

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

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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 of other origin in Hungary.

METHODS

Data were derived from the financial database of the Hungarian National Health Insurance Fund Administration (NHIFA), of the year 2019. Data analysed included annual number of patients, number of cases, and prevalence of the utilization 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, pharmaceuticals and medical aids. Patients with female infertility of other origin were identified with the following code of the International Classification of Diseases 10th revision: N9780.

RESULTS

The highest number of patients were found in outpatient care (3,780 women), followed by pharmaceuticals (1,759 women) and laboratory diagnostics (1,618 women). Based on number of patients related to the outpatient care, the prevalence among women was 74.0 patients in in 100,000 inhabitants. Age specific prevalence was the highest within the age group of 30-39 years (333.81women) and 40-49 years (135.84 women). The mean age of the patients was 36.2 years in outpatient care.

CONCLUSIONS

The results showed that the highest number of patients was in the outpatient care. The prevalence of female infertility of other origin showed significant differences by age groups. The most affected age group was women in 30-39 ages, which was 1.99 times higher than number of patients of 40-49 years age group. Thus the early diagnosis, proper medical intervention and medication affect the successful childbearing and the quality of life of women.

DENOMINATION OF THE TYPE OF THE TREATMENT	NUMBER OF PATIENTS	NUMBER OF CASES
GENERAL PRACTITIONER	992	2,611
OUTPATIENT CARE	3,780	15,049
CHRONIC OUTPATIENT CARE	6	12
LABORATORY DIAGNOSTICS	1,618	2,891
CT	10	13
INPATIENT CARE	772	947
PHARMACEUTICALS	1,759	9,770

Table 1.
Annual utilization of infertility in accordance to the type of the treatment in 2019

