

# EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DISEASE BURDEN OF NON-INSULIN-DEPENDENT DIABETES MELLITUS WITH COMA BASED ON ROUTINELY COLLECTED HEALTH INSURANCE CLAIMS DATA

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## OBJECTIVES

Diabetic hyperosmolar hyperglycaemic syndrome is one of the most serious and life-threatening acute complications of diabetes. The aim of our study was to determine the epidemiological disease burden of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus with coma in Hungary.

## METHODS

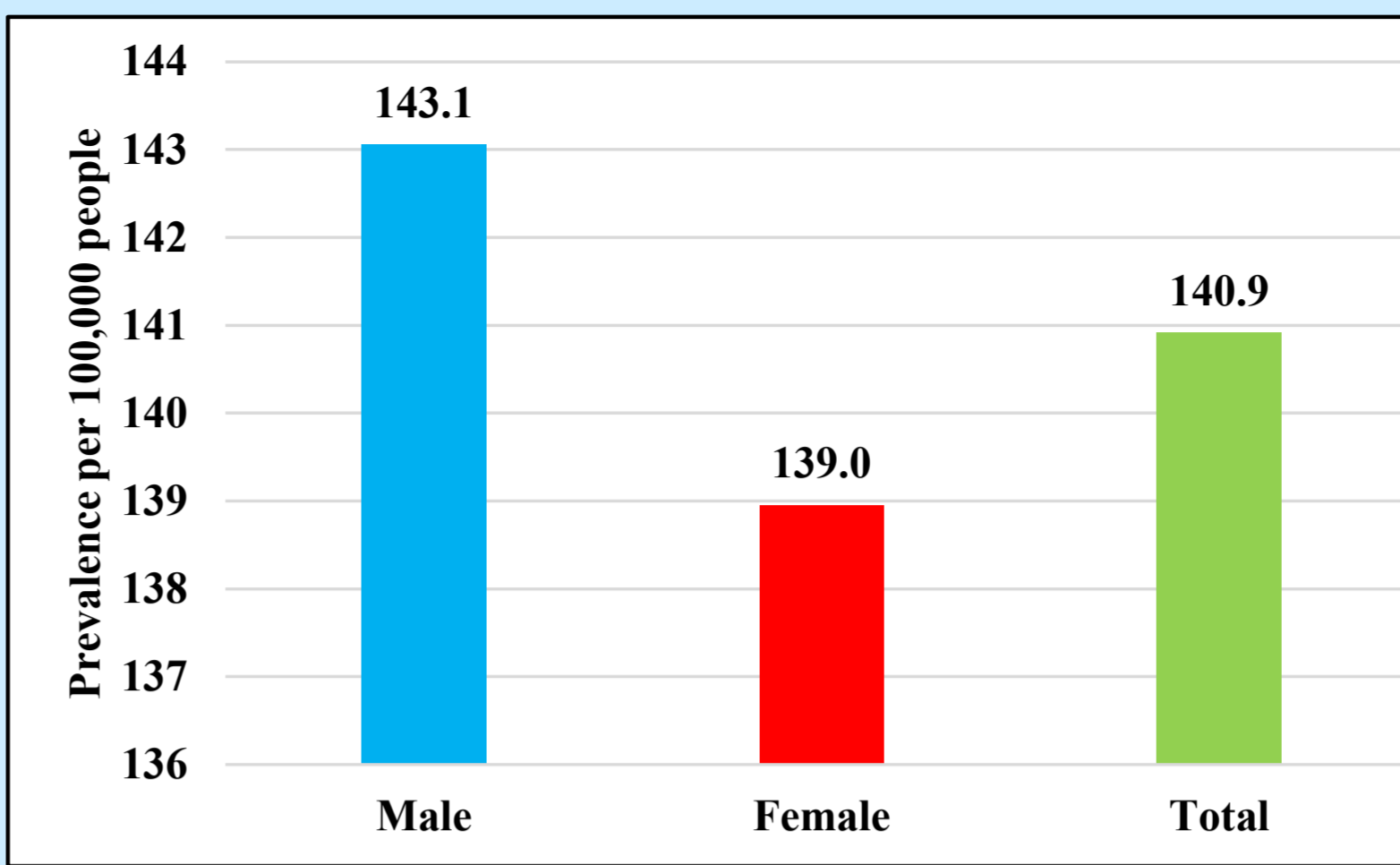
Data were derived from the financial database of the Hungarian National Health Insurance Fund Administration, for the year 2018. Data analysed included annual patient numbers, case numbers and prevalence of care utilisation per 100,000 population according to age groups and sex. The following health insurance treatment categories were included into our study: general practice care, home care, in- and outpatient care, medical imaging, laboratory diagnostics, drugs and medical aids. Patients with non-insulin-dependent diabetes with coma were identified with the following code of the International Classification of Diseases 10th revision: E1100.

