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THE COSTS OF TYPE 2 DIABETES ACUTE COMPLICATIONS

ABSTRACT

The method of cost-benefit analysis is rarely used in the field of the financial assessment of medical technologies both in Hungary and abroad. This derives from the lack of exact methodology and practical experience. One of the objectives of the Medic Sphere project was to create a model in order to evaluate the analysed clinical cases in terms of utility: detecting the direct and indirect costs of the cases, developing evaluation methods, considering the related health utility at the social level. The project's research team conducted a cost-benefit analysis of type 2 diabetes which is one of the main challenges of public health.

The costs of this particular disease have been structured and classified during the research, which has been summarized in the so-called cost-matrix. The cost-matrix contains the type 2 diabetes costs along two dimensions: The first dimension consists of the different levels (cost bearers) where the costs incur, namely:

- the health care system,
- the patient,
- the employer;

while the second dimension includes the different stages of the disease.

The structure and volume of costs change considerably when the complications of the disease appear. In this study, we present the results related to the 5th phase of diabetes (the phase of handling complications) concerning attaching the costs of acute complications into the cost-matrix, developing the methodology of calculating the different elements of costs and the assessment of costs.

KEYWORDS: type 2 diabetes, cost-matrix, acute complications

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EXPLORATION OF PATIENTS' THERAPY PREFERENCES AND IMPROVING TREATMENT VIA CONJOINT AND COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the Medic Sphere research project conducted by the Budapest Business School Zalaegerszeg College of Business Administration was to implement decision-making models based on healtheconomics principles in order to explore better outputs and results and to identify the prevention of unfavourable trends and poorer outcomes. Primarily, we tried to rely on the method of the cost-benefit analysis which expresses both the costs and the gains in cash value. The goal of the cost-benefit analysis research group was to, accordingly, find or implement a method which enables the measuring and monetary/financial capturing of benefits as perceived by patients generated by the different features of health products and services. This study presents such a version of conjoint analysis and its theoretical application that – unlike the analyses in the field that define the commonly used rankings and scores –applies patients' reservation prices for ranking preferences. The results can be beneficial for supporting the evaluation of different therapy alternatives starting from the current treatment of the patient, considering changes in costs and benefits of the patient and applying the decision map which is a widespread tool in health-economics.

KEYWORDS: health-economics, cost benefit analysis, conjoint analysis

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THE ANALYSIS OF PATIENT-RELATED COSTS OF TYPE 2 DIABETES IN ZALA COUNTY

ABSTRACT

Type 2 diabetes, just like in most of the developed countries, is an important challenge of the public health sector in Hungary as well. The costs of diabetes vary in a wide range in the protocols of treatment, prevention and care depending on the type and character of the disease. The costs of the disease are mainly borne by two actors in the structure of the Hungarian health care system: the patient and the state. The volume of costs depend in a great extent on the phase of the disease in which the patient finds herself. So far, the research in the field – defining the costs of type 2 diabetes – mainly aimed at costs incurred at the level of the health care system. This study defines the structure and value of the costs in the different phases of the disease in a way that it will be comprehensible for the patients as well. The analysis has been based on data collected directly from patients by both qualitative and quantitative surveys.

KEYWORDS: type 2 diabetes, patient-related costs

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THE POSSIBILITIES OF TYPE 2 DIABETES PREVENTION CONSIDERING THE INTERNATIONAL PRACTICE

ABSTRACT

A number of clinical investigations proved the success of prevention in the case of type 2 diabetes. The disease and its complications can be prevented or procrastinated by the help of the efficient solutions of the different kinds (primary, secondary and tertiary) of diabetes prevention. In order to improve the Hungarian prevention practice, it is worth considering the WHO's Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs1 2013–2020, on the one hand, and the foreign good practices, on the other hand. This study aims to present the current prevention practices of the US, Great-Britain, Ireland, France and Spain using the method of benchmarking. We especially focus on those elements of prevention that can be implemented in Hungary as well. The findings of this paper result from a recent research project of the BBS Zalaegerszeg College of Business Administration called Medic Sphere: „IT supported application of clinical data for complex, multipurpose, medical, economic, and educational purposes" (TÁMOP-4.2.2.A-11/1/KON-2012-0009).

KEYWORDS: diabetes, prevention, WHO

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