Cost of heart failure management in Turkey: results of a Delphi Panel

Dursun Aras, Sinan Aydoğdu, Engin Bozkurt1, Yüksel Çavuşoğlu2, Mehmet Eren3, Çetin Erol4, Sadi Güleç4, Pınar Kızılrmak5, Zeki Öngen6, Oktay Özdemir7, Mete Saylan5, Lale Tokgözüoğlu8, Ekrem Yeter1, Mehmet Birhan Yılmaz9

Department of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, Karabük University; Zonguldak-Turkey, 1Department of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, Yıldırım Beyazıt University; Ankara-Turkey, 2Department of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, Eskişehir Osmangazi University; Eskişehir-Turkey, 3Department of Cardiology, Siyami Ersek Cardiovascular Surgery Training and Research Hospital; Istanbul-Turkey, 4Department of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, Ankara University; Ankara-Turkey, 5Medical Department, Novartis; İstanbul-Turkey, 6Department of Cardiology, Cerrahpaşa Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul University; Istanbul-Turkey, 7Department of Statistics, Yorum Consulting Ltd.; İstanbul-Turkey, 8Department of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, Hacettepe University; Ankara-Turkey, 9Department of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, Cumhuriyet University; Sivas-Turkey

ABSTRACT

Objective: To analyze health-related cost of heart failure (HF) and to evaluate health-related source utilization aiming to provide data on the economic burden of HF in actual clinical practice in Turkey.

Methods: The study used the Delphi process of seeking expert consensus of opinion including 11 cardiologists who are experienced in HF. The standardized questionnaire comprised items to reflect the opinion of the expert panelists on the distribution of the HF patients in terms of demographic and clinical characteristics and background disease states. Costs related to out-patient follow-up, in-patient follow-up, medications, and other therapies were also evaluated.

Results: 34.1% of the HF patients were in the age range of 60–69 years, and 62.3% were males. Coronary heart disease was the leading cause of HF (59.6%); 63.6% of the HF patients had reduced ejection fraction (rEF) and 42.3% were in New York Heart Association (NYHA)-II class. Approximately 75% of the patients were followed up by a cardiology unit. The total annual visit number was estimated as 3.41. Approximately 32% of HF patients were hospitalized 1.64 times a year, for an average of 6.77 days each time. The total annual costs of all HF patients and HF-rEF patients were estimated as 1.537 TL and as 2.141 TL, respectively.

Conclusion: The analysis demonstrating the magnitude of the economic impact of HF management on Turkey’s healthcare system may help facilitate health and social policy interventions to improve the prevention and treatment of HF. (Anatol J Cardiol 2016; 16: 554-62)

Keywords: heart failure, cost, economic burden, Turkey, Delphi

Introduction

Heart failure (HF) is a global epidemic in health care and a leading cause of mortality and morbidity worldwide (1). Approximately 5.7 million individuals suffer from HF and over 550,000 are newly diagnosed as having HF every year in the United States (2). The Heart Failure Prevalence and Predictors in Turkey (HAPPY) Study conducted in Turkey reported the prevalence of HF as 2.9% in the adult population, and estimated that 1 million adults suffer from HF symptoms (3). Approximately 5% of all acute medical admissions are HF-related in Europe (4). It has been stated that in 2006, 1 in 8.6 death reports in the United States mentioned HF (5).

Besides its high prevalence and mortality rate, the disease places a huge economic burden on the health-care system. Heart failure hospitalization represents 1%–2% of all hospital admissions, which makes it the leading cause of hospitalization for patients older than 65 years (6). The estimated direct and indirect costs of HF in the United States in 2010 were $33.2 billion in total (5). The cost of HF care was reported to be two times higher than the cost of breast cancer and three times higher than the costs of colorectal cancer and lymphoma care in the USA (7). The burden of HF has increased due to increasing elderly population as well as improved survival of patients with risks of HF such as acute myocardial infarction, hypertension, and diabetes mellitus.

