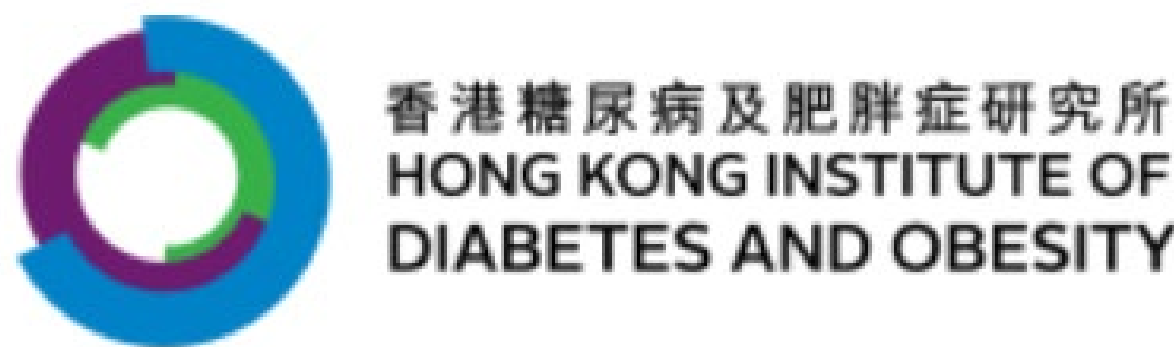


# Excess hospital costs of complications in Chinese patients with type 2 diabetes in year of event and beyond – results from the Joint Asia Diabetes Evaluation (JADE) Register (2007-2018)

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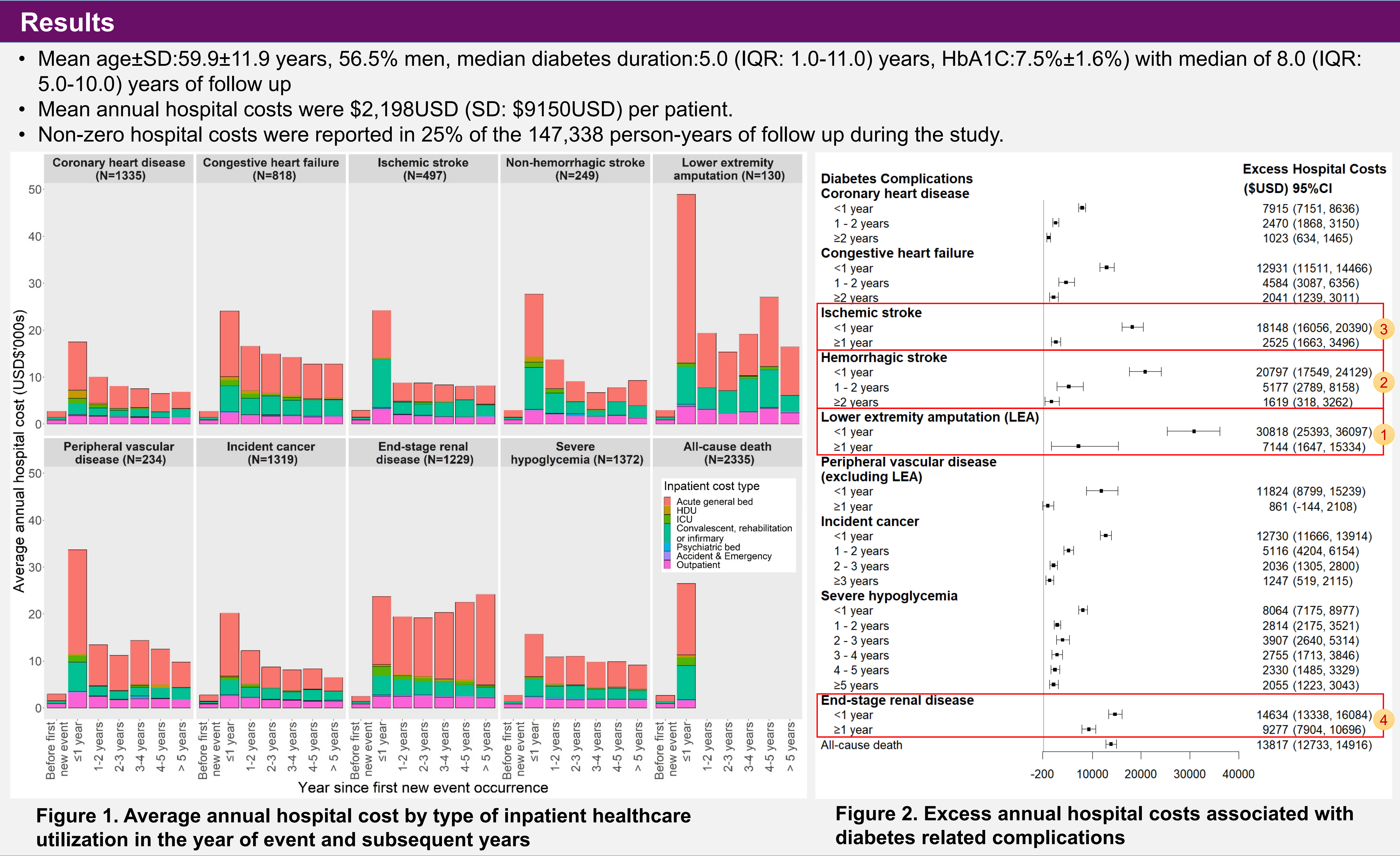


### Background

- Type 2 diabetes (T2D) is an expensive disease associated with multiple complications, with China shouldering the highest population with diabetes
- Remarkable increase of 316% in diabetes-related healthcare expenditure from USD 232 billion in 2007 to USD 966 billion in 2021, with China as the second-highest spender globally with expenditures amounting to USD\$165 billion in 2021<sup>1</sup>
- Majority of diabetes-related hospital costs linked to treatment of cardiovascular-renal complications<sup>2,3</sup>
- Variations in disease profiles<sup>4</sup>, healthcare costs, and utilization<sup>5</sup> between Asians and Westerners
- First Asian study estimating temporal annual hospital costs associated with comprehensive array of diabetes complications in year of event and subsequent annual time categories
- Utilizing 12-years follow-up data from Hong Kong JADE Register including Chinese patients with T2D enrolled in 2007-2018.

### Methods

- 19,921 Chinese patients with T2D underwent structured assessment guided by JADE web platform with outcomes retrieved from territory-wide electronic medical records.
- Inpatient and outpatient unit costs were obtained from the Hospital Authority gazette.
- Non-fatal events defined by ICD 9 codes, death dates retrieved from Death Registry
- Healthcare cost data skewed due to high frequency of zero annual hospital costs.
- Both single equation generalized linear models (GLMs) and two-part models were evaluated. Different GLM specifications (Gaussian, Poisson, and gamma family distributions, identity and log link functions) were compared. Goodness of fit tests and model fit statistics were used to select final GLM model
- Cost regressions adjusted for participants' demographic and clinical characteristics and Elixhauser comorbidity index.
- Excess annual hospital costs associated with diabetes complications were estimated using the recycled prediction method with clustered standard errors generated from 1000 bootstrap resamples.



### Conclusion

- Results provide evidence for policymakers in shaping healthcare policies and resource allocation strategies for growing diabetes population.
- These findings establish strong basis for long-term cost-effectiveness analyses of interventions and prevention programs in an Asian context.

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