





Frequency of Health Care Resource Utilization and Direct Medical Costs Associated with Psoriatic Arthritis in a Rheumatic Care Center in Colombia

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Pedro Santos-Moreno ¹
Fernando Gómez-De la Rosa ²
Devian Parra-Padilla ^{2,3}
Nelson J Alvis-Zakzuk ^{2,4}
Nelson R Alvis-Zakzuk²
María Carrasquilla-Sotomayor ²
Omaira Valencia ¹
Nelson Alvis-Guzmán ^{2,5}

¹Biomab IPS – Center for Rheumatoid Arthritis, Bogotá, Colombia;

²Department of Health Technology Assessment, ALZAK Foundation, Cartagena, Colombia; ³Health Economics Research Group, Universidad de Cartagena, Cartagena, Colombia; ⁴Department of Health Sciences, Universidad de la Costa-CUC, Barranquilla, Colombia; ⁵Department of Economic Sciences, Universidad de Cartagena, Cartagena, Colombia

Objective: To estimate the frequency of health care resource utilization and direct medical costs associated with Psoriatic Arthritis (PsA) in a rheumatic care center in Colombia.

Methods: A retrospective prevalence-based cost of illness study under the Colombian health care system perspective was conducted. We analyzed the frequency of health care resource utilization and estimated direct medical costs using anonymized medical records of adult patients (≥ 18 years) diagnosed with PsA at a rheumatology care center in Bogotá, Colombia. Patients were required to have at least one medical visit linked to a PsA diagnosis (ICD-10 L40.5) between October 2018 and October 2019 and a previous diagnose by the CASPAR criteria. Data on hospitalization episodes was not available. Direct medical costs were estimated in Colombian pesos (COP) and reported in US dollars (USD) using an exchange rate of 1USD = 3263.4 COP. A multivariate generalized linear model was used for identifying potential cost predictors.

Results: A sample of 83 patients was obtained. Of these, 54.2% were women and had a mean (SD) age of 58.7 (12) years at baseline. On average, they had 2.2 and 3.8 medical visits to the dermatologist and rheumatologist in the study period. The total direct medical cost was estimated at 410,985 US Dollars. Medical visits, therapies, laboratory and imaging represented 3.2% of total expenses and medications the remaining 96.8%. Patients receiving conventional DMARDs (cDMARDs) had an associated mean cost of 1020.1 USD (CI 701.4–1338.8) in a year. Among patients treated with cDMARDs and biological DMARDs (bDMARDs) the mean cost increase to 8113.9 USD (SD 5182.0–95% CI 6575.1–9652.8).

Conclusion: A patient under biological therapy can increase their annual cost by 7.9 times the cost of a patient in conventional therapy. This provided updated knowledge on the direct medical costs, from the provision of a rheumatic care center service, to support epidemiologic or pharmacovigilance models.

Keywords: psoriatic arthritis, direct medical costs, treatment

Introduction

Psoriatic arthritis (PsA) is a common inflammatory disease affecting 1–3% of the population.^{1,2} A great number of patients with PsA have progressive joint damage, reduced life expectancy, and increasing disability, which is related with a substantial reduction in quality of life.^{3–5} Currently, there is no consensus on prevalence data for this disease. Based on CASPAR (The Classification Criteria for Psoriatic Arthritis) criteria, it is estimated that it occurs in up to 30% of patients with psoriasis (PsO) and that this progress occurs between 5–10 years after the onset of PsO.^{6–11} PsA annual incidence was reported to be 2–3% in a prospective study of patients with psoriasis.^{6,12}

Correspondence: Nelson J Alvis-Zakzuk
Department of Health Sciences
Universidad de la Costa-CUC, Calle 58 #
55 - 66, Barranquilla, Colombia
Tel +57 3002209164
Email nalvisl@cuc.edu.co

Regarding to mortality, patients with rheumatoid arthritis and PsO had a greater mortality risk compared to the general population, and patients with PsA did not have a significantly elevated risk of mortality.¹³ The continuous research of the global burden of disease (GBD) does not show mortality data associated with this pathology, however, according to some studies, the causes of mortality in PsA are associated with patient comorbidities.^{14,15}

In 2015, The European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) and the Group for Research and Assessment of Psoriasis and PsA (GRAPPA) published their recommendations for the management of PsA.^{2,16–18} However, these guidelines are principally based on studies performed in high-income settings and may not be applicable in countries in the Americas, as Colombia. Similarly, the prevalence of chronic disease is also increasing in low-and middle-income countries.^{2,19} Then, the management of PsA and associated non-communicable as well as infection-related comorbidities is challenging in countries with economic constraints, and will need to be addressed in future research studies given the lack of literature.^{2,19}