In a study analyzing the annual global economic burden of HF in 197 countries, the overall economic cost of HF in 2012 was estimated as $108 billion per annum with direct costs accounting for ~60% ($65 billion) and indirect costs account-
For this purpose, the literature data related to the subject and HF guidelines (i.e., Turkish Society of Cardiology HF Guideline, European Society of Cardiology HF Guideline, American Heart Association HF Guideline) were examined thoroughly. The questionnaire was prepared comprising the subjects included in these guidelines.

The questionnaire included items to reflect the opinion of the expert panelists on the distribution of the HF patients in terms of demographic and clinical characteristics (age, gender, level of ejection fraction, and New York Heart Association classification) and background disease states (hypertension, diabetes mellitus, coronary heart disease, valvular diseases, cardiomyopathies, and myocarditis). Costs related to out-patient follow-up (frequency of visits, consultations, medical tests), in-patient follow-up (emergency unit, intensive care unit, and other services), medications (in-patient and out-patient), and other therapies (invasive and non-invasive interventions) were also evaluated. The finalized questionnaire form was reviewed by one of the experts (ZO) and sent to the expert panelists via email. The panelists were asked to send back the filled forms within 7 days. Then, an expert meeting was organized to review and finalize the answers given by the panelists.

As a principle set by the expert panel, the costs related with diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up of complications (rhythm abnormalities, cerebrovascular complications, renal complications, etc) or underlying pathologies (valvular disease, diabetes mellitus, etc) were not taken into account in the analysis, in order to avoid such cost items to be double-counted amongst possible several cost studies. This approach ensures that published costs of various disease states can be summed up to calculate the disease burden nationwide. Otherwise, simply adding the costs provided from various publications would lead to an over-estimation in the burden calculation.

For the estimation of utilization rate of medical devices per patient, including implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD), cardiac resynchronization therapy-defibrillator (CRT-D), and cardiac resynchronization therapy-pacemaker (CRT-P), the annual numbers of devices sold throughout the country were divided by the estimated number of HF patients (data from HAPPY Study). These figures were then multiplied with the unit costs of ICD, CRT-D, or CRT-P. The expert panelists did not include CPAP (continuous positive airway pressure) and BiPAP (bi-level positive airway pressure) into the calculations, since the patients are supplied with these devices by SSI when needed, and the devices are given back when treatment is terminated. Thus, the net financial burden of these devices to SGK can be neglected. Since the perspective of our analysis is SGK (i.e., we calculated the costs from the viewpoint of SGK), the costs of these devices are not included.

Statistical analysis
The analysis was performed from the perspective of reimbursement agency of Turkey (SGK). All data were analyzed...
using descriptive statistics. The costs were provided in Turkish Lira (TL), and the cost model was based on the following equation: Cost=Σ (Frequency; %) X (Unit price; TL). Cost per day was calculated from the price lists stated in the Declaration of Health Care Implementation (SUT) published by Social Security Institute of Turkey (SSI).

Data were expressed with mean and minimum and maximum values.

Results

Basic characteristics

According to experts’ view, the majority of the HF patients (34.1%) were in the age range of 60–69 years. Approximately 27.3% of the patients were ≥70 years old. Two-thirds of the patients were males (62.3%); 63.6% of the HF patients had reduced ejection fraction (HF-rEF), and 42.3% were in NYHA-II class (Table 1). Coronary heart disease was the leading cause of HF (59.6%), and it was followed by cardiomyopathies (13.7%) (Table 1).

Follow-up data

According to experts’ view, 75.9 % of the patients were followed up by a cardiology unit. The average annual number of out-patient visits was 3.64 for cardiology, 3.00 for the internal medicine, and 1.91 for the cardiovascular surgery clinics. Total annual number of visits weighted by branch was estimated as 3.41 (Table 2). Out-patient management is assumed to be same in all HF patients, not differing with regard to preservation of left ventricular EF.

According to experts’ view, 29.5% of HF patients admitted to the Emergency Unit with an average annual number of visits of 2.0. When all HF patients were considered, the annual number of visits was estimated to be 0.67. On the other hand, 40% of HF-rEF patients admitted to Emergency Unit with an annual number of visits of 2.0, and when all HF-rEF patients were considered, this figure was estimated to be 0.93 visits per year (Table 2).

