

Cost of Illness Analysis of Knee Osteoarthritis in a Tertiary Care Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Background: Osteoarthritis (OA) is the most common rheumatologic problem affecting people all over the world. The economic impact of OA is significant due to the effect of disability, co morbid disease and the expense of treatment. Since the economic burden of OA increases every year, this study was conducted to analyse the cost of illness (healthcare cost) of knee OA by calculating the direct and indirect costs. **Methods:** This was a prospective observational study conducted in the Orthopedics department of Tertiary Care Hospital at Chittoor District for a period of 4 months (September 2017 – December 2017). OA patients of age greater than 40 years, either gender who stayed in hospital and out-patients were included in the study. All the relevant and necessary data of OA patients were collected and total direct as well as indirect costs was calculated by human capital method. **Results:** A total of 160 patients were enrolled during the study period. Out of 160 patients, 38 (23.7%) were male and 122 (76.3%) were female. The average total direct cost per OA patient was found to be INR 11521 whereas indirect

cost per OA patient was INR 8998. The sum of total direct cost and indirect cost was INR 20519. **Conclusion:** The cost estimates of our study were significant and found mainly due to direct costs though it is not statistically significant. This report may helpful in conducting future studies of economic evaluations and outcomes research.

Key words: Cost of illness, Economic burden, Osteoarthritis, Co-morbidity.

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INTRODUCTION

Osteoarthritis (OA) is a common form of arthritis and one of the major public health problems worldwide. It is most commonly seen in elderly people and considered as a leading cause of chronic pain and disability by primarily affecting large weight bearing joints (hip, knees, spine), non-weight bearing joints (hands- fingers and thumb) and other joints (shoulder, elbow, ankle).¹ OA also known as degenerative arthritis or degenerative joint disease or osteoarthrosis is a musculoskeletal disorder leads to degeneration of joints, loss of articular cartilage, subchondral sclerosis, hypertrophy of bone at the margins, biochemical and morphological alterations of the synovial membrane and joint capsule.² OA is the second most common rheumatologic problem with a prevalence of 22% to 39% in India.³ Nearly 80% of elderly people suffers with OA, among that approximately 20% of patients reported to have severe knee pain and not able to coping with daily activities in India.⁴ Knee OA is found to be more common in women than men, often times at the age of 60. The incidence of OA increases with age. Many studies showed that prevalence of OA step-up with age especially between 30-65 years and raises burden on health care.⁵⁻⁶ The economic impact of OA is significant due to the effect of disability, comorbid disease and the expense of treatment. The number of people with OA disability is expected to double by the year 2020, thereby increasing the already significant economic burden of OA.⁷ The impact of OA on society is usually estimated by examining the costs. Though costs measured in different forms, generally measured in monetary terms. Cost of illness (COI) was the first economic evaluation technique in health care system which helps in estimating the disease impact on health outcomes in a country, specific regions, communities and even individuals.⁸ COI generates cost resulting from an illness which includes direct cost (medical and non-medical) includes cost of medical and non-medical expenditures (medications, diagnostics, hospitalizations,

assistive devices, transport and home adaptations etc.), indirect cost represent lost resources (productivity lost) due to being ill and intangible cost.⁹⁻¹⁰ Most of the COI studies included only direct cost and excluded indirect cost as well as intangible cost. Usually, intangible cost is about the pain, grief and stress related to being ill which is not related to money and not measurable one.¹¹⁻¹² Therefore, it is excluded from our study too. Since the economic burden of OA increases every year, this study was conducted to analyse the healthcare cost of knee OA by calculating the direct and indirect costs.

METHODOLOGY

Study Design and Setting

This was a prospective observational study conducted in the Orthopedics department of Tertiary Care Hospital at Chittoor District for a period of 4 months (September – December 2017). The study protocol was approved by the institutional ethical committee (IEC/RVSIMS/2017/07). Consent from hospital authorities and rheumatologist were obtained before accessing data from the patients. Patients who fulfilled the inclusion criterion were documented from the case sheets and recorded in a separately designed case report form. Written informed consents were obtained after explaining the study protocol to each individual patient.

Patient Recruitment

OA patients of age greater than 40 years, either gender who stayed in hospital and out-patients were included in the study. Pregnant women and those who avail reimbursement were excluded. A total of 160 patients were identified during ward rounds and through regular case record reviews during the study period.