Currently, there is no clinical practice guideline from the Ministry of Health in Colombia that documents the optimal treatment of PsA. The therapeutic care protocol for patients with PsA is varied, beginning with conventional therapy due to its almost generalized application that includes topical agents, analgesics, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), and synthetic/conventional disease-modifying antirheumatic agents (cDMARDs). In the second instance, depending on clinical results, therapeutic adherence, and disease evolution, treatment with biological therapy (bDMARDs) is started.^{17,20–22}

Studies describing the frequency of health services utilization and evaluating the costs of musculoskeletal disorders (MSK), apart from rheumatoid arthritis (RA) are limited in low-and middle-income countries. Following these considerations, the aims of the present study were: 1) to characterize a cohort of patients diagnosed with PsA from an outpatient rheumatic care center, and 2) to estimate the healthcare resource utilization associated with their treatment and the direct medical costs of caring for patients with PsA during a year.

Methods

Study Design

This was a prevalence-based cost-of-illness study conducted from the perspective of the Colombian health care system.

This system, with a high insurance coverage of the population (94.6%),²³ comprises healthcare attention for poor population (subsidized regime), for people who works (contributive regime), for military, teachers and others (special regime), and for those who have willingness-to-pay for private attention (out-of-pocket or private expenditure).^{24,25}

We retrospectively analyzed anonymized medical records of a sample of patients with a previous diagnose of PsA. Patients were included if at least one medical record linked to a PsA L40.5 ICD-10 code was observed and had a previous physician-diagnosed PsA under the CASPAR classificatory criteria.²⁶ In addition, patients were required to have at least 18 years of age at baseline, and one year of clinical follow-up to be included in the study. Indirect or intangible costs associated with PsA were not assessed. To ensure the quality of estimations, only health care services and medication utilization associated with PsA were considered. A member of the research staff reviewed the administrative data from the resulting sample to exclude those registries not associated to the management of PsA.

Data Sources

The primary data source was an administrative database of medical records of patients treated at an outpatient rheumatic care center in Bogotá, Colombia from October 1, 2018 to October 31, 2019. Patient-level data on sociodemographic characteristics (ie, age, sex), comorbidities, and health care resource utilization per-service or medication were available for analysis. No information regarding emergency department visits or hospitalizations was available for the study.

Cost Calculation

The healthcare resource utilization on medical consultations with general and specialized physicians, physical therapy, laboratory tests and imaging, and other services (infusion therapy and pharmacovigilance) were valued using prices of the rheumatology center. These fees are the result of negotiations between the center and the insurer of the studied patients. At the same time, activities prescribed and related to the disease that were not provided by the rheumatology care center were valued using national tariffs, as is recommended by the Methodological Manual for the Elaboration of Economic Evaluations in Health of the Institute of Technological Evaluation in Health (IETS, in Spanish).²⁷ Individual costs inputs of medications were obtained from the consolidated database of market trends of pharmaceutical sales from the Drug Price Information System in Colombia (Sistema de Información de Precios de Medicamentos –

SISMED) between October, 2018 and October, 2019.²⁸ SISMED is the official source of drug prices in Colombia and provides detailed information regarding the frequency of units sold, minimum, and maximum prices of each medication currently commercialized in the country. Cost inputs of medical services were retrieved from Instituto de Seguros Sociales price list, adding 30%, as is recommended by the IETS.^{27,29} The IETS is Colombia's economic evaluation agency and its mission is to produce evidence-based information to contribute to the development of better public policies and healthcare practices (Law 1438 of 2011).³⁰

For reporting, costs were shown by sex, age groups (<60, ≥60 years), type of therapy (biological or conventional), and cost items. All costs were reported in US dollars using the average market exchange rate reported by the Central Bank of Colombia of 1US\$ dollar = 3263.4 Colombian pesos (COP), between October, 2018 and October, 2019.³¹

Statistical Analysis

Continuous variables were expressed as means, medians, and standard deviation (SD), while categorical variables were reported with relative frequencies and absolute frequencies. To establish the differences in the distribution of continuous variables (costs) for categorical variables (sex), the Mann-Whitney test was used because the cost variable was not normally distributed.³² A generalized multivariate linear regression model assuming a log-link and gamma distribution was used to identify potential cost predictors.^{33,34} The coefficients estimated through the multivariate model were expressed in their exponentiated form to indicate cost ratios between categories of predictors. A p-value < 0.050 was considered statistically significant. The data was organized in Microsoft[®] Excel and analyzed in Python (v.3.7).

