



## INTRODUCTION

Nowadays the angioplasty procedure is very common all over the country but in public health the cost with drug elution stents (DES) aren't paid and the prices angioplasty vary widely in private hospitals, but the chances of health plans to evaluate the best DES suitable for each occasion if there was an economy study proving the efficacy and effectiveness of this procedure.

The objective was identify or measure the direct costs in angioplasty patients in private hospitals in Brazil.

## METHODS

Was selected patients from 3 (three) Brazilian states who underwent angioplastic procedure. The cost values refer to the ones paid by the Brazilian Private Health Sector selected at Orizon database have a 16-million lives of private healthcare providers, for this study was using only a sample of patients during 12 months.

## RESULTS

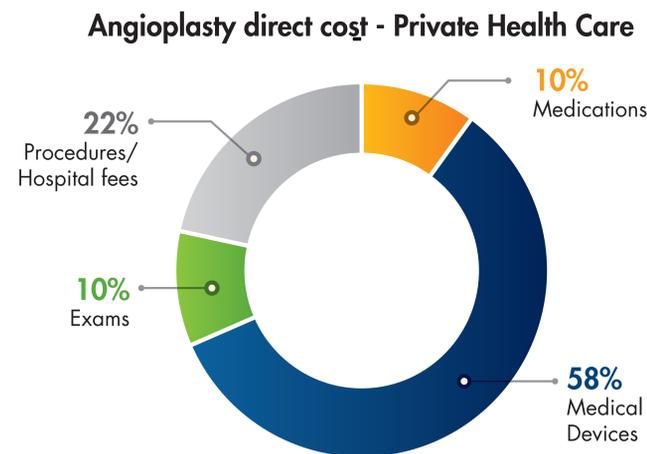
A total of 196 patients were identified in a predominantly male population (76%) and above 59 years of age (65%) who underwent angioplasty and subsequently consumed drugs via PBM.

We found that the average expenditure per patient in angioplasty with or without stenting in private hospitals corresponds to 5,579.07 USD, while spending only with prosthesis corresponded to 58% used 1,2 stents.

Description (Average)	Patient number	Cost / Time
Cost per procedure without stent	130	\$ 1,008.11
Cost per procedure with stent	66	\$ 7,899.71
Hospitalization	-	3,2 Days
Bare metal stent	-	\$ 1,671.42
Drug elution stent	-	\$ 6,396.20

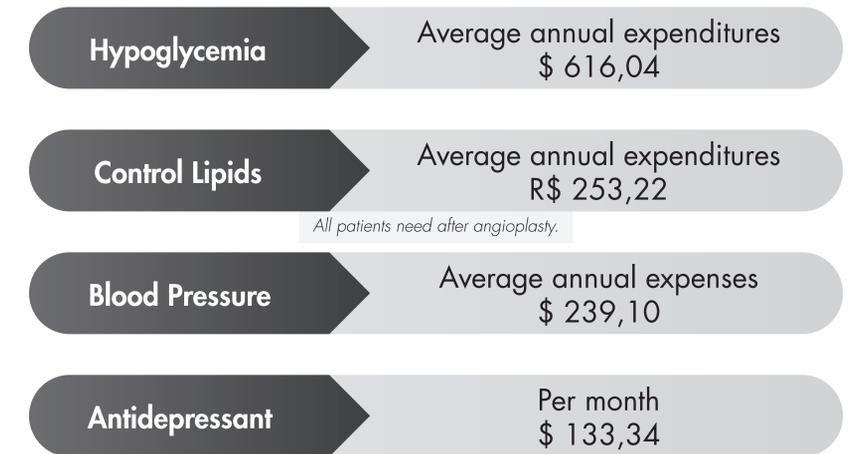
## Direct cost at Hospitalization

The cost with material and medical devices (58%) accounted for the highest share at the total costs, followed by the procedure and hospital fees (22%), medications and exams with 10% (both).



## Direct cost at Hospitalization

Underwent angioplasty and subsequently consumed drugs via PBM



## CONCLUSION

Although this treatment is still being less expensive than open surgery (CABG), the patient shorter hospital stay and other intangible outcomes. Spending on prosthetics (stents) and medical devices in general is still very high (58%) compared to other expenses of the medical procedure that causes health plans should adhere to spending. Being of paramount importance to develop studies with clinical and economic outcomes for knowledge of other expenses such as adverse events either as admissions of new spending on procurement of drugs outside of the hospital environment and understand the real effectiveness between different materials, in Brazil we have around 30 different brands of currently marketed stents.

The treatment of coronary stenoses does not account only surgical procedures, but also the administration of medicines to control lipids, blood pressure, antidepressants and even hypoglycemia. And even then those expenditures does not consider the indirect expenses such as transportation and escort the patient to the hospital and absence from work.

