

Economic burden of mild cognitive impairment and dementia due to Alzheimer's Disease in South Korea and Taiwan

Presenter/Authors: Amitabh Dash¹, Diana Bayani², Mikaela Tham², Julia Lowin², Gandan Jiang³
Affiliations: ¹Eisai Singapore Pte Ltd, ²Vista Heath Pte Ltd, Singapore, ³Eisai Co. Ltd., Japan

INTRODUCTION

- Alzheimer's disease (AD) poses significant impact on patients, caregivers, and healthcare systems
- However, the economic burden in Asia-Pacific (APAC) is under-researched, particularly for mild cognitive impairment (MCI)
- There is a need to study the economic burden of AD in the APAC region, especially where a rapidly aging population such as in South Korea (SK) and Taiwan (TW) may drive the prevalence of AD

OBJECTIVES

This study estimated the annual economic burden of AD across severity levels in SK and TW, including MCI due to AD from a healthcare and societal perspective

METHODOLOGY

Total Economic Burden of Alzheimer's Disease (AD)

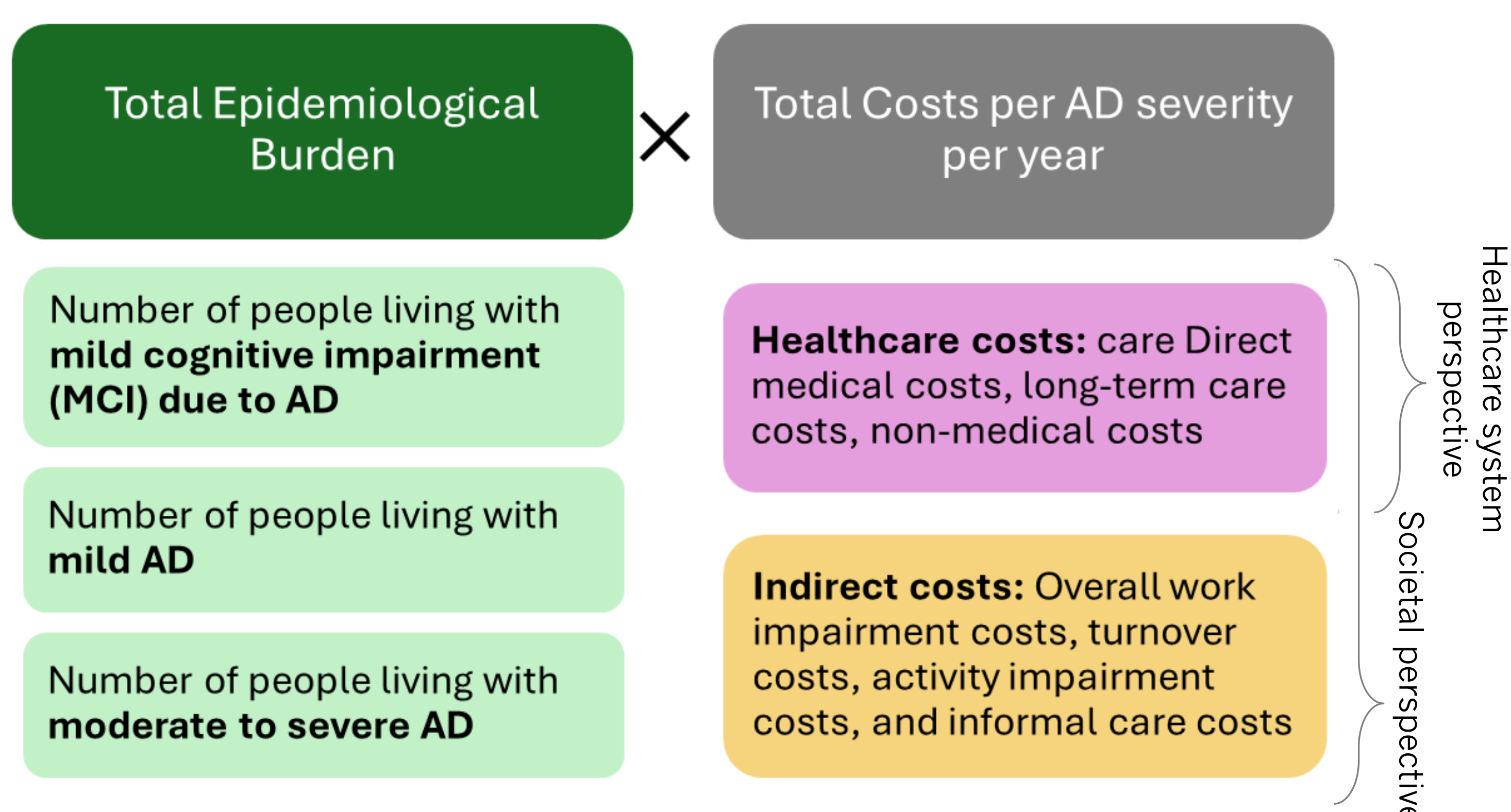
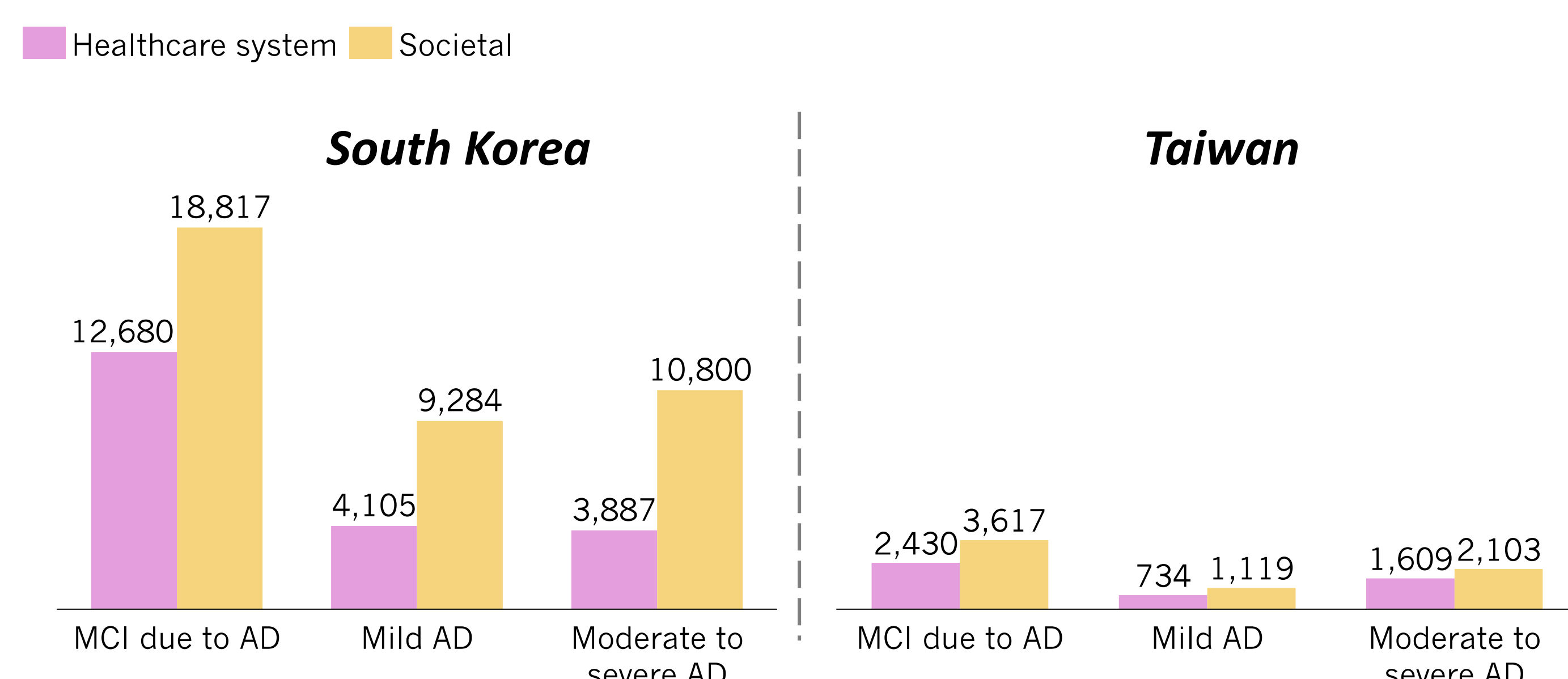


