Economic evaluation of informal care

keynote speaker: Prof. Ulrike Schneider, Vienna University of Economics and Business

INVITATION
Economic evaluation of informal care

Corvinus University of Budapest

25 April, 2017
Room 3005, 14:30-17:00
Budapest, Fővám tér 8

1 Map: https://maps.google.com/maps?q=Budapest,+F%C5%91v%C3%A1m+t%C3%A9r+8,+Magyarorsz%C3%A1g&hl=hu&ie=UTF8&sll=37.0625,-95.677068&sspn=61.19447,89.560547&oq=f%C5%91v%C3%A1m+t%C3%A9r+8&near=Budapest,+IX.+ker%C3%BClet,+F%C5%91v%C3%A1m+t%C3%A9r+8,+1093+Magyarorsz%C3%A1g&t=m&z=17
Conference chairperson:

Prof. Márta Péntek
Department of Health Economics, Corvinus University of Budapest; President of the Health and Health Care Economics Section of the Hungarian Economic Association

Programme

14:30 Opening – Márta Péntek

14:40 – 15:25 Economic evaluation of informal care

Prof. Ulrike Schneider, Head of the Department of Socioeconomics, Full Professor of Economic and Social Policy at Vienna University of Economics and Business.

15:25 – 15:40 Cost-of-informal care in Hungary – a multi study analysis

Valentin Brodszky, Department of Health Economics, Corvinus University of Budapest

15:40 – 15:55 Quality of life in patients receiving informal care – a multi study analysis

Zsuzsanna Beretzky, Department of Health Economics, Corvinus University of Budapest

15:55 – 16:15 Valuation of caregivers’ quality of life

Zsombor Zrubka, Department of Health Economics, Corvinus University of Budapest

16:15 – 16:45 Discussion

16:45 – 17:00 Closing and take home message
Márta Péntek
Abstract

Economic evaluation of informal care
Informal care is a significant source of support for adults with a limited ability to engage in activities of daily living. Policy makers often consider informal care as a low-cost mode of providing help to dependent older people that is essential for containing public spending on long-term care. Thus, sustaining informal care is a clear policy priority. However, the empirical literature points to substantial private and public cost of informal care. Providing care adds to other roles and callings in daily life and has shown to adversely affect informal carers’ quality of life, health and financial well-being. Employers experience an increase in absenteeism and turnover among employees with informal caregiving responsibilities. The public purse loses tax revenues from this group which at the same time is more likely to claim income support and housing benefits. In summary, unpaid care while being highly valued is far from being costless. Therefore potential benefits and costs of unpaid care cannot be omitted from any serious economic appraisal of long-term care systems or interventions. Against this backdrop, the lecture will present valuation methods for informal care. It will start by presenting conceptual and measurement issues. Next it will introduce and illustrate common approaches in the context of long-term care and discuss their respective strengths and weaknesses. Finally, it will reflect on avenues for future research and on the potential of economic evaluation to inform long-term care policy.

Empirical research on informal care in Hungary
In most chronic diseases, informal care plays a significant role, and in many cases an estimation has to be applied in health economic analysis. Our aim is to analyze the informal care use in different chronic disease. We would also like to discover and analyze the relationship between informal care use and health states measured by the EQ-5D questionnaire. Costs of informal care may account for significant part of total costs of disease. We will compare informal care costs across several chronic diseases and analyze relevant cost drivers.

Caregivers’ quality of life
The significance of informal care and carer burden is being increasingly recognized by decision makers and health economists, while its inclusion in economic analysis raised several methodological questions. Neither the health-related quality of life, nor the costs calculations capture fully the complex changes in caregivers’ quality of life, which is affected in both positive and negative directions in several domains of emotional, social and financial wellbeing beyond physical health. The CarerQoL instrument has been designed to capture both the multifaceted aspects of carer burden as well as to deliver care related quality of life utility values based on the preferences of the general population. The presentation will introduce the CarerQoL instrument and review the theoretical and methodological aspects of the valuation of care related quality of life and its incorporation in health economic analysis.
References

Prof. Ulrike Schneider

Ulrike Schneider is Full Professor of Economic and Social Policy at WU - Vienna University of Economics and Business. She is Head of the Department of Socioeconomics (since 2010), the Institute for Social Policy (since 2002) and Director of the WU Research Institute for Economics of Aging. Through her academic work she has developed research interests in a range of topics at the intersection of ageing, economics, and social policy analysis. Her work has included peer-reviewed externally funded research on living and care arrangements of older persons, the relationship between employment and informal care, funding and provision of long-term care services, and long-term policy. She continues research on public programs and social services in support of older persons and on workplace issues of population ageing.

Valentin Brodszky

Valentin Brodszky MD, MSc Econ, PhD, Habil, graduated as a medical doctor from the Semmelweis University of Budapest in 1999. After medical school he started to study at Corvinus University of Budapest Faculty of Business Administration. He graduated as an economist in 2005. He has defended his PhD at Semmelweis University in 2009 and his research topic was quality of life in patient with chronic inflammatory disorders. Since 2012 he is an associate professor at Department of Health Economics Corvinus University of Budapest.

His scientific research focuses on evidence based medicine, health economic modelling and technology assessments. His publication activity including 45 English and 37 Hungarian publications, 14 book chapters and 89 published conference abstracts.

Zsombor Zrubka

Zsombor Zrubka MD, MBA graduated as a medical doctor from the Semmelweis University of Budapest in 1997. Having worked as a child psychiatrist, he joined the pharmaceutical industry in 2000 and held various national and international marketing and medical positions. In 2005 he obtained an MBA at Oxford Brookes university. Currently he is the head of the hospital business unit at Sandoz Hungária Ltd. He started his PhD studies in 2015 at the Health Economics Faculty of the Doctoral School of Business and Management at the Corvinus University. His areas of interest are biosimilars, quality of life and caregiver burden.

Prof. Márta Péntek
QUALIFICATIONS

Medical Doctor, Semmelweis University Medical School, 1989
Rheumatology and Physiatry, specialisation - Semmelweis University, 1997
Ph.D. - Semmelweis University 2008, thesis: „Health status and disease burden of rheumatoid arthritis patients in Hungary”
Habilitation – University of Pécs, 2013

WORKPLACE

1989 – to present: Flór Ferenc County Hospital, Department of Rheumatology; Address: Semmelweis tér 1, Kistracsá, H-2143 Hungary. Current position: senior consultant rheumatologist (part-time employed)
and
2009 – to present: Corvinus University of Budapest, Department of Health Economics; Address: Fővám tér 8, Budapest, H-2143 Hungary. Current position: professor

PUBLICATIONS

Scientific papers: 113 (IF: 101.09)
Independent citations: 330
Hirsch index: 13

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

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or Search: https://www.mtmt.hu/ go to “Keresés az adatbázisban” and insert Péntek Márta