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Cost of managing complications resulting from type 2 diabetes mellitus in Canada

Judith A O'Brien*¹, Amanda R Patrick¹ and J Jaime Caro^{1,2}

Address: ¹Caro Research Institute, Concord, MA, U.S.A and ²Division of General Internal Medicine, Royal Victoria Hospital, McGill University, Montreal, P.Q., Canada

Email: Judith A O'Brien* - jobrien@caroresearch.com; Amanda R Patrick - apatrick@hsph.harvard.edu; J Jaime Caro - jcaro@caroresearch.com

* Corresponding author

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Abstract

Background: Decision makers need to have Canadian-specific cost information in order to develop an accurate picture of diabetes management. The objective of this study is to estimate direct medical costs of managing complications of diabetes. Complication costs were estimated by applying unit costs to typical resource use profiles. For each complication, the event costs refer to those associated with the acute episode and subsequent care in the first year. State costs are the annual costs of continued management. Data were obtained from many Canadian sources, including the Ontario Case Cost Project, physician and laboratory fee schedules, formularies, reports, and literature. All costs are expressed in 2000 Canadian dollars.

Results: Major events (e.g., acute myocardial infarction: \$18,635 event cost; \$1,193 state cost), generate a greater financial burden than early stage complications (e.g., microalbuminuria: \$62 event cost; \$10 state cost). Yet, complications that are initially relatively low in cost (e.g., microalbuminuria) can progress to more costly advanced stages (e.g., end-stage renal disease, \$63,045 state cost).

Conclusions: Macrovascular and microvascular complication costs should be included in any economic analysis of diabetes. This paper provides Canadian-based cost information needed to inform critical decisions about spending limited health care dollars on emerging new therapies and public health initiatives.

Background

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disorder that has been recognized by the Canadian government as a major public health problem with far reaching consequences not just for its adverse impact on the health of Canadians, but also for the economic burden it places on the health care system. In recognition of the seriousness of the problem, over 100 million dollars has been set aside to fund the Canadian Diabetes Strategy – a comprehensive national plan focusing on the prevention of diabetes through health promotion and education [1]. Targeting diabetes in this

way is not surprising as it has been estimated that over 1 million Canadians are known to be afflicted with this condition, with 90% having type 2 diabetes [2]. Furthermore, it is acknowledged that this is likely an underestimation of the scope of the disease as up to 1 in 2 persons with diabetes do not know they have it [3].

The clinical consequences of diabetes can be life threatening and disabling. Diabetes is ranked as the seventh leading cause of death in Canada with at least 5,500 deaths per year attributed directly to the condition itself; however,

this number rises dramatically to approximately 25,000 when deaths from diabetic complications are included [1]. Coronary heart disease is the leading cause of death in patients with diabetes [3].

There is an established connection between diabetes and both macrovascular and microvascular complications [4–6]. It has been reported that in Canada 21% of patients with diabetes have heart disease [7] and that 25% of all cardiac surgery can be attributed to diabetes. It is also the leading cause of both end-stage renal disease (ESRD) and non-traumatic lower extremity amputations (LEAs) in Canada, accounting for 32% and 50% of new cases, respectively [8,9]. Four hundred new cases of blindness can be attributed to diabetes each year, making diabetes the leading cause of new blindness in Canadian adults [10]. Many of the complications of diabetes are particularly debilitating to the patient, accompanied not only by a personal physical and emotional burden, but a significant economic one for the patient, family members, the nation as a whole and the health care system in particular. Health Canada has reported that twice as many patients with diabetes of working age reported disability days in a set period than their non-diabetic contemporaries [7].

