

Investigación

FEPS

FRONTERAS ECONÓMICAS
DE LAS POLÍTICAS
DE SALUD

Jornada de difusión de resultados del proyecto
del Plan Nacional de I+D (2014-1017)

Las fronteras económicas de las políticas de salud

ULPGC. Edificio Economía, Empresa y Turismo
18 diciembre 2017

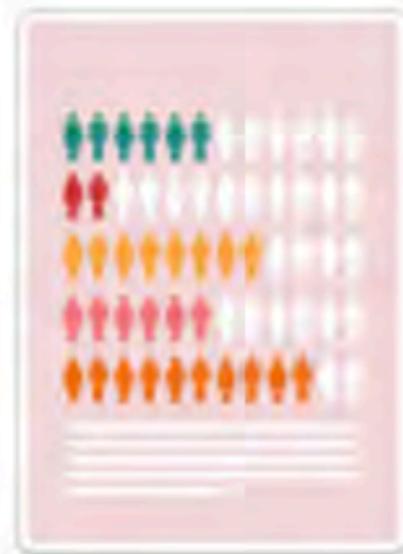
[\(http://invesfeps.ulpgc.es/\)](http://invesfeps.ulpgc.es/)

3+1 años

Las "FRONTERAS ECONÓMICAS DE LAS POLÍTICAS DE SALUD" (Proyecto ECO2013-48217 financiado por el Programa Estatal de Investigación, Desarrollo e Innovación Orientada a los Retos de la Sociedad, modalidad 1, "Retos Investigación": Proyectos de I+D+I.) consta de dos subproyectos coordinados

Economía de la prevención y estilos de vida. De la evidencia a las políticas.

Dra. Beatriz González López-Valcárcel



Impacto económico, sanitario y social de las enfermedades y los problemas de salud: información y herramientas para la evaluación de políticas pública.

Dr. Juan Oliva



10 universidades de 3 países

30 Investigadores



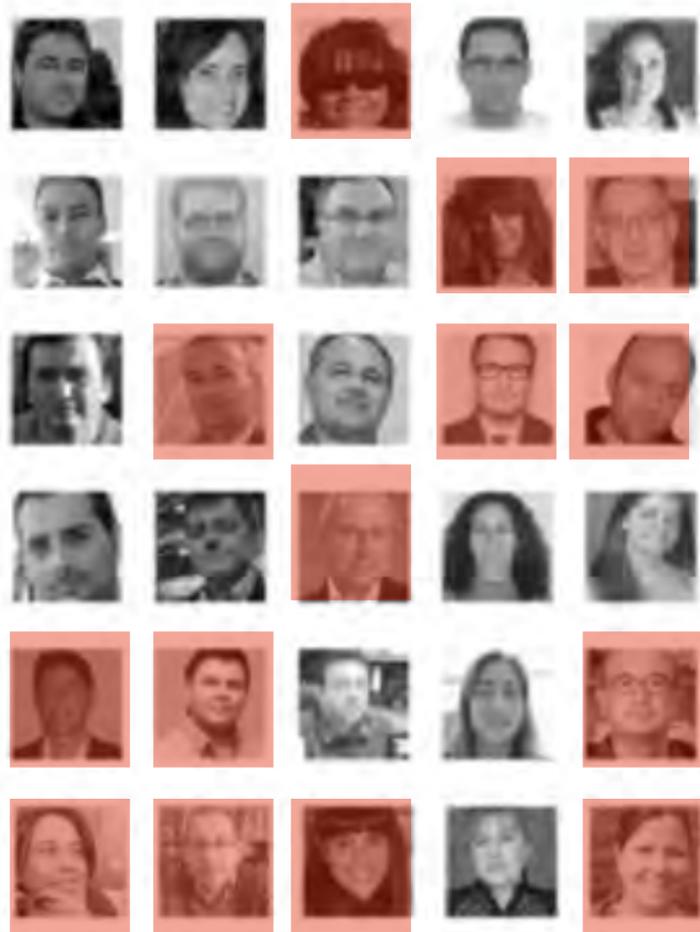
Josefina Panetta
Santiago Rodríguez Feijoó
Carla Melián
Jeni Santana
Silvia Rodríguez
Aránzazu Hernandez
Cristina Hernández Izquierdo
Marina Elistratova

...



10 universidades de 3 países

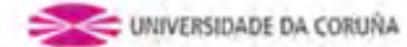
30 Investigadores



Josefina Panetta
Santiago Rodriguez Feijoó
Carla Melián
Jeni Santana
Silvia Rodríguez
Aránzazu Hernandez
Cristina Hernández Izquierdo
Marina Elistratova

...

Grupos de Investigación FEPS



Colaboradores

Consejería de Sanidad y Asuntos Sociales. DGSP Castilla - La Mancha

Servicio Canario de Salud. Dirección General de Programas Asistenciales

Merck Sharp & Dohme

Lilly

Red Envejecimiento y Fragilidad

**Subproyecto I:
Economía de la prevención y estilos de vida**

Objetivos 1-2. Revisión sistemática de la literatura internacional sobre el **gradiente social** de la **obesidad** y sobre la efectividad y equidad de las políticas individuales y comunitarias que reducen dicho gradiente, con foco en los países de la OCDE. Medir el gradiente social de la obesidad y del sedentarismo en **España** y su **dinámica** desde 2006

Objetivo 3 Modelo **microeconómico** de obesidad y **productividad**

Objetivo 4 Aproximar cuantitativamente el multiplicador social de la obesidad en España (contagio a través de las **interacciones** sociales) y los procesos de **clusterización territorial** de la obesidad

Objetivo 5. Aplicar elementos de Prospect Theory para diseñar e implementar un **experimento** de interacción social sobre los **incentivos** de grupo vs individuales en la práctica continuada de **ejercicio físico**

Objetivo 6 Evaluar experimentalmente el impacto de cambios de precios de bebidas azucaradas, información sobre contenido calórico y salud y **comportamiento** de pares en los patrones de consumo de los **escolares de Cataluña**

