

Assessing the Cost of Parathyroidectomy as a Treatment for Uncontrolled Secondary Hyperparathyroidism in

Stage 5 Chronic Kidney Disease Fotheringham J¹, Duenas A², Rawdin A², Wilkie M¹, Harrison B³, Akehurst R² SCHARPE SCHOOL OF HEALTH ANI RELATED RESEARCH

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Introduction and Aims

Conventional therapy for chronic kidney disease mineral bone disorder includes control of serum phosphate with phosphate binders and the supplementation of activated vitamin D. In many cases this proves inadequate, and in the UK parathyroidectomy (PTX) is recommended for patients who are otherwise surgical fit as it is perceived as less costly than calcimemetics. However, no details of the true cost of PTX have been published.

AIMS: To describe the healthcare resource use and costs associated with patients receiving PTX as a treatment for uncontrolled secondary hyperparathyroidism in a single UK National Health Service (NHS) centre (Sheffield Kidney Institute).

Methods

One hundred patients with stage 5 chronic kidney disease who underwent PTX at the Sheffield Kidney Institute between January 2002 and December 2007 were identified. Four key elements of resource usage and overall costs up to 12 months post surgery were evaluated:

- Pre-operative assessment (investigations and clinician time),
- Surgical costs (theatre, pathology and length of stay),
- Peri-operative costs (medications, investigations, clinicians' time and outpatient appointments), and
- Complications including readmission up to 12 months post-operatively.

Sources of information included patient notes and exports from clinical information systems. The cost of medical time required for medication alteration as a result of biochemical results was also assessed using a combination of blood results and a record of dose changes. Unit cost multipliers were applied and results summed to obtain total direct costs

Demograp	Demographic reatures				
age: mean (SD)	49(14) years				
Prevalence of diabetes :	11%				
Prevalence of resp disease :	3%				
(copd or asthma)					
Prevalence of TE disease:	4%				
(previous DVT or PE)					
Prevalence of hypertension :	47%				

Health care utilisation								
PHASE	RESOURCE							
	Mean (SD)							
Operative stay:	6.83 (4.29) days.							
Post-operative :	Antibiotic treatment 27%							
	IV calcium infusions 42%							
	Radiological imaging 37%							
Readmission:	17% patients							
	11 episodes of hypocalcaemia							
	9 episodes of hypercalcaemia							
	1 wound infection							

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Total Costs

The average direct h	ealth care costs for	the different types	of stay and complic	ations are as follows	5:			
Description	Pre-operative	Operative	Readmission	Reviews	Total]		
Mean	£299	£5,772	£237	£520	£6,828			
Median	£299	£5,597	£0	£341	£6,256			
Standard Dev	£184	£1,640	£763	£410	£2,059			
Standard error	£18	£164	£76	£41	£206			
Least Expensive Patient (To	tal Cost: £4,632.00) Operative Stay.	Median Patient (Total Cost: £6,237.28)		Most Expens	Most Expensive Patient (Total Cost: £16,308.58)			
	£460.00		£1,380.00			Operative Stay. £6,811.50	Procedures and Drugs During First Operative Stay. £718.60	Second Surgical Procedure. £2,230.24
	Pn	vcedures and Drugs During First Operative Stay. £13.26		Procedures and Dru First Operative £499.82	gs During Stay.			
	esonent. First Surgical Procedure. 4.45 £271.02		11qs. Presidentes. 1 142,5 1156,41	int Segual Procedure Reviews 6,717.02 GHL 47	Listings. 1140.56 /	Pre- assessment. 16485	Fint Surgical Procedure. E3,717.02	Re-stritistica, Beviews, D,427.25 (208.56
	Conclu	ision			Ackno	wledge	ements	

The NHS tariff cost for PTX for patients with uncontrolled secondary hyperparathyroidism in stage 5 chronic kidney disease is £2,786. This pilot study demonstrates that the true cost is considerably more at £6,828. This is a small descriptive retrospective study and therefore subject to various unknown potential confounders. This study could be used to identify the feasibility elements for an extended protocol in a larger multi-centre study.

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