URINARY/KIDNEY DISORDERS – Health Care Use & Policy Studies

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ANALYSIS OF HEALTH CARE USE AMONG DIABETIC PATIENTS IN CHINA: THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE FUND ADMINISTRATION STUDY

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OBJECTIVES: To assess the health care use among diabetic patients in China, and to analyze the factors associated with health care use.

Methods: We performed a cross-sectional study of 93,663 diabetic patients from 109 hospitals in 9 cities in China. The participants were recruited from the national health insurance fund administration (NHIFA) databases.

Results: The average annual total cost per patient was 5,519 €, and the median was 3,514 €. The most common type of health care use was inpatient care, followed by outpatient care and dispensing of medications.

Conclusions: The health care use among diabetic patients in China is high, and there is a need for improvement in cost-effectiveness and resource allocation.

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A CONCEPT FOR BEST-PRACTICE IN THERAPEUTIC DRUG MONITORING (TDM) FOR KIDNEY TRANSPLANT (K-TX): RESULTS FROM 5 PERIOD STUDY

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OBJECTIVE: To develop a concept for best-practice in TDM for kidney transplant patients.

Methods: A cross-sectional study of 235 kidney transplant recipients was conducted in 2010-2012. The analyses were performed using a clinical decision support system.

Results: The concept for best-practice TDM includes continuous monitoring of drug levels, individualization of treatment, and education of patients and healthcare providers.

Conclusions: The concept for best-practice TDM is feasible and can improve patient outcomes and cost-effectiveness.

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EXPERIENCES WITH PRICE COMPETITION OF BIOSIMILAR DRUGS IN HUNGARY IN CASE OF ERYTHROPOIETIN PRODUCTS

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OBJECTIVES: To assess the experiences with price competition of biosimilar erythropoietin products in Hungary.

Methods: A retrospective analysis of administrative data from 2009 to 2010 was conducted.

Results: The price of biosimilar erythropoietin products decreased significantly, and the market share of the biosimilars increased.

Conclusions: Price competition of biosimilar drugs is an effective strategy to reduce costs and improve access to healthcare.

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DISEASE BURDEN AND COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS: AN ANALYSIS BASED ON A LARGE SAMPLE OF 456,586 GERMAN PATIENTS

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OBJECTIVES: To assess the disease burden and costs associated with urinary tract infections in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients.

Methods: A retrospective analysis of administrative data from 2010 to 2012 was conducted.

Results: The prevalence of urinary tract infections was high, and the costs associated with these infections were substantial.

Conclusions: Urinary tract infections are a significant burden in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients, and strategies to reduce costs and improve outcomes are needed.