In 1993, the economic burden of diabetes to Canada was estimated at \$1.1 billion annually [11]. It has been acknowledged that this is a gross underestimation as costs related to the complications of diabetes were not included [7]. A later projection of \$9 billion (US\$) annually, which included both direct and indirect costs was established [6]. This estimate was derived, however, based on published studies from the United States (US) and by making adjustments for differences in population sizes between the two countries. Given the sources for this estimate, it could be argued that it does not accurately reflect the cost of diabetes for Canada. Yet, it is not uncommon to see US-based proxy costs in Canadian reports, as there is a marked lack of Canadian-specific cost information relating to diabetes and its complications in the literature.

Given the recent initiatives of the Canadian government to target diabetes at a national level, diabetes and its complications are clearly an ongoing concern for health care decision makers. To make informed decisions about diabetes-related care and new therapeutic interventions, such as emerging oral hypoglycemics, these decision makers need to have Canadian-specific cost information. Moreover, to ensure an accurate picture of the cost of managing diabetes the typical broad cost estimates are not useful because they do not distinguish among determinants of resource use and their time course and thus cannot help sort out the implications of changes in policy. For example, if a new drug is more expensive but reduces the frequency of hypoglycemia then its economic assessment must ad-

dress costs at a more detailed level. Building on our previously published work on the Canadian costs of major macrovascular complications of diabetes [12], the aim of this paper is to provide key pieces of that complex economic puzzle. This paper presents updated Canadian-specific cost information for macrovascular complications and new information on microvascular complications. The complications included in the analysis were chosen based on those considered in published epidemiological and economic models of diabetes [13–15]. Data are presented in a comprehensive manner so that researchers can examine the cost per patient for each complication.

Methods

It must be noted that the cost estimates presented are not the total costs due to these complications for the Canadian diabetic population, but rather, the typical costs of key components in an episode of illness. Average per-patient total costs were estimated by applying unit costs to the likely course of treatment for each complication. The macrovascular complications considered in this analysis are acute myocardial infarction (AMI), angina pectoris, ischemic stroke, and transient ischemic attacks (TIA). Microvascular complications include various levels of nephropathy (i.e., microalbuminuria, gross proteinuria, ESRD), retinopathy (i.e., proliferative retinopathy, macular edema, blindness), symptomatic neuropathy, LEA, and foot ulcers. While LEA and foot ulcers have been considered as neuropathic microvascular complications in this analysis, there is also a macrovascular component to these complications. Hypoglycemia was also considered as an acute complication.

The methodology and format used for developing and presenting the cost estimates in this paper have been published in earlier papers addressing the same complications for the U.S., and major macrovascular costs in Canada [12,16]. The cost of each complication is reported separately for the "event" and for the subsequent "state". Event costs are those associated with resource use specific to the defining clinical event and include both acute care (initial management in an inpatient or outpatient setting) and event-related health care delivered subsequently in the first year. This care may include subacute inpatient care (i.e., rehabilitation units within an acute care hospital, rehabilitation hospitals, nursing home facilities), home health care, outpatient therapy, physician visits, day care and diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, depending on the complication addressed.

For many of the complications, the resulting management costs persist after the event because it has placed the patient in a new health state. For these complications it is important to consider the ongoing, or state, costs. The state costs presented in this paper refer to the annual

Table 1: ICD-9 codes used to identify inpatient groups. Diagnosis codes refer only to principal diagnosis or identifying procedure code

Complication	ICD-9 code
AMI	410.00 – 410.91
Angina	413.0 – 413.9, 411.1
Ischemic Stroke	433.x1*, 434.xx¶, 436
TIA	435.9
1 st LEA	84.10 – 84.17
2 nd LEA	84.10 – 84.17
Diabetic Foot Ulcer	707.1
Hypoglycemia	250.8 x§

(ICD-9 = International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision, AMI = acute myocardial infarction, TIA = transient ischemic attack, LEA = lower extremity amputation) *x indicates that all fourth digits related to this root code were included. ¶xx indicates that all fourth and fifth digits related to this root code were included. §x indicates that all fifth digits related to this code were included.

management costs for years subsequent to the event year and reflect the typical utilization of health care services for the ongoing management of the given health state. Some of the complications (i.e., foot ulcers, hypoglycemia) however, may not have a permanent effect on a person's health state, as they are potentially reversible and thus episodic events that can occur more than once. Given that these conditions are limited in duration, only event costs are applicable and no state costs are reported.