Hospitalization

Overall, 32.3% of HF patients were hospitalized. The lengths of stay of HF-rEF and HF-pEF were assumed to be equal. The average annual number of hospitalizations was 1.64 stays per year with an average 6.77 days of length of stay per each stay. This figure was averaged to 3.52 days when all patients (including the ones who have not been hospitalized within a year) were taken into account, as well. On the other hand,

Table 1. The demographic and clinical characteristics of HF patients

| % of patients | Mean | Min | Max |
|---------------|------|-----|-----|
| **Age, years** |      |     |     |
| <40           | 5.6  | 2   | 10  |
| 40–49         | 12.3 | 5   | 25  |
| 50–59         | 20.7 | 10  | 30  |
| 60–69         | 34.1 | 20  | 50  |
| ≥70           | 27.3 | 10  | 50  |
| **Gender**    |      |     |     |
| Male          | 62.3 | 60  | 70  |
| Female        | 37.7 | 30  | 40  |
| **Ejection fraction** | |     |     |
| Reduced       | 63.6 | 40  | 90  |
| Preserved     | 36.4 | 10  | 60  |
| **NYHA classification** | |     |     |
| NYHA-I        | 18.4 | 10  | 30  |
| NYHA-II       | 42.3 | 20  | 70  |
| NYHA-III      | 29.1 | 10  | 50  |
| NYHA-IV       | 10.3 | 5   | 20  |
| **Primary underlying disease** | |     |     |
| Coronary heart disease | 59.6 | 50  | 72  |
| Cardiomyopathy | 13.7 | 5.5 | 25  |
| Hypertension  | 13.3 | 3.8 | 20  |
| Valvular diseases | 8.0  | 3   | 15  |
| Diabetes mellitus | 2.9  | 0   | 6   |
| Others        | 2.5  | 0   | 5   |

Table 2. Utilization of healthcare resources: Out-patient data of HF patients

| % of patients | Annual number of visits/consultations |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|
|               | Mean | Min | Max | Mean | Min | Max |
| **Out-patient visits** | | | | | | |
| Cardiology    | 75.9 | 60  | 90  | 3.64 | 2   | 5   |
| Internal medicine | 15.0 | 5   | 30  | 3.00 | 2   | 5   |
| Cardiovascular surgery | 5.2  | 0   | 10  | 1.91 | 0   | 5   |
| Other out-patient admission | 3.9   | 0   | 10  | 1.55 | 0   | 5   |
| **Consultations** | | | | | | |
| Cardiology    | 0.0  | 0   | 0   | 0.00 | 0   | 0.0 |
| Internal medicine | 18.6 | 5   | 40  | 0.34 | 0.05 | 0.8 |
| Cardiovascular surgery | 5.7  | 0   | 20  | 0.07 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Chest diseases | 20.9 | 10  | 30  | 0.38 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Others        | 2.7  | 0   | 10  | 0.06 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| **Emergency unit admission** | | | | | | |
| All patients  | 29.5 | 5   | 60  | 2.00 | 1   | 4   |
| HF-rEF patients | 40.0 | 5   | 100 | 2.00 | 1   | 4   |

*Out-patient management, including consultations, is assumed to be same in all HF patients, not different between reduced or preserved EF HF-rEF - HF patients had reduced ejection fraction.
hospitalization rate was 43.2% among HF-rEF patients. When the length of stay in HF-rEF patients was assumed to be not different from patients without reduced EF, average length of stay was calculated as 4.58 days per stay in HF-rEF patients. It is assumed that, when patients with preserved EF need to be hospitalized, they are admitted directly in medical ward. On the other hand, some HF-rEF patients may need to stay in cardiac intensive care unit (CICU) for a while before being transferred to a medical ward. Therefore, one-tenth (9.7%) of all HF patients and 16.9% of HF-rEF patients were hospitalized in CICU. Following an average 2.41 days of stay in CICU, the patients were transferred to medical ward and stayed there for 4.36 more days. The percentage of patients who were admitted directly to medical ward was 22.6% and 26.3% for all HF patients, and for HF-rEF patients, respectively (Table 3).