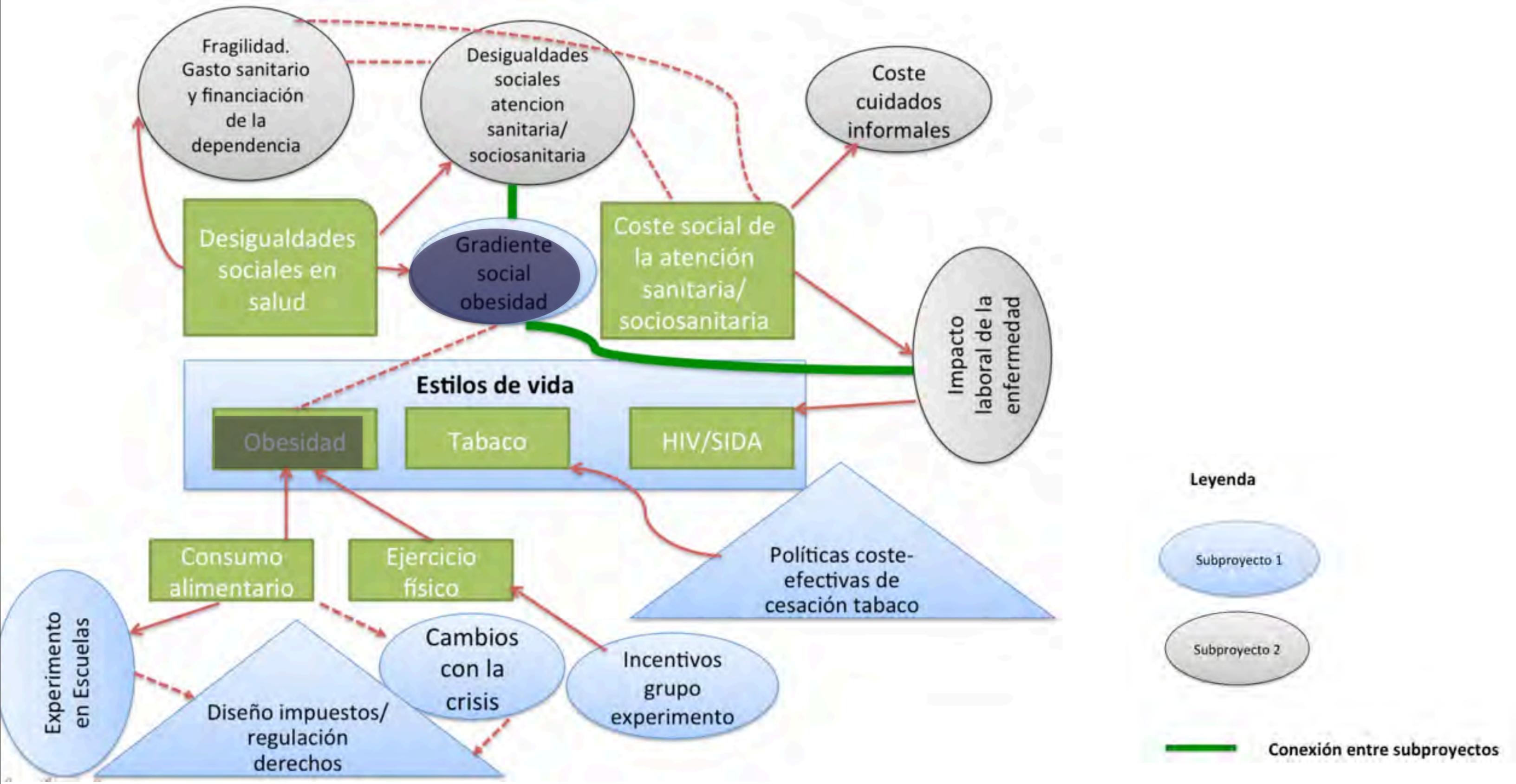
Objetivo 7 Cuantificar los cambios en los patrones de **alimentación** de las familias españolas entre 2007 y 2012 inducidos por efectos renta y precios

Objetivos 8-9 Diseñar una propuesta de **impuesto** sobre **bebidas azucaradas** neutral respecto a la renta de las familias, que cambie patrones de comportamiento antisaludable con objetivo cuantificable de reducción de la obesidad. Proponer cambios regulatorios en los derechos de utilización de elementos obesogénicos/antisaludables (sal, grasas saturadas) con objetivos cuantificables de salud de la población. Evaluar prospectivamente sus efectos económicos a medio y largo plazo

Objetivo 10 Caracterización de los **programas de dehabituación** en España

Objetivo 11 Estimación de la **efectividad** de los programas de deshabituación

Objetivo 12-13 **Evaluación económica** y formulación de propuestas de políticas de deshabituación



Núm. 99 (2016)

Economía de la salud

Si te encuentras dentro de la Universidad (web browser) puedes consultar este número desde la plataforma Proview Thomson Reuters Aranzadi.

[CONSULTAR NÚMERO EN PROVIEW THOMSON REUTERS](#)

Tabla de contenidos

Presentación

Presentación del monográfico
Angelina Lázaro Alquézar 7-15

Artículos monográficos

Crisis económica, gasto sanitario y desigualdades en salud. Reflexiones desde la Economía de la Salud
Guillem López I Casanovas 17-43

El gradiente social de la obesidad en España. ¿Qué sabemos y qué deberíamos saber?
Josefina Panetta, Beatriz G. López-Valcárcel 45-68

Aproximación al proceso productivo del sistema sanitario español
Sophie Gorgemans, Olga Urbina 69-103

Diferencias en los valores de calidad de vida relacionada con la salud obtenidos con las "tarifas" SF-6D de distintos países
Jorge Eduardo Martínez Pérez, Fernando Ignacio Sánchez Martínez, José María Abellán Perpiñán 105-133

Sostenibilidad del sistema sanitario en el Estado del Bienestar
David Cantarero Prieto 135-150

¿Hacia dónde va la Economía de la Salud?
Beatriz G. López-Valcárcel, Angelina Lázaro Alquézar 151-155

El gradiente social de la obesidad en España. ¿Qué sabemos y qué deberíamos saber?

Josefina Panetta, Beatriz G. López-Valcárcel

Resumen

Introducción: la OMS define el gradiente social como la desigualdad en salud a lo largo del continuo de la condición socioeconómica. La obesidad es resultante de múltiples y complejas causas y refleja un problema de desigualdad social. El sobre la asociación entre situación socioeconómica (renta, ocupación, clase social y educación) y sobrepeso/obesidad en España en niños y adultos. Metodología: revisión crítica de la literatura en PubMed y Econlit de estudios publicados entre 2000 y 2016 que miden el gradiente socioeconómico de la obesidad, en niños y adultos.

Resultados: se han revisado 17 estudios primarios que miden el gradiente socioeconómico de la obesidad en España y otros 8 que comparan España con otros países. Los mecanismos que explican el gradiente son múltiples y abarcan la menor receptividad a mensajes y recomendaciones de prevención primaria, patrones de alimentación menos saludable entre niños y adolescentes de condición socioeconómica baja y el entorno obesogénico o de bajo nivel socioeconómico. Para medir el gradiente se utilizan el Índice de Desigualdad Absoluta, el Índice de Desigualdad Relativa, el Índice Concentración y el porcentaje atribuible al nivel socioeconómico desfavorable. Aunque la prevalencia global de la obesidad en adultos parece que se está estabilizando en España, hay un fuerte gradiente social inverso por nivel educativo y por situación socioeconómica baja tanto en adultos como en niños. La educación es el factor de desigualdad de mayor impacto en cualquier grupo etario. Las niñas y mujeres obesas sufren una doble discriminación, pues el gradiente es significativamente mayor que para el género masculino.