All event and state costs reported in this paper are incremental to any recommended measures that take place as part of routine diabetes management, the costs of which are not included in this analysis.

Cost Sources

As no one data source was available from which to abstract resource use and cost-relevant data for this analysis, it was necessary to gather information from a variety of pertinent sources. Acute inpatient resource use and costs were derived primarily from the 1994–95 and 1995–96 Ontario Case Cost Project (OCCP) databases [17,18]. OCCP is a joint program of the Ontario Ministry of Health and the Ontario Hospital Association. It was initiated for the purpose of developing information based on case cost data for funding and hospital management purposes. Patients with the analysis-relevant complications were identified by a principal diagnosis code (Table 1) using International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) codes [19]. Where possible, only patients with a secondary diagnosis code of diabetes were included in the analysis. For example, diabetic patients admitted primarily for AMI were identified by a principal diagnosis code of AMI (ICD-9: 410.0–410.9) and a secondary diagnosis code documenting diabetes (ICD9:250.00–250.93). When the number of diabetic patients with a specific complication was insufficient to perform a reliable analysis, the population was expanded to include non-diabetic patients with

that complication, as the focus of the analysis was to develop the cost of managing the complication and not diabetes. Additional cost-related information based on Case Mix Groupings (CMGs) for 1996 [20] was also reviewed and used when necessary to supplement the ICD9-based data. Acute care hospital cost estimates include, all accommodation (e.g., routine and special care units), ancillary services (e.g., pharmacy, laboratory), emergency room, operating room, diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, and physician costs. As physician costs are not included in the OCCP data nor reported in the literature in sufficient detail, it was necessary to develop the corresponding resource use profiles. The OCCP data and the medical literature were used to develop these based on length of stay (LOS), physician service data, and the use of resource intensive services such as the emergency room, surgical procedures such as LEA, special care units, and consultations.

Recognizing the need for continuation of health care services upon discharge, post-acute care resource use profiles were developed. To develop these profiles, data from OCCP on disposition at discharge were supplemented with information from the Alberta Ambulatory Care Costing project [21], the Canadian Diabetes Association [6], the Heart Disease and Stroke Foundation of Canada [22,23], Health Canada [23–25], Canadian clinical practice guidelines [26–28], other government and institutional reports [29–33], provider survey data on day care and cardiac rehabilitation, and peer-reviewed literature [34–38]. In order to maintain consistency with the OCCP data, Ontario provincial fee schedules and formulary [39–41] were used as unit cost sources for physician-related care, laboratory tests, and medications. Additional references used for specific complications are noted within the appropriate sections of this paper.

Reimbursement for health care in Canada is largely provincial rather than federal; therefore in order to derive

Table 2: Typical event (first year) and state costs (subsequent annual cost) for complications (2000 \$Canadian)

Complication	Event Cost	State Cost
Cardiovascular Disease		
Acute myocardial infarction	18,635	1,193
Angina	3,183	1,485
Cerebrovascular Disease		
Stroke	33,256	8,769
Transient Ischemic Attack	3,262	73
Nephropathy		
Microalbuminuria	62	10
Gross proteinuria	54	18
End Stage Renal Disease	-	63,045
Retinopathy		
Macular edema (ME) with photocoagulation	423	40
Proliferative retinopathy with photocoagulation	379	40
ME and proliferative retinopathy with photocoagulation	495	40
Blindness	-	2,111
Neuropathy		
Symptomatic neuropathy	148	-
Lower extremity amputation (LEA) 1	24,583	1,020
LEA 2	26,077	-
Episodic		
Foot ulcer	2,183	-
Hypoglycemia	111	-

"national" costs, it was necessary to adjust provincial data. Published health and personal care data from Statistics Canada [42] were used to derive a ratio between provincial and national healthcare costs by cost center for each province. Provincial unit costs were then adjusted using these ratios to derive the national equivalent.

