



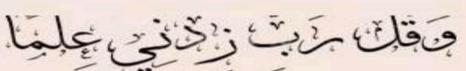
# HEALTH ECONOMICS

Title: 11

Lecture no: 11

Done by: Haneen Frehat







#### There are a number of approaches and indicators

used to assess the burden of illness

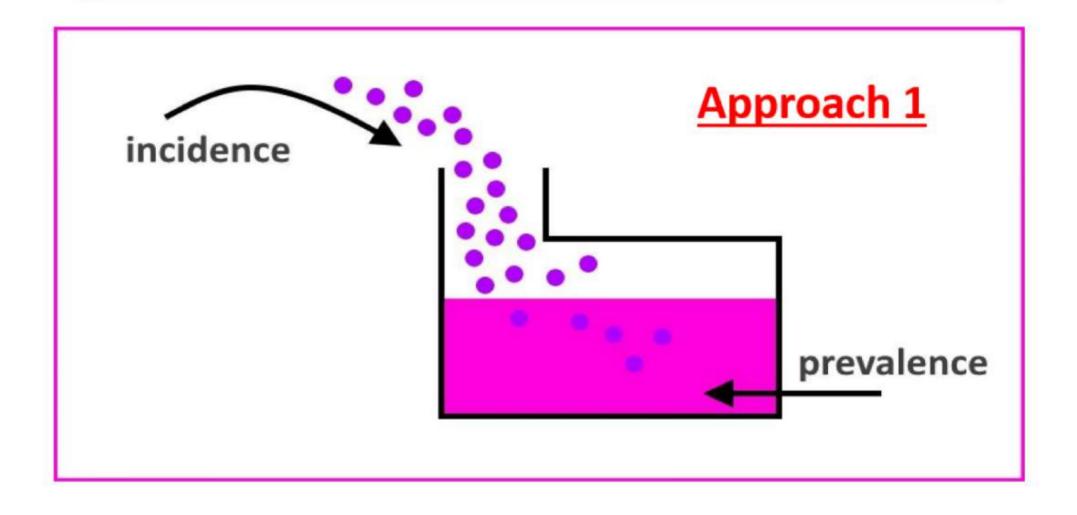


#### Prevalence

## Impact of disease on resources

### **DALYs and QALYs**

# There are a number of approaches and indicators used to assess the burden of illness



# point prevalence

the amount of people who have a disease over the total amount of people in the population

Prevalence (%) =

number of people with disease

×100%

number of people in the population

مان فنان می مین فنان

مثلا بدنا نحسب انتشار مرض خاص خاص بالأطفال نحسب اعداد الأطفال المصابة على عدد الأطفال في المجتمع كله



#### Approach 1

المن رقم الأن عارة عن نسبة

The <u>prevalence</u> of a disease is used to estimate the <u>costs</u> for that disease during a <u>period of time</u>

(Direct and Indirect costs)

number of cases

Prevalence is a measure of the burden of disease in a

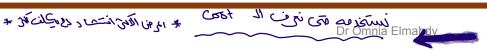
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population in a given location and at a particular

time, as represented in a count of the <u>number</u> of

people affected, which is required to plan

appropriately for their health care needs.



#### Diabetes in Jordan (2021)

5,854,100
Total adult population

866,500 5,854,100

Calculate: the point prevalence????

866,500

Total cases of diabetes in adults

• Example: Suppose 5500 persons aged 60+ years in a town and 700 cases of coronary artery disease were found among them, the prevalence of CAD in that town at that time would be:  $700 \times 1007$ 

#### Example

The cost of **coronary artery disease** in the UK was estimated

by using the **number of prevalent cases** and **data relating to** 

mortality, morbidity and health service utilization. +

In addition, a <u>societal perspective</u> was employed by including

بداية بتجميع حالات الانتشار ومع اخذ نسب المراضة والوفاة

بداية بتجميع حالات الانتشار ومع اخذ نسب المراضة والوفاة ومدى استهلاكها للخدمات الصحية حتى يعرفوا ويقارنوا هل انا محتاج ازيد مصادر وحسبوا ال direct and indirect لهذا المرض فوجدوا ان مرضى القلب بيصرفوا

The direct health care costs were estimated at £1.8 billion and the productivity costs of the disease were estimated at £6.7 billion



# Another example is taken from the condition <u>asthma</u> and its management.

ages and social backgrounds were being treated for asthma in the UK (including 1.4 million children under 16 years of age) at a total annual cost to the UK health care system of over £850 million

\* الارقام عنى عقلونه عفظ

However, it is not the costs directly related to treatment

that contribute the largest proportion to overall cost, but

rather the costs of inappropriate treatments and non-

compliance عدم الالتزام بالعلاج that result in suboptimal

and an excessive number of تحكم ضعيف بالمرض

attacks resulting in hospitalizations.