Ethical Considerations

This study was approved by the Biomab IPS Research Committee in February 2019. All patients had previously signed informed consent for data use. This study did not represent risks for the patients; all data that could identify a patient were anonymized. This study was classified as risk-free, according to Resolution 8430 of 1993 of the Colombian Ministry of Health.³⁵

Results

Sample Characteristics

Table 1 shows the sociodemographic characteristics of the patients. Eighty-three patients were analyzed, 54.2% were

Table 1 Baseline Sociodemographic Characteristics of the Study Sample

Characteristics	n (%)
N	83
Sex	
Female	45 (54.2)
Age (years) mean (SD)	58.7 (12)
Comorbidities	
Primary hypertension	4 (4.8)
Intervertebral disc disorders	3 (3.6)
Obesity	3 (3.6)
Osteoporosis without fracture	3 (3.6)
Fibromyalgia	3 (3.6)

women. The age range for the patients treated in the care center was 25–83 years, with an average of 60.5 years for women and 57.4 years for men. 19.2% of the patients had any type of comorbidity as hypertension 4.8%, other musculoskeletal disorder 7.2%, obesity 3.6%, and fibromyalgia 3.6%.

Healthcare Resource Utilization

The annual sum of rheumatology and dermatology consultations for the 83 patients were 317 and 183, respectively. An average of 2 imaging tests was requested per patient, for the 36 who consumed this service. One out of every two patients received consultations by physiatry and of the 30 patients who received physical therapy, the average number of consultations in the year was 2 (Table 2).

Among the analyzed patients, there were three patients (3.6%) who did not report medication usage. It was found that within the 80 patients, none had exclusive consumption of NSAIDs, 15 patients (18.0%) consumed a single type of medication, 37 patients (44.5%) recorded a mixed consumption of two types, while the mixed consumption of three and four drugs belonged to 28 patients (33.7%). Among the medications, the formulation of conventional DMARDs prevails, with 71 patients (81.5%) demanding it as treatment therapy (Table 3).

Direct Medical Costs of PsA

The average annual costs according to the demand for health services and medications are shown in Table 4. The economic burden from the third payer perspective associated with the outpatient treatment of the 83 patients was USD 410,985. Medical visits, therapies, laboratory and imaging accounted for USD 13,290.3 (3.2%), and medications and/or

Table 2 Frequency of Health Care Services and Medication Utilization

Medical Services/Medications	n (%)	Mean	SD
Medical appointments			
Rheumatology	82 (98.8)	3.9	1.5
Dermatology	65 (78.3)	2.8	1.2
Physiatry	44 (53.0)	1.7	1.0
Orthopedics	7 (8.4)	1.4	0.9
Other specialties*	30 (36.1)	1.8	1.2
Physical therapy	30 (36.1)	1.9	1.0
Laboratory tests and imaging			
	36 (43.4)	2.0	1.5
Medications			
NSAIDs+	16 (19.3)	0.4	1.0
Analgesics	43 (51.8)	1.6	1.8
Conventional DMARDs**	71 (85.5)	3.6	2.8
Biological DMARDs	46 (55.4)	2.2	2.2

Notes: *Psychology, infectology, pain and palliative care, nutrition and dietetics, psychiatry.

Abbreviations: +NSAIDs, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicine; **DMARDs, disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs.

Table 3 Distribution of Patients According to the Type of Pharmacological Therapy Received

Treatment without Biological Therapies	Number of Patients	Treatment Including Biological Therapies	Number of Patients
NSAIDs	0	bDMARDs	3
Analgesics	2	bDMARDs + NSAIDs	3
cDMARDs	10	bDMARDs + cDMARDs	18
cDMARDs + NSAIDs	0	bDMARDs + cDMARDs + NSAIDs	3
cDMARDs + analgesics	16	bDMARDs + cDMARDs + analgesics	15
cDMARDs + NSAIDs + analgesics	6	bDMARDs + NSAIDs + analgesics	1
		bDMARDs + NSAIDs + analgesics + cDMARDs	3

Abbreviations: +NSAIDs, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicine; cDMARDs, conventional disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs; bDMARDs, biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs.

their application for USD 397,694.3 (96.8%). The average annual direct medical cost of a male patient was USD 5646.0 (95% CI 3790.7–7501.3), while the female sex was on average USD 4365.3 (95% CI 2890.3–5840.3) (Figure 1A).

