Cost of healthcare utilization associated with incident cardiovascular and renal disease in individuals with type 2 diabetes: A multinational, observational study across 12 countries

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Abstract

Aim: To examine how the development of cardiovascular and renal disease (CVRD) translates to hospital healthcare costs in individuals with type 2 diabetes (T2D) initially free from CVRD.

Methods: Data were obtained from the digital healthcare systems of 12 nations using a prespecified protocol. A fixed country-specific index date of 1 January was chosen to secure sufficient cohort disease history and maximal follow-up, varying between each nation from 2006 to 2017. At index, all individuals were free from any diagnoses of CVRD (including heart failure [HF], chronic kidney disease [CKD], coronary ischaemic disease, stroke, myocardial infarction [MI], or peripheral artery disease [PAD]). Outcomes during follow-up were hospital visits for CKD, HF, MI, stroke, and PAD. Hospital healthcare costs obtained from six countries, representing 68% of the total study population, were cumulatively summarized for CVRD events occurring during follow-up.

Results: In total, 1.2 million CVRD-free individuals with T2D were identified and followed for 4.5 years (mean), that is, 4.9 million patient-years. The proportion of individuals indexed before 2010 was 18% (n = 207,137); 2010-2015, 31% (361,175); and after 2015, 52% (609,095). Overall, 184,420 (15.7%) developed CVRD, of which cardiorenal disease was most frequently the first disease to develop (59.7%), consisting of 23.0% HF and 36.7% CKD, and more common than stroke (16.9%), MI (13.7%), and PAD (9.7%). The total cumulative cost for CVRD was US$1
INTRODUCTION

Type 2 diabetes affects almost 540 million individuals worldwide, who are known to be burdened with co-morbidities like chronic kidney disease (CKD), heart failure (HF), coronary ischaemic disease, stroke, and peripheral artery disease (PAD) in addition to diabetes-related microvascular complications. The majority (66%-72%) of the contemporary population with type 2 diabetes does not have a history of cardiovascular and renal disease (CVRD). However, they are still considered to be at a high risk of cardiovascular disease according to guidelines and, therefore, require primary preventive risk management. While atherosclerotic disease prevention is imperative and successfully managed today, individuals with type 2 diabetes still experience severe cardiorenal complications including HF and CKD, suggesting that a residual risk still persists and/or that there is a temporal change in disease burden.

In order to develop health policy that directs resources to where the humanistic and societal burdens of such type 2 diabetes-related complications are greatest, there is a need to understand what forms of CVRD are most frequently the first to develop in a previously unaffected, low-risk population and which forms reoccur most often thereafter. In type 2 diabetes, incident HF and CKD reflects both an unmet clinical need and a primary preventive treatment target for novel glucose-lowering drugs, particularly sodium-glucose co-transporter-2 inhibitors (SGLT2is). SGLT2is have, in both clinical trials and a comparative effectiveness study, been shown to reduce the risks of incident cardiorenal disease, HF, or CKD in type 2 diabetes and improved outcomes in patients with HF or CKD with or without type 2 diabetes. Hence, the holistic cardiorenal disease definition is important to better understand the interchangeable relationship between HF and CKD, improve treatment strategies, and reduce the burden on healthcare providers.

The aim of this study was to expand upon that research, detailing the incidence of CVRD in additional countries across North America, Europe, and Asia in a contemporary population with type 2 diabetes, initially free from CVRD. Additionally, in a multinational, real-world, clinical setting, this study aimed to determine the cost associated with such CVRD-related healthcare utilization.
2.2 | CVRD outcomes

2.2.1 | Clinical outcomes

The CVRD outcome was defined by the following diseases or events: HF (including hypertensive HF), kidney disease (including diabetic nephropathy, acute kidney failure, CKD, unspecified kidney disease, diabetic kidney disease, and dialysis), stroke (including ischaemic and haemorrhagic stroke), myocardial infarction, PAD, peripheral artery revascularization, and intermittent claudication (Table S3). In all countries, the first inpatient or outpatient diagnosis of any of the diseases or events listed above, registered between index (baseline) and the end of follow-up or death, represented the first CVRD outcome to occur. The presence of either HF or CKD as a first diagnosis can be summarized as cardiorenal disease, derived from the well-defined cardiorenal syndrome. Thus cardiorenal disease was described as a separate entity to the broader CVRD outcome. Additionally, HF and CKD were described, separately, as their own entities. If the first hospitalization was because of more than one of the diseases or events listed above, the diagnosis with the greatest importance was defined as the first form of CVRD to develop (i.e. the main [primary] diagnosis was considered more important than any secondary diagnoses).