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Data Collection

The enrolled subjects were followed from the day of admission until the day of discharge. All the relevant and necessary data were collected from patient's medical records, pharmacy records and case sheets as well as by interviewing patients, patient care takers and health-care professionals.

Estimation of Direct and Indirect Cost

Total direct costs include direct medical and direct non-medical costs. The direct medical cost includes the costs of OA medications and other co morbid conditions along with administration charge, laboratory investigations, consultation, hospitalization, other hospital treatment and adjunctive therapy. The direct non-medical costs include the costs of transportation to the hospital, assistive devices and household changes. Total direct costs were calculated as the sum of medical and non-medical cost. Indirect costs were calculated as the sum of cost of productivity loss (patient and caregiver) and coping cost done by human capital method.

RESULT

A total of 160 patients were enrolled during the study period. Out of 160 patients, 38 (23.7%) were male and 122 (76.3%) were female. The other demographic details are summarized in Table 1.

The average total direct cost per OA patient was INR 11521. Out of this, the average medical cost was INR 8713 (76%) and non-medical cost was INR 2808 (24%). The average indirect cost per OA patient was INR 8998. The sum of total direct cost and indirect cost was INR 20519. The percentage of total direct cost was 56% (medical - 42% and non-medical - 14 %) and indirect cost was 44%. The various components included in calculating health care cost of knee OA are shown in Table 2 and 3.

The presence of statistically significant difference between direct and indirect cost was determined by means of unpaired t-test. The value of $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant, since the confidence interval was maintained at 95%.

Statistically significant difference was not found between direct and indirect costs [$P (0.1475)$] as shown in Figure 1.

DISCUSSION

The economic burden of OA is increasing every year. This study has been carried to estimate the costs associated with OA and also to find out the factors which are significantly associated with increased cost of OA. This study has aggregated the data of 160 patients. The mean age of those included was 56 years which is similar to the report of Elena et al. study.¹³ This study has analyzed both direct and indirect costs

Table 1: Demographic details of the studied population (N=160).

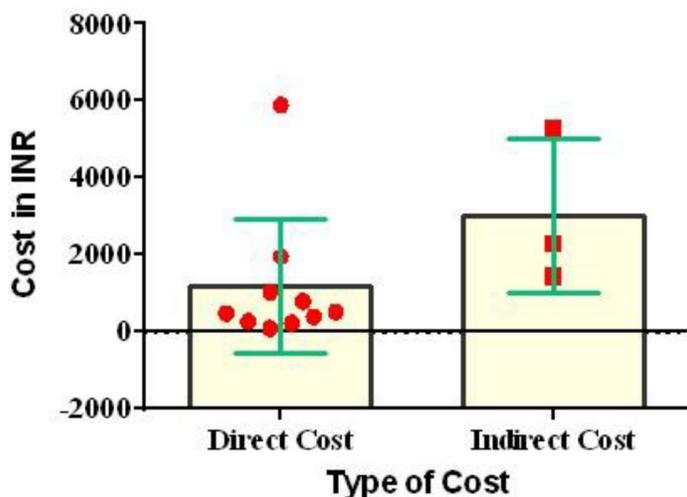
Characteristic	No. of Patients (%)	Characteristic	No. of Patients (%)
Age groups(years)		Allergy	
30-40	3(1.85)	Yes	154(96.3)
40-50	37(23.13)	No	6(3.7)
50-60	54(33.8)	Social History	
60-70	48(30)	Smokers/Alcoholic	155(96.8)
70-80	15(9.4)	Non-smokers/Non-alcoholic	5(3.2)
>80	3(1.85)	Substance Abuse	
Gender		Betel-nut and Betel leaf	22(13.8)
Males	38(23.7)	No abuse	138(86.2)
Females	122(76.3)	Surgical History	
Height(m ²)	2.73± 0.174	Yes	59(37)
Weight(kg)	55.83±3.53	No	101(63)
Body Mass Index(kg/ m ²)		Co-morbidities	
Under weight(<18.5)		Hypertension	39 (24.4)
Normal weight(18.5-25)	10(6.3)	Diabetes Mellitus	49(31)
Over weight(25-30)	148(92.5)	Asthma	2(1.2)
Obese(>30)	1(0.6)	Ulcer	2(1.2)
Literacy background	1(0.6)	Duration of Osteoarthritis	
Illiterate		1-6 months	137(85.6)
Literate	100(62.5)	6-12 months	12(7.5)
Occupational Status	60(37.5)	>1 year	7(4.4)
House wife		>2 years	4(2.5)
Farmer	77(48.1)	No of drugs per prescriptions	
Employee	58(36.3)	2-3	39(24.4)
Business	2(1.2)	4-6	114(71.2)
Self employed	10(6.3)	7-10	7(4.4)
Labor	4(2.5)	Length of hospital stay(Days)	
Retired	5(3.1)	0	110(68.8)
Marital Status	4(2.5)	1-3	42(26.2)
Married		4-5	8(5)
Single/Widow	145(90.6)		
Food Habit	15(9.4)		
Vegetarian	8(5)		
Non-vegetarian	152(95)		

