

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DISEASE BURDEN OF FEMALE INFERTILITY OF TUBAL ORIGIN BASED ON REAL-WORLD HEALTH INSURANCE CLAIMS DATA

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OBJECTIVES

More than 10% of the world's population is affected by infertility which might have social, psychological and economic consequences both for the individual and society. The aim of our study was to determine the epidemiological disease burden of female infertility of tubal origin.

METHODS

Data were derived from the financial database of the Hungarian National Health Insurance Fund Administration (NHIFA), for the year 2019. Data analysed included annual patient numbers, case numbers and prevalence of care utilisation per 100,000 population according to age groups. 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 female infertility of tubal origin were identified with the following code of the International Classification of Diseases 10th revision: N97.1.

RESULTS

The highest national patient numbers were in use of pharmaceuticals (818 women) and acute inpatient care (546 women), followed by outpatient care (483 women), and general practice care (244 women). The average age of the patients was 37.3. Based on patient numbers in use of pharmaceuticals, prevalence in 100,000 among women was 16.0 patients. The prevalence showed a significant difference among age groups calculated with the use of pharmaceuticals: 15.3/100,000 (20-29 years), 73.8/100,000 (30-39 years), 30.4/100,000 (40-49 years).

CONCLUSIONS

The prevalence of the disease was found to be 16.0 per 100,000 female patients in Hungary in 2019. The highest patient number was found in use of pharmaceuticals and acute inpatient care. The highest prevalence was observed in the '30-39' and '40-49' age groups.

