

HEALTH RESOURCE UTILIZATION AND EXPENDITURES IN UNITED STATES AMONG WOMEN NEWLY DIAGNOSED WITH SUI

Hypothesis / aims of study

To examine the health resource utilization and expenditures among women newly diagnosed with stress urinary incontinence

Study design, materials and methods

Data for this analysis was obtained from MarketScan ThomsonReuters Commercial Claims and Encounters dataset for the period 2005 and 2010. Women with diagnosis of SUI, ≥18 yrs age, enrolled in Fee For Service plan, and continuously enrolled for 6 months prior to and 12 months after the diagnosis were included in the study (Figure 1). Health resource utilization and direct costs were calculated for those undergoing surgical treatment compared to the non-surgical group. Healthcare utilization was summarized as the proportion of patients who used different types of services: inpatient, outpatient and outpatient pharmaceutical prescriptions amongst all SUI patients. The direct cost was reported as an average cost and utilization as percentages.

Results

A total of 113,512 women met the inclusion criteria, of which 27,649 received surgical treatment (24.36%). Utilization of in-patient services for surgical group was 14.53% vs. 3.05% for non-surgical group. Outpatient cost for primary diagnosis of SUI in surgical group was \$7107.37 vs. \$682.62 for non-surgical group. When expenditures for all diagnoses were analyzed after the diagnosis of SUI, the cost increased by 371% in surgical group and 145% in non-surgical group. Average cost for surgical group was \$37,020.23 (\$7865.45 pre-diagnosis) vs. \$18,356.51 (\$7,494.69 pre-diagnosis) in non-surgical group.

Sling procedure was the most common (75.86%), followed by the collagen implant (2.67%) and retropubic suspension (1.69%). Majority of surgical procedures (93.62%) were performed in outpatient setting. Pharmaceutical intervention was used by approximately 11% of the population. Tolterodine was the most greatly used anticholinergic drug (4%), followed by Solifenacin (3%) during the study period.

Interpretation of results

Marketscan Database is the largest national database that collects healthcare claims information from providers, and facilities to include inpatient, outpatient, emergency room visits and pharmaceutical claims. This study sought to identify health resource utilization and expenditures among patients with new diagnosis of stress urinary incontinence. It appears that about one fourth patients undergo surgical treatment during the first year after diagnosis of SUI and sling procedures are most commonly used.. Diagnosis of SUI is followed by substantial increase in the cost of care and health resource utilization both in surgical and non-surgical groups. The increase was 2.56 fold higher in the surgical group compared to the non-surgical group.

Concluding message:

At national level in United States Surgical treatment of SUI has become predominantly outpatient with sling procedures used most often while Periurethral bulking and Retropubic urethropexy are used in a minority.

References

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2. The financial burden of stress urinary incontinence among women in the United States. Chong EC; *Curr Urol Rep.* 2011 Oct;12(5):358-62

Disclosures

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