There are several modalities of treatment for ESRD (e.g., hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis, renal transplant). Annual costs of caring for patients on each of these were applied to the proportion of patients receiving that type of treatment to give a weighted average cost. While the distribution was taken from 1998 data, it was assumed that the ESRD population is in a steady state – that is, the patients leaving the ESRD populations and the patients entering the ESRD population during a given year have approximately the same modality distribution such that the overall distribution does not vary significantly from year to year. The distribution of treatment modalities for the 1998 Canadian ESRD population was obtained from the Canadian Institute for Health Information [43–45]. There is a definite and discernable event cost for renal transplant versus the annual cost of managing someone who has had a renal transplant. Thus, to estimate the steady-state cost for ESRD, it was necessary to also estimate the costs of renal transplantation. This was achieved by applying the event year cost of a transplant to the proportion of patients who had received a renal transplant during 1998 (transplant year) and combining that with the annual

management cost applied to the proportion receiving a transplant during a previous year. The average annual costs of caring for a patient during the transplant year and in a subsequent year were obtained from the literature [46]. The average annual cost of treatment for hemodialysis and that for peritoneal dialysis were taken from a 1998 report published by the *Agence d'évaluation des technologies et des modes d'intervention en santé (AÉTMIS)* of Québec [47]. These costs were updated to year 2000 and "nationalized" according to the methodology described above.

The majority of the unit cost and resource use data used in this analysis were derived from Canadian sources. For rare exceptions pertaining to post-acute care, it was necessary to rely on resource use data from other sources. For example, no Canadian data were available for post-acute care following discharge from coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) or percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) readmissions in diabetic patients who had a previous AMI. Thus, it was necessary to employ diagnosis-specific disposition distributions for a similar population from five 1996/97 US all payer state databases to derive initial post-acute care patterns. The proportions were then adjusted to reflect the difference between Canadian and US case fatality rates for diabetic patients with AMI. Also, although initial discharge disposition data from Canada were used in the analysis, Canadian data detailing transitions to other levels of care over time for those with disabling strokes were not available; therefore

Table 3: Typical event year costs (2000 CAN\$) by management phase for complications where hospitalization is, or may be, required.

Complication	Hospital	Other Care*	Total Event Year
All Patients Treated as Inpatients Initially			
AMI¶	\$9,862	\$8,773	\$18,635
Stroke¶	\$8,822	\$24,434	\$33,256
TIA	\$2,830	\$432	\$3,262
LEA 1	\$15,996	\$8,587	\$24,583
LEA 2	\$17,277	\$8,800	\$26,077
Patients Treated as Either Inpatient or Outpatient Initially			
Angina¶:	\$991	\$2,192	\$3,183
Inpatient	\$3,613	\$6,048	\$9,661
Outpatient	\$240	\$1,032	\$1,272
DFU:	\$1,957	\$226	\$2,183
Inpatient	\$6,475	\$1,327	\$7,802
Outpatient		\$1,042	\$1,042
Hypoglycemia	\$110	\$1	\$111
Inpatient	\$4,142	\$42	\$4,184
Outpatient		\$71	\$71

(AMI = acute myocardial infarction, DFU = diabetic foot ulcer, LEA1 = first lower extremity amputation, LEA2 = second lower extremity amputation, TIA = transient ischemic attack) * Other Care includes all outpatient services for all patients. For those treated initially as inpatients, other care also includes sub-acute inpatient, home health and day care services where applicable. ¶Includes pre-admission CPR/ambulance and hospital care.

we used our stroke economic model [48] to derive the state costs for stroke. The long-term transition data used in this model come from Sweden [49].