Conclusiones: son necesarios más estudios con alta calidad metodológica con diseño prospectivo a largo plazo y medición objetiva del índice de masa corporal para monitorizar tendencias y contribuir al diseño de políticas efectivas contra la obesidad, que no solamente son políticas de salud sino también de equidad.

RESEARCH

Open Access



Unconditional quantile regressions to determine the social gradient of obesity in Spain 1993–2014

Alejandro Rodriguez-Caro^{1*}, Laura Vallejo-Torres² and Beatriz Lopez-Valcarcel¹

Abstract

Background: There is a well-documented social gradient in obesity in most developed countries. Many previous studies have conventionally categorised individuals according to their body mass index (BMI), focusing on those above a certain threshold and thus ignoring a large amount of the BMI distribution. Others have used linear BMI models, relying on mean effects that may mask substantial heterogeneity in the effects of socioeconomic variables across the population.

Method: In this study, we measure the social gradient of the BMI distribution of the adult population in Spain over the past two decades (1993–2014), using unconditional quantile regressions. We use three socioeconomic variables (education, income and social class) and evaluate differences in the corresponding effects on different percentiles of the log-transformed BMI distribution. Quantile regression methods have the advantage of estimating the socioeconomic effect across the whole BMI distribution allowing for this potential heterogeneity.

Results: The results showed a large and increasing social gradient in obesity in Spain, especially among females. There is, however, a large degree of heterogeneity in the socioeconomic effect across the BMI distribution, with patterns that vary according to the socioeconomic indicator under study. While the income and educational gradient is greater at the end of the BMI distribution, the main impact of social class is around the median BMI values. A steeper social gradient is observed with respect to educational level rather than household income or social class.

Conclusion: The findings of this study emphasise the heterogeneous nature of the relationship between social factors and obesity across the BMI distribution as a whole. Quantile regression methods might provide a more suitable framework for exploring the complex socioeconomic gradient of obesity.

Keywords: Obesity, Social inequalities, Unconditional quantile regression

Unconditional quantile regressions to determine the social gradient of obesity in Spain 1993–2014

Alejandro Rodríguez-García¹, Laura Valero-Torres² and Beatriz López-Vázquez³

Abstract

Background: There is a well-documented social gradient in obesity in most developed countries. Many previous studies have conventionally categorized individuals according to their body mass index (BMI), focusing on those above a certain threshold and thus ignoring a large amount of the BMI distribution. Others have used linear BMI models, relying on mean effects that may mask substantial heterogeneity in the effects of socioeconomic variables across the population.

Method: In this study, we measure the social gradient of the BMI distribution of the adult population in Spain over the past two decades (1993–2014), using unconditional quantile regressions. We use three socioeconomic variables (education, income and social class) and evaluate differences in the corresponding effects on different percentiles of the log-transformed BMI distribution. Quantile regression methods have the advantage of estimating the socioeconomic effect across the whole BMI distribution allowing for the potential heterogeneity.

Results: The results showed a large and increasing social gradient in obesity in Spain, especially among females. There is, however, a large degree of heterogeneity in the socioeconomic effect across the BMI distribution, with patterns that vary according to the socioeconomic indicator under study. While the end of the BMI distribution, the main impact of social class is about gradient is observed with respect to educational level rather than housing.

Conclusion: The findings of this study emphasize the heterogeneous factors and obesity across the BMI distribution as a whole. Quantile regression provides a suitable framework for exploring the complex socioeconomic gradient.

Keywords: Obesity, Social inequalities, Unconditional quantile regression

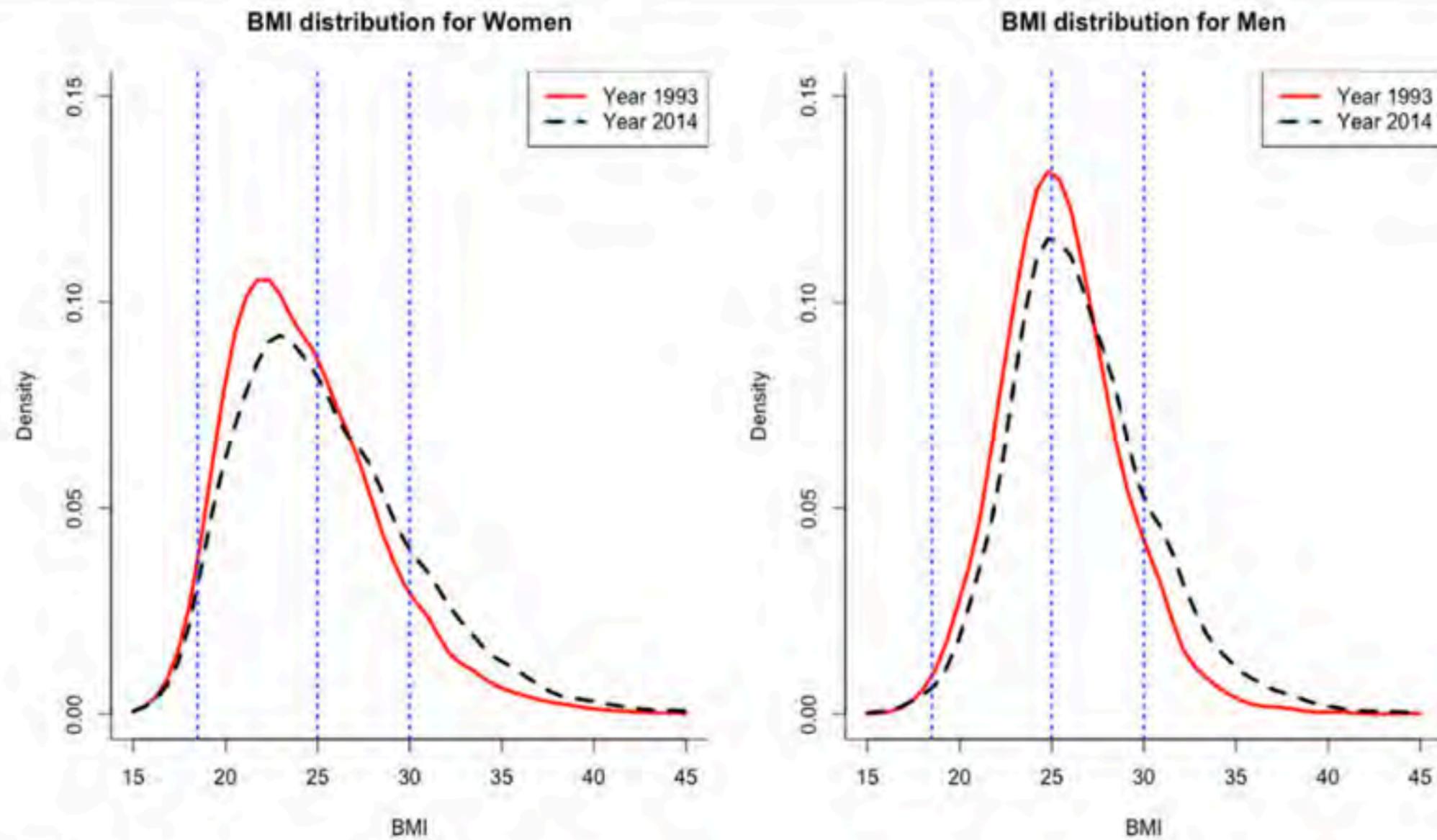


Fig. 2 Density estimations for BMI by sex

Unconditional quantile regressions to determine the social gradient of obesity in Spain 1993–2014

