Epidemiological Disease Burden of Unspecified Female Infertility 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, n.o.s 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 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, n.o.s were identified with the following code of the International Classification of Diseases 10th revision: N9790.

RESULTS

The highest number of patients were found in outpatient care (26,160 women), followed by pharmaceuticals (15,914 women), and laboratory diagnostics (12,797 women). Based on number of patients related to outpatient care the prevalence among women was 512.3 patients in 100,000 inhabitants. Age specific prevalence was the highest within the age group of 30-39 years (2,248.62 women) and the group of 20-29 years (952.15 women). The mean age of the patients was 35.4 years in outpatient care.

CONCLUSIONS

The results showed that the highest number of patients was in outpatient care. The prevalence of female infertility, n.o.s showed significant differences by age groups. The most affected age group was women aged 30-39 years, which was 2.3 times higher than the number of patients of 20-29 years age group. Thus 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	9,860	30,693
OUTPATIENT CARE	26,160	92,692
CHRONIC INTPATIENT CARE	85	85
LABORATORY DIAGNOSTICS	12,797	31,376
CT	59	79
INPATIENT CARE	7,467	9,890
PHARMACEUTICALS	15,914	111,015

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

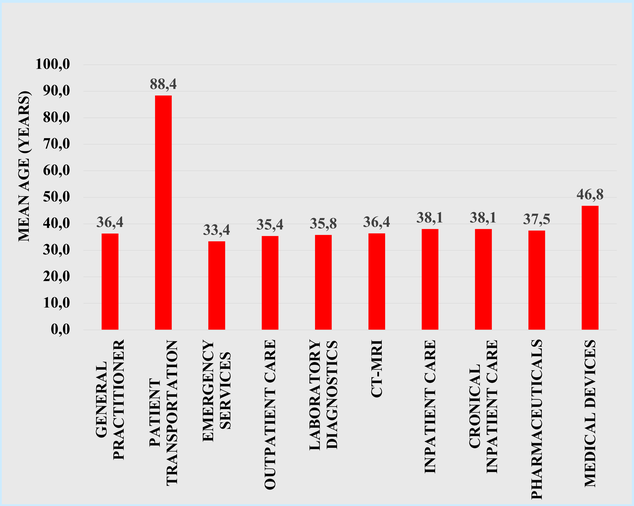

Figure 1.
The mean age of the patients in accordance to the utilization of the treatment in 2019

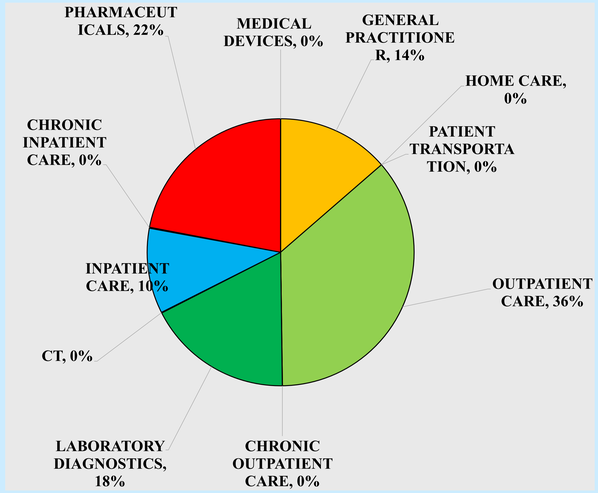

Figure 2.
Distribution of number of cases related to female infertility treatment

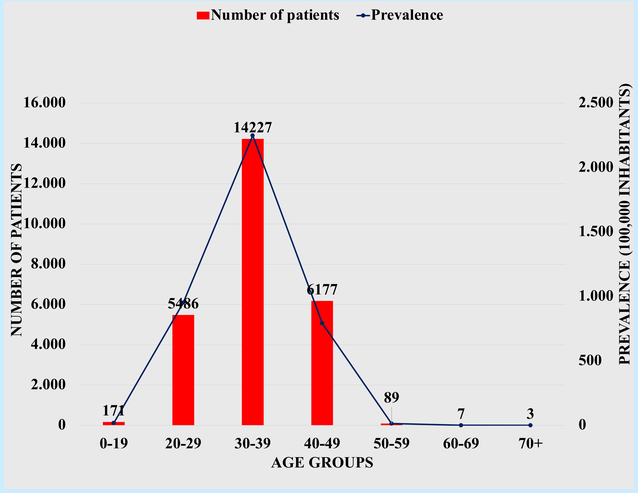

Figure 3.
Prevalence of the female infertility

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