OBJECTIVES
Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a highly prevalent disorder, representing the single most common endocrine-metabolic disorder in reproductive-aged women. Our aim was to determine the annual health insurance treatment cost of polycystic ovary syndrome in Hungary.

METHODS
Data were derived from the financial database of the Hungarian National Health Insurance Fund Administration of the year 2019. The database included annual health insurance costs, number of patients and financed costs distribution calculated for age groups. The following cost categories were included into the study: general practice care, home care, in- and outpatient care, medical imaging, laboratory diagnostics, pharmaceuticals and medical aids. Patients with polycystic ovary syndrome were identified with the following code of the International Classification of Diseases 10th revision: E2820.

RESULTS
In 2019, the NHIFA spent 128.40 million Hungarian Forints (HUF) for the treatment of patients with PCOS, 441,787 American Dollars (USD), or 394,669 Euros (EUR). The highest number of patients were in outpatient care (12,834 women). Outpatient care (40.0% of total health insurance costs), utilization of general practice care (26.6%) and laboratory diagnostics (15.5%) were the main cost drivers, while all other forms of medical care amounted to 17.7% in women. Annual health care treatment costs per patient were 9.992 HUF (34 USD/31 EUR) according to number of patients related to outpatient care. The highest annual health insurance costs were found in the ‘20-29’ age group.

CONCLUSIONS
The utilization of outpatient care was the major cost driver, which was 1.5 times higher than the utilization of general practice care and 10.14 times as higher as pharmaceuticals costs in 2019. The proportion of the costs related to the treatment didn’t show significant differences among age groups.