نجد أنه عدم الالتزام بالعلاج وأخذ علاج غير مناسب وعدم الاستفادة منه يؤدي ذلك إلى زيادة التكاليف



مهم للامر اض المز منة لأنها تبقى ملاز مة للمريض

عدد يلي دخلوا نتيجة هذه الحالات وكانوا وكانت الحالات 2 الخطيرة كم عددها بسبب هذا المرض وبالاخر المصادر2 Approach لفترة طويلة وبالتالي التكاليف تزداد التي استخدمناها كم عددها ووقت الاطباء في حلاج الحالات

Another method employed has been to calculate the

#### impact of disease on re

رتت الطبيب المام ربی نظیم (Cost of appointment time, cost of GPs time for the illness, cost of resources utilized for the illness) المهادد المستخدمة

It was estimated that primary care management of patients

with chronic pain accounts for 4.6 million appointments per

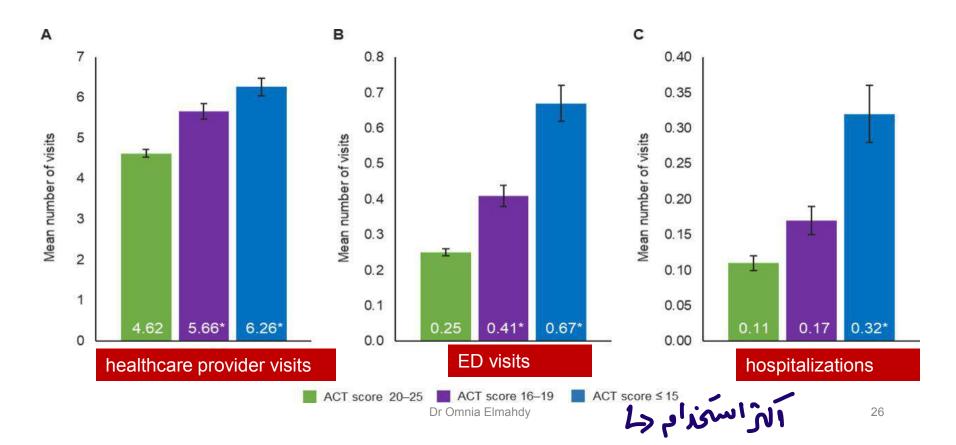
year in the UK, equivalent to 793 whole-time GPs, at a total

cost of around £69 million

#### \* لين الحفظ

#### Example

 In a US study (2016) on 7820 eligible asthma adult patients, well-controlled asthma (Asthma Control Test, ACT score 20– 25) compared with partly controlled (ACT score 16–19) or poorly controlled asthma (ACT score≤15)



عىضة العالمية

#### Approach 3

The WHO approach to estimating the burden of disease

سنوان العج للعداة مسي الاناقية لا الرائم عن على

is to calculate the impact of illness on disability-adjusted

سراح الع لمعدلة مسي الجردة

life years (DALYs) and quality-adjusted life years (QALYs)

منظمة الصحة العالمية تحكم على عبء المرض من خلالDALY and وتحسب QALY of diseases على كل منهم