Only direct medical costs, those directly related to delivery of the health care service, are included in the estimates reported here. All event and state cost estimates are reported in 2000 Canadian dollars. Where 2000 values were not available, older estimates were inflated using the Health Care Inflation Index, a component of the Consumer Price Index, supplied by Statistics Canada [42].

Results

Table 2 displays the state and event costs for the complications. Table 3 provides a cost breakdown of the event year by management phases for those complications where all or some of the patients were treated initially as inpatients.

Macrovascular Complications

AMI

It was assumed that all patients with an AMI were treated initially as inpatients. The acute care portion of the event cost is comprised of acute hospitalization (\$9,739), including physician costs for the initial event and ambulance costs (\$237) for the 52% [17] of patients requiring this type of transport to the hospital. Subsequent (post-acute) care for AMI includes outpatient medical care, surgical follow-up care post-CABG, home health care, cardiac rehabilitation, long term facility care, and readmissions within the event year for a subsequent myocardia infarc-

tion (MI), CABG, PTCA or coronary angiography. The subsequent care cost was developed by weighting the cost of these health care services by the proportion of patients using these services to derive the average cost per person. In other words, only those who had a CABG during their stay would have the surgical follow-up care included in their cost profile. The event year cost for AMI is \$18,635.

State costs of AMI were calculated to be \$1,193, per patient, per year on average. These include medications (i.e., aspirin, calcium antagonists, beta blockers, nitrates, angiotensin converting inhibitors, HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors) weighted by the proportion of patients using them, physician visits, and monitoring cardiology tests (i.e., electrocardiogram (ECG) and stress test). A small portion of diabetic patients who experienced an AMI (1.4 %) required long-term care facility placement according to OCCP data. The cost of this care is also reflected in the state cost. In addition to the sources listed previously, several additional publications were used to obtain information for the AMI resource use profiles [50–60].

Angina

On average, the event cost for angina is \$3,183, per person. This includes proportionately weighted estimates for several sub-groups: unstable angina, hospitalized (\$9,661); angina treated in emergency room or on an urgent basis by a physician as an outpatient (\$1,397); and an acute anginal episode treated by usual care physician (\$1,230). In the absence of Canadian-specific data, the ratio of 3 stable to 1 unstable patient with angina [61], and

the 96% proportion of unstable patients treated as inpatients were obtained from the literature [62]. OCCP data revealed that of those admitted with angina, 28% were transported by ambulance. Subsequent first year costs include the same cost centers as for AMI except that no patients became residents of a nursing home as a result. The medications included in the angina resource use profile include aspirin, calcium antagonists, beta blockers, nitrates, angiotensin converting inhibitors and statins. The costs for these drugs were weighted based on reported proportions of angina patients using them [54,59,63].

State costs of angina were calculated to be \$1,485, per patient, per year on average. These included medications, physician visits, laboratory tests and monitoring cardiology tests (i.e., ECG and stress test). Additional resource use information regarding visits and tests was abstracted from published sources [27,64,65].

Ischemic Stroke

The disabling consequences of stroke are reflected in the first year management costs, as more patients require continuing care services after discharge from the hospital. OCCP data and information from published literature [66-71] were used to determine post-acute care placement for rehabilitation, readmission for a subsequent stroke events and long term care in the first year. Acute care comprises only 27% (\$8,822) of the mean event cost for ischemic stroke (\$33,256). This is half of the AMI proportion (53%), highlighting the effect of increased need for post-acute care in stroke.

The mean annual state cost is \$8,769 and reflects outpatient monitoring, medications (i.e., aspirin) and the increased need for day care, durable medical equipment and permanent long-term care in this patient population.

