

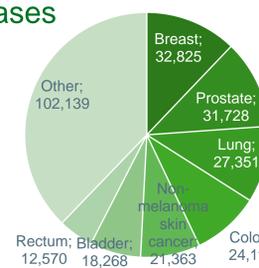
# Hospital resources use and costs associated with 6 prevalent cancer in Spain, a Real World Data study

Daniel Callejo<sup>1</sup>, Laura Planellas<sup>1</sup>, Míriam Solozabal<sup>1</sup>, Carmen Barrull<sup>1</sup>, Neus Canal<sup>1</sup>, Anna de Prado<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>HEOR-RWI, IQVIA Spain

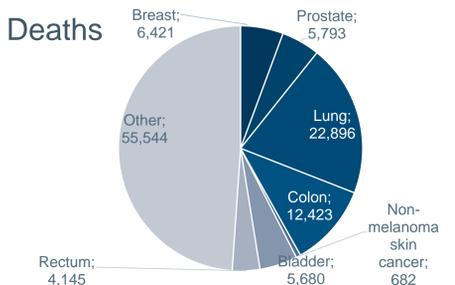
## BACKGROUND



### New cases



### Deaths



## OBJECTIVES



The aim of the study is to use a healthcare claim database to identify patients with cancer who visited hospital during 2016 and to describe hospital resources used and costs associated. (3).

## METHODS

### Study design and patients

- Madrid is the 3<sup>rd</sup> most crowded region in Spain with almost 6.5 million inhabitants, 52% female.
- Retrospective data from the Minimum Basic Data Set (MBDS) of the Ambulatory and Patients' Hospitalization database 2016 of Madrid were used (3).
- Patients were included if they had at least one diagnosis, main or secondary for breast, lung, prostate, bladder, melanoma or colorectal cancer (ICD-10 codes: C50, C33-C34, C61, C67+D09.0+D41.4, C43 and C18-C21).
- Every single hospital contact, outpatient or inpatient, independently of the reason for visit was collected, in order to estimate the clinical and economic burden of disease.
- Longitudinal follow-up during 2016 for selected patients was carried out.

### Data extraction

- The following variables were recorded and analyzed: 1) Socio-demographic information (age, sex); 2) Number of hospital contacts (hospitalization and outpatient care); 3) Length of stay (days); 4) Main diagnoses and 5) Procedures performed during hospitalization and outpatient care.
- In order to estimate the corresponding costs associated to each procedure performed, severity diagnosis-related groups (DRG) adjusted official prices and DRG weights were applied for inpatient and outpatient episodes, respectively (4).

### Statistical analysis

- A descriptive statistical analysis was performed, including the following measures: mean, standard deviation (SD), rate per 100,000 inhabitants and percentage. Total costs and mean cost per patient were calculated in 2017 euros.

## RESULTS

Figure 1. Summary of results by cancer location.

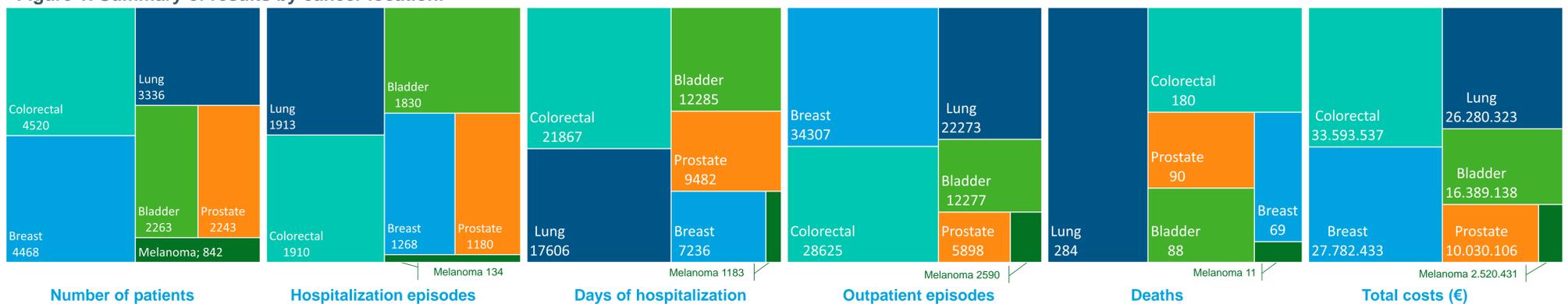
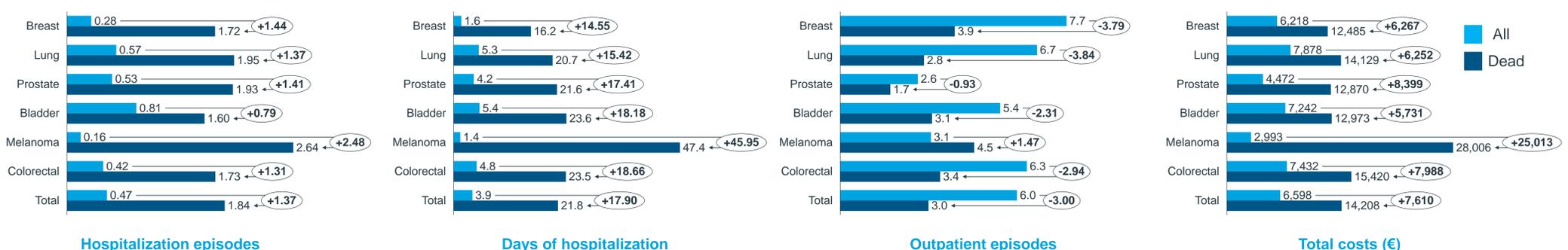


Figure 2. Comparison of mean results per patient between all patients vs patients who die during a hospital episode



## CONCLUSIONS

- The 6 cancer locations analyzed represented a cost of €116.6 million, corresponding to 1.57% of the overall healthcare budget of the region of Madrid (5), due to inpatient and outpatient, excluding visits and dispensed outpatient drugs.
- Patients who died during a hospital episode had less outpatient visits (0.5-fold) than the overall sample, although they needed more hospitalizations (4-fold) and they spent more days (5-fold) in hospital. Therefore, the total cost per patient who died was nearly 2-fold higher than the overall mean cost per patient.
- Colorectal cancer ranked 1st for patient attending hospital, number of hospitalization days and for total costs, lung cancer for hospitalization episodes and deaths, and breast cancer for outpatient visits.
- Real-world data studies provide useful information regarding hospital resource use for a range of diseases where patients have a regular contact with hospital.**

(1) Globocan. Global Cancer Observatory. Cancer tomorrow. Available at: <https://gco.iarc.fr/tomorrow/> (2) El coste del cancer en España (<https://www.efesalud.com/coste-del-cancer-espana>); (3) Comunidad de Madrid. Portal de transparencia. Datos Estadísticos. Accessed April 2018, available at: <http://www.madrid.org/es/transparencia/informacion-economica/datos-estadisticos>. (4) Boletín oficial de la Comunidad de Madrid. Lunes 21 de agosto de 2017. (5) Presupuestos Generales comunidad de Madrid 2016. Accessed in October 2018, available at: <http://www.comunidad.madrid/gobierno/transparencia/presupuestos-antecedentes>.