## RESULTS

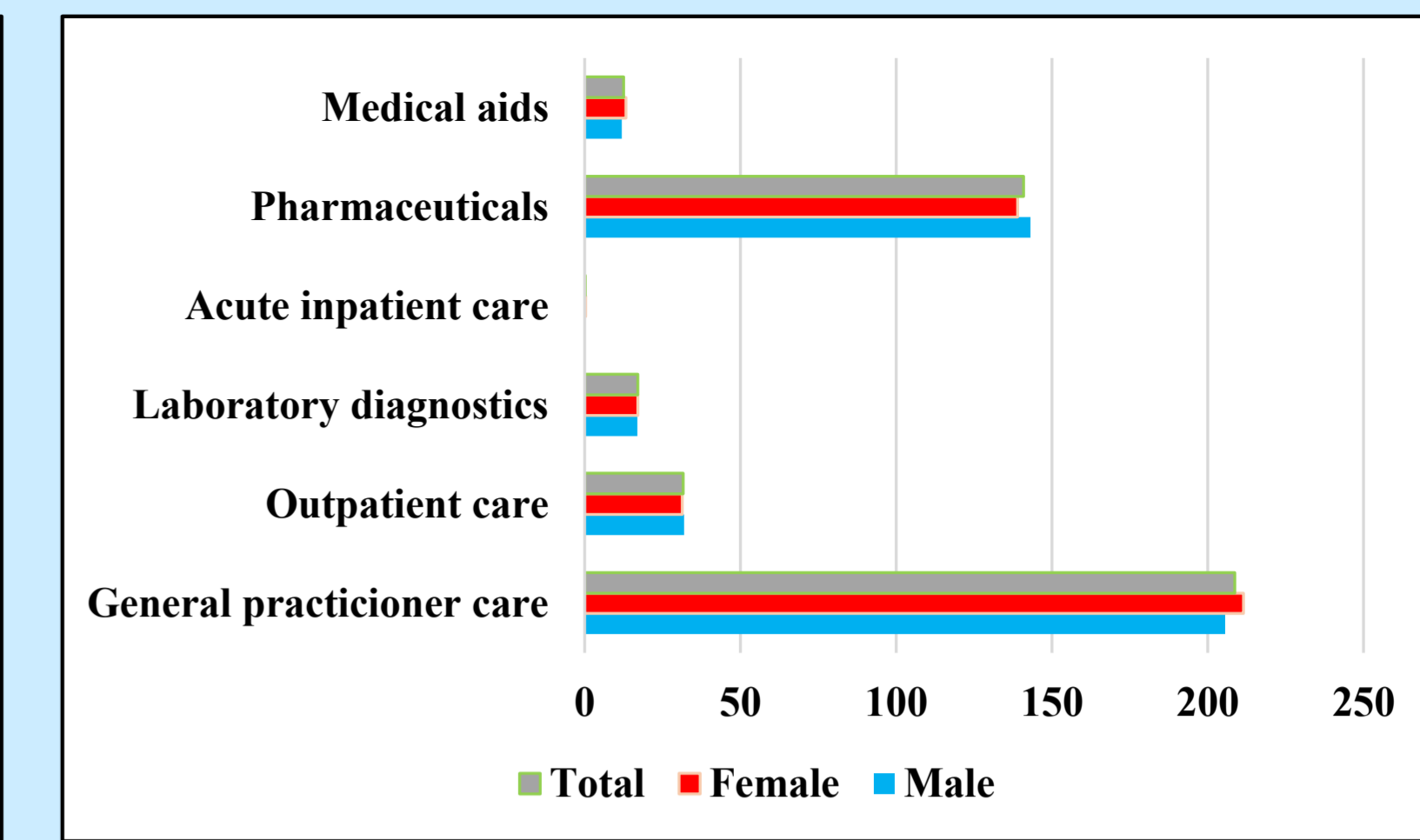
The highest national patient numbers were in general practice care: 9,603 men, 10,800 women, in total 20,403 patients, followed using pharmaceuticals (6,683 men, 7,096 women, in total 13,779 patients), and outpatient care (1,491 men, 1,603 women, in total 3,094 patients). Based on patient numbers in pharmaceutical utilisation, prevalence in 100,000 among men was 143.1 patients, among women 139.0, in total 140.9 patients. Patients above 50 years accounted for 91.66%, those above age 60 accounted for 76.59% and patients aged above 70 accounted for 42.64% of patient numbers in pharmaceutical usage. Regarding sex, in general practice care 47.1% were men, 52.9% were women, the use of pharmaceuticals showed a similar ratio (48.5% were men and 51.5% were women).

