

Economics of falls – costing the impact

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- What does health economics measure?
 - What has falls intervention diverted? (intervention success)
 - Costs in place that can be avoided (Cost of Illness)
 - Opportunity cost of investment in falls prevention

How are decisions made?

- Resource allocation question
- Finite budgets
- Economic evaluations

How is health economics useful?

- Cost of illness studies – setting the scene
- Assess efficiency – inputs per outputs
- Equity considerations – is resource allocation meeting needs?

Types of evaluation

- Cost-benefit
 - Comparing costs and benefits in monetary terms, e.g. cost of intervention and monetary value of increase in life years
- Cost effectiveness (NICE)
 - Comparing cost and effect (QoL) - QALYs
 - Decision models based on published data
 - Trials to find new data on costs and effect (QoL)

Trials...

- Standard within trial analysis
- Collect costs and QoL at baseline and follow-up
- Compare costs and effects
- Extrapolate in economic model for LT effects

Alternative evaluation tool...

- Observational/retrospective data
- Difference in difference (DiD)
- Parallel trends before intervention
- Counterfactual post intervention

Complexities

- Data limitations
 - Mortality data
 - Quality of Life
 - Consider other outcomes, e.g. hospital admissions avoided (in context of wider health and social care costs)

How are costs measured?

- Perspective
- Resource use
- Unit costs

Falls....

- Cost of illness to set the scene
- Intervention to prevent falls - economic model
- Cost-effectiveness of interventions

Cost of falls....

- Gannon B, O'Shea E, Hudson E. Economic consequences of falls and fractures among older people. *Ir Med J.* 2008 Jun ;101(6):170-3.
 - Largest costs from mortality, lost QoL, long stay care and inpatient costs
- AgeUK (2010)
 - Costs are £4.6m per day for over 65s

Summary of our results:

- Our overall estimated cost of €402 million represents about 0.32% of GNP.
- Englander *et al.* (1996) provide an estimate of annual economic costs imposed by fall injuries, which includes fractures, at 0.3% (\$20.2 Billion) of GNP (\$7,071 Billion).
- In the UK, Scuffham *et al.* (2005) find that the costs of falls are less at 0.11% of gross national income, but they did not include costs of informal carer or mortality.

Potential costs and benefits of falls prevention?

- Economic modeling
- Cost-benefit analysis
- What is the return on investment?

Falls prevention costs....

.....example of physiotherapy

- Across the UK every year 1.2 million people end up in A&E after a fall, costing the NHS £1.6 billion
- If everyone 65+ at risk of falling was referred to physiotherapy 225,300 falls would be prevented, saving the NHS £331 million every year
- Every £1 spent on physiotherapy produces a £1.50 return on investment
 - ‘The Falls Prevention Economic Model’

www.csp.org.uk/costoffalls

Cost-effectiveness literature...



- Post-discharge intervention to reduce incidence of adverse outcomes and associated high resource use
- Not cost-effective
- Dominated by standard care, 0% probability of cost-effective at £20,000/QALY
- Incremental cost of £302 and QALY difference of -0.001

Cost-effectiveness of a day hospital falls prevention programme for screened community-dwelling older people at high risk of falls

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- RCT
- Programme cost £349 per person
- Incremental cost was £578 per person
- Cost per fall averted was £3,320
- (note: no QALYs measured here)

In conclusion....

- Economic evaluation is complex
- Requires best data if feasible – good sample sizes for inference, generalisation
- Include health economics from project set up
- Consider impact and methodological outputs

Current projects

PreventIT EU H2020– Feasibility study approach

- Feasibility of collecting resource use, outcome (EQ5D) and cost data



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