2.2.2 | Hospital healthcare costs for CVRD outcomes

Hospital healthcare costs were extracted from data containing the actual cost of each individual visit as charged by the healthcare provider (e.g. the cost reflects the true reimbursement claim to the local payer). These hospital healthcare costs were cumulatively summarized from index through to the end of follow-up and, importantly, include costs for all first and all repeated events associated with the CVRD outcome. Hospital healthcare cost data were available in six of the 12 participating nations: Canada, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden.

2.3 | Statistical analysis

This study is descriptive and no formal hypothesis was tested and there were no comparisons between countries. All statistical analyses were performed in each country separately according to a prespecified statistical analysis plan. Baseline characteristics were described using standard statistical measures such as mean and standard deviation for numerical variables, and frequencies and percentages for categorical variables. The CVRD-free population with type 2 diabetes included in this study is described separately by country and overall, where the overall summary is weighted according to the number of individuals from each country.

2.3.1 | Manifestation of clinical outcomes

The first incidence of CVRD among the initially CVRD-free individuals with type 2 diabetes was analysed, accounting for competing risk of other events and death. Those who did not develop CVRD during the study period were censored at the end of follow-up, or when leaving the database. The results are presented separately by
TABLE 1  Baseline characteristics of each cohort with type 2 diabetes, initially free of cardiovascular and renal disease, from 12 countries

