### Using the right model to calculate the financial implications of Clostridium difficile infection

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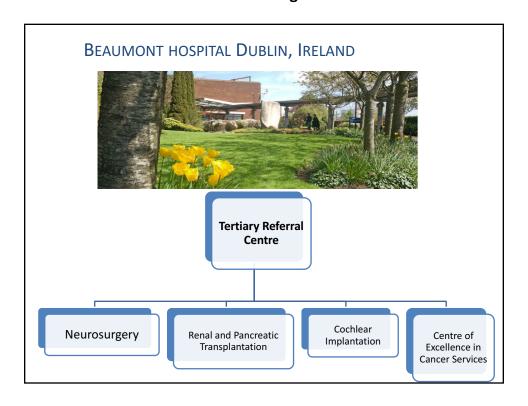


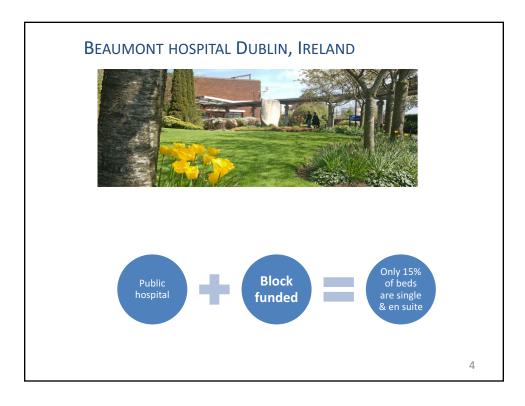


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### **CDI Definitions**



#### **New Case**

- 2+ years
- Positive laboratory result for toxin producing C. difficile organism detected in stool

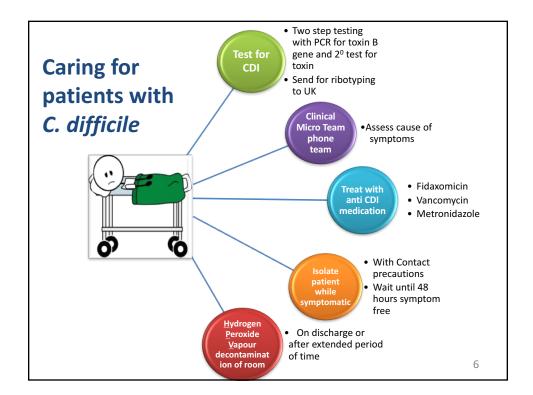
#### and / or

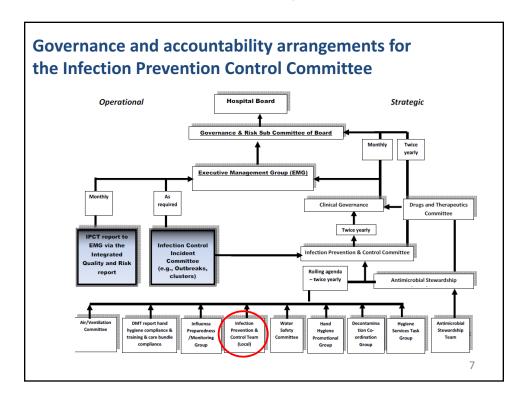
 Colonic histopathology characteristic of *C. difficile* infection (with or without diarrhoea) on a specimen obtained during endoscopy, colectomy or autopsy.

#### **Recurrent case**

• Symptoms < eight weeks since first infectious episodes

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### How much does a case cost?

UK €4,655 to € 12,751 (£4,000 to £10,956)

**Europe €5,798 to €11,202** 

20 new hospital acquired cases CDI
@ €4,655 = €93,1000
@ €24,092 = € 481,840

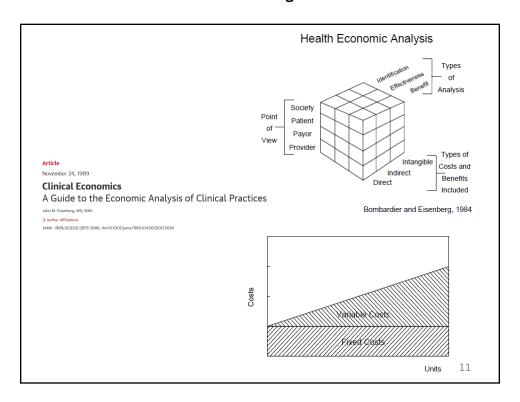
USA \$ 2,992 to \$29,000 (€2,485 to €24,092)\*

\* Conversion figures correct as of 02<sup>nd</sup> January 2018 courtesy of www.xe.com