Alejandro Rodríguez-García¹, Laura Valero-Torres² and Beatriz López-Vicente³

Abstract

Background: There is a well-documented social gradient in obesity in most developed countries. Many previous studies have conventionally categorized individuals according to their body mass index (BMI), focusing on those above a certain threshold and thus ignoring a large amount of the BMI distribution. Others have used linear BMI models, relying on mean effects that may mask substantial heterogeneity in the effects of socioeconomic variables across the population.

Method: In this study, we measure the social gradient of the BMI distribution of the adult population in Spain over the past two decades (1993–2014), using unconditional quantile regressions. We use three socioeconomic variables (education, income and social class) and evaluate differences in the corresponding effects on different percentiles of the log-transformed BMI distribution. Quantile regression methods have the advantage of estimating the socioeconomic effect across the whole BMI distribution allowing for the potential heterogeneity.

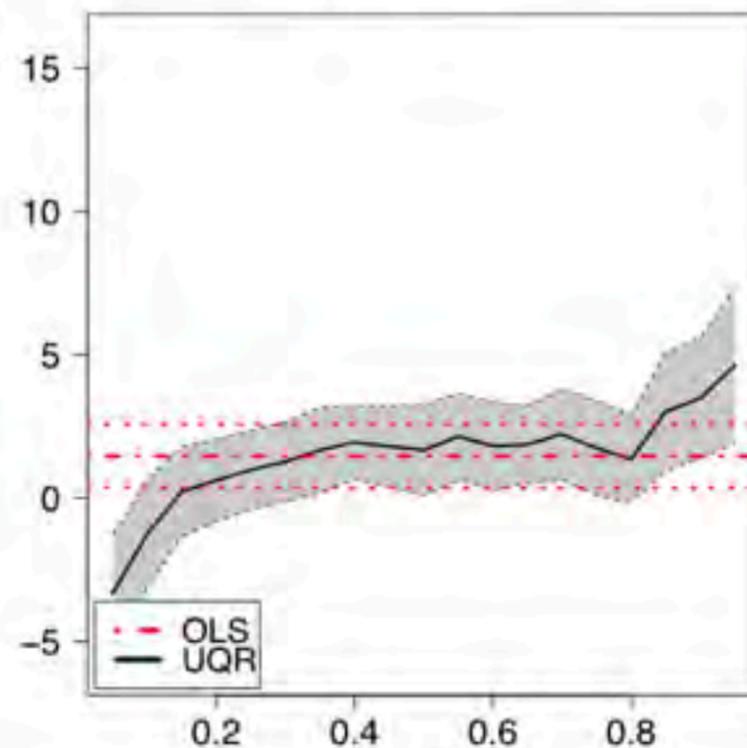
Results: The results showed a large and increasing social gradient in obesity in Spain, especially among females. There is, however, a large degree of heterogeneity in the socioeconomic effect across the BMI distribution, with patterns that vary according to the socioeconomic indicator under study. While the economic and educational gradient is greatest at the end of the BMI distribution, the main impact of social class is around the median BMI values. A steeper social gradient is observed with respect to educational level rather than household income or social class.

Conclusion: The findings of this study emphasize the heterogeneous nature of the relationship between social factors and obesity across the BMI distribution as a whole. Quantile regression methods might provide a more suitable framework for exploring the complex socioeconomic gradient of obesity.

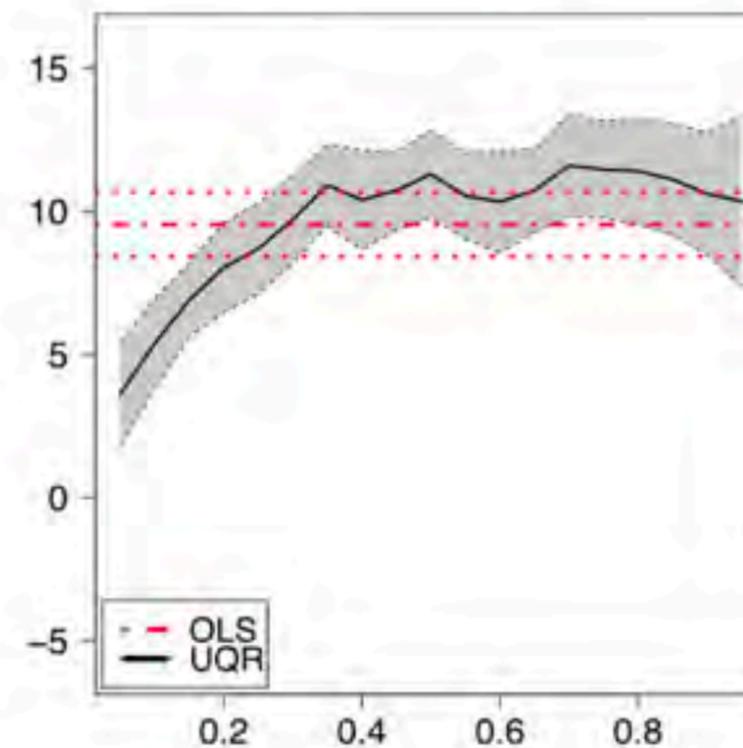
Keywords: Obesity, Social inequalities, Unconditional quantile regression