|                         | All CVRD-free T2D patients | Belgium | Canada | England | Germany | Israel | Italy | Japan | The Netherlands | Norway | Portugal | Spain | Sweden |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|-------|-------|----------------|--------|----------|-------|--------|
| Index year              | n/a                         | 2006    | 2009   | 2010    | 2014    | 2007   | 2017  | 2016  | 2012           | 2010   | 2012     | 2013  | 2007   |
| Study duration, y       | n/a                         | 10      | 9      | 9       | 4       | 12     | 2     | 3     | 6              | 6      | 3        | 7     | 10     |
| Number of patients      | 1 177 407                   | 3224    | 27 164 | 66 412  | 136 635 | 39 011 | 295 940| 299 965| 36 903         | 94 683 | 13 190   | 26 542| 137 738|
| Total follow-up time,   |                            | 27 305  | 250 174| 511 372 | 514 213 | 380 399| 575 311| 768 430| 169 754        | 477 442| 31 545   | 90 242| 1 060 986|
| patient-years           |                            |         |        |         |         |        |       |       |                |        |          |       |        |
| Age, y (SD)             | 65 (13)                     | 61 (14) | 55 (14) | 60 (13) | 66 (12) | 58 (11) | 67 (12)| 68 (12)| 67 (12)         | 61 (15)| 64 (NA)  | 67 (12)| 64 (12) |
| Females, n (%)          | 543 645 (46)                | 1700 (53)| 143 534 (53) | 30 950 (47) | 61 203 (45) | 18 715 (48) | 18 715 (48) | 32 169 (11) | 7595 (21) | 30 050 (32) | 1085 (8) | 2470 (9) | 40 709 (30) |
| CVD prevention, n (%)   | 816 711 (69)                | 1643 (51)| 15 868 (58) | 56 133 (85) | 7778 (6) | 18 082 (46) | 110 735 (37) | 180 853 (61) | 149 173 (50) | 144 517 (61) | 137 225 (62) | 106 392 (77) |
| Low-dose aspirin, n (%) | 277 376 (24)                | 706 (22) | 2483 (9) | 23 514 (35) | 23 037 (35) | 18 082 (46) | 110 735 (37) | 180 853 (61) | 149 173 (50) | 144 517 (61) | 137 225 (62) | 106 392 (77) |
| Statins, n (%)          | 514 860 (44)                | 1052 (33)| 1052 (33) | 8291 (31) | 47 176 (12) | 44 047 (33) | 42 156 (48) | 24 760 (67) | 24 760 (67) | 45 123 (48) | 5057 (38) | 11 964 (45) |
| Antihypertensives (%)   | 525 149 (45)                | 1622 (50)| 13 205 (49) | 94 501 (69) | 20 353 (52) | 19 273 (69) | 32 169 (11) | 50 000 (73) | 7400 (57) | 69 007 (73) | 7480 (57) | 12 825 (62) |
| ACE inhibitors (%)      | 280 849 (24)                | 830 (26) | 6440 (24) | 27 196 (41) | 26 532 (41) | 27 196 (41) | 27 196 (41) | 27 196 (41) | 27 196 (41) | 27 196 (41) | 27 196 (41) | 27 196 (41) |
| ARBs, n (%)             | 344 665 (29)                | 406 (13) | 4462 (16) | 9167 (14) | 9167 (14) | 9167 (14) | 9167 (14) | 9167 (14) | 9167 (14) | 9167 (14) | 9167 (14) | 9167 (14) |
| Beta blockers, n (%)    | 262 274 (22)                | 1089 (34)| 2581 (10) | 54 315 (40) | 54 315 (40) | 54 315 (40) | 54 315 (40) | 54 315 (40) | 54 315 (40) | 54 315 (40) | 54 315 (40) | 54 315 (40) |
| GLP-1RA, n (%)          | 16 467 (1)                  | 0 (0)   | 0 (0)   | 0 (0)   | 0 (0)   | 0 (0)   | 0 (0)   | 0 (0)   | 0 (0)   | 0 (0)   | 0 (0)   | 0 (0)   |
| Metformin, n (%)        | 725 526 (62)                | 1333 (41)| 11 771 (43) | 54 180 (82) | 98 046 (72) | 22 636 (58) | 220 787 (75) | 88 841 (30) | 29 000 (79) | 70 813 (75) | 69 561 (95) | 17 770 (67) |
| Sulphonylurea, n (%)    | 303 633 (26)                | 917 (28) | 3943 (15) | 23 530 (35) | 24 648 (18) | 10 580 (27) | 59 157 (20) | 75 970 (25) | 13 950 (38) | 15 521 (25) | 15 521 (25) | 15 521 (25) |
| DPP-4i, n (%)           | 212 048 (18)                | 0 (0)   | 69 (0)   | 2229 (3)  | 29 130 (21) | 0 (0)   | 14 076 (5)  | 154 933 (52) | 1917 (5)   | 2337 (18)  | 6078 (23) | 0 (0)   |
| SGLT2i, n (%)           | 10 374 (1)                  | 0 (0)   | 69 (0)   | 2229 (3)  | 29 130 (21) | 0 (0)   | 14 076 (5)  | 154 933 (52) | 1917 (5)   | 2337 (18)  | 6078 (23) | 0 (0)   |
| Insulin, n (%)          | 225 769 (19)                | 575 (18)| 607 (2)  | 8399 (13) | 29 648 (22) | 3561 (9) | 31 724 (11) | 80 267 (27) | 10 220 (28) | 14 986 (16) | 715 (5) | 5158 (19) |

All numbers in parenthesis are percentage if not stated otherwise.

Abbreviations: ACE, angiotensin-converting enzyme; ARBs, angiotensin receptor blockers; CVD, cardiovascular disease; CVRD, cardiovascular and renal disease; DPP-4i, dipeptidyl-peptidase-4 inhibitors; GLP-1RA, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; LOOP, Loop diuretics; MRA, Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist; n/a, not applicable; SD, standard deviation; SGLT2i, sodium-glucose co-transporter-2 inhibitors; T2D, type 2 diabetes.
FIGURE 2  Cumulative incidence of cardiovascular and renal disease (184 420 [15.7%]) in 1 177 407 individuals with type 2 diabetes, initially free from any prior cardiovascular and renal disease, from 12 countries. CKD, chronic kidney disease; HF, heart failure

FIGURE 3  Detailed proportions of all incident cardiovascular and renal disease (CVRD) manifestations (184 420 [15.7%]) in 1 177 407 individuals with type 2 diabetes, initially free from any prior CVRD, across 12 countries. CKD, chronic kidney disease; HF, heart failure; MI, myocardial infarction; PAD, peripheral artery disease
country in cumulative incidence plots (i.e. the proportion of individuals with a CVRD event over time) and by description of the relative proportion of event types among individuals who experienced a CVRD event during follow-up. All analyses of the cumulative incidence are descriptive and formal analyses between countries were not performed.