### Treatment

Beta blockers were the most commonly used drugs by the HF patients. The rate of beta blocker use was almost equal or even higher than renin-angiotensin system blocker use. The major medications used by HF patients were as follows: 75% beta blockers, 70% diuretics, 57% angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, 32% spironolactone, 20% angiotensin receptor blockers, and 20.5% digitalis (Table 4). Chronic use of medications on out-patient basis is assumed to be same in all HF patients, not different between reduced or preserved EF. However, interventional treatments with devices were assumed to be used only in patients with HF-rEF. When all patients were considered, regardless of the degree of EF, the proportions of HF patients who need to be treated with interventional modalities are 8.4% for ICD, 5.5% for CRT-D, and 1.9% for CRT-P. These figures increased to 13.9% for ICD, 9.8% for CRT-D, and 4.0% for CRT-P in HF-rEF patients. Annual rates of interventional treatments were estimated to be one-fifth of these figures, since average life-time of these devices is about five years, and reimbursed once in every five years by national reimbursement agency (Table 4 for annual rates).

### Unit costs

The unit cost of out-patient follow-up items and the cost of hospitalization including consultations, medical tests, medications and interventional treatments are given in Table 5, 6 and 7.

### Annual cost of HF management

As demonstrated in Table 8, the annual cost of out-patient follow-up was 216.54 TL (176.31 TL for visits, 5.09 TL for consultations and 35.14 TL for medical tests). The annual cost of Emergency Unit admission was 92.65 TL and of CICU was 111.19 TL. On the other hand, the annual cost of hospitalization at medical ward was 206.52 TL. The average cost of a hospital stay was calculated as 599.57 TL, with daily cost of stay of 143.21 TL/day in all HF patients. These figures were higher in HF-rEF patients; corresponding figures were 989.46 TL for the average cost of a hospital stay, and 353.63 TL/day for the daily cost of stay.
The cost of medical tests (109.53 TL) seemed to be the major component of the total cost of stay at medical ward. When the costs of medications (403.76 TL) and interventional treatments (505.96 TL) were included, the total annual cost of HF patients was estimated as 1,537 TL.

According to the experts’ view, the total annual cost of HF-rEF patients was 2,141 TL. This included the outpatient follow-up (216.54 TL), admission to Emergency Unit (126.93 TL), hospitalization at CICU (192.22 TL), hospitalization at medical ward (263.73 TL), medications (435.37 TL), and interventional treatments (906.07 TL) (Table 8).

### Table 4. Utilization of medications and interventional treatments in all HF patients and HF-rEF patients

| Medications | All HF patients | HF-rEF patients |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| % of patients | Mean | Min | Max | Mean | Min | Max |
| Chronic use on out-patient basis* | | | | | | |
| Furosemide PO | 70.0 | 45 | 100 | 70.0 | 45 | 100 |
| Betablocker | 75.0 | 50 | 100 | 75.0 | 50 | 100 |
| ACEI | 57.3 | 40 | 80 | 57.3 | 40 | 80 |
| ARB | 20.0 | 5 | 40 | 20.0 | 5 | 40 |
| Spironolactone | 32.3 | 20 | 50 | 32.3 | 20 | 50 |
| Digoxin PO | 20.5 | 10 | 40 | 20.5 | 10 | 40 |
| Ibradine | 5.5 | 0 | 10 | 5.5 | 0 | 10 |
| Oral nitrate | 8.7 | 2 | 20 | 8.7 | 2 | 20 |
| ASA | 57.3 | 20 | 80 | 57.3 | 20 | 80 |
| Warfarin | 15.5 | 5 | 30 | 15.5 | 5 | 30 |
| Acute use on in-patient basis | | | | | | |
| Furosemide IV | 76.0 | 50 | 90 | 76.9 | 76.9 | 100 |
| Nitroglycerin | 24.1 | 5 | 55 | 36.8 | 8.3 | 100 |
| Digoxin IV | 4.6 | 0 | 20 | 7.8 | 0 | 30.8 |
| Dobutamine | 8.7 | 3 | 25 | 15.0 | 5.0 | 55.6 |
| Dopamine | 8.1 | 3 | 20 | 13.8 | 5.0 | 44.4 |
| Levosimendan | 4.7 | 1 | 10 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 15.4 |
| Heparin | 11.8 | 0 | 50 | 17.3 | 0 | 66.7 |
| Interventions treatments | annual rate per 100 patients | | | | | |
| ICD | 1.68 | 0.2 | 5 | 2.77 | 0.44 | 8.33 |
| CRT-D | 1.11 | 0.2 | 3 | 1.95 | 0.22 | 5.00 |
| CRT-P | 0.38 | 0 | 3 | 0.81 | 0 | 5.00 |
| LVAD | 0.019 | – | – | 0.030 | – | – |
| Heart transplantation | 0.006 | – | – | 0.009 | – | – |

