1.167
Acute inpatient care	1.080	1.220
Chronic inpatient care	14	23
Subsidized medicaments	6.352	11.936
Subsidized medical aids	11	16

Table 1. Distribution of number of cases by type of care in Hungary (NHIFA, 2010, 2019)

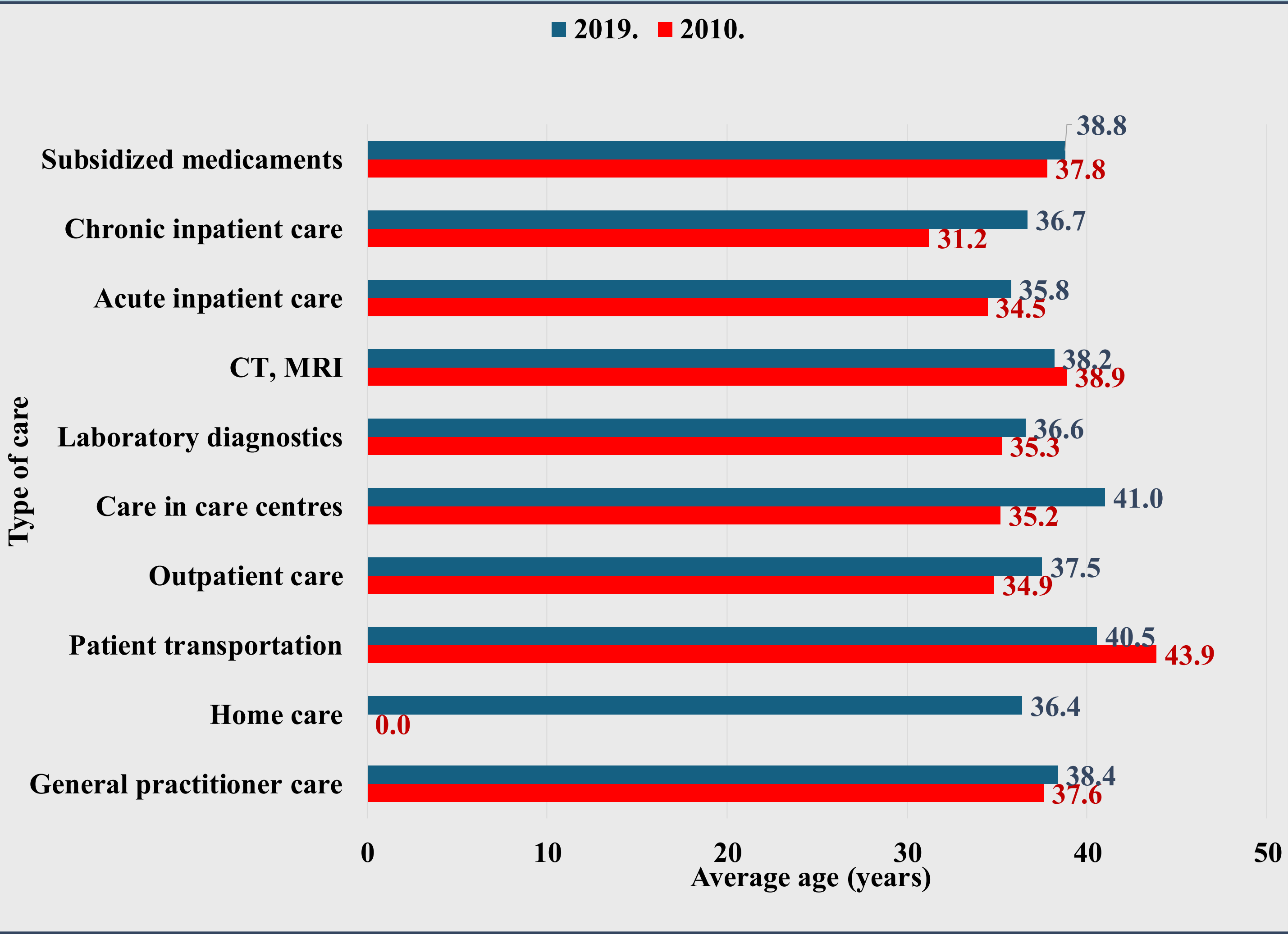


Figure 1. Distribution of mean age of patients by type of care in Hungary (NHIFA, 2010, 2019)