### (Disability Adjusted Life Years)

قیاسی

DALYs is for quantifying the burden of disease from

mortality and morbidity

DALY

Standardized quantitative measure of the BOD

DALY = MORTALITY

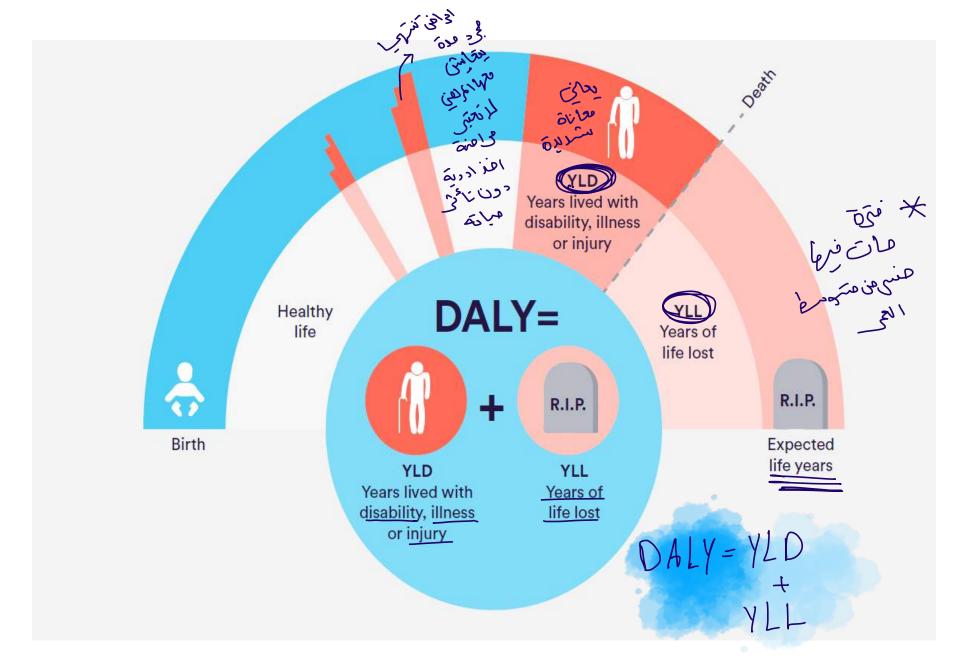
(Years of life lost due to premature death) في فان

سنوات العمر المفقودة في سبب الوفاة المبكرة

MORBIDITY

(The measure of all non fatal disease effects such as illness episodes Or chronic disability)

> قياس جميع تأثيرات الأمراض غير المميتة نوبات المرض أو العجز المزمن



It can be used of as a <u>measurement of the gap</u> between

الومنع العامي الحالي العامي الحالي العامي الحالي current health status and an ideal health situation where

the entire population lives to an advanced age, free of disease and disability.



Source: Wiki Commons

# Example

رح کس نہوء

A **DIABETIC** person dies at the age of 60 years

with a life expectancy of 75 years. He had, due to

معنا کا انعان

diabetes complications, lived with 50% disability for

١٥ و مران

the last 10 years of his life.

Calculate DALY?

Mortality= 75-6=15

(عاشه)

Morbidity = 10\*50%=5

(عدد السنوات ضرب نسبة العجز)

DALY = 20 years



#### Top 10 global causes of disability-adjusted life years اهم الاسباب العالمية (DALYs) in 2019

عالات عدیث اولادة

1. Neonatal conditions ام المن القلب الا تعنادية

2. Ischaemic heart disease

3. Stroke

4. Lower respiratory infections

- 5. Diarrhoeal diseases Jhudislan
- 6. Road injury (36) That
- 7. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease جهن الأضواد الولوي المنهن المنه المنهن المنه المنهن المنهن المنه المنهن المنهن المنهن المنهن المنهن المنهن
- 8. Diabetes mellitus
- 9. Tuberculosis