ACEI - angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB - angiotensin receptor blocker; ASA - acetylsalicylic acid; CRT-D - cardiac resynchronization therapy-defibrillator; CRT-P - cardiac resynchronization therapy-pacemaker; HF-rEF - HF patients had reduced ejection fraction; ICD - implantable cardioverter defibrillator; LVAD - left ventricular-assist device

*Chronic use of medications on out-patient basis is assumed to be same in all HF patients, not different between reduced or preserved EF

### Table 5. Unit costs of utilization of healthcare resources in HF patients

| Healthcare resources | Cost per patient |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Out-patient visits | 15.50 TL/visit |
| Cardiology | 54.00 TL/visit |
| Internal medicine | 42.80 TL/visit |
| Cardiovascular surgery | 46.00 TL/visit |
| Other | 33.80 TL/visit |
| Emergency unit admission | 15.50 TL/visit |
| Stay at CICU | 278.75 TL/day |
| Primary step CICU | 200.00 TL/day |
| Secondary step CICU | 425.00 TL/day |
| Tertiary step CICU | 800.55 TL/day |
| Stay at medical ward | 300.00 TL/day |

CICU - cardiac intensive care unit

#### Discussion

In the present analysis using the Delphi process, the estimations of an expert group on demographic and clinical characteristics of HF patients and cost of HF management were evaluated. The findings demonstrated the magnitude of the economic impact of HF management on Turkey’s healthcare system.

Heart failure imposes both direct costs to healthcare systems and indirect costs to society through morbidity, unpaid care costs, premature mortality, and lost productivity. The cost resulting only from HF represents 2% of the total healthcare expenditure (17). In a recent study analyzing the data of 197 countries (covering 98.7% of the world’s population), the overall economic cost of HF in 2012 was estimated as $108 billion per annum (18). Direct costs accounted for 60%, and indirect costs accounted for 40% of the overall spend (18). The economic burden of HF results from its high prevalence, the demanding medical, device, and surgical therapies, the frequent comorbid conditions, and primarily from the frequent hospital admissions. The HAPPY Study conducted in Turkey reported the prevalence of HF as 2.9% in the adult population (3). The rapid aging of the population in developed countries, lack of a fall in incidence, and improving prognosis of HF are all acting to increase the number of people with chronic HF.

A recent meta-analysis using the published and unpublished data of nearly 240,000 hospitalizations for acute and chronic HF provided important data on the presentation, causes, management, and outcomes of HF in 31 low- and middle-income countries including Turkey (19). According to their data, the mean age of the HF patients was 63 years (range: 42–77 years) being males 58% (95% CI: 54%–62%) of the patients. Across all low-and middle-income countries, the ischemic heart disease and hypertension were found to be the leading causes of HF. In line with these observations, our analysis demonstrated that 34% of HF patients were within the age range of 60–69 years, and 27% were ≥70 years old. According
to our experts’ view, 62% were males, and the ischemic heart disease was the leading cause of HF (60%).