2.3.2 | Hospital healthcare costs

Hospital healthcare costs were first summarized annually within each individual as the total cost per year per diagnosis and then summarized further within each country as the mean cost per individual per year for each participating nation with available cost data.
Healthcare costs were censored from death onwards, whereas individuals leaving the database were not included in the denominator from the year after they left the database. Results are presented separately for each country and no formal comparisons between countries were performed. All diagnoses were analysed independently from other diagnoses and, thus, hospitalizations because of more than one of the targeted CVRD diagnoses contribute hospital healthcare costs to each of the included diagnoses. Therefore, one cannot add the hospital healthcare costs of two diagnoses to form a combined cost. For the purpose of currency conversion to US$, US$1 equalled 0.77 Canadian dollars, 1.13 Euros, 8.56 Swedish krona, and 108.59 Japanese yen. All analyses were conducted using R statistical software (R version 3.5.0).

### RESULTS

In total, 1,177,407 CVRD-free individuals with type 2 diabetes were identified and followed for an average of 4.5 years, a total of 4.9 million patient-years. The proportion of that population indexed before 2010, during 2010-2015, and after 2015 was 18% (207,137 individuals), 31% (361,175), and 52% (609,095), respectively. The mean age ranged from 55 to 68 years and individuals in Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Spain were, in general, somewhat older than in the other countries (Table 1). Use of antidiabetic and cardiovascular risk-lowering therapies varied slightly between cohorts. The use of one or more cardiovascular preventive treatments was common, even in this initially CVRD-free cohort (51% to 89%).

#### 3.1 Hospital healthcare costs

In 800,539 CVRD-free individuals with type 2 diabetes (68.0% of the entire study population) from the six countries with available hospital healthcare cost data (Italy, Canada, Japan, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden), patterns of initial CVRD development (Figure 2) and proportions of cumulative incident CVRD (Figure 3) were similar to that across the six countries without available hospital healthcare cost data. The cumulation of hospital healthcare cost (Figure 4) followed the same pattern as that of the cumulation of incident CVRD (Figure 2). Costs for cardiorenal disease (HF or CKD) hospital healthcare were consistently higher compared with costs related to atherosclerotic cardiovascular diseases (stroke, myocardial infarction, peripheral artery disease).
and PAD; Figure 4). Notably, in countries with a longer follow-up of 7-10 years, such as Canada, Spain, and Sweden, costs for cardiorenal disease hospital healthcare increased progressively, while the increase in costs for myocardial infarction, stroke, and PAD were more linear (Figure 4). The detailed cumulative hospital healthcare costs during follow-up for the separate components of CVRD are described in Table S6.

The proportions for the incidence of each form of CVRD (Figure 5, Panel 1) were similar to the distribution of total hospital healthcare costs for those diseases (Figure 5, Panel 2). Of the US $1 090 129 146 in total hospital healthcare cost, 59.0% (US $643 338 774) was attributed to cardiorenal disease; 3-, 5-, and 6-fold more costly than stroke (US$208 million), myocardial infarction (US$133 million), and PAD (US$100 million), respectively.

4 | DISCUSSION

In this large population-based study including approximately 1.2 million individuals with type 2 diabetes from 12 countries and different ethnic populations across North America, Asia, and Europe, cardiorenal disease (i.e. HF or CKD) was consistently the most frequent form of CVRD (60%) to develop first in this initially CVRD-free population. Relative to other forms of CVRD, cardiorenal disease was associated with the highest hospital healthcare costs (59%), with 3-, 5-, and 6-fold higher costs than those resulting from stroke, myocardial infarction, and PAD, respectively. These findings were remarkably similar between countries with a short follow-up (2-4 years) and those with a longer follow-up (10-12 years), showing a robustness in the data with its consistency throughout different time periods and changes in guidelines, treatment strategies, and healthcare structures.