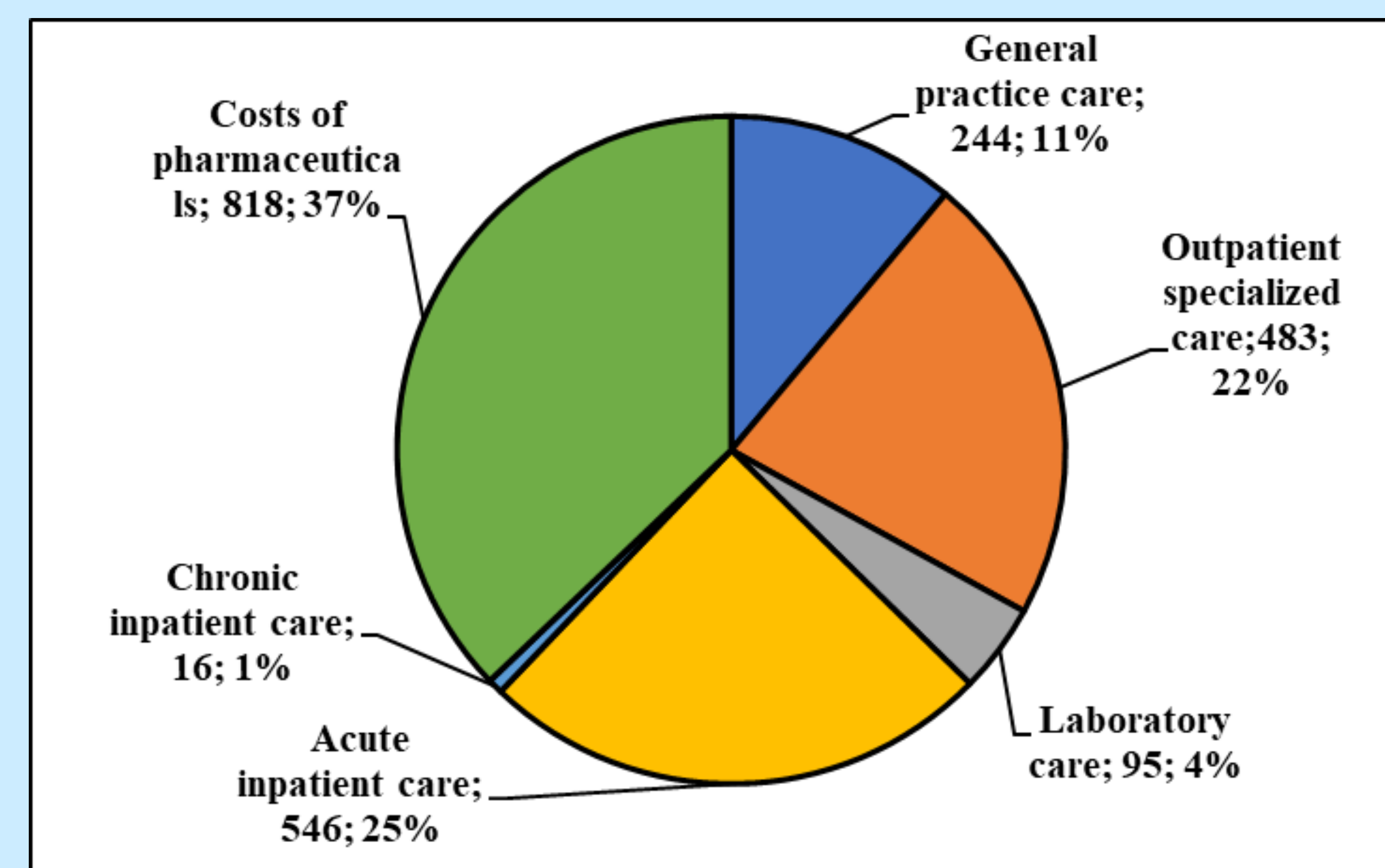


Table 1.

Distribution of patients with female infertility of tubal origin according to the health insurance treatment categories utilized (NHIFA, 2019)

