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Nutrition-Focused Care Reduces Healthcare Costs Among Adults at Malnutrition Risk: A Simulation Economic Analysis For Latin America

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## Background

- Malnutrition or its risk leads to many adverse health outcomes and increases healthcare costs estimated to be >\$10 billion per year across Latin America (1)
- Nutrition care with oral nutrition supplementation (ONS) helps to alleviate such burden for patients and healthcare systems (2,3)
- An economic analysis was performed to demonstrate the value of a nutrition-focused quality improvement program (QIP; SALUD study) for older adults at-risk/malnourished mainly post hospital discharge in four Latin American countries (4,5)

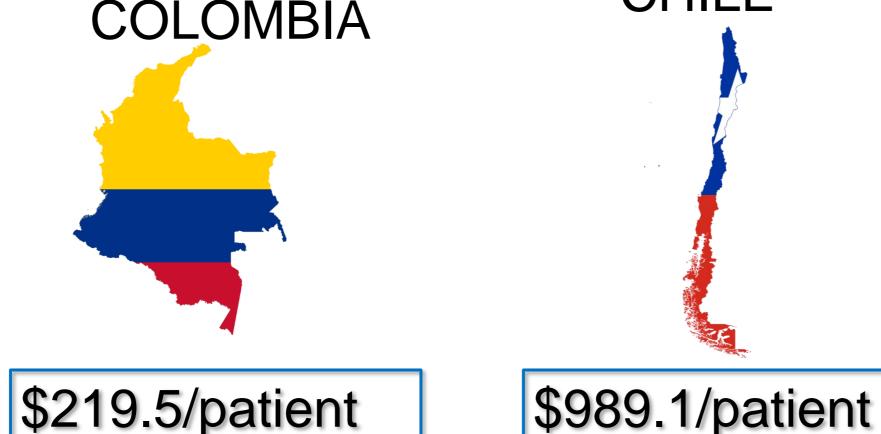


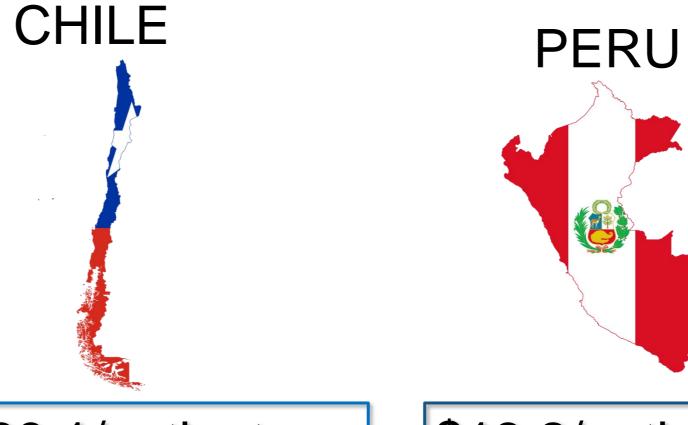
#### Results

### Net savings per patient by country:











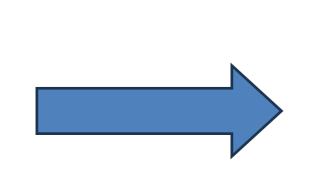
#### Parameters of greatest influence:

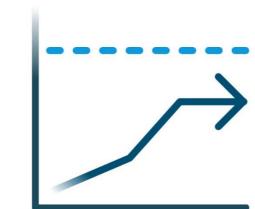
- 1. Hospitalization costs
- 2. Adherence to intervention
- 3. Malnutrition prevalence
- 4. Oral nutritional supplement cost
- 5. Outpatient visit cost



- Budget-impact analysis (BIA) using a 90-day simulation model to assess the economic impact of QIP from a third-party payer perspective
- > Enabled **simulation** of cost consequences before and after QIP implementation
- Sensitivity analysis were performed by varying all parameters by ± 33%.
- Costs were converted from local currencies to 2021 US dollars
- Cost-savings due to QIP were calculated as percentages of the annual national healthcare expenditures ranging from <1% (Peru) to almost 15% (Mexico) depending on country level costs of healthcare resources













# Summary/ Highlights

- Results support the scalability and economic effectiveness of the QIP for older adults at-risk/malnourished in Latin American countries
- Nutrition-focused care is essential in optimizing management and prevention of malnutrition among older populations and to ensure efficient allocation of resources and sustainability of healthcare systems



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#### References

1. Correia MITD, et al. J Med Econ. 2018;21(11):1047-1056. 2. Gomes F, et al. JAMA Netw Open. 2019;2(11):e1915138. 3. Schuetz P, et al. Lancet. 2019;393(10188):2312-2321. 4. Chavarro-Carvajal DA, et al. Clin Nutr ESPEN. 2022;48:291-297. . 5. Gomez G, et al. Clin Nutr. 2022;41(7):1549-1556.



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