

CASE STUDY

Clinical Burden of Illness

Challenge

When it comes to liver infection, limited information is currently available to compare disease types and patient characteristics. Estimating the number of patients with infection may be challenging due to suboptimal screening practices. See how STATinMED generated evidence and insights to support Health Economics & Outcomes Research (HEOR).

Method

Baseline characteristics, comorbidities, and liver disease severity by cohort were assessed in a study population of approximately 300,000 adults. Patients with infectious disease co-infection versus monoinfection were assessed.

A Closer Look

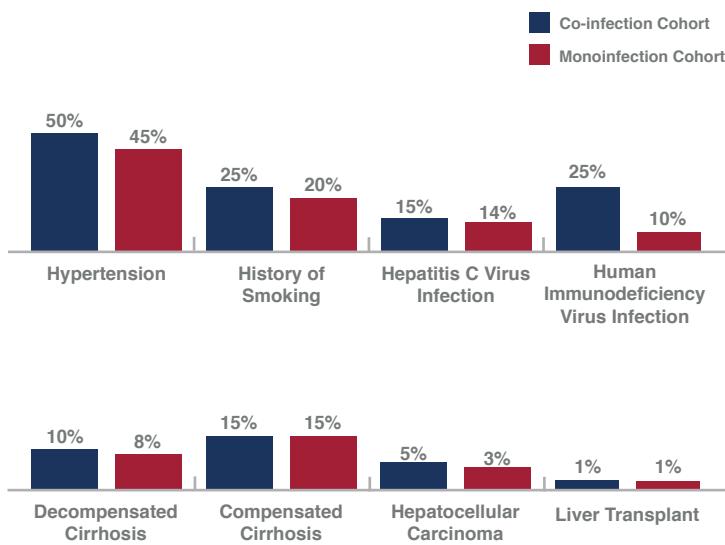
Baseline Characteristics by Cohort

Patients with co-infection were more likely to be women; more likely to be covered by Medicaid; and had a higher Charlson Comorbidity Index score. With our robust data, we are able to capture a much larger proportion of the diseased population covered by Medicaid and Medicare—not well-represented in traditional payer claims data.

Baseline Characteristics	Co-Infection Cohort	Monoinfection Cohort
Mean Age, Years (SD)	50	55
Mean CCI Score (SD)	2	1
Women, %	55	50
Insurance Type, %		
Commercial	50	55
Medicare	25	30
Medicaid	25	15

CCI: Charlson comorbidity index; SD: standard deviation

Comorbidities & Liver Disease Severity



Key Insights

- Patients with a co-infection were associated with higher rates of comorbidities and liver disease
- Early screening and diagnosis, and eventual treatment of co-infections will help mitigate disease progression
- Future studies focused on disease progression and cost burden may increase awareness and improve diagnosis

About STATinMED

Our approach and insights are foremost in the industry based on hundreds of combined experience years and >900 peer-reviewed publications in dozens of therapeutic areas.



STATinMED.com | info@STATinMED.com

© 2023 STATinMED, LLC. All Rights Reserved.

It's what we do best with RWD.