Clase social VI vs clase social I

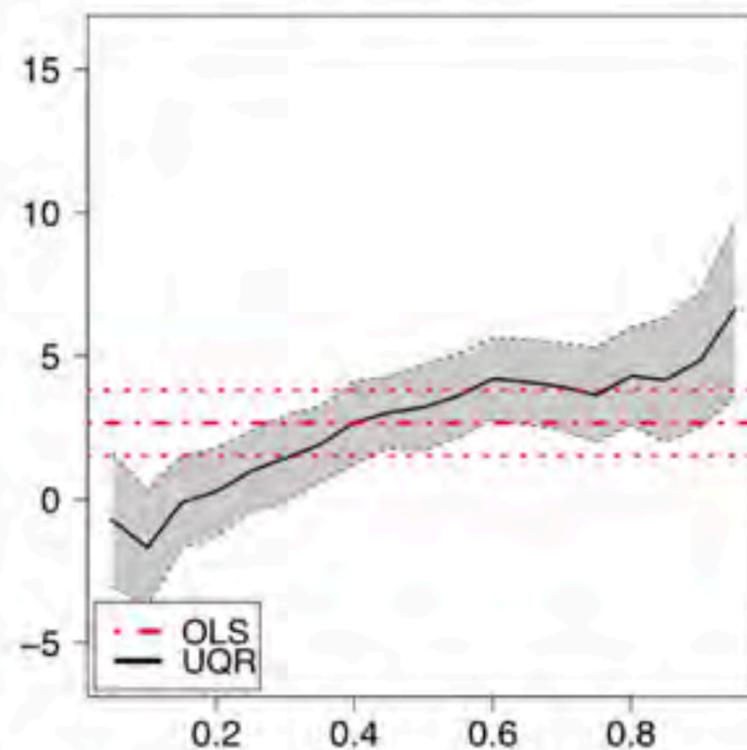
Men. Year 2006



Women. Year 2006



Men. Year 2014



Women. Year 2014

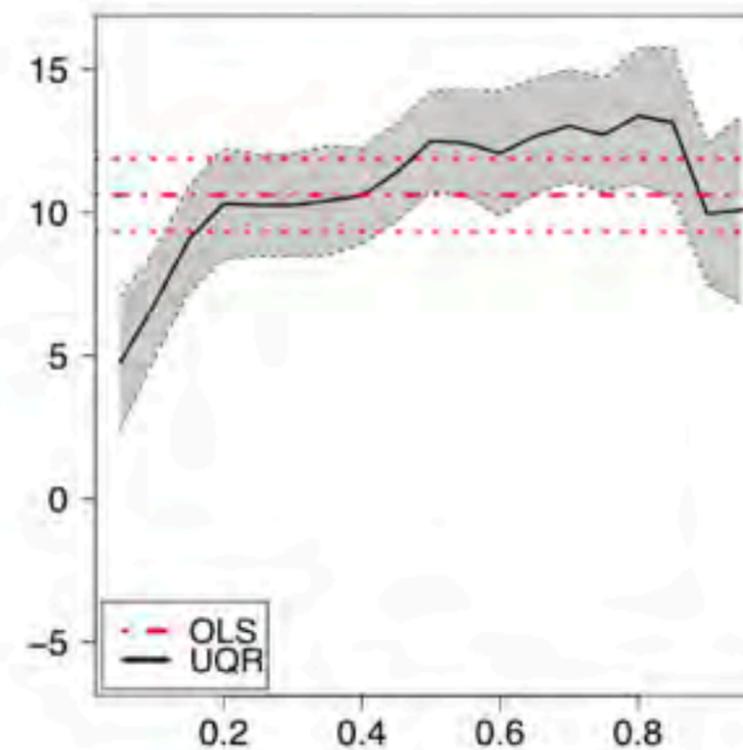


Fig. 3 OLS and UQR estimations. Social Class VI vs Social Class I

Unconditional quantile regressions to determine the social gradient of obesity in Spain 1993–2014

Alejandro Rodríguez-Caro¹, Laura Valero-Torres² and Beatriz López-Vázquez³

Abstract

Background: There is a well-documented social gradient in obesity in most developed countries. Many previous studies have conventionally categorized individuals according to their body mass index (BMI), focusing on those above a certain threshold and thus ignoring a large amount of the BMI distribution. Others have used linear BMI models, relying on mean effects that may mask substantial heterogeneity in the effects of socioeconomic variables across the population.

Method: In this study, we measure the social gradient of the BMI distribution of the adult population in Spain over the past two decades (1993–2014), using unconditional quantile regressions. We use three socioeconomic variables (education, income and social class) and evaluate differences in the corresponding effects on different percentiles of the log-transformed BMI distribution. Quantile regression methods have the advantage of estimating the socioeconomic effect across the whole BMI distribution allowing for the potential heterogeneity.

Results: The results showed a large and increasing social gradient in obesity in Spain, especially among females. There is, however, a large degree of heterogeneity in the socioeconomic effect across the BMI distribution, with patterns that vary according to the socioeconomic indicator under study. While the economic and educational gradient is greatest at the end of the BMI distribution, the main impact of social class is around the median BMI values. A stronger social gradient is observed with respect to educational level rather than household income or social class.

Conclusion: The findings of this study emphasize the heterogeneous nature of the relationship between socioeconomic factors and obesity across the BMI distribution as a whole. Quantile regression methods might provide a more suitable framework for exploring the complex socioeconomic gradient of obesity.