In similar research that covered half of the countries included in this study,2 cardiorenal disease was also consistently the most frequent disease to first develop in a population with type 2 diabetes initially free of CVRD. This prominence in cardiorenal disease could partly be explained by the role of type 2 diabetes as a central risk factor for both HF and kidney disease.28,29 Importantly, this study builds upon previous research by, to the best of our knowledge, detailing for the first time in a contemporary setting that cardiorenal disease is associated with higher hospital healthcare costs over time compared with atherosclerotic cardiovascular diseases. These results emphasize the importance of conducting clinical cardiorenal risk assessment, in addition to microvascular and atherosclerotic cardiovascular risk management (prevention of microvascular and macrovascular diseases), to prevent the costly and burdensome complications of type 2 diabetes.2,9

In a large study, Rawshani et al. reported that sufficient risk factor management could significantly reduce or even eliminate the excess risk of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease.31 However, the substantial excess risk associated with HF was not completely eliminated with traditional risk factor management. This excess risk might account for the increased incidence of HF in the present study, given that, with a mix of aetiologies in diabetes, the risk of HF is less impacted by traditional risk management (e.g. statins, low-dose aspirin, and antihypertensives) than that of myocardial infarction, for example. Ischaemic cardiomyopathy is generally considered to be the most common cause of HF in diabetes. However, in our uniquely ‘low-risk’ population, no such studies on aetiology have been reported. Hence, compared with the general hospitalized HF patient largely burdened with prior coronary ischaemic diagnoses, one could speculate if the importance of other co-morbidities, such as hypertensive and renal involvement, or a pure diabetic cardiomyopathy, might be greater in our low-risk population with type 2 diabetes. The increased incidence in HF could also be explained by a comparatively recent increase in the awareness of HF with preserved systolic function, which is especially associated with co-morbidities commonly seen in diabetes, such as hypertension, atrial fibrillation, obesity, and renal disease. Whatever the mechanisms behind the excess risk of HF despite effective, preventive treatment of lipids, hypertension, glucose control, and albuminuria, there is indeed an unmet preventive clinical need in individuals with type 2 diabetes.31 Because the majority of individuals with type 2 diabetes are free of CVRD,2 improved prevention of HF and CKD is of critical importance and can be expected to have a significant impact on future healthcare utilization.8,25,31

Recent evidence detailing the association between cardiorenal disease and mortality supports the findings from this study,2 stressing an urgent need for improved preventive treatment strategies. Furthermore, episodes of HF have been shown to increase the risk of CKD progression by up to 3-fold. Declining kidney function also leads to worse HF, suggesting a strong interplay between these complications. This highlights that any interventions should be designed to elicit benefits for both components of cardiorenal disease, rather than one or the other. It has been reported that novel glucose-lowering drugs like SGLT2is have strong and consistent effects, reducing cardiorenal risk in individuals with type 2 diabetes without established CVRD.15,18 Subsequently, SGLT2is may contribute to an improved primary preventive strategy and clinical practice, complementing important, traditional atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease risk factor management in type 2 diabetes.8

4.1 | Strengths and limitations

To the best of our knowledge, this study is the first to report clinical cardiorenal disease development and subsequent hospital healthcare costs in individuals with type 2 diabetes across several continents and ethnicities. Using available diagnoses (including signs and symptoms) and treatments that indicate ischaemic coronary diseases, cerebral ischaemia, diagnoses of peripheral ischaemic symptoms, HF, atrial fibrillation (representing a risk of incident HF), and a wide diagnostic selection of CKD, this study was able to include a CVRD-free population that is representative of the majority of individuals with type 2 diabetes.24 Remarkably, findings were consistent across all participating nations, despite differences in ethnicity and the structure of healthcare systems, variations in the index dates for each country, and...
changes in treatment guidelines, showing the robust nature of the data. Hospital healthcare costs also include the costs of the first and all repeated CVRD events requiring hospitalization during follow-up (e.g. healthcare costs for all HF admissions and readmissions were added in the cumulative calculation). The diagnoses used for CKD in this study have previously been validated, showing a high positive predictive value for diagnoses set in hospital visits (outpatient and inpatient visits), outpatient visits, and primary care visits (Figures S4, S5, and S6, respectively).2,18

