Epidemiological Disease Burden of Female Infertility Associated with Male Factors Based on Real-World Health Insurance Claims Data

Kovács D[2,3], Endrei D[2], Csákvári T[1], Elmer D[2], Kajos LF[2,3], Pónusz R[2], Molics B[2], Boncz I[2].
1.University of Pécs, Zalaegerszeg, Hungary, 2. University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary, Doctoral School of Health Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, 3.University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary

OBJECTIVES

Infertility affects approximately 80 million people worldwide. The prevalence of the disease ranges from 8-10% among developed countries. Infertility poses an increased challenge however, there are several medical interventions could be identified that could contribute to the successful conception. The aim of our study was to determine the epidemiological disease burden of female infertility associated with male factors in Hungary.

METHODS

Data were derived from the financial database of the Hungarian National Health Insurance Fund Administration (NHIFA), for the year 2019. Database included annual number of patients, number of cases and the prevalence of the utilization according to the age groups per 100,000 inhabitants The following health insurance treatment categories were included into our study: general practice care, home care, in- and outpatient care, medical imaging, laboratory diagnostics, pharmaceuticals and medical aids. Patients with female infertility associated with male factors were identified with the following code of the International Classification of Diseases 10th revision: N9740.

RESULTS

The highest number of patients were in inpatient care (1,562 women), followed by pharmaceuticals (1,035 women), and outpatient care (706 women). Based on the number of patients related to the inpatient care, the prevalence was 30.6 in 100,000 women. Age specific prevalence was the highest within the age group of 30-39 years (158.5 women) and 40-49 years group (54.8 women). The mean age of the patients was 36.6 years in inpatient care.

CONCLUSIONS

The results showed that the highest number of patients was in inpatient care in 2019. The prevalence of female infertility associated with male showed significant differences by age groups. The most affected age group was women in 30-39 years group, which was 2.34 times higher than number of patients in 40-49 years age group. Thus early diagnosis, proper medical intervention and medication affect the successful childbearing and the quality of life of women.

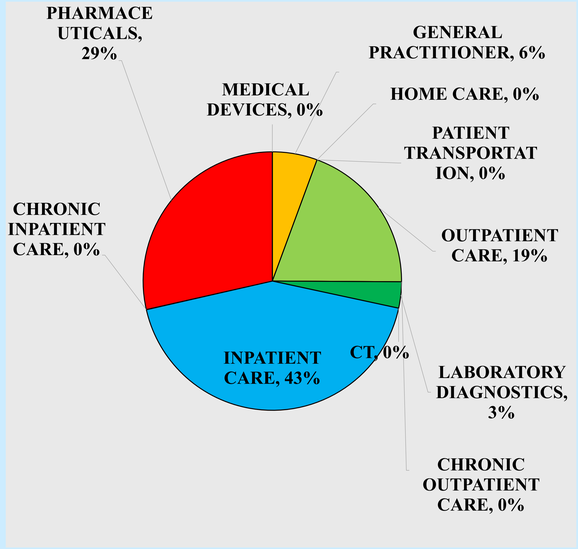

Table 1.
Annual number of patients to the female infertility associated with male factors

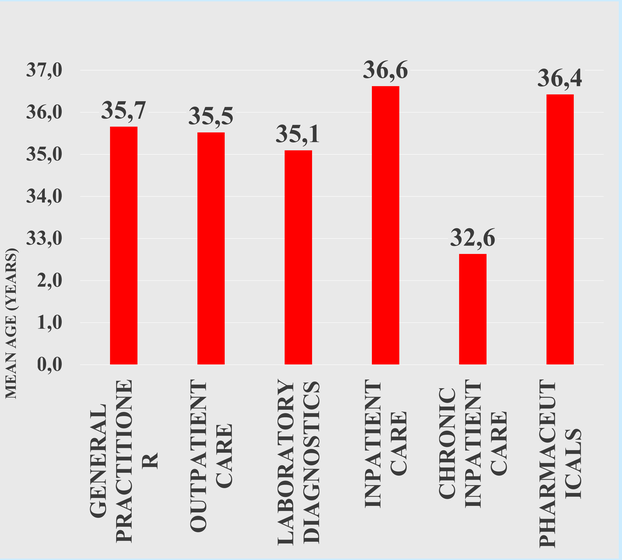

Figure 1.
Mean age of patients according to type of the treatment in 2019

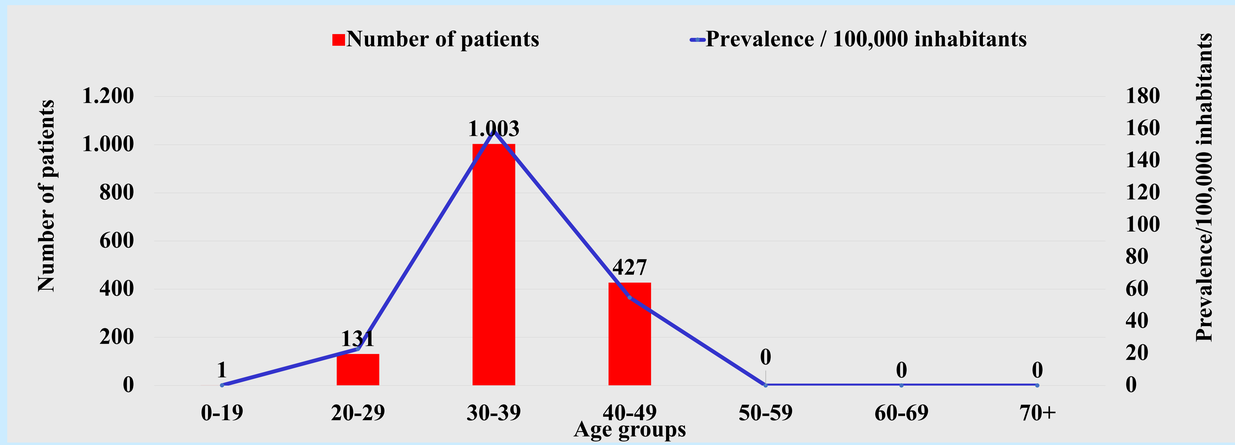

Figure 2.
Number and prevalence of cases according to the age groups of the study sample in 2019

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Corresponding author:
Dalma Kovács, MS.c
University of Pécs, Faculty of Health Sciences, Hungary
Institute for Health Insurance
E-mail: dalma.kovacs@etk.pte.hu

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