Table 4 Unadjusted Annual Mean and Median PsA-Related Medical Costs

Cost Component	Mean	SD	Median
Medical appointments			
Rheumatology	54.5	21.8	56.4
Dermatology	24.4	10.2	26.0
Physiatry	14.8	9.1	8.7
Orthopedics	12.2	7.8	8.7
Other specialties*	6.3	3.6	5.7
Physical therapy	5.9	3.2	6.1
Laboratory tests and imaging			
	51.2	52.1	21.3
Medications			
NSAIDs+	5.8	23.4	0.0
Analgesics	1.9	55.6	1.7
Conventional DMARDs**	840.3	980.8	324.3
Biological DMARDs	4,106.1	5,017.0	2,145.0

Notes: *Psychology, infectology, esp. in pain and palliative care, nutrition, and dietetics, psychiatry.

Abbreviations: +NSAIDs, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicine; **DMARDs, disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs.

When comparing patients by age range, an average annual cost of USD 5618.2 (95% CI 4026.6–7209.7) was found for 48 patients under 60 years of age and an average annual cost of USD 4037.5 (CI 95% 2360.2–5714.8) for 35 patients aged 60 years or older (Figure 1B).

The average direct medical cost of a patient with PsA receiving therapy with cDMARDs was USD 1020.1 (95% CI 701.4–1338.8) in the year, while the one receiving some medication together with bDMARDs, the average annual cost amounts to USD 8113.9 (95% CI 6575.1–9652.8) (Figure 1C). The annual direct medical cost in men with PsA with conventional therapy was on average USD 607.6 (SD 792.3) and with bDMARDs it was USD 7991.8 (SD 5363.7). In women, these costs were USD 1341.8 (SD 944.6) and USD 8272.6 (SD 5069.4), respectively.

The annual cost for patients by therapy, sex, and age range is reported in Table 5. No statistically significant differences were found in the behavior of total costs by sex (Mann–Whitney: $U = 735$, $P = 0.13$) (Figure 2A). However, a statistically significant cost difference was found between the age ranges for patients under 60 years of age and those 60 years of age or older (Mann–Whitney: $U = 649$, $P = 0.03$) (Figure 2B). Among the men, the eight highest values are from the age group of under 60 years with a range of USD 8398.2 - USD19,957. In other words, the sample of those under 60 is made up of 24 men, of whom 20 have biological treatment.

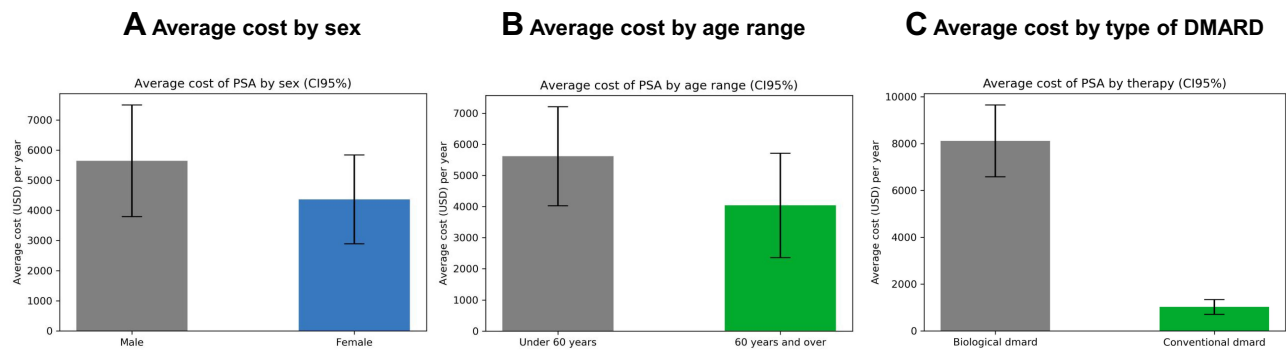


Figure 1 Comparison of the annual average medical direct cost of PsA by sex, age groups and type of DMARD. (A) Average cost by sex. (B) Average cost by age range. (C) Average cost by type of DMARD.

Notes: (A) Ratio male:female = 1.3. (B) Ratio <60 years old:60 years and over = 1.4. (C) Ratio bDMARDs:cDMARDs = 7.9.

Direct Costs Predictors

Being a male and having a prescription of a bDMARD were statistically significant predictor variables of higher direct medical costs. No association between costs and having ≥ 60 years of age was found ($p=0.110$). The estimated cost ratios are shown in Table 6.

