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

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## OBJECTIVES

Among major diabetic complications (neuropathy, retinopathy, nephropathy), diabetic arthropathy, skin, oral and other specified complications of diabetes can also be associated with significant decrease in the quality of life and can increase individual and health insurance costs. The aim of our study was to determine the epidemiological disease burden of diabetes mellitus with these other specified complications in Hungary.

## METHODS

Data were derived from the financial database of the Hungarian National Health Insurance Fund Administration (NHIFA), 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 were identified with the following code of the International Classification of Diseases 10th revision: E1160.

## RESULTS

The highest national patient numbers were in general practice care: 5,476 men, 5,767 women, in total 11,243 patients, followed by use of pharmaceuticals (3,841 men, 3,962 women, in total 7,803 patients), and outpatient care (3,881 men, 3,917 women, in total 7,798 patients). Based on pharmaceutical usage, prevalence in 100,000 among men was 82.2 patients, among women 77.6, in total 79.8 patients. Regarding sex, in general practice care 48.7% of patients were men, 51.3% were women, while regarding the use of pharmaceuticals 49.2% of patients were men and 50.8% were women. Patients above age 50 accounted for 92.07%, those above age 60 accounted for 75.71% and patients aged above 70 accounted for 40.25% of patient numbers according to pharmaceutical usage.

## CONCLUSIONS

Prevalence of the diseases showed no significant difference between sexes. Number of patients with the complication types assessed tend to increase significantly above 60 years of age.

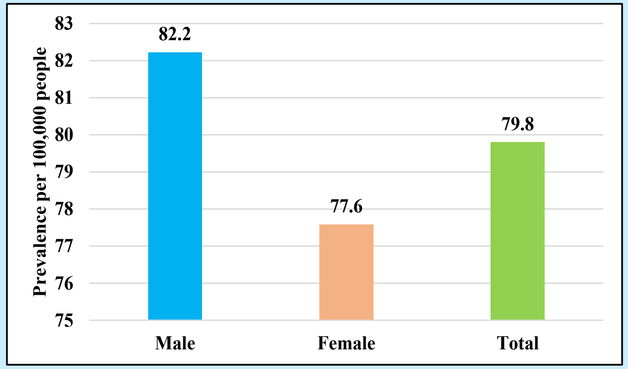



**Figure 1**

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

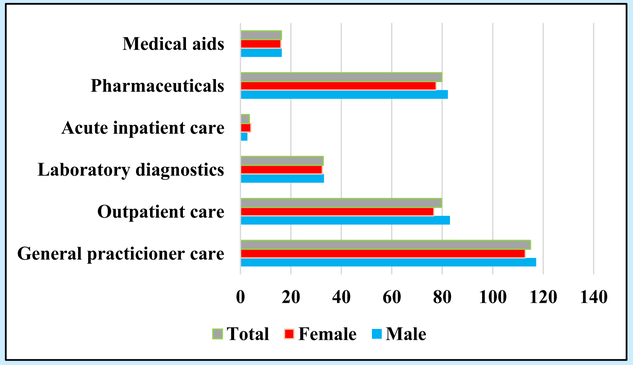



**Figure 2**

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

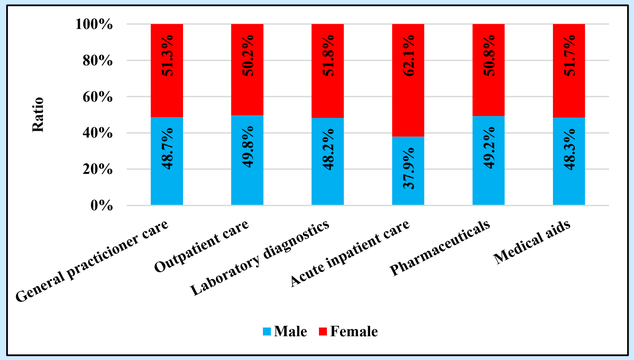



**Figure 3**

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

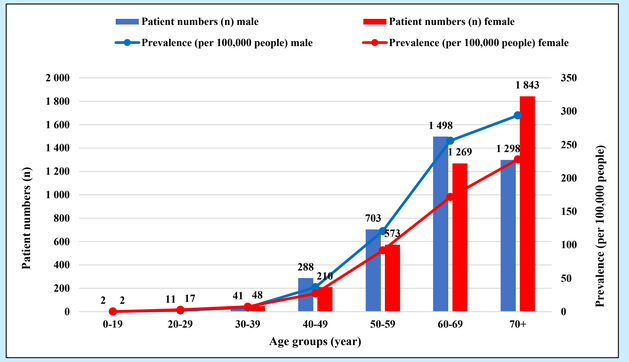



**Figure 4**

***Differences in total and per patient pharmaceutical utilisation among different age groups in Hungary, 2018***

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