Table 2: Components of Total Direct Cost.

S. No	Cost of Direct Cost Components	Average Cost (INR)	%
1	Investigation / lab tests	471	4
2	Medications for osteoarthritis	1014	9
3	Medications for co-morbid conditions	378	3
4	Hospitalization	500	4
5	Doctor consultation	255	2
6	Means of transport	80	1
7	Visited other hospital	5884	51
8	Adjunctive therapy (Acupuncture /Physiotherapy/ Massaging)	211	2
9	Assistive device	778	7
10	House hold changes	1950	17
	Total Cost	11521	

Table 3: Components of Indirect Cost.

S. No	Cost of Indirect Cost Components	Average Cost (INR)	%
1	Patient's loss of productivity	2290	25
2	Care giver's loss of productivity	1430	16
3	Coping cost	5278	59
	Total Cost	8998	

**Figure 1:** Comparison of Direct and Indirect Cost.

which were calculated by taking an average value of each component. The average direct cost of OA per patient was INR 11521 consisting of medical and non-medical costs which is similar to David *et al.* study.¹⁴ This study has evaluated the costs of 7 medical components (component with minimum cost was adjunctive therapy- INR 211 and component with maximum cost was visiting other hospital for treatment of OA -INR 5884) and 3 non-medical components (component with minimum cost was means of transport- INR 80 and component with maximum cost was household changes INR 1950) of total direct costs.¹⁵⁻¹⁶ Overall, means of transport was the cheapest item and visited other hospital for

treating OA was an expensive item among total direct cost. With respect to the cost of co-morbidity, majority of our study population found with two common co-morbidities i.e., hypertension and diabetes mellitus (49 patients with diabetes mellitus and 39 patients with hypertension).¹⁷ The average cost spent for treating co-morbidities was INR 378. When analysing the hospitalization cost, our study has found that 69% of patients were outpatients so the average hospitalization cost was found to be less i.e., INR 500.¹⁸ In the analysis of OA medication cost, it should be noted that OA drugs were prescribed for only 15 days and therapy review was planned after 15 days so the cost spent for OA medications was found to be INR 1014 which disagree with the result of Le TK *et al.* study.¹⁹ In terms of analyzing the cost spent for assistive device was INR 778. With regards to the consultation fee and investigation cost, it was INR 255 and INR 471 which varies from the report of Logan *et al.* study.²⁰ The mean value of indirect cost per OA patient was INR 8998. Three components were included to analyze indirect costs. All-inclusive, caregiver's cost for their loss of productivity due to informal care was low-cost component (INR 1430) and coping cost (INR 5278) was high-cost component among indirect costs. Coping cost refers to borrowing, sale of assets, investing money from savings and reduction in consumption of food. Another important item was patient's loss of productivity caused by an illness was INR 2290.²¹ Adding together the costs of direct and indirect cost gives total cost which is needed to treat per patient with knee OA was analyzed to be INR 20519. Among the total costs, direct cost (56%) was found to be more than indirect cost (44%) but significant difference was not found statistically between these two costs with the *P* value of 0.1475 which is shown in Figure 1 which agree to Chen *et al.* study.²²

CONCLUSION

As far as we know, it was the first study conducted in assessing the health care costs of OA in India. The cost estimates of our study were significant and found mainly due to direct costs though it is not statistically significant. The economic burden of OA increases mainly due to direct costs. The data conferred from this study may help in conducting future studies of economic evaluations and outcomes research. The main limitations of this study were smaller sample size, duration of the study and performed in a single center. Multi-centre studies should be conducted to compare the cost of OA in future.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

ABBREVIATIONS

OA: Osteoarthritis; COI: Cost of Illness; INR: Indian Rupee.

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