Keywords: Obesity, Social inequalities, Unconditional quantile regression

Renta alta vs
renta baja

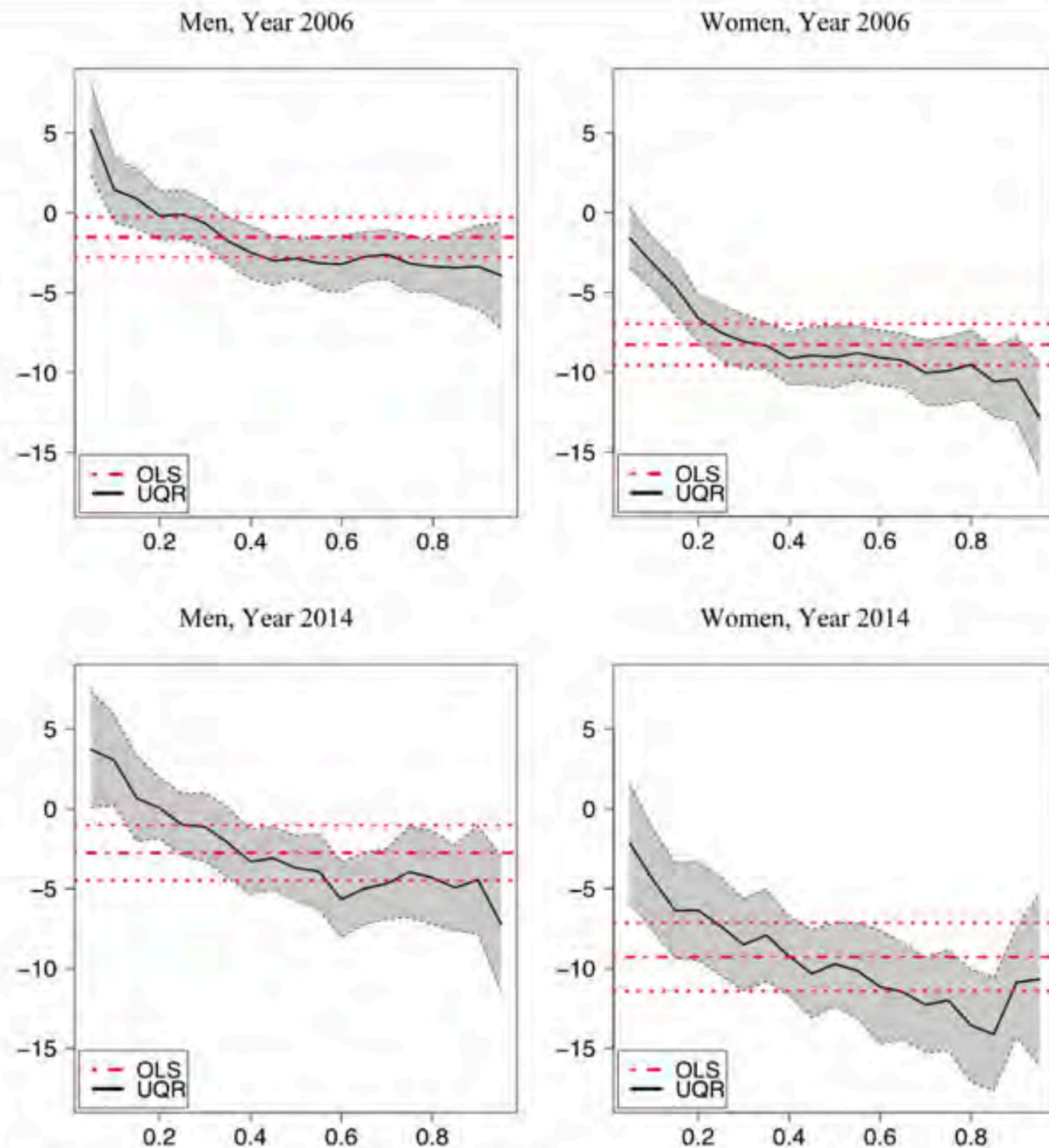


Fig. 4 OLS and UQR estimations. Higher Income vs lower Income intervals

Unconditional quantile regressions to determine the social gradient of obesity in Spain 1993–2014

Alejandro Rodríguez-Caro¹, Laura Valero-Torres² and Beatriz López-Vázquez³

Abstract

Background: There is a well-documented social gradient in obesity in most developed countries. Many previous studies have conventionally categorized individuals according to their body mass index (BMI), focusing on those above a certain threshold and thus ignoring a large amount of the BMI distribution. Others have used linear BMI models, relying on mean effects that may mask substantial heterogeneity in the effects of socioeconomic variables across the population.

Method: In this study, we measure the social gradient of the BMI distribution of the adult population in Spain over the past two decades (1993–2014), using unconditional quantile regressions. We use three socioeconomic variables (education, income and social class) and evaluate differences in the corresponding effects on different percentiles of the log-transformed BMI distribution. Quantile regression methods have the advantage of estimating the socioeconomic effect across the whole BMI distribution allowing for the potential heterogeneity.

Results: The results showed a large and increasing social gradient in obesity in Spain, especially among females. There is, however, a large degree of heterogeneity in the socioeconomic effect across the BMI distribution, with patterns that vary according to the socioeconomic indicator under study. While the economic and educational gradient is greater at the end of the BMI distribution, the main impact of social class is around the median BMI values. A stronger social gradient is observed with respect to educational level rather than household income or social class.

Conclusion: The findings of this study emphasize the heterogeneous nature of the relationship between social factors and obesity across the BMI distribution as a whole. Quantile regression methods might provide a more suitable framework for exploring the complex socioeconomic gradient of obesity.

Keywords: Obesity, Social inequalities, Unconditional quantile regression

Educación
universitaria vs
no estudios o
primarios no
terminados

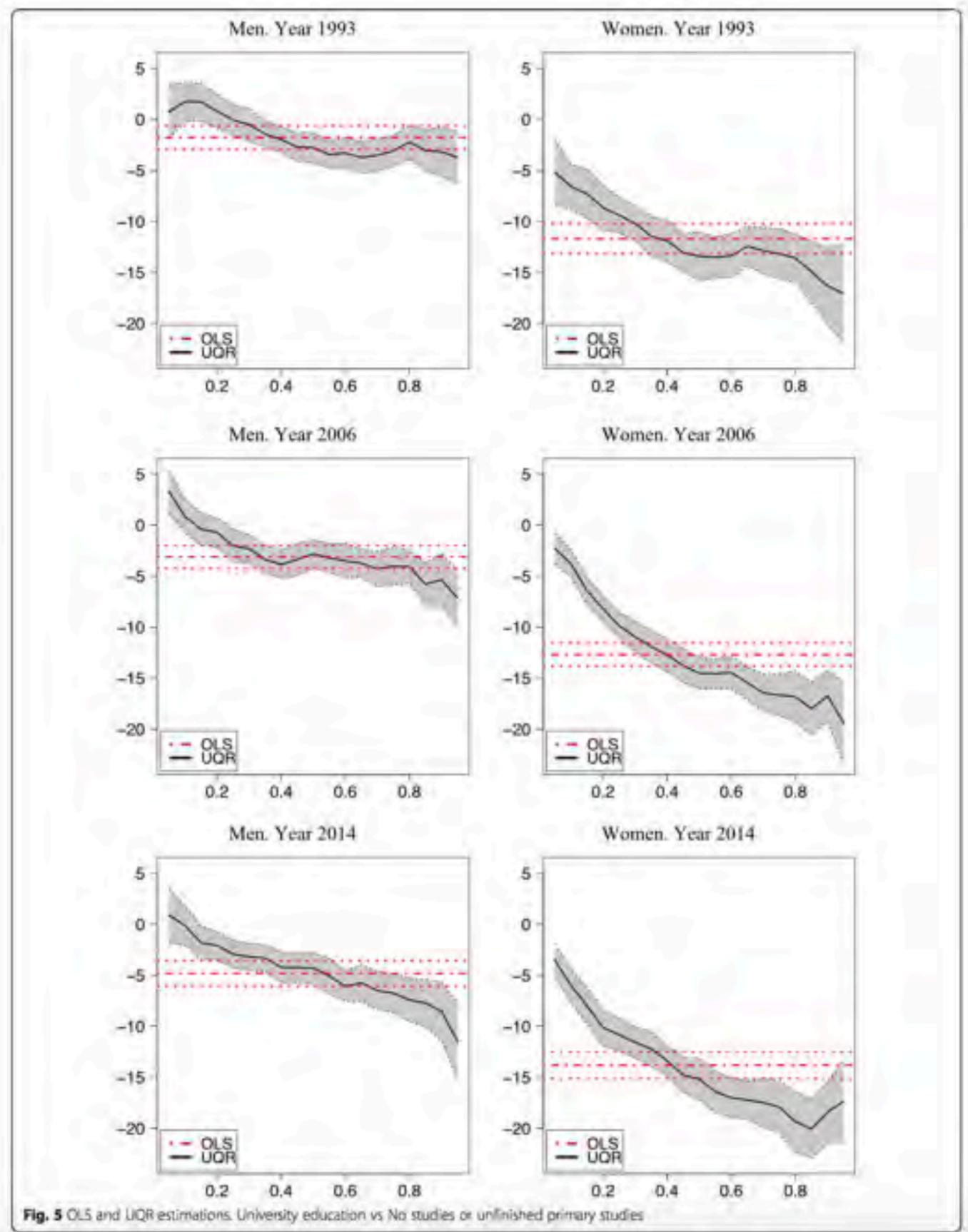


Fig. 5 OLS and UQR estimations. University education vs No studies or unfinished primary studies

Gradiente social de obesidad

En Canarias y en España: tesis doctoral de **Aranzazu Hernandez Yumar** (en proceso).