10. Congenital anomalies

أكثر أشياء سببت العجز أو الوفاة في العالم

ثلاث

حفظ



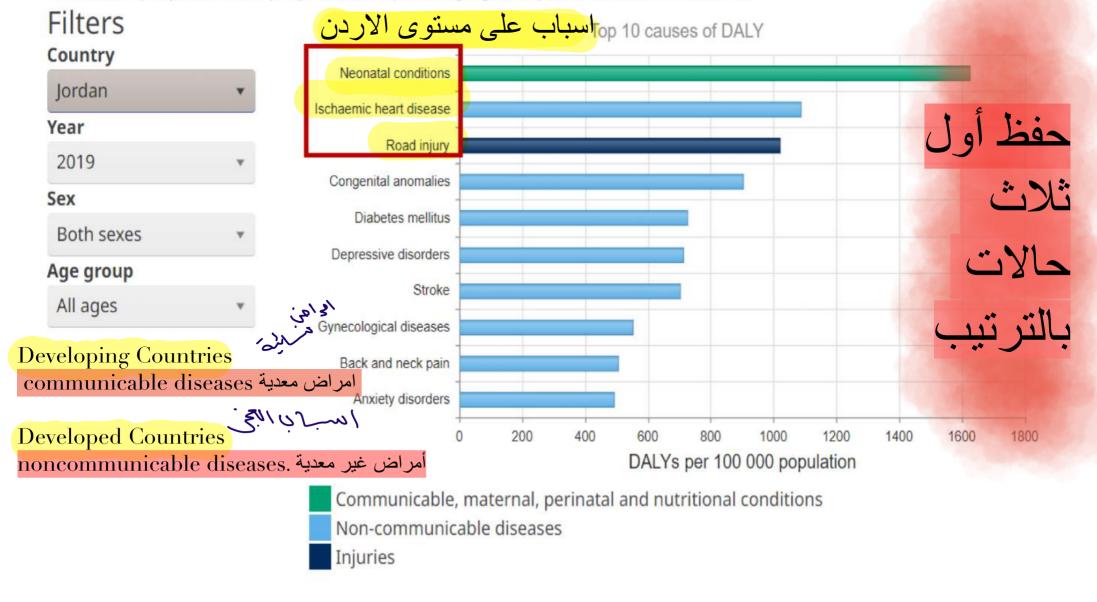
Life expectancy

4 vears

was the average life expectancy at birth globally in 2019

#### Top 10 causes of DALY in Jordan for both sexes aged all ages (2019)

Hide filters | Top-10 deaths | Top-10 DALYs | Underlying data | Download with OData API



## QALY (Quality Adjusted Life Years)

• A quality-adjusted life-year (QALY) takes into account both the quantity and quality of life generated by healthcare interventions.

• It is the arithmetic product of <u>life expectancy</u> and a measure of the quality of the remaining life-years.

Dienol Sol mier

هل life expectancy للمرضى تحسنت ؟ كمية التحسن في الكمية والجودة هي QALY باقي السنوات التي عاشها بعض المرض هل كانت بعجز اوبصحة جيدة

perfect from health (1-0)

Dealth 0

A year of perfect health is worth and a year of less than perfect

health is worth less than 1. Death is considered to be equivalent

to 0.

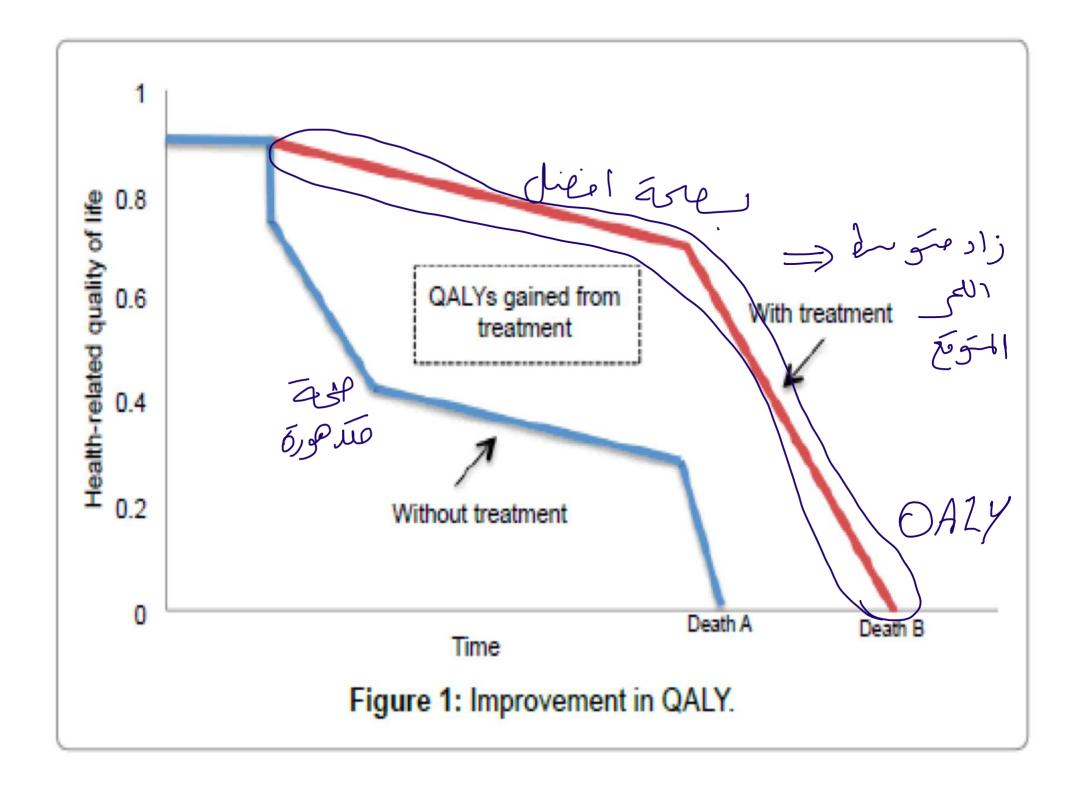
QALYs provide a common measure to <u>assess the extent of the</u>