Heart failure is the most common reason for hospitalization in the elderly and exceeding a million admissions per year both in US and in Europe (20–22). Despite therapeutic advances, the overall 5-year mortality rate remains approximately 50%. The prognosis of the syndrome is mainly driven by the poor outcome of patients hospitalized for HF. Readmission rates are quite high, reaching 30% during the first 3 months and exceeding 50% at 6 months post-discharge (22). Overall, within a year after discharge, one third of patients are expected to die and two-thirds to be re-admitted because of HF (23).

In the United States, the annual HF-related expenses were calculated as $31 billion in 2012, and this cost is expected to rise to $97 billion in 2030 (24). A study by Stewart et al. (10) estimated that 69% of the total expenditure related to HF results from hospitalizations, while drug therapy contributed to 18% of the cost. The direct mean cost of a single episode of hospital admission for HF in Europe lasting a median of 7 days has been calculated to €3200, an expenditure that represents only ward costs, laboratory tests, and drug therapies, excluding diagnostic or therapeutic interventions or hospitalization in Intensive Care Unit (25).

Our analysis revealed that 32% of all HF patients and 43% of HF-rEF patients were estimated to be hospitalized with a hospital stay period of 6.77 days. A meta-analysis of HF care in low- and middle-income countries reported the average of stay in hospital as 10 days (18). In a recent study by Ergene et al. (26) on chronic HF patients in a state hospital in Turkey, the average duration of hospitalization was found to be 7.0 days. Turkish Atherosclerosis Cost Study (2009), which provided data from five centers related with the hospitalizations due to HF in 2007,
reported the mean duration of hospitalization as 6.6 days, the total cost of stay as 1617 €, and daily cost of stay as 245 €/day (Unpublished data). On the other hand, the length of stay for HF patients reported by Sözmen et al. (14) and Ergin et al. (27) was 10.6 and 10 days, respectively. Average length of stay for HF was reported as 9.4 days in academic hospitals in Turkey (28).

In a previous study by Malki et al. (29), the clinical presentation, hospital length of stay, and readmission in HF-pEF and HF-rEF patients were evaluated, and it was reported that among consecutively hospitalized patients with HF, hospital length of stay and readmission rates within 6 months of discharge were not statistically different between patients with HF-pEF and HF-rEF. This finding was in accordance with the data of a national survey of HF in French hospitals demonstrating the length of hospital stay to be 11 days in both HF-pEF and HF-rEF patient groups (30). These observations imply that HF-rEF patients do not have a markedly longer hospital stay in comparison to HF-pEF patients as the latter group are older and have more comorbidities in comparison to the former group. Thus, in our study, all cost analyses were performed considering the hospital stay to be same in both patient groups.

The one-year cost per congestive HF patient was established to be $3,802, based on an analysis of a state Medicaid dataset (31) with 52.1% of costs being related to prescriptions. Compared with other cardiovascular conditions among this Medicaid population, the annual cost per HF patient was found to be higher than the costs associated with diabetes or hypertension (31).

A cost analysis study by Fak et al. (15) was based on identification of total costs related to management of acute coronary syndrome, HF, stroke, and the drug related adverse events in patients with atrial fibrillation, the average total cost of HF was reported as 4,524 TL (2,436 TL within the first month and 2,088 TL within a year excluding the first month) according to experts’ view. In our analysis, the total annual cost of HF management was found to be 1,537 TL. In HF-rEF patient population, the calculated total annual cost was 2,141 TL. We demonstrated that the majority of the costs attributed to HF in this population was related to medication (435.37 TL/year) and out-patient follow-up (216.54 TL/year) when the diagnostic/therapeutic interventions were excluded. The costs of diagnostic/therapeutic interventions and medications represented 42% and 20% of the total cost respectively. Medications used during the out-patient follow-up (336.94 TL/year) constituted the major component of all medication costs; the cost of inpatient medication was only 98.43 TL/year. The calculated costs of management (including hospitalization, consultations, and medical tests) in Emergency Unit, CICU, and medical ward were 126.93 TL/year, 192.22 TL/year, and 263.73 TL/year, respectively.