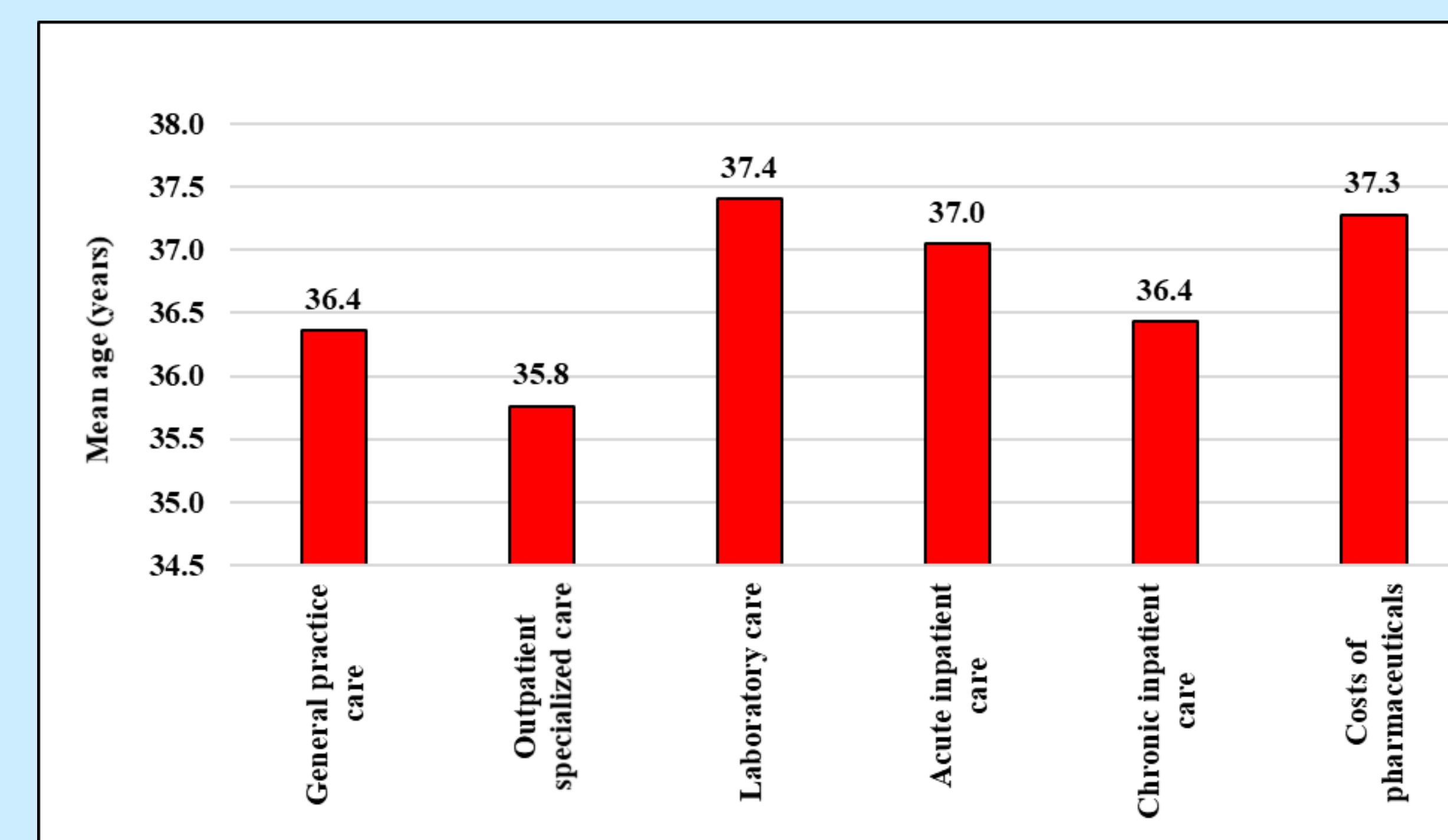


Figure 2.

Mean age of patients with female infertility of tubal origin according to health insurance treatment categories utilized (NHIFA, 2019)

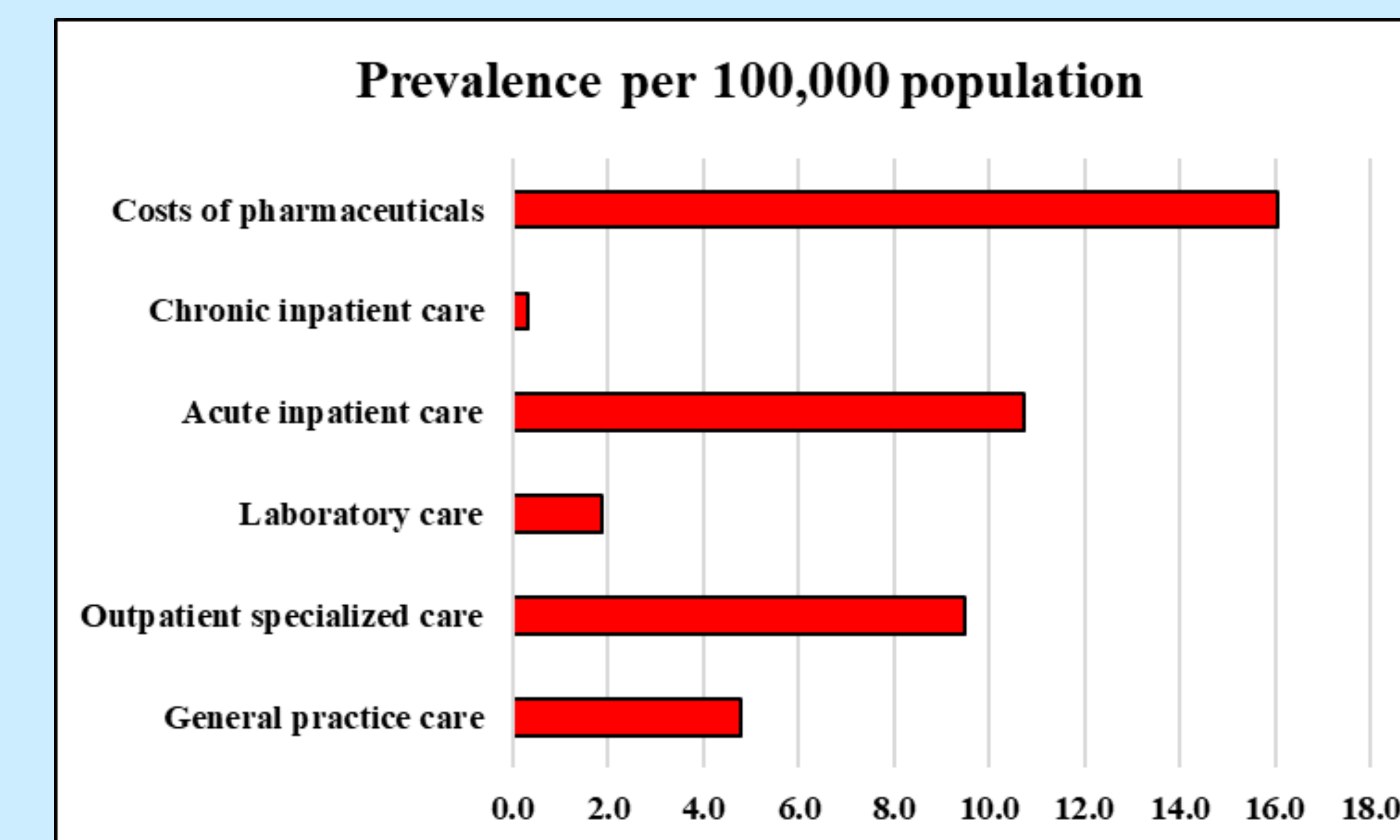


Figure 1.