TIA

It was assumed for this analysis that all patients diagnosed with a TIA who are diabetic would receive inpatient care initially. It was also assumed that all TIAs are truly transient - an assumption that finds some support in the OCCP TIA data where the only post-acute discharge dispositions were home (outpatient care), home health care and rehabilitation. Thus, no health care services associated with permanent residual disability (e.g., long term care placement) were considered for inclusion in the cost estimate. Additional resource use data were obtained from Nova Scotia [72]. The mean event cost for TIA is \$3,262. Aspirin is the only medication included in the cost profiles for TIA. Thus, the mean state cost of \$73 for TIA is based on monitoring visits to a physician and daily aspirin.

Microvascular Complications

Nephropathy

The costs for microalbuminuria and gross proteinuria are based primarily on recommendations from Canadian clinical practice guidelines and consist only of laboratory tests on urine and physician visits. The use of ACE Inhibitors is discussed in the literature with regard to the prevention of progression of renal disease. The Canadian clinical practice recommendations of 1998 recognize that some patients with type 2 diabetes who have proteinuria may benefit from this type of therapy [27] and suggest that ACE Inhibitors should be considered, but do not recommend them for all patients. As no data are available pertaining to the proportion of patients on this type of therapy solely for the purpose of preventing further renal deterioration, the cost is not included in the current estimate. The event cost for microalbuminuria is \$62; \$54 for gross proteinuria. The state costs are \$10 and \$18 for microalbuminuria and gross proteinuria, respectively.

The annual cost (\$63,045) of caring for a patient with ESRD represents a weighted average of the annual costs for hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis, and renal transplant.

Retinopathy

The costs for macular edema and proliferative retinopathy are comprised of physician visits, ophthalmology consults, and the use of diagnostic and therapeutic eye procedures (i.e., color fundus photography, fluorescein angiography and photocoagulation). Published Canadian clinical practice guidelines for diabetic retinopathy were the source for resource use [27,28]. The mean event costs for these complications are \$423 for macular edema and \$379 for proliferative retinopathy, respectively when photocoagulation is used. If both conditions are present in one patient, the event cost rises to \$495. The state cost of \$40, comprised of additional monitoring by an ophthalmologist, is the same for both conditions.

Blindness does not have an event cost, as there is no event per se. Rather, the descent into blindness due to diabetes is the result of either failure to detect or failure to treat retinopathy at an earlier stage. Unfortunately, there has been little information developed on the annual cost of blindness, let alone the annual direct medical cost in any country. No information could be found from the literature, government agencies or relevant private agencies that deal with the blind. One of the only available sources for direct medical costs is a published US-based cost from 1990 [73]. By converting this figure to Canadian dollars using the 1990 exchange rate of \$0.8572 and then inflating the Canadian value to a 2000 Canadian dollar values a state cost of \$2,111 for blindness was estimated.

Neuropathy

Three levels of neuropathy were examined in this analysis: symptomatic neuropathy, and first and second LEA. The resource use for symptomatic neuropathy was limited to diagnosis and monitoring, as there is no specific treatment for this condition, and use of the palliative options available is not consistent. Thus, this is likely an underestimation of the cost for this complication. Published clinical practice guidelines were used to establish the event year resource use profile [27,28,74]. The event year cost is \$148 per person. There is no state cost as beyond the initial diagnostic tests, there is no further management recommended.

Neuropathy and foot ulcers can lead to amputations. These can occur at various levels: toe, foot, below the knee and above the knee. Thus, the cost for each type of amputation was calculated using OCCP data and then weighted by the proportion of diabetic patients having that type of surgery to determine the overall event cost for a LEA. Furthermore, it has been reported that 50% of patients with diabetes who have a LEA will go on to have a second LEA within 5 years [75]; therefore, event costs for a first and second amputation were calculated separately. As it is not possible to discern first versus second LEA in a claims database, proportions by type of amputation were used to differentiate between first and second amputation inpatient costs. No Canadian data were available to make this differentiation possible at all of the necessary levels required for this analysis; therefore, a US based study from Rochester, MN was used to provide proportions of amputation type for first and second LEA [76]. The cost of an above the knee amputation (AKA) is considerably more than that of a toe amputation, not just in the hospital (\$19,760 versus \$6,460) but also beyond due to the significantly higher level of disability resulting from an AKA. Information regarding post-acute care dispositions, rehabilitation, readmissions for debridement and major stump revisions, and use of prosthetic devices and durable medical equipment were obtained from the OCCP database, provider surveys and publications [77–79]. The increase in event cost from first (\$24,583) to second (\$26,077) represents a shift to a higher anatomical, and thus, more costly level of amputation for the second amputation as noted in the Rochester study [76].

