Benefits of using LA APs were matched to those taking SA APs 1:2 using propensity score, compliance to AP therapy in the post-IAPS period, and IAPSD (in order to ensure comparability of follow up periods). Propensity scores were estimated based on beneficiaries age, race, gender, and comorbidity score (Elixhauser) in the 6-month pre-IAPSD period. Outcomes assessed included hospitalized (all-cause and schizophrenia-related), and all-cause healthcare costs (all-cause and schizophrenia-related) during the post-IAPSD period. Both medical and pharmacy costs were considered during calculation of health-care costs. Healthcare cost outcomes were converted into per member per month (PMPM) estimates. Multivariable logistic regression and generalized linear models were used to assess the relationship between type of AP use (LA or SA) and the outcomes.

RESULTS: The matched cohort included 181 LA users and 362 SA users. Controlling for pharmacy plan (fee-for-service or managed care), beneficiaries in the SA group had 2.14 times the odds (95% CI: 1.33-3.46) of all-cause hospitalization and 2.35 times the odds (95% CI: 1.19-4.65) of schizophrenia-related hospitalizations as the LA group. No significant differences were found on healthcare costs between the two groups.

CONCLUSIONS: Even though beneficiaries with schizophrenia had better clinical outcomes when taking LA therapy as compared to SA therapy, healthcare costs were not significantly different between the two groups. Further research needs to be conducted in a larger sample to confirm these findings and determine if the increased costs of LA therapy may be offset by lower costs from reduced hospitalizations.

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F23 Atypical Antipsychotic Adherence Predicts Inpatient Utilization and Cost in Bipolar I Disorder

Greene M¹, Yan J², Chang E³, Hatry A⁴, Yermilov P⁵, 508 Carnegie Center, Princeton, NJ 08540; mallik.greene@otsuka-us.com; (609) 786-2628
¹Otsuka Pharmaceutical Development & Commercialization; ²Partnership for Health Analytic Research; ³Lundbeck

BACKGROUND: Hospitalization is a major cost driver in bipolar disorder, responsible for over one third of medical costs.

OBJECTIVE: This study explored the role of medication adherence on psychiatric hospitalization and associated costs in bipolar I disorder (BD-I) patients taking atypical oral antipsychotics (AP) in a real-world setting.

METHODS: This retrospective study used the Truven Health Analytics MarketScan Medicaid, commercial, and Medicare supplemental claims databases. Adults were identified if they had BD-I and initiated an AP treatment during the study identification period (7/1/15-6/30/16 for Medicaid, 7/1/15-3/31/16 for Commercial and Medicare Supplemental) and had at least 6-month continuous enrollment before (baseline) and after (follow-up) the first day of treatment. Psychiatric-specific hospitalization and cost during the follow-up period were reported, stratified by the proportion of days covered (PDC) and grouped as: fully adherent (80%), partially adherent (40%-<80%), and non-adherent (0%-<40%). Logistic and linear regression models were conducted to estimate the risk of psychiatric hospitalization and inpatient costs during the 6-month follow-up period.

RESULTS: The final sample consisted of 5,892 (32.0%) fully adherent, 4,246 (23.1%) partially adherent, and 8,250 (44.9%) non-adherent patients. The adjusted rate of patients with psychiatric hospitalization during the 6-month follow-up period was lower in the fully adherent (6.0%) vs. partially-(8.3%) or non-adherent (8.8%) groups (P<0.001). Using the fully adherent cohort as the reference group, the odds of psychiatric hospitalization were significantly higher for the non-adherent (OR [95% CI]: 1.31 [1.33-1.71]) and partially adherent (1.42 [1.23-1.64]) cohorts. The mean adjusted psychiatric inpatient cost over 6 months among hospitalized patients was lower for the fully adherent cohort ($11,748), than the partially adherent ($15,051 P=0.002), or non-adherent cohorts ($13,170, not statistically significant).

CONCLUSIONS: In the treatment of BD-I, greater AP medication adherence was associated with fewer psychiatric-specific hospitalizations. Among hospitalized patients, fully adherent patients have statistically significantly lower psychiatric-specific costs than partially adherent ones. These findings suggest that improving adherence in BD-I may be a valuable goal from both clinical and economic perspectives.