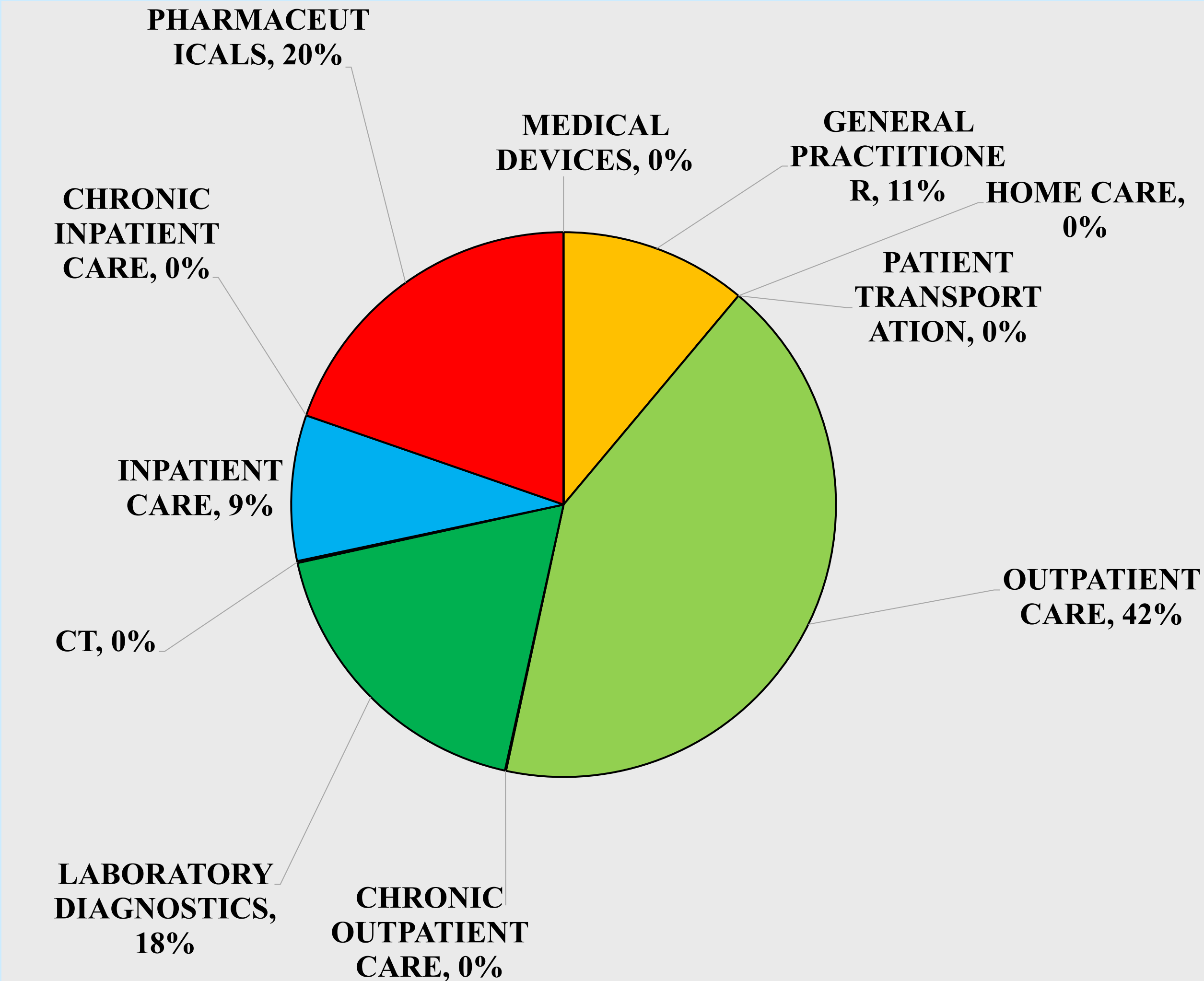


Figure 2.
Distribution of number of cases related to female infertility treatment

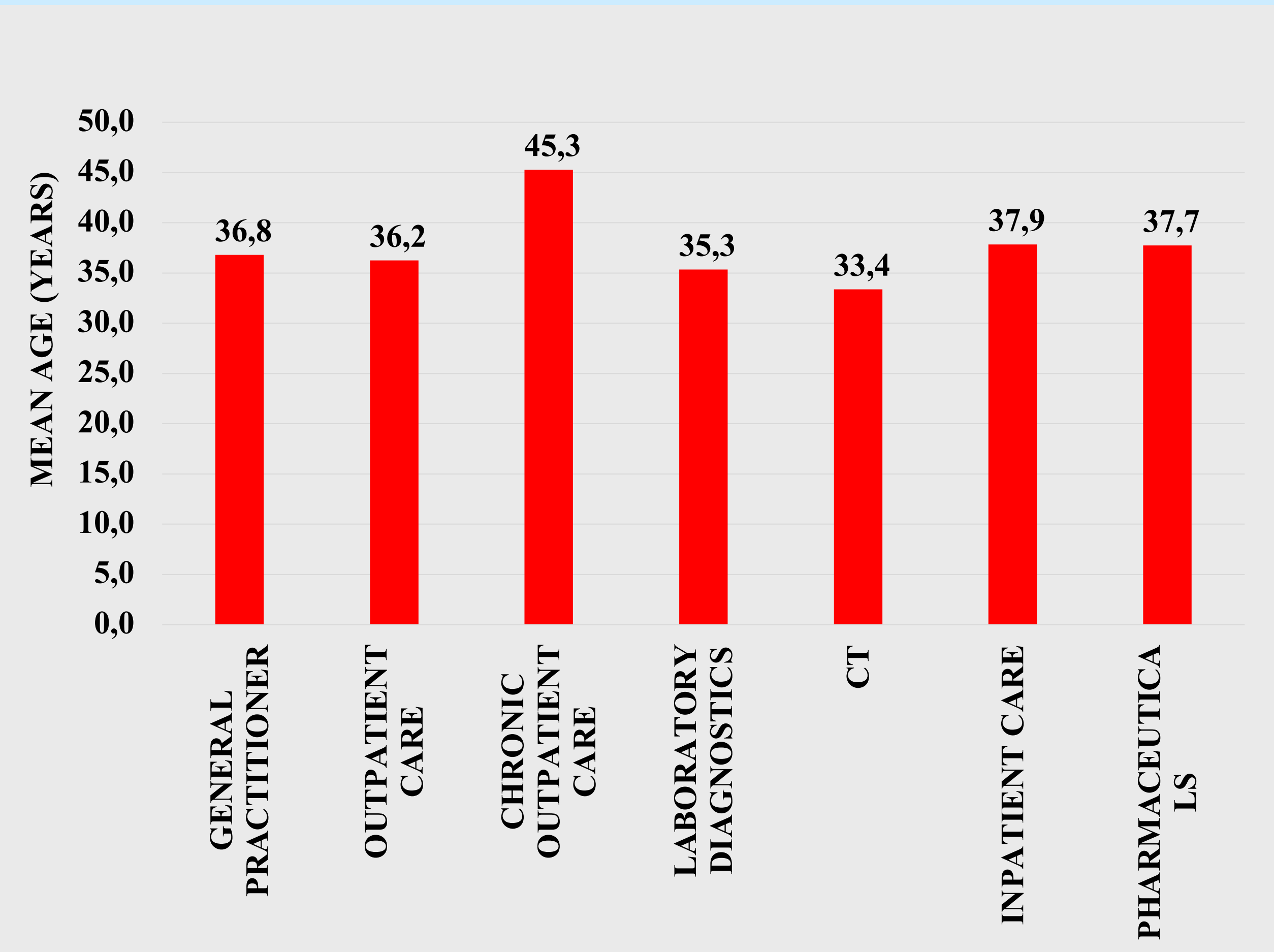


Figure 1.
The mean age of the patients in accordance to the utilization of the treatment in 2019