According to the results of the study by Sözmen et al. (14), the total in-hospital cost of a HF patient per admission is 2,351 TL, and cost per day is 258 TL. They reported that unit cost regarding surgical interventions was the highest, followed by medical supplies, laboratory tests, and ward costs. They also found that patients diagnosed with HF or myocardial infarction had significantly higher mean costs compared to those with angina pectoris.

In the cost analysis by Ergene et al. (26), the total cost of stay was 1,537 €, and average daily cost of stay was 221 €/day for HF patients in 2011. The retrospective cost-of-illness study conducted in a university hospital setting in Turkey in 2008 by Sözmen et al. (14) calculated the total cost of HF patients per admission as 2351 TL. The recent data based on expert panel views by Fak et al. (15), reported the cost for HF as 2435 TL per patient.

The reason why our cost figures are lower than those reported in these earlier studies might be that the duration of hospital stay and costs are lower public hospitals compared

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### Table 7. Unit costs of medications and interventions used in HF patients

| Treatment                  | Unit cost | Cost per day |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| **Chronic use on out-patient basis** |           |              |
| Furosemide PO              | 0.09 TL   |              |
| Beta-blocker               | 0.49 TL   |              |
| ACEI                       | 0.23 TL   |              |
| ARB                        | 0.38 TL   |              |
| Spironolactone             | 0.26 TL   |              |
| Digoxin PO                 | 0.02 TL   |              |
| Ivabradine                 | 1.86 TL   |              |
| Oral nitrate               | 0.29 TL   |              |
| ASA                        | 0.07 TL   |              |
| Warfarine                  | 0.20 TL   |              |
| **Acute use on in-patient basis** |         |              |
| Furosemide IV              | 0.53 TL   |              |
| Nitroglycerine             | 14.46 TL  |              |
| Digoxin IV                 | 0.88 TL   |              |
| Dobutamine                 | 15.24 TL  |              |
| Dopamine                   | 12.47 TL  |              |
| Levosimendan               | 599.51 TL |              |
| Heparin                    | 8.68 TL   |              |
| **Interventions**          | **Cost per procedure** |          |
| ICD                        | 12,674.73 TL |         |
| CRT-D                      | 16,053.94 TL |         |
| CRT-P                      | 13,834.60 TL |         |
| LVAD                       | 202,715.96 TL |        |
| Heart transplantation      | 78,323.04 TL |         |

ACEI - angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB - angiotensin receptor blocker; ASA - acetyl-salicylic acid; CRT-D - cardiac resynchronization therapy-defibrillator; CRT-P - cardiac resynchronization therapy-pacemaker; ICD - implantable cardioverter defibrillator; LVAD - left ventricular-assist device.
to university hospitals. In addition to this, these variations may be due to the differences in the estimation of existing co-morbidities, and the cost of treating the co-morbidities. Although the majority of the HF patients (42%) were in NYHA-II class, 29% were in NYHA-III, and 10% were in NYHA-IV class. In general, mild HF patients visit their family physicians regularly more than a few times to get their prescriptions. On the other hand, the management of the severe cases should be considered as an additional factor to increase the cost.

In addition to the direct costs, indirect, and societal costs of HF, which are not estimated in our study, may also influence the total cost of the patient. The number of patients with HF in 32.7 million Turkish population (of >35 years of age in 2014) could be calculated as 330 thousand, considering the prevalence of HF as 2.9% as reported in HAPPY study (3). Thus, total annual national economic burden of HF has been calculated as 1,4 billion TL.

Study limitations

The study has some limitations. The major limitation is that the respondents may not be representative for “all” experts on HF, and the hospitals may not be representative of all regions in Turkey. These might limit the generalizability of the findings. Secondly, the results of this study only reflect current practice patterns. As healthcare technology and treatment guidelines change, the results are likely to become outdated.

Conclusion

To summarize, our findings reveal the extent of the economic burden of HF management on healthcare systems in our country. With the aging of the population, the impact of HF may increase. Thus, enhancing cardiovascular health strategies, new therapies, and improving implementation of existing preventative measures and therapies may be considered to improve the prevention and treatment of HF.

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