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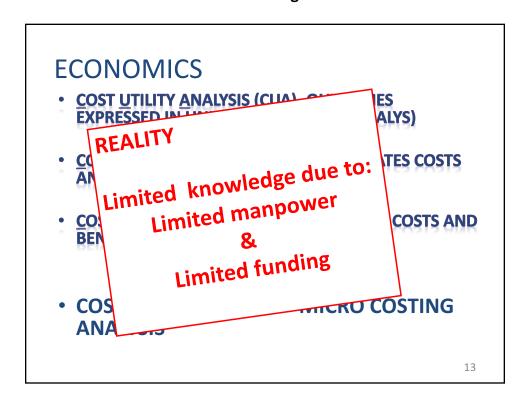
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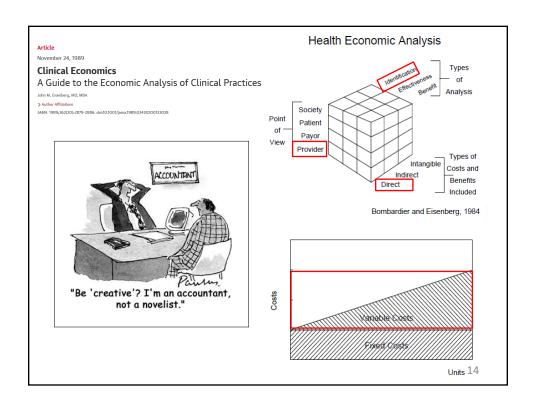


### **ECONOMICS**

- COST UTILITY ANALYSIS (CUA) -OUTCOMES EXPRESSED IN UNITS OF UTILITY (E.G., QALYS)
- COST EFFECTIVE ANALYSIS (CEA) ESTIMATES COSTS AND OUTCOMES OF INTERVENTION
- COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS (CBA) ESTIMATE COSTS AND BENEFITS IN THE SAME UNITS
- COST IDENTIFICATION MICRO COSTING ANALYSIS

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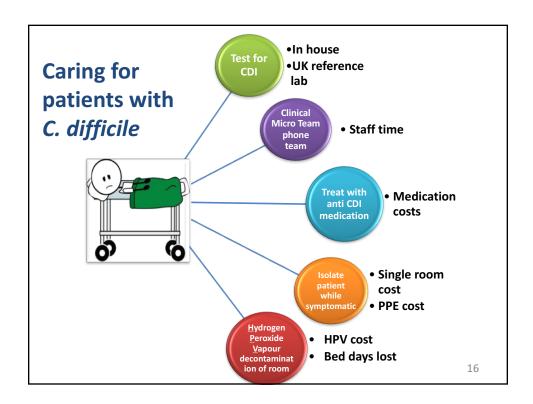
### **Our objective**

Analyse cost of *C. difficile* infection in Beaumont Hospital in August 2015

- 'Routine' cost
- Additional costs associated with an outbreak on one ward

**Perspective: Hospital decision-makers** 

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### Methods - 1

- Resource use collection
  - Chart review
  - Patient transfer history length of stay, time in isolation
  - Prescribing & cleaning records
- Unit costs
  - Beaumont Hospital Patient-Level Costing project
  - Health Services Executive (HSE)

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### Methods - 2

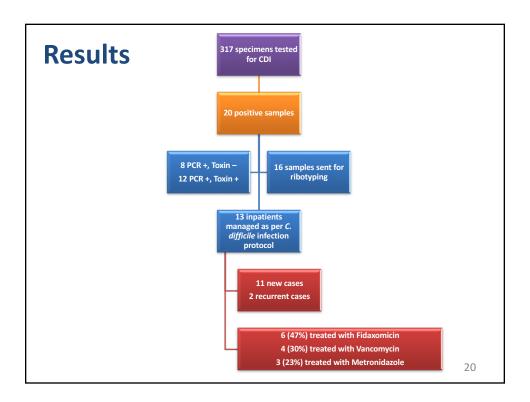
- Outbreak analysis
  - Additional personnel time (outbreak meetings)
  - Additional cleaning
  - Bed closures = bed-days lost
- Return on investment
  - Break even analysis using

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### Methods -3

- Calculating additional length of stay (LOS)
  - Disregard > 10 days in isolation
  - Compared to *C. difficile* LOS to cohort with same
     DRG / ICD codes = incremental LOS due to CDI
  - Cost of additional LOS derived from national DRG estimates (sensitivity analysis)
- Conducting a sensitivity analysis varying key parameters of the study