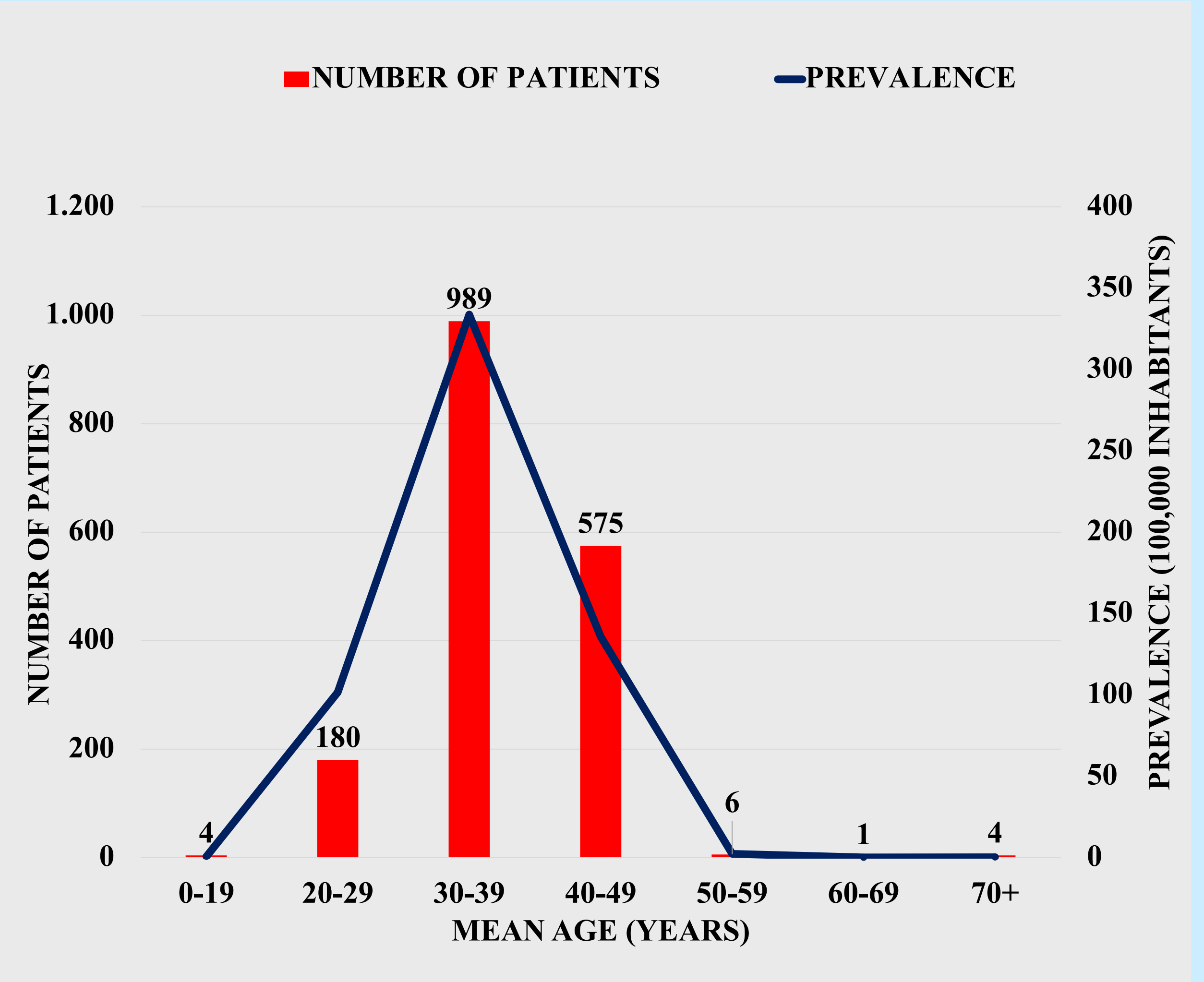


Figure 3.
Prevalence of the female infertility

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