Estimated prevalence of female infertility of tubal origin according to health insurance treatment categories utilized (NHIFA, 2019)

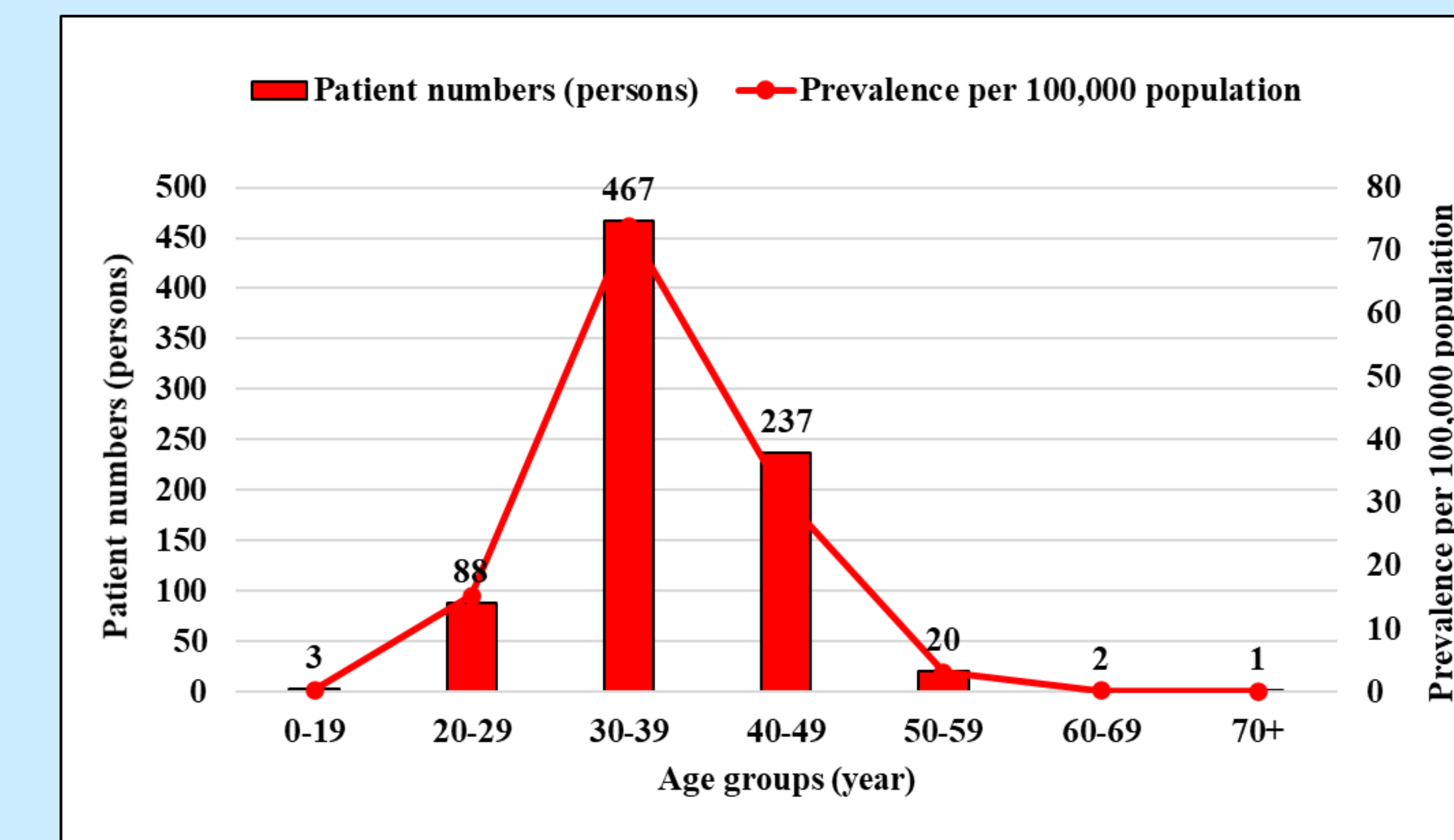


Figure 3.

Estimated prevalence of female infertility of tubal origin by age according to the costs of pharmaceuticals (NHIFA, 2019)

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