Discussion

According to our knowledge, this one of the first studies to describe the frequency of health services resource utilization and the costs associated with the treatment of patients with PsA in Colombia, and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).³⁶ Previous analysis have estimated the economic

impact of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis in Brazil, but studies on PsA direct medical cost in LAC are not frequent.³⁷

The main finding of this study was that the annual direct medical cost of treating a patient with PsA on an outpatient basis was USD 1020 (SD USD 956) with conventional therapy and USD 8114 (SD USD 5182) with biological therapy. These costs are lower than those reported in studies carried out in other countries such as the United States, where in 2014 annual medical direct costs were USD 9860 (2019 costs: USD 10,648.2, adjusted by inflation) excluding hospitalization.³⁸ However, our costs were similar to those reported in the systematic review by Burgos-Polal in five countries in Europe, where the annual direct costs

Table 5 Comparison of Direct Medical Costs According to the Type of Disease Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drugs Received, Sex and Age Group

Calculations	Type of Pharmacological Therapy	Female (n=45)		Male (n=38)	
		Under 60 Years (n=24)	60 Years and Over (n=21)	Under 60 Years (n=24)	60 Years and Over (n=14)
Sum	cDMARDs	17.605, 0	13.257, 0	4.010, 2	2.673, 9
	bDMARDs	75.084, 5	90.368, 4	172.972, 6	34.815, 2
Mean	cDMARDs	1.354, 2	1.325, 7	1.002, 5	382, 0
	bDMARDs	6.825, 9	10.040, 9	8.648, 6	5.802, 5
Median	cDMARDs	1.511, 9	1.704, 0	489, 8	325, 6
	bDMARDs	6.466, 1	8.369, 9	6.435, 1	6.205, 6
Min.	cDMARDs	88, 5	162, 9	111, 2	140, 2
	bDMARDs	1.754, 2	3.824, 6	1.869, 7	2.938, 9
Max.	cDMARDs	2.903, 8	2.747, 5	2.919, 3	736, 0
	bDMARDs	14.267, 2	21.256, 4	19.957, 0	7.736, 4
SD	cDMARDs	956, 8	979, 7	1.291, 6	221, 1
	bDMARDs	4.555, 4	5.357, 1	5.926, 0	1.709, 4

Abbreviations: cDMARDs, conventional disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs; bDMARDs, biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs.

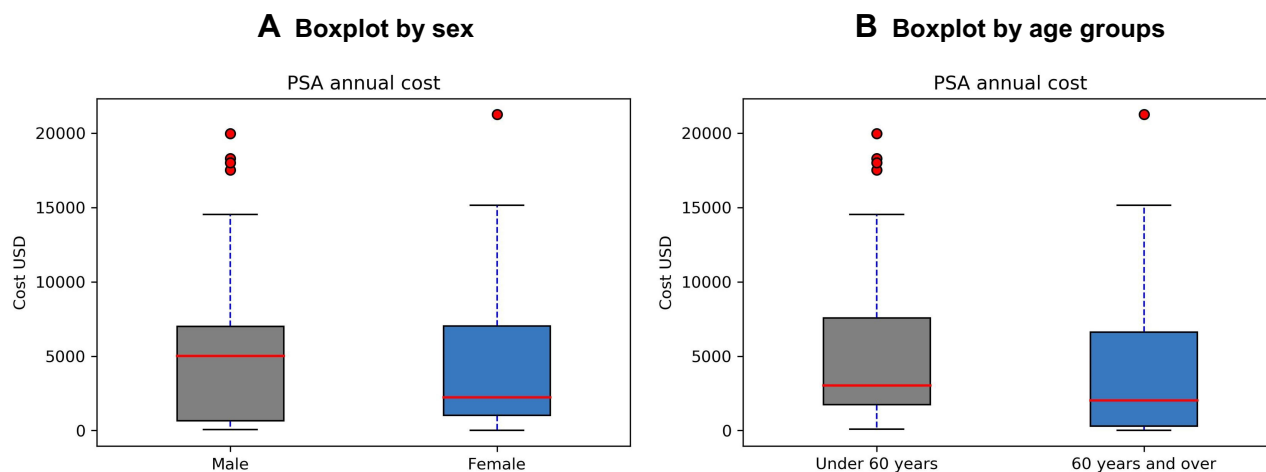


Figure 2 Cost per patient with PsA by sex and age groups and its statistical differences. **(A)** Boxplot by sex. **(B)** Boxplot by age groups.

