Health system costs of cardiovascular diseases and diabetes in Australia 1993–94

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Health system costs of cardiovascular diseases and diabetes in Australia 1993–94

Colin Mathers and Ruth Penm

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Canberra

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Preface

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) is undertaking a Disease Costs and Impact Study (DCIS) to estimate the direct costs of health services in 1993–94 attributable to a range of diseases and injury in Australia. The methodology used to carry out these costings has been revised and extended so it now encompasses health sectors accounting for over 90% of recurrent health expenditure. The revised methodology has been used to carry out a comprehensive accounting of disease costs across all chapters of the ICD-9 Classification of Diseases for the year 1993–94. Disease costing reports published in 1998 by AIHW include:

- Health System Costs of Diseases and Injury in Australia 1993–94;
- Disease Costing Methodology used in the Disease Costs and Impact Study 1993–94.
- Health System Costs of Cancer in Australia 1993–94 (in collaboration with the National Cancer Control Initiative); and

It is intended to publish two further reports for 1993–94 on the costs of musculoskeletal disorders and on the costs associated with mental health problems. Detailed estimates for other disease groups will not be published until the costs estimates are updated to a more recent year, using more up-to-date health service utilisation data now becoming available.

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We also gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the Family Medicine Research Unit of the University of Sydney, for providing a copy of all data contained in the Australian Morbidity and Treatment Survey and for helpful advice.

Summary

Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death among Australians, accounting for 53,989 deaths or 42 % of all deaths in 1996. Diabetes mellitus is also a serious and growing health problem among Australians, affecting almost 4% of the population. Diabetes significantly increases the risk of cardiovascular disease and some of the health system costs of cardiovascular disease can be attributed to diabetes. This report provides a systematic analysis of total health system costs of cardiovascular diseases and diabetes in Australia in 1993–94.

Cardiovascular disease and its risk factors, including high blood cholesterol, cost the Australian community \$3.9 billion in direct health system costs in 1993–94. This represents 12% of total recurrent health expenditure, making it the single most expensive disease group in terms of health system costs. The six cardiovascular conditions that accounted for the most of this \$3.9 billion expenditure in 1993–94, in descending order, are:

• ischaemic heart disease \$894 million (23% of total cardiovascular disease costs)

hypertension \$831 million (21%)
cerebrovascular disease \$630 million (16%)
heart failure \$411 million (10%)
cardiac dysrhythmias \$224 million (6%)
high blood cholesterol \$199 million (5%)

Health system costs for cardiovascular disease rise with age, reaching around \$1,700 per capita per year on average for men and women aged 75 years and over.

The estimated average annual health system cost of hypertension is around \$570 per diagnosed case, compared with around \$210 per case of high blood cholesterol. The average treatment cost for a heart attack (acute myocardial infarction) is estimated to be around \$5,060 for men and \$4,760 for women in the age range 25–69 years.

The lifetime health system costs of stroke, for Australians who have at least one stroke, is estimated to be around \$21,400 for men and \$31,200 for women, or \$25,800 on average for men and women combined.

The direct health system costs of diabetes mellitus are estimated to be \$372 million in 1993–94, of which Type 1 (insulin dependent) diabetes accounts for an estimated \$155 million and Type 2 (non-insulin dependent) diabetes for \$217 million. When complications of diabetes are taken into account, the total health system costs of diabetes are estimated to be around \$681 million in 1993–94. This corresponds to average annual expenditures of around \$1,730 and \$2,120 per diagnosed diabetic for males and females respectively.

The estimated lifetime costs of Type 1 diabetes are around \$190,000 compared with \$24,970 for Type 2. Estimated lifetime costs for females are 46% higher than those for males, reflecting higher annual treatment costs for females and higher life expectancies for females.