Despite the large size of the study, its findings should be interpreted within the context of several potential limitations. Data sources vary in terms of treatment-level coverage (primary or hospital care) and the proportions of the population covered might have, subsequently, resulted in an insufficient amount of information to confirm that individuals with type 2 diabetes are truly free of CVRD at index. The remarkable robustness of CVRD manifestation and its associated trends in hospital healthcare cost are, however, supported by observation in a diversity of registry properties and healthcare systems across the participating nations (Figure S1). Examples of significant differences in registry properties are access to primary and hospital healthcare (Belgium, Canada, Germany, Israel, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the England) versus hospital-only healthcare (Japan, Norway, and Sweden), full population data (Norway and Sweden), representative population data (all countries) and, finally, different ethnicities (American, Asian, and European). Only outcomes requiring hospital care were used, which might have underestimated less severe conditions (e.g. those that are managed in primary care). Given that costs for primary care health were not accounted for, the estimated healthcare costs may also be underestimated. However, prior studies have shown that the majority (75%) of healthcare costs are attributed to hospital care, while only 25% may be attributable to primary care.32 Validation of HF diagnoses from hospital care has been evaluated in previous research, but not in a CVRD-free type 2 diabetes population, such as that in the present study. The registries lack numerous variables, which might have influenced the results (e.g. diabetes duration, hypertension duration, body mass index, laboratory records, proteinuria measurements, measurements of cardiac function, smoking status, alcohol intake, diet, physical activity, stress, and environmental factors). Given that CKD is generally symptom free in its early phases and that a diagnosis relies on having measured aluminuria or estimated glomerular filtration rate, the incidence of CKD might be underestimated. Type of kidney disease was not available in all countries and, for example, patients with full recovery after an acute kidney injury might have contributed to the CKD manifestation findings. However, acute kidney injury and CKD are closely interconnected syndromes where CKD is a risk factor for acute kidney injury, acute kidney injury a risk factor for development of CKD, and both CKD and acute kidney injury are risk factors for cardiovascular disease.33 Hence, the likelihood of acute kidney injury leading to an overestimation of CKD manifestation in this population is probably low. Hospital healthcare costs could only be obtained in six of the 12 countries. However, these cohorts could be judged representative of the wider population, still covering 68% of the total CVRD-free population with type 2 diabetes (800 539 of 1 177 407 individuals) across North America, Asia, and Europe, each with similar characteristics and incidences of CVRD to those of the entire study cohort. Although the majority of healthcare costs are attributed to hospital care that is registered for claim purposes, other related costs for cardiovascular/antidiabetic drugs, indirect disease burden (e.g. sick leave), and primary care costs were not addressed in the present study. Therefore, it is expected that the cost of healthcare utilization has been underestimated. In some countries (Portugal and Spain), complete coverage of all patient-related hospital care costs for procedures like dialysis or peripheral amputations was lacking, whereas coverage was complete in other registries that are nationwide (Sweden), statewide (Canada), and full population (Japan and England).

Future research on cardiorenal manifestation in this large group of younger and comparatively low-risk individuals with type 2 diabetes is encouraged to address questions not assessed in the present study (e.g. the impact of the duration of diabetes and/or hypertension, and the influence of classic risk factors [systolic blood pressure, cholesterol levels, and smoking]).

In conclusion, this large multinational study showed that cardiorenal disease was consistently the most frequent form of CVRD to develop first in an initially CVRD-free population of 1.2 million individuals with type 2 diabetes. Additionally, cardiorenal disease was associated with higher hospital healthcare costs than those for atherosclerotic cardiovascular diseases. These results further emphasize the existence of an unmet clinical need, a need to implement modern, evidence-based preventive strategies that reduce the incidence of cardiorenal disease and ease the substantial burden that these complications of type 2 diabetes impose at a humanistic and societal level.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST
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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS
All authors participated in the research design. MT performed the data management and statistical analyses for all countries after discussion with all authors. All authors participated in data interpretation and in writing the manuscript. All authors took final responsibility for the decision to submit for publication. MT guarantees the statistical analyses. JB is the guarantor of the study taking the full responsibility for the work as a whole, including the study design, access to data, and the decision to submit and publish the manuscript.

PEER REVIEW
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DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
The data sources utilized in the present are all underlying local, ethical and privacy restrictions for data transfer abroad or into public domain limiting data availability on request.

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**SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

Additional supporting information may be found in the online version of the article at the publisher’s website.

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