Notes: Prepared by the authors from their data base. **(A)** No statistical differences in costs by sex. Mann–Whitney: $U = 735$, $P = 0.13$. **(B)** Statistical differences in costs by age groups. Mann–Whitney: $U = 649$, $P = 0.03$.

of a patient with PsA could vary between USD 1450–10,997, with hospitalization included.³⁹

The cost of medicines was the item with the largest share in the total direct medical cost (97%). In MSK, it is observed that a large proportion of the total cost is occupied by the category of medications; Mora-Claudia et al⁴⁰ showed that this proportion was around 86%, lower than that found in our analyzes. McHugh et al,⁴¹ for their part, stated that this item represented only 59%. This last study included hospitalization, which could indicate the variation in the proportion vs our findings.

The cost of the treatment with biological therapy cost up to 7.9 times more than one with conventional therapy per patient. This difference in costs is greater than that presented by Burgos-Pol et al,³⁹ where it shows an average increase in cost between 3 and 5 times when biological therapies are used. Likewise, Montoya et al⁴² suggest that this increase occurs in a range between 6.4 and 8.3 times

in the treatment of RA with biologics. Regarding consultations, in our study, the proportion of patients with rheumatological consultations was 98.8% and with dermatological consultations, it was 78.3%, showing better results compared to that of Zhu et al⁴³ with 27.1% for rheumatology consultations and 4.3% with dermatology consultations.

In PsA disease activity has been studied how a treat-to-target approach significantly improves health outcomes for newly diagnosed patients, without serious adverse events reported.⁵ However, tight control strategies applied in PsA are scarce in middle-income countries. On the other hand, tight control strategies have been applied for RA in Colombia, showing better health outcomes.⁴⁴

This study has limitations. The first is related to the level of severity of the PsA. The disease activity of many patients was not recorded in its clinical records. For this reason, it was not possible to discriminate costs due to the severity level of the disease. The second is the direct medical costs we reported did not include hospitalization costs. In other studies, women with RA or PsA had higher direct medical costs than men because of hospitalizations and non-drug treatments, whereas drug costs were higher in men.⁴⁵ We displayed major costs in men, probably because only outpatients were included in the analysis. Also, we found higher costs in younger male patients. This could be explained by the fact that maybe there is bias in the health system to treat males more aggressively and keep them working than there is for females. Therefore, analyzed patients were treated in a rheumatological center. Our results show that PsA

Table 6 Multivariate Regression Analysis of Direct Medical Costs

Characteristics	Cost Ratio	95% CI	p-value
(Intercept)	1269	920, 1797	<0.001
Sex			
Male (ref: female)	0.66	0.46, 0.97	0.024
Age			
≥60 years (ref:<60)	0.75	0.53, 1.08	0.11
Use of bDMARDs	9.00	6.22, 13.0	<0.001

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

patients were treated mainly by rheumatologists. Then, patients attended in a rheumatological care center are more severely ill and receive more intense therapy than the average patient of the same diagnosis treated in other type of centers, or specialists.⁴⁶

On the other hand, direct medical costs were calculated from third payer perspective. Other analyses performed in PsA have displayed the economic burden from a societal perspective, including out-of-pocket health expenditures and indirect costs.^{45–47} Subsequently, our investigation only shows a partial economic evaluation of costs associated with PsA and represents an underestimation of the total economic burden related with this disease. Further studies should be carried out to describe the total costs owing to PsA including productivity losses due to reduced employment.⁴⁷ Finally, further research is also needed to capture more accurately the relationship between disease severity and direct health care costs in middle-income settings.

The main strength of this study is that it fills an investigative gap in the generation of costs analysis of rheumatic diseases. It then becomes an important input for future cost-effectiveness analyzes of potential therapies that try to improve the health of patients with PsA.

Conclusions

Psoriatic Arthritis is a chronic pathology, treated and analyzed mainly from two medical specialties, due to joint and skin conditions, which lead to a combination of medications for the treatment of each area. This study hopes to have provided updated knowledge on the behavior in frequency and direct costs, from the provision of a rheumatic care center service, to support epidemiologic or pharmacovigilance models.

Statements of Ethical Approval

This study was approved by the Research Committee of Biomab Health Care Center in February 2019. All patients had previously signed informed consent for data use. This study did not represent risks for the patients according to the Resolution 8430 of 1993 of the Ministry of Health of Colombia. All data that could identify a patient were anonymized.

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Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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