Datos de CDC Canarias
Universidad de Lund (Suecia)

TÍTULO: Cadenas de comida rápida y mercadillos del agricultor municipales: ¿influye su ubicación en las decisiones de consumo del individuo? ¿y en el riesgo de sufrir obesidad?

OBJETIVOS: Análisis del efecto de la existencia de cadenas de restaurantes de comida rápida y mercadillos del agricultor municipales en la alimentación y la obesidad de los residentes en las proximidades.

METODOLOGÍA: Estudio longitudinal con microdatos extraídos del cuestionario CDC para Canarias. La muestra consta de 6629 adultos (18 o más años), elegidos aleatoriamente entre las siete islas y entrevistados durante los años 2000-2005. Se prevé incluir una nueva oleada de datos actualizados, recabados entre 2015-2016, para los mismos individuos. Se analiza la distancia entre la vivienda y el restaurante de comida rápida/mercadillo más cercano, aproximando a través del código postal, y, posteriormente, se estudia su influencia en la obesidad a través de modelos multinivel basados en la teoría de la interseccionalidad y en medidas propias de *discriminatory accuracy* y cálculo de Odds Ratio. También se tienen en cuenta otras variables socioeconómicas y demográficas de los individuos.

RESULTADOS: Los resultados preliminares muestran que la cercanía de los hogares a cadenas de comida rápida no influye en el riesgo de sufrir obesidad. El resto de resultados se presentarán en las Jornadas.

CONCLUSIONES: A pesar de las evidencias de algunos estudios previos, que determinan que la oferta local de comida preparada rápida y de bajo coste afecta a la prevalencia de obesidad en una determinada población, en Canarias, donde hay unos altos índices de obesidad en comparación con el conjunto español, la proximidad del lugar de residencia a las cadenas de comida rápida no parece ser un determinante de la obesidad.

Socioeconomic differences in body mass index in Spain: an intersectional multilevel analysis of individual heterogeneity

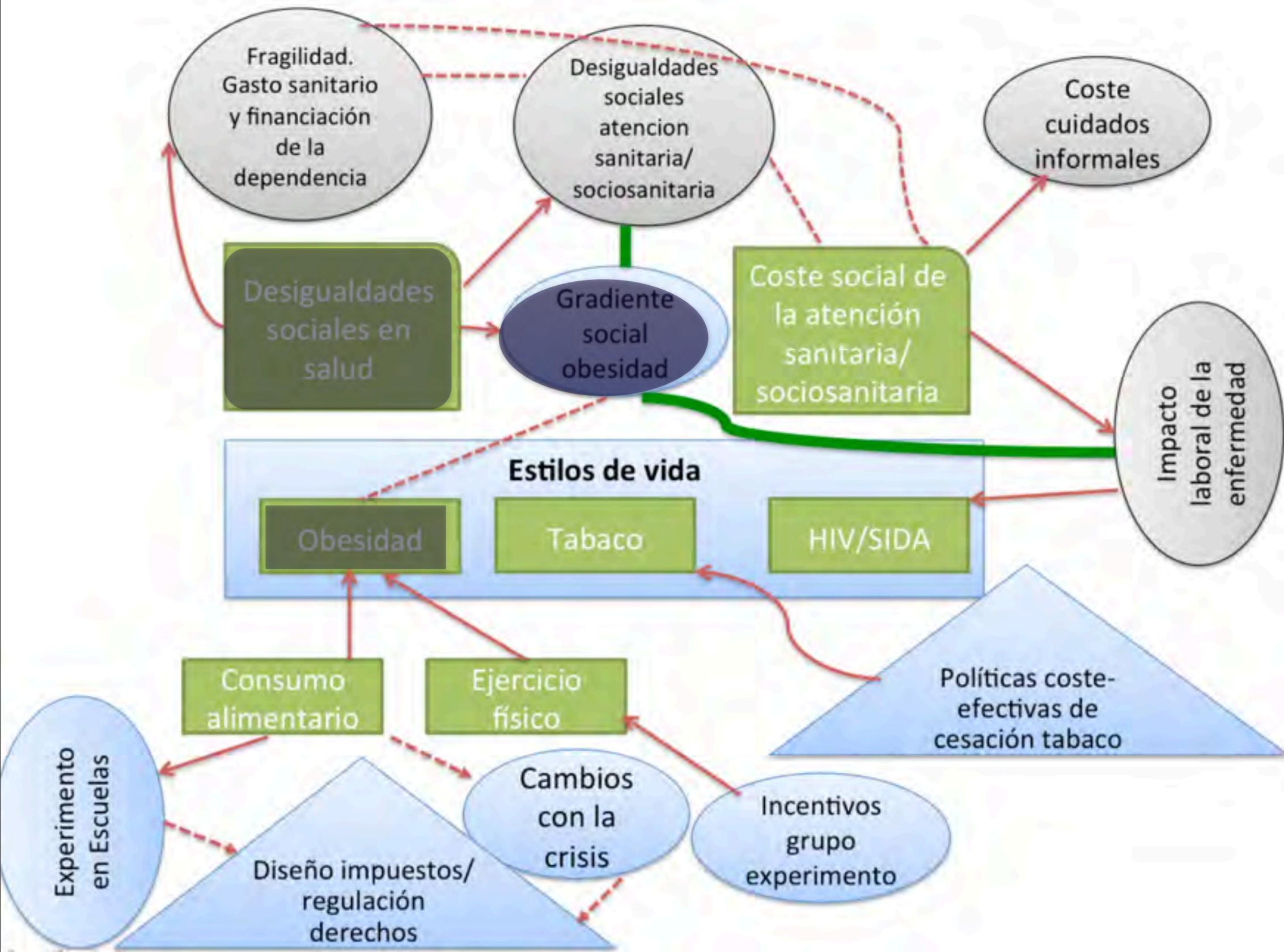
Aranzazu Hernández-Yumar (1,2), Maria Wemrell (1), Ignacio Abásolo-Alessón (2), Beatriz González-López-Valcárcel (3), Juan Merlo (1,4)

(1) Unit for Social Epidemiology, Faculty of Medicine, Lund University, Malmö, Sweden

(2) Department of Applied Methodology and Quantitative Methods, Faculty of Economics, Universidad of La Laguna, La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain

(3) Department of Quantitative Methods for Economics and Management, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canarias, Las Palmas de Gran Canarias, Spain

(4) Centre for Primary Health Care Research, Region Skåne, Malmö, Sweden



Leyenda

Subproyecto 1

Subproyecto 2

Conexión entre subproyectos



Estimating direct effects of parental occupation on Spaniards' health by birth cohort

Jaime Pinilla¹, Beatriz G. Lopez-Valcarcel¹ and Rosa M. Urbanos-Garrido^{2*}

Abstract

Background: Social health inequalities in adult population are partly due to socioeconomic circumstances in childhood. A better understanding of how those circumstances affect health during adulthood may improve the opportunities for reducing health disparities. The objective of this study is to investigate the effect of parental socioeconomic status, which is proxied by occupation, on adult Spaniards' health by birth cohort. The analysis will allow checking not only the direct impact of parental occupation on their offspring's health, but also whether inherited inequality has been reduced over time.

