

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DISEASE BURDEN OF SEROPOSITIVE RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS BASED ON ROUTINELY COLLECTED HEALTH INSURANCE CLAIMS DATA

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OBJECTIVES

Seropositive form of rheumatoid arthritis accounts for approximately two-thirds of all cases. The aim of our study was to determine the epidemiological disease burden of seropositive rheumatoid arthritis 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 with seropositive rheumatoid arthritis were identified with the following code of the International Classification of Diseases 10th revision: M05.9.

RESULTS

The highest national patient numbers were in outpatient care: 1,968 men, 9,711 women, in total 11,679 patients, followed by use of pharmaceuticals (2,148 men, 9,180 women, in total 11,328 patients), and general practice care (1,775 men, 7,741 women, in total 9,516 patients). Based on patient numbers in use of pharmaceuticals, prevalence in 100,000 among men was 46.0 patients, among women 179.8, in total 115.8 patients. Regarding sex, in outpatient care 16.9 % of patients were men, 83.1 % were women, while regarding the use of pharmaceuticals 19.0 % of patients were men and 81.0 % were women.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on our findings the prevalence was 3.1 times higher in women identified with the code M06.9 and 3.9 times higher in women identified with the code M05.9 in Hungary, for the year 2018.

Type of care (NHIFA budget)	Patient number (persons)		
	Male	Female	Total
General practice care	1,775	7,741	9,516
Specialized home care	4	60	64
Patient transportation	18	214	232
Outpatient specialized care	1,968	9,711	11,679
Care home care	21	91	112
Laboratory care	588	2,693	3,281
CT, MRI	38	187	225
Acute inpatient care	83	474	557
Chronic inpatient care	58	385	443
Costs of pharmaceuticals	2,148	9,180	11,328
Costs of medical aids	55	287	342

Table 1.

Annual patient numbers associated with the treatment of patients with seropositive rheumatoid arthritis according to types of care (NHIFA, 2018)

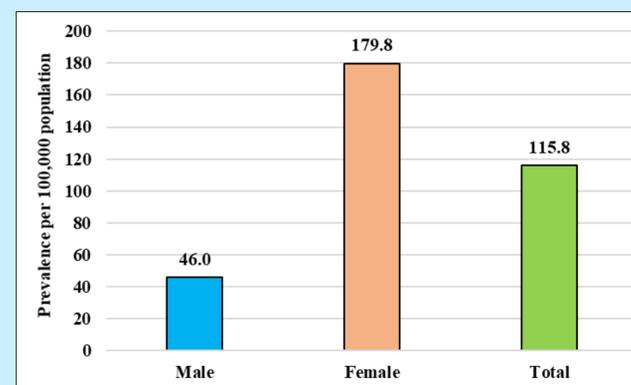


Figure 2.

Estimated prevalence of seropositive rheumatoid arthritis according to the costs of pharmaceuticals (NHIFA, 2018)

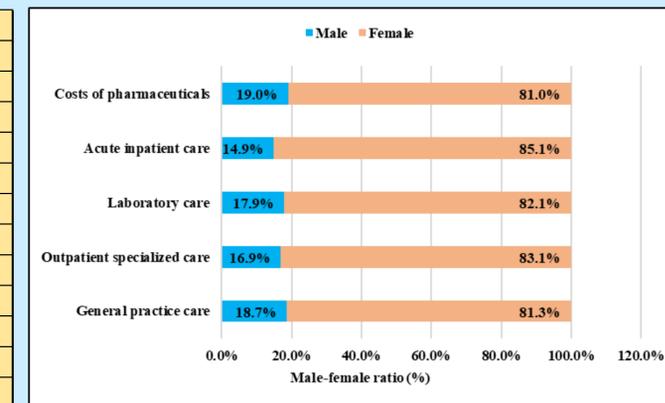


Figure 1.

Male-female ratio (%) associated with the treatment of patients with seropositive rheumatoid arthritis according to the most utilized types of care (NHIFA, 2018)

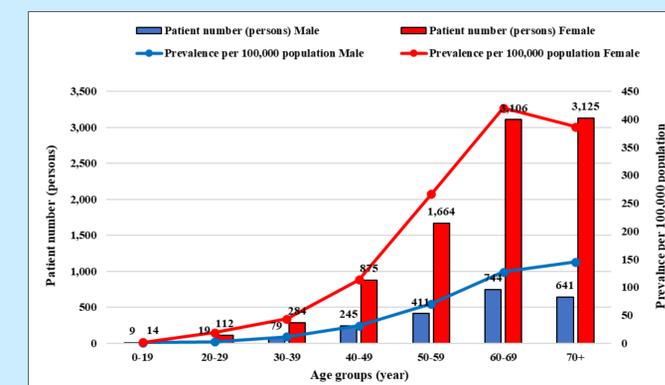


Figure 3.

Estimated prevalence of seropositive rheumatoid arthritis by age and sex according to the costs of pharmaceuticals (NHIFA, 2018)

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