## CONCLUSIONS

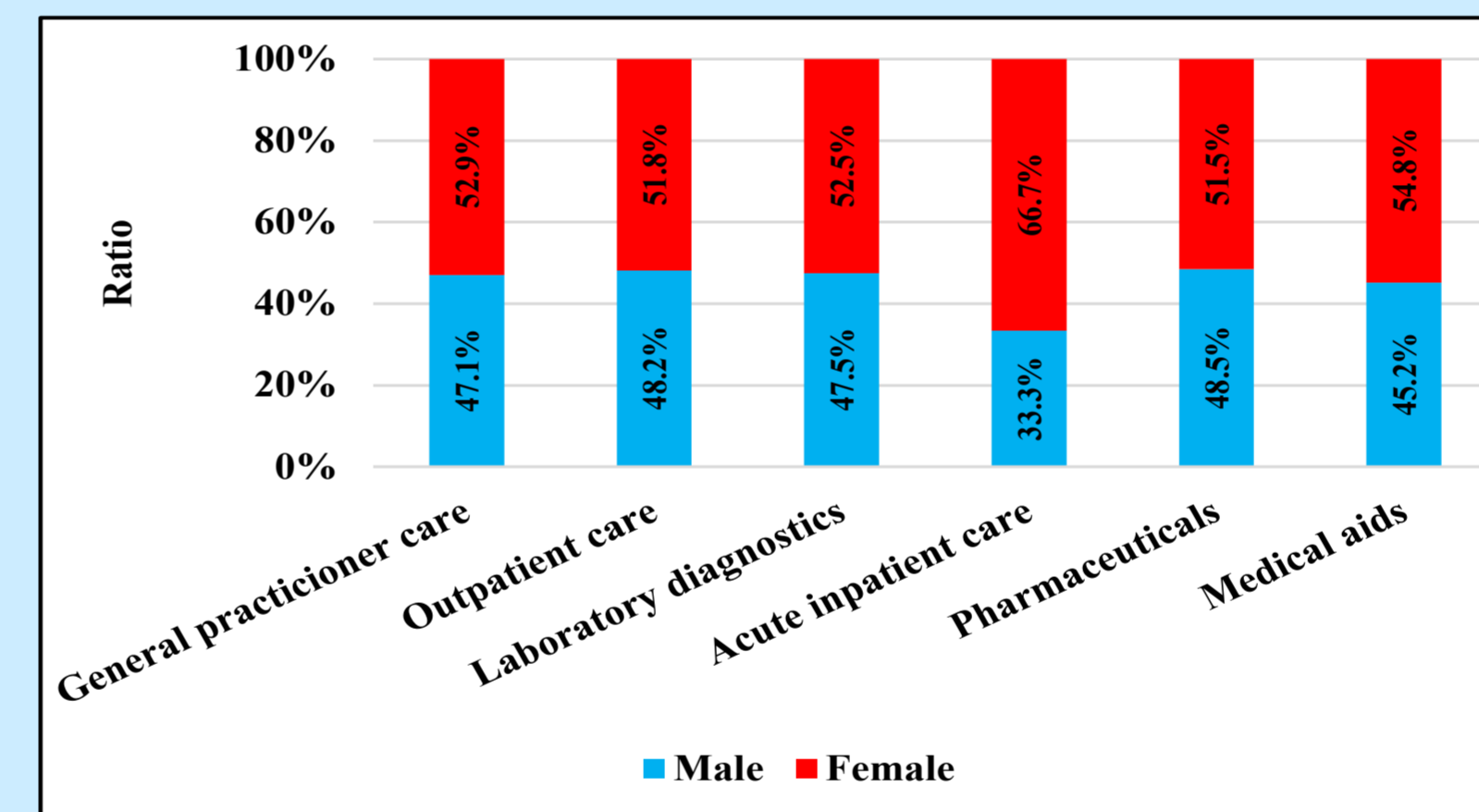
Regarding patients' sex, there was no difference between men and women at the onset of the disease. Age was found to have a significant impact upon prevalence of diabetes with coma.