Figure 1. COI model schematic

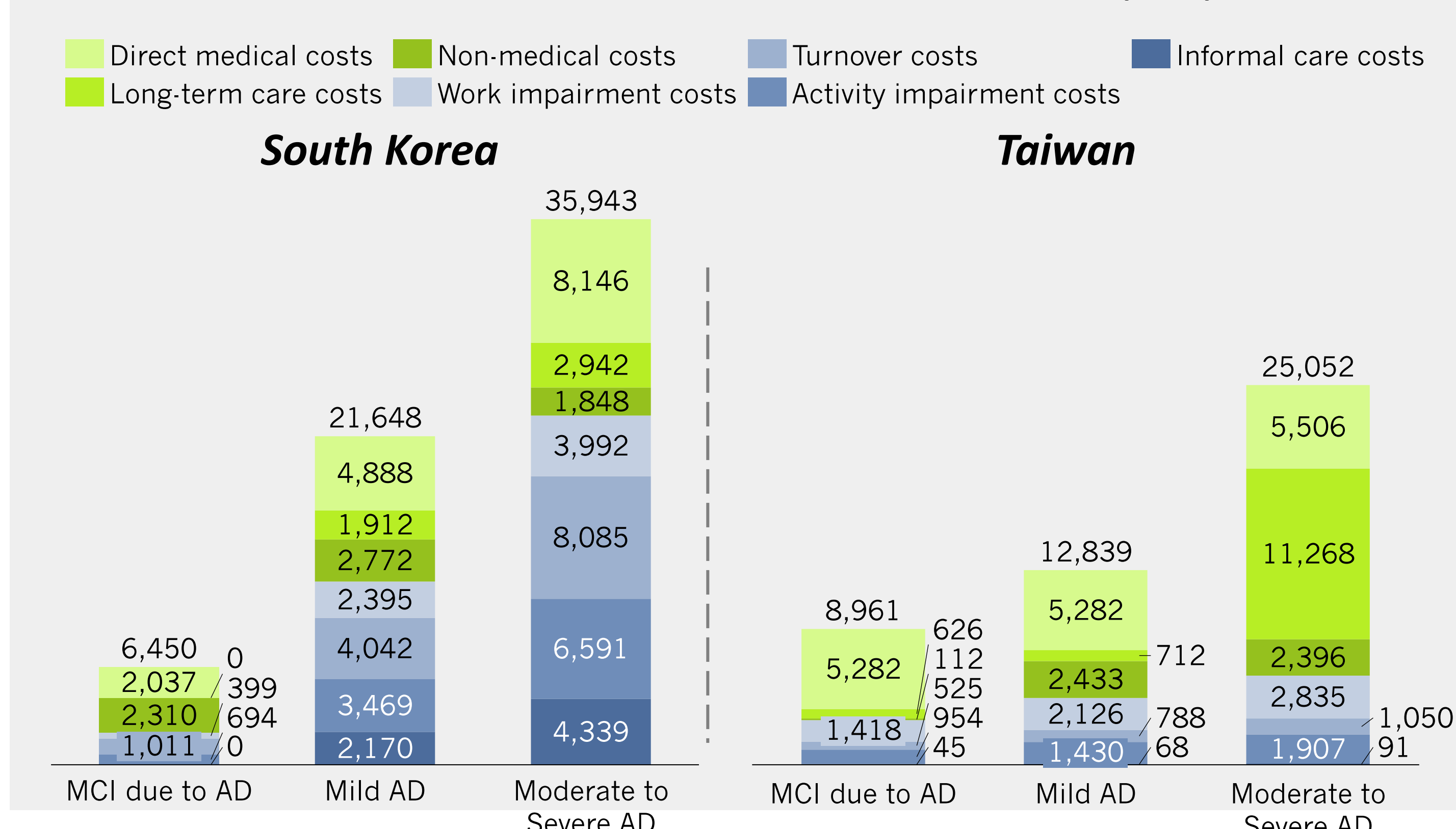
- A COI model (Fig. 1) was used to estimate the annual AD burden from a healthcare system and societal perspective
- AD estimates came from SK's national health insurance database and a TW national survey
- Costs were calculated using data extrapolation for moderate-to-severe cases in SK and micro-costing in TW, with all inputs clinician-validated

RESULTS

Annual cost of AD in SK and TW, Mn USD



Breakdown of societal costs in SK and TW, USD per patient



DISCUSSION

- Total AD burden in SK: USD 38.9 billion in SK (48% MCI, 24% mild AD, 28% moderate to severe AD)
- Total AD burden in TW: USD 6.8 billion in TW (53% MCI, 16% mild AD, 31% moderate to severe AD)
- In SK, the main drivers of costs were direct medical expenses and caregiver turnover (~80% of employed caregivers quit their jobs to care for a moderate to severe patient)
- In TW, the main drivers of cost were direct medical costs and work impairment

CONCLUSION

This study highlights the significant and previously underestimated burden of AD in SK and TW, across all severity levels, including the burden of MCI due to AD which has not been well characterised previously.

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For further details please contact: Mikaela Tham | mikaelat@vista.health