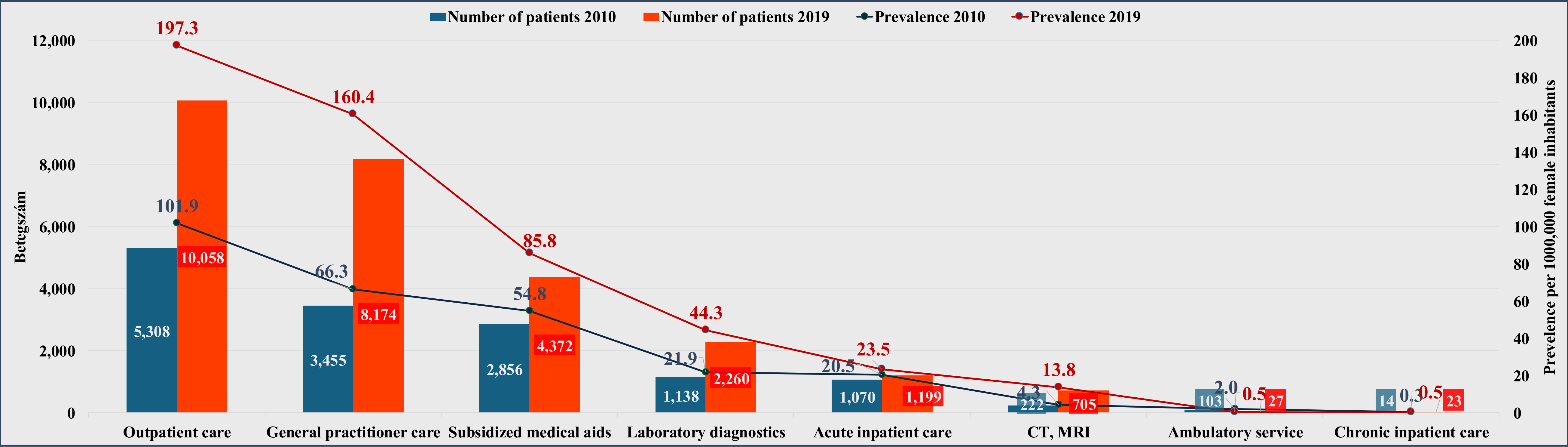


Figure 2. Distribution of the number of patients and prevalence per 100,000 female inhabitants by type of care (NHIFA, 2010, 2019).

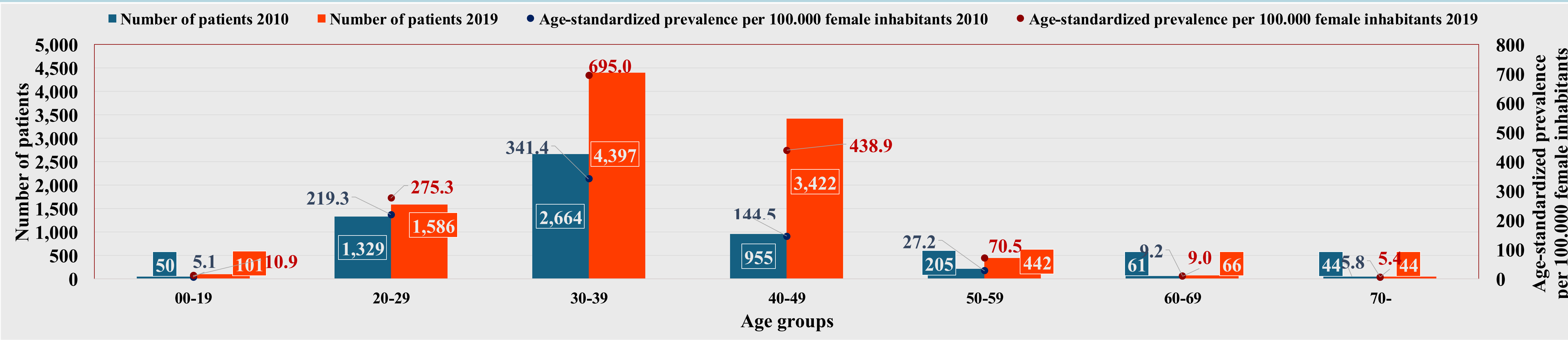


Figure 3. Distribution of number of patients and age-standardized prevalence per 100 000 female inhabitants by age group (NHIFA 2010, 2019)

ISPOR 2025

Tuesday, May 13 - Friday, May 16 | Montreal, QC, Canada



PÉCSI TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM
UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS

Funding:

Project no. RRF-2.3.1-21-2022-00012, titled National Laboratory on Human Reproduction has been implemented with the support provided by the Recovery and Resilience Facility of the European Union within the framework of "Programme Széchenyi Plan Plus."

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