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| Cost of routine <i>C. difficile</i> patient €1,026 / 17% |                                    |   |  |  |
|--|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
|  | Aggregate cost / variable cost (€) | variable  Mean per patient cost / variable cost (€) |  |  |
| Total  | 75,680 / <b>13,338</b>             | 5,820 / <b>1,026</b>                                |  |  |
| Personnel  | 3,199 / 0                          | 246 / 0   |  |  |
| Radiology and endoscopy                                  | 2,002 / 0                          | 154 / 0   |  |  |
| Surgery  | 0                                  | 0   |  |  |
| Anti-CDI medication                                      | 10,057 / <b>10,057</b>             | 773 / <b>773</b>                                    |  |  |
| Cleaning/decontamination                                 | 2,011 / <b>2,011</b>               | 155 / <b>155</b>                                    |  |  |
| Laboratory diagnosis and ribotyping                      | 6,437 / <b>1,274</b>               | 495 / <b>98</b>                                     |  |  |
| Length of stay   | <b>32,713</b> / 0                  | <b>2,516</b> / 0                                    |  |  |
| Isolation room   | <b>19,261</b> / 0                  | <b>1,481</b> / 0                                    |  |  |
|  |                                    | 21  |  |  |

| Expenditure category            | Routine cost<br>(€) | Outbreak cost (€) | Total cost (€) |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Total cost                      | 2,011               | 9,654             | 11,665         |
| Deep' cleaning on CDI discharge | 95                  | 1,243             | 1,338          |
| HPV decontamination             | 1,815               | 3,712             | 5,527          |
| Curtain exchange                | 101                 | 824               | 925            |
| Bed linen                       | -                   | 124               | 124            |
| Fire blankets                   | -                   | 62                | 62             |
| Shower curtains                 | -                   | 22                | 22             |
| Hypochlorite tablets            | -                   | 2,048             | 2,048          |
| Mattress replacement            | -                   | 1,033             | 1,033          |
| Commodes                        | -                   | 517               | 517            |

### Cost of our C. difficile outbreak

- 58 bed days lost due to bed closures ≈ €34,585
- Outbreak control team meetings:
  - 5 x meetings, mean personnel cost: €546
  - Aggregate cost: €2,728
- Outbreak-related cleaning: Total = €9,654

Total = €88,049 (€6,773 per patient)

€1,768 / 26% variable

2:

### Return on investment / Break even analysis

- Antimicrobial pharmacist = €87,712 per year
  - Using variable costs only, preventing <u>47 CDI</u> cases annually would offset this cost
  - If mean cost was used for this calculation preventing only <u>12 CDI</u> cases would be required to break even
- The pharmacist would also potentially contribute to other HAI reductions

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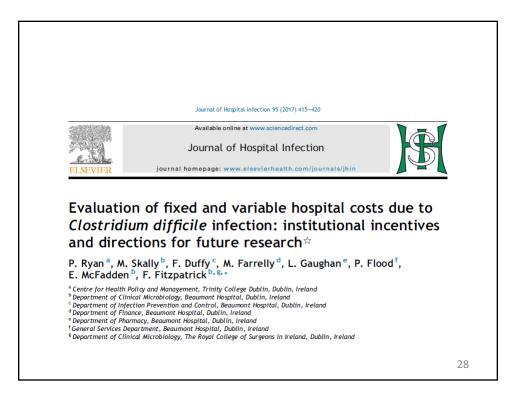
|                              | Our hospital | Europe            |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Cost                         | €5,820       | €5,000 to €11,000 |
| Additional<br>Length of stay | 4.2 days     | 7 days            |
| 20 new cases                 | €116,400     |                   |
| Of which is variable         | €19,788      |                   |
|                              |              |                   |
|                              |              |                   |
|                              |              |                   |

### **Sensitivity analysis** Parameter varied Sensitivity analysis Increasing length of stay Incremental length of stay from 4.2 to 7.0 days: due to *C. difficile* infection 1.75 days to 22.55 days = Cost increase from (average = 4.2)€2,516 to €4,147 Preventing 5%, 10% and Reduce attributable cost by 20% of our *C. difficile* cases €4, 403, €8,806 and €17,612 26

### To conclude

- Preventing CDI = some cash savings
- Other "cost savings" are notional i.e. resources directed elsewhere
- It is possible to count the cost of CDI in your hospital but you should focus on variable costs
- Investing in CDI prevention can offer net financial benefit

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|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| January 24, 2018                      | (FREE WHO Teleclass - Europe) GLOBAL INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL PRIORITIES 2018-2022: A CALL FOR ACTION Speaker: Prof. Benedetta Allegranzi, World Health Organization, Geneva Sponsored by the World Health Organization, Infection Prevention and Control Global Unit |  |
| January 25, 2018                      | PRACTICAL APPROACHES FOR MONITORING CLEANING IN HEALTHCARE FACILITIES  Speaker: Prof. Curtis Donskey, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland  |  |
| February 8, 2018                      | (FREE Teleclass) PATIENTS ARE YOUR PARTNERS - WHY AND HOW THIS PARTNERSHIP WORKS Speaker: Ioana Popescu, Canadian Patient Safety Institute, Judy Birdsell and Kim Neudorf, Patients for Patient Safety Coalition  |  |
| February 15, 2018                     | REFUGEE HEALTH: A NEW PERSPECTIVE FOR INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL  Speaker: Prof. Ruth Carrico, University of Louisville   |  |
|                                       | (South Pacific Teleclass) IMPROVING THE KNOWLEDGE AND RECEPTIVENESS OF MEDICAL  |  |



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