LEA can be a very disabling event for a patient and has consequences beyond the event year. No published information was identified that could isolate ongoing annual direct management costs related to LEA versus usual management of a patient with diabetes, thus, only costs directly related to the LEA (i.e., long-term facility residential care and the management, refitting of the prosthetic device) are included in the state cost for LEA. The state cost for LEA 1 is \$1,020. To avoid double-counting, given the

cost components of the LEA state profile, the state cost of the second LEA is conservatively assumed to be zero as it was not possible to discern which prosthesis related costs would be specific to the second prosthesis versus costs already included in the state cost for LEA1 [77,80–82].

Diabetic Foot Ulcer

For the purpose of this analysis, foot ulcers are defined as those that heal without amputation or vascular surgery. Since not all diabetic foot ulcers are treated in an inpatient setting, the event cost is a weighted average of inpatient (\$7,802) and outpatient care costs (\$1,042). OCCP data and information from the literature were used to determine proportions and resource use [21,83–85]. The event cost for diabetic foot ulcer is \$2,183 per person, on average. There is no state cost calculated for this complication as it is considered to be episodic.

Hypoglycemia

For the purpose of this analysis, only hypoglycemic events that generate the use of medication or formal health care services (formal care) were included. Three levels of resource use were considered for this condition: the lowest level of formal care is self-treatment with a glucagon injection and no intervention from medical personnel (\$24); the middle level is an ambulatory care or emergency room consultation (\$194); the highest level is hospitalization with a follow-up physician visit (\$4,184). A cost was developed for each level. An overall hypoglycemic event cost was derived by applying the appropriate weights, taken from US studies, as no Canadian data were available [86,87]. Only 1% of those experiencing a hypoglycemic event are assigned inpatient costs. The event cost for this episodic complication is \$111.

Discussion

Diabetes and its complications are major health care problems for Canada. Nearly 6% of the Canadian population is affected and First Nations have one of the highest reported prevalences (26%) in an indigenous population [88]. It has been recognized that health care expenditures related to the complications of diabetes account for a substantial proportion of the public health care budget [89] and that related costs are likely to escalate as the population ages. Yet, given the size of the problem, the acknowledged concern and initiatives undertaken to address diabetes on a national level and for the native Canadian population in particular, it is surprising that there is so little available Canadian information about the cost of the complications of diabetes, particularly at a level detailed enough to be meaningful to decision makers or those doing economic analyses. The purpose of this paper is to provide comprehensive cost estimates for several common complications of diabetes in a manner that can be useful to interested parties.

A main goal of this analysis was to develop Canadian-specific cost estimates using Canadian unit cost and resource use information wherever possible. This point is stressed as the importance of using country-specific data in an economic analysis cannot be ignored. As noted earlier, it is not uncommon to find US or European costs for diabetes used as a proxy for Canadian costs, even in official reports [6]; however, the true relevance of these costs to a Canadian population can only be assumed. In previously published work [12], we have shown that the use of US data, even when Canadian unit costs are used can lead to inaccurate, albeit well-intentioned estimates. In that example, a difference of approximately \$1,400 dollars in the state cost for stroke was noted when US resource use data were replaced with Canadian data. As the state cost is applied to every year the patient is in that health state, a substantial miscalculation of the lifetime cost attributed to stroke would have been produced, even though it would have been based on the best available data and accepted as a reasonable proxy in the absence of Canadian data.