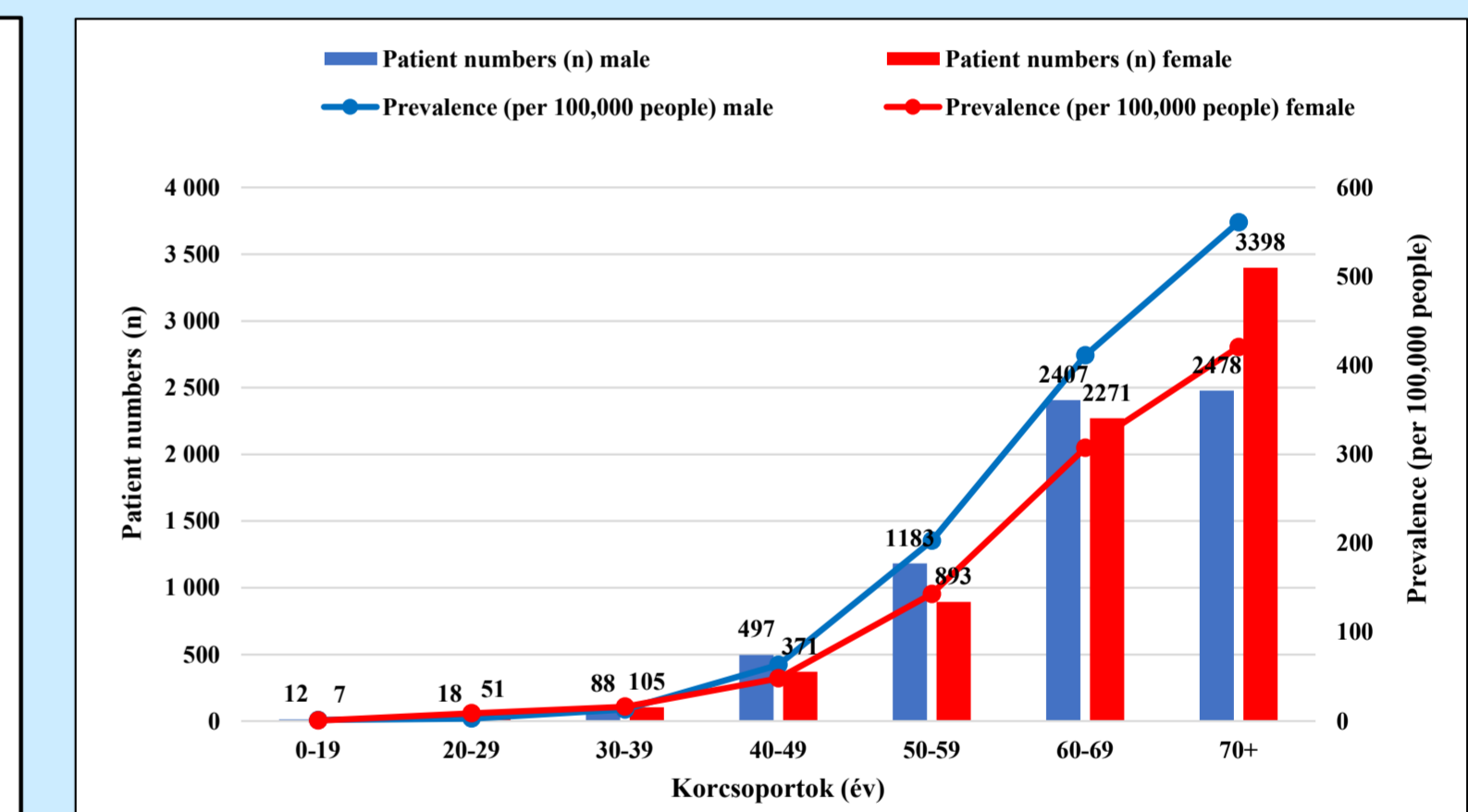
**Figure 1**  
*Prevalence of pharmaceutical utilisation per 100,000 people according to sex*



**Figure 2**  
*Differences of prevalence per 100,000 people among the six major health care types*



**Figure 3**  
*Ratio of male to female patient numbers in the six major health care types in Hungary, 2018*



**Figure 4**  
*Differences in total and per patient pharmaceutical utilisation among different age groups*

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