BACKGROUND

- Bladder cancer is more frequent in men, with an incidence rate of 36.7 per 100,000 (1). 14,677 new cases of bladder cancer were diagnosed in Spain in 2017 and are expected to increase up to 23,296 in 2030 according to Globocan’s projections (2).
- Bladder cancer represents the fourth most prevalent diagnosed tumor in men in Spain after lung, prostate and colorectal cancer (3).

OBJECTIVES

- The present analysis aims to identify patients with bladder cancer who visited hospital during 2016 and to describe the corresponding hospital resources used and costs through a healthcare claim database (4).

METHODS

Study design and patients

- Retrospective analysis of the Ambulatory and Patient’s Hospitalization database (4) for 2016 of the Spanish Minimum Basic Data Set (MBDS) were extracted. It covers 6.5 million inhabitants as reference population.
- All hospital contacts of patients who had at least one diagnosis for bladder cancer (coded C67. D09.0, and D41.4) using the 10th revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) were collected.

RESULTS

Table 1. Patient characteristics and episodes by type of care.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Hospitalization (N=969)</th>
<th>Outpatient care (N=1,765)</th>
<th>Total (N=2,263)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, mean (SD)</td>
<td>73.1 (11.0)</td>
<td>70.2 (10.4)</td>
<td>71.1 (10.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex - Men, n (%)</td>
<td>819 (84.5)</td>
<td>1,452 (82.2)</td>
<td>1,830 (82.6)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Number of episodes, n: 1,830 hospitalization and outpatient episodes were observed, respectively (Table 1).

- In 2016, 2,017 the 5-year prevalence was estimated in 59,019 (1).
- Mortality rates in Spanish men is 8.2 per 100,000 (3).
- In 2016 it is foreseen 5,680 deaths caused by bladder cancer, and it will continue raising in the coming years, up to 7,249 deaths in 2030, considering demographic changes (2).

CONCLUSION

- Bladder cancer patients in Madrid attend outpatient or outpatient care more than 6 times per year, causing to the Health System more than €16 million. Patients who died during the study period presented an increased use of inpatient care compared to the overall patient population, leading to a relevant increase in the overall cost per patient.
- Bladder cancer presented a relevant use of healthcare resources, corresponding to 0.21% of the overall health budget for 2016 in the region of Madrid (6).
- Real-world data studies provide useful information regarding the use of healthcare resources for a range of diseases with regular contact to inpatient or outpatient care.