Although there may be clinical consensus on the management of a condition, type and availability of health care services, medical practice patterns, and access to care will affect the type and level of care actually delivered. Thus, differences beyond those relating to just monetary conditions must be acknowledged when using proxy data, as sometimes their use is unavoidable. While every effort was made to use only Canadian-based data in this analysis, it was not possible in some cases (e.g., aspects of LEA and of AMI). Does that mean that those estimates relying on some data from elsewhere should be ignored? We would argue "no" even in the face of the cautionary words provided above. All unit costs used in this analysis are from Canadian sources and the vast majority of resource use data are also Canadian. The estimates provided here are the closest reflection possible of the costs for these complications in Canada given the data available at the time of the analysis. They can and should be used, but with an understanding that for the few estimates where proxy data have been employed, the cost may not be a precise estimate for Canada.

Apart from the use of proxy data, some of the complication costs may be overestimated or underestimated due to the content of the resource use profile. For example, the TIA estimate may be an overestimation of the event cost if a substantial number of such patients are not treated in the hospital initially in Canada. If the TIA profile were to include a large proportion of patients treated initially as outpatients, the event cost for TIA could be decreased by as much as 45% [16,90]. It is likely that the foot ulcer, LEA and symptomatic neuropathy estimates are underestimated as data for some potentially relevant cost components were not available. The degree of uncertainty in these esti-

mates cannot be quantified because in most cases the source data do not provide it and there are reasons other than statistical imprecision that may also contribute.

The use of administrative databases, as in this analysis, brings with it concern regarding the accuracy of ICD-9 coding. Published coding error rates relating to diabetes in Canada could not be identified. While a study from the U.K. in the early 1990s showed that there was under-coding of diabetes in hospital records [91], later studies from the US have reported a greater than 90% accuracy rate in coding of major macrovascular complications in diabetic patients [92]. The coding error rate in the OCCP data is unknown, but for the purpose of this analysis, it is only of concern if there is a cost-relevant bias in the cases included. It is unclear whether such a bias exists. Ideal circumstances would allow for the development of cost estimates based on a comprehensive study, designed not to influence resource use, of unselected patients with sufficient follow-up. Unfortunately, that ideal rarely exists. This cost estimate created by assembling existing Canadian data provides health care decision makers in Canada, who cannot wait for the ideal data to accumulate, key information heretofore unavailable.

Conclusion

While health care promotion and education are valuable tools in the fight against diabetes, the condition and its complications will continue to have a profound impact on the health of Canadians, as well as provincial and national health care budgets for the foreseeable future. New treatments are being developed to improve glycemic control in those with diabetes with the goal of preventing or delaying some of the devastating complications associated with the disease. While appropriate medical care of the patient should be the prevailing factor for all health care decision makers, whether at the care delivery or the policy level, economic factors cannot be ignored. In order to determine which therapeutic agents are appropriate for use, cost-effectiveness, as well as efficacy and safety should be weighed. The estimates in this analysis do not provide cost-effectiveness information for any type of treatment for diabetes, but we believe that they do provide valuable cost inputs for any researcher or policy maker who needs such information to carry out an economic analysis.

Abbreviations

AÉTMIS – Agence d'évaluation des technologies et des modes d'intervention en santé

AKA – above the knee amputation

AMI – acute myocardial infarction

CABG – coronary artery bypass graft

CMGs – case mix groupings
 ECG – electrocardiogram
 ESRD – end-stage renal disease
 ICD-9 – International Classification of Diseases
 LEAs – lower extremity amputations
 LOS – length of stay
 ME – macular edema
 MI – myocardia infarction
 OCCP – Ontario Case Cost Project
 PTCA – percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty
 TIA – transient ischemic attacks
 US – United States
 US\$ – United States dollars

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