

INTRODUCTION

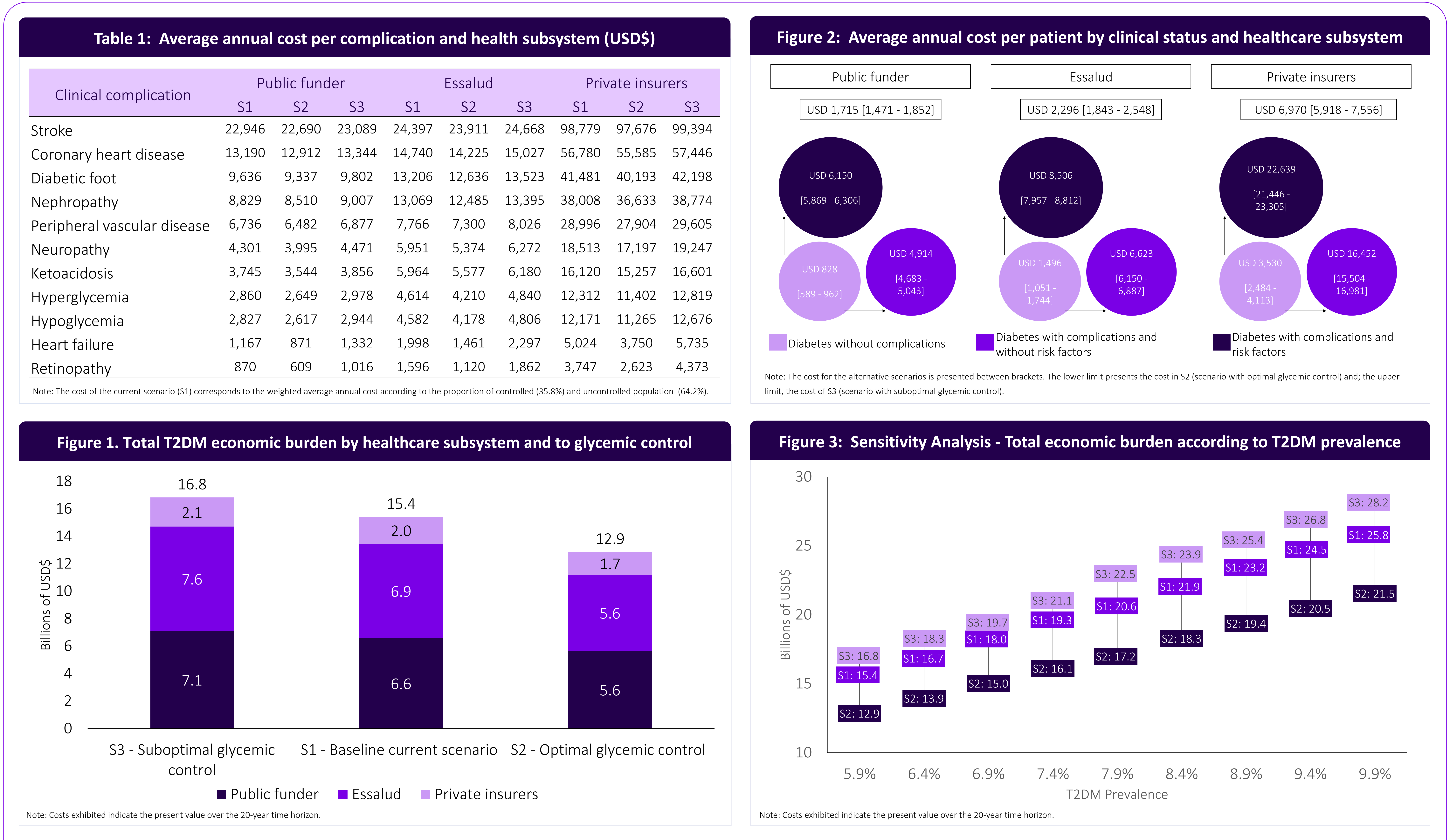
Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) represents a public health problem with a great impact in middle-income countries such as Peru.

OBJECTIVE

To estimate the national economic burden of this disease for the public sector (SIS), social insurance (Essalud), and private sector (HMOs).

- METHODS
- Direct healthcare costs were estimated for a cohort of 443,683 adults between 45 and 75 years old diagnosed with T2DM in 2019 (5.9% prevalence registered in national databases).
  - Disease progression over a 20-year period was modeled using the PROSIT tool and published sources, including acute and chronic (macrovascular and microvascular) complications associated with T2DM.
  - Costs were estimated considering the current level of glycemic control (S1), with 35.8% of the population under optimal control (HbA1C<7%); and under two additional hypothetical scenarios (100% HbA1C<7% (S2) and 100% HbA1C>7% (S3)).
  - Sensitivity analysis was performed for diabetes prevalence considering values reported for the Latin American region by the International Diabetes Federation.

POSTER HIGHLIGHT: Type-2 diabetes mellitus has a significant impact on the Peruvian healthcare budget. Therefore, addressing the disease at early stages should be a paramount concern for the healthcare subsystems.



RESULTS

- The total national economic burden was estimated at USD\$ 15,405,448,731; cost that would oscillate between USD\$ 12,853,113,596 and USD\$ 16,828,713,495, depending on the level of glycemic control.
- The average annual cost of treating a T2DM patient was USD\$ 2,158, which would decrease to USD\$ 1,797 if patients are controlled and increase to USD\$ 2,360 if they are not.
- Costs for patients with complications and risk factors (dyslipidemia, hypertension and obesity) were around 6.5 times greater compared to those without them, being stroke the complication that contributed the most to the economic burden.
- Sensitivity analysis showed an increase of 67.6% in total costs with a 9.9% prevalence.

CONCLUSIONS

- T2DM places a heavy burden on the Peruvian healthcare budget and will represent a higher cost impact if poor glycemic control is maintained.
- Addressing this disease at early stages could alleviate the economic burden and improve the quality of life of individuals.

REFERENCES

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