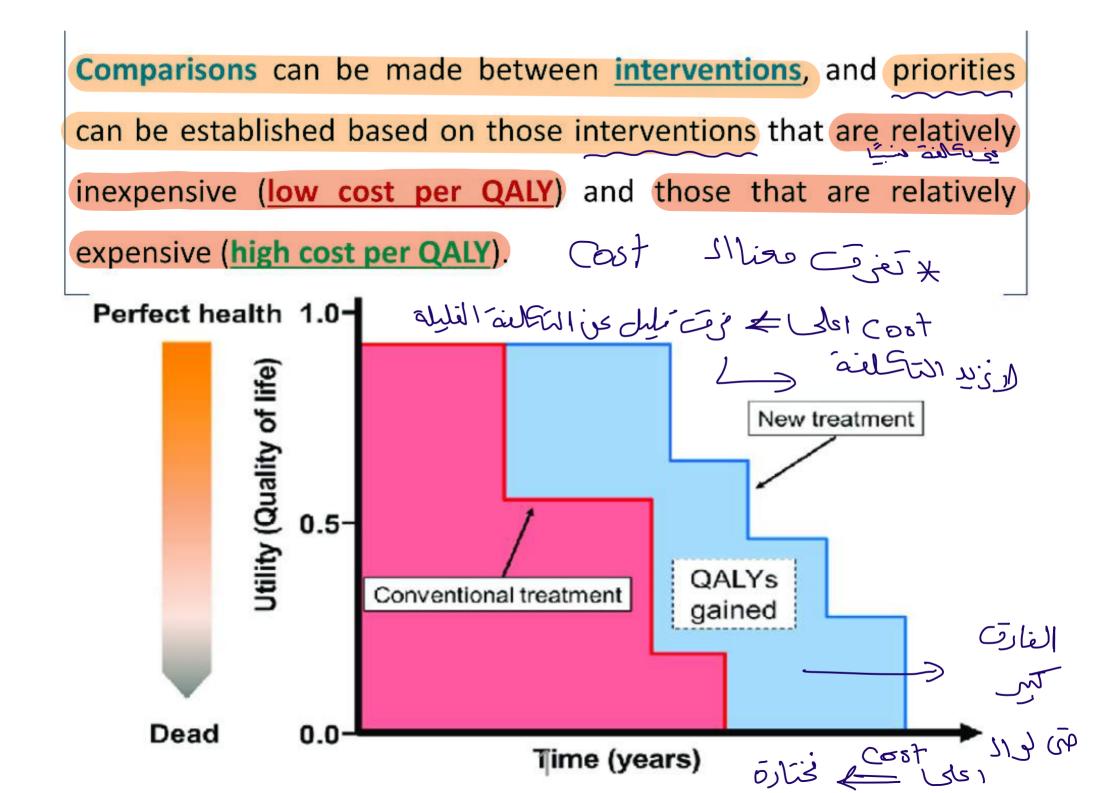
<u>benefits gained from a variety of interventions</u> in terms of health

<u>and polytons</u> of life and survival for the patient, and if these

interventions generate <u>a year of perfect health</u> (one QALY).

تقيس فوائد مداخلات الخدمات الطبية وبتشوف هذة المداخلات هل عملت سنة من الصحة الجيدة (كل سنة تتحسن فيها صحة المريض للأفضل)

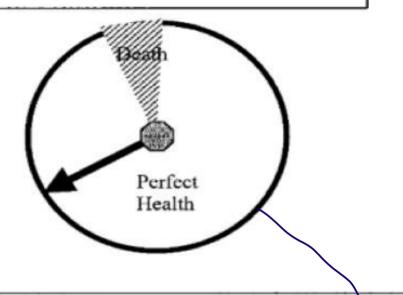




Standard gamble method: respondents choose between remaining in ill health for a specific period of time or medical intervention that could restore them to perfect health or kill them.

#### Choose one of these options

Admitted to a longterm hospital as an inpatient with comorbid conditions Take the outcome from a spin on this wheel



أحيانا يمكن أن ينجبر الطبيب أو المريض على اختيار واحد من خيارين مريض حالته خطرة جدا وعندي تدخل طبي اني اعمله عملية قلب مفتوح مثلا انا عارف رح يطلع بصحة جيدة اي يتحسن بعدها او سيبقى بنفس الحالة والمعاناة او انه يموت في العملية القرار هنا يكون بيد المريض ان يختار يكون عنده علم بالنتائج

يتم الفحص هل الناس سوف تختار ان تحسن حياتها او لا

اتخذ قرار فيه نسبة تحسين نوعية الحياة كبير مع وجود احتمال وفاة قليل

او يبقى في المستشفى لمدة طويلة بنفس الحالة الصحية