Methods: We use data from the Bank of Spain's Survey of Household Finances on Spanish households from 2002 to 2008. Sequential models were used to estimate the influence of the father's and mother's occupation on their offspring's health, trying to disentangle direct from indirect effects. With a sample of 26,832 persons we consider effects for four different cohorts by birth periods ranging from 1916 to 1981.

Results: The results show that parental occupation has a significant direct impact on individuals' health ($p < 0.01$). The effect of father's occupation exceeds that of mother's. For those born before 1936, the probability of reporting a good health status ranges from 0.31 (95% confidence interval (CI) 0.14–0.48), when fathers were classified as unskilled elementary workers, to 0.98 (95% CI 0.98–0.99) when they were managers or mid-level professionals. For those born during the period 1959–1975, those probabilities are 0.49 (95% CI 0.39–0.59) and 0.97 (95% CI 0.96–0.98), respectively. Therefore, health inequalities linked to parental socioeconomic status have been noticeably reduced, although discrimination against unskilled workers persists over time.

Conclusions: Great progress has been made in the health area during the twentieth century, so that the impact of parental socioeconomic status on individuals' health has been significantly tempered for those at the bottom of the social scale. However, more efforts focused on the improvement of living conditions for most socioeconomically disadvantaged are needed in order to further reduce social inequalities in health.

Keywords: Intergenerational transmission, Self-assessed health, Socioeconomic status, Cohort effects

Transmisión intergeneracional de estatus, educación... salud

$$Education = f_1(D, C, T, C^*T, u_1) \quad (1)$$

$$Occupation = f_2(D, C, T, C^*T, \widehat{u}_1, u_2) \quad (2)$$

$$Health = f_3(D, E, C, T, C^*T, \widehat{u}_1, \widehat{u}_2, u_3) \quad (3)$$

Datos Encuesta Financiera de los Hogares Banco de España 2002-2008: **RICOS**

Cohortes de adultos nacidos desde la guerra civil hasta la democracia. Información individual sobre educación, ocupación y salud autopercebida. **Información** sobre ocupación (estatus socioeconómico) **de los padres**

Hay **efecto dinástico** de transmisión intergeneracional de la salud a través del estatus en la infancia, pero se ha mitigado para las personas de clases bajas.

¿Morir en casa?

“Palliative care and death at home of cancer. Inequalities by education and place of residence” B G Lopez-Valcárcel, Jaime Pinilla, Patricia Barber (2017) ('submitted)

En España, el 66% de los pacientes de cancer y familiares prefieren morir e casa atendidos por buenos paliativos. Pero solo el 25% muere en casa.

¿Por qué?

- ¿Características personales?
- ¿Educación?
- Características de la zona de residencia?
- ¿Servicios de paliativos domiciliarios?

Microdatos del registro de defunciones 2015 enlazados con datos económicos municipales (presupuestos, seguridad social, IRPF, demográficos) y registro 2015 de la SECPAL

Listado de recursos que han cumplido los requisitos para ser clasificados con los criterios definidos por el Directorio SECPAL 2015:

C.C.AA	PROVINCIA	NOMBRE RECURSO	TIPO DE RECURSO	ÁMBITO			DOTACIÓN PROFESIONALES				
				H	D	CSS	M	E	P	TS	O
Islas Canarias	LAS PALMAS	UNIDAD DE CUIDADOS PALIATIVOS DEL HOSPITAL INSULAR DE LANZAROTE	EBCP				6	11	1	2	9
Islas Canarias	LAS PALMAS	UNIDAD DE CUIDADOS PALIATIVOS HOSPITAL GENERAL DE FUERTEVENTURA	EBCP				2	1	-	-	-
Islas Canarias	LAS PALMAS	UNIDAD DE CUIDADOS PALIATIVOS COMPLEJO HOSPITALARIO INSULAR DE GRAN CANARIA	UCCP				6	22	2	2	25
Islas Canarias	LAS PALMAS	UNIDAD DE MEDICINA PALIATIVA DEL HOSPITAL UNIVERSITARIO DE GRAN CANARIA DOCTOR NEGRÍN	UCCP				8	12	3	2	13
Islas Canarias	SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE	UNIDAD DE CUIDADOS PALIATIVOS DEL HOSPITAL UNIVERSITARIO NS LA CANDELARIA	UBCP				7	8	-	1	7

Directorio Recursos Asistenciales CP en las Islas Canarias

LAS PALMAS

EQUIPOS BÁSICOS DE CUIDADOS PALIATIVOS

UNIDAD DE CUIDADOS PALIATIVOS DEL HOSPITAL INSULAR DE LANZAROTE
URBANIZACIÓN JUAN DE QUESADA S/N
ARRECIFE CP: 35500

PERSONA DE CONTACTO: DOMINGO DE GUZMÁN
PÉREZ HERNÁNDEZ / PROFESIONAL: MÉDICO

TELÉFONO: 928810000

EMAIL: domingodeguzman@cabilododelanzarote.com

PÁGINA WEB:

HORARIO DE ATENCIÓN:

NÚMERO DE PROFESIONALES

6 Médicos (Entre todos Dedicación 100%)
11 Enfermeras (Entre todas Dedicación 100%)
1 Psicólogo (Dedicación <50%)
2 Trabajadores Sociales (Dedicación <50%)
1 Capellán/Guía Espiritual
1 Fisioterapeuta
7 Auxiliares Enfermería

ÁMBITO DE ATENCIÓN   
HOSPITALARIO, DOMICILIARIO, CENTRO
SOCIOSANITARIO

SERVICIOS

Visita, Soporte, Interconsulta, Consulta
Telefónica, Coordinación, Investigación

El 85% del equipo supera las horas de formación específicas definidas por la SECPAL

Monografías SECPAL

N.º 8 • ABRIL 2016

Directorio de Recursos de Cuidados Paliativos en España DIRECTORIO SECPAL 2015

Sociedad Española de
Cuidados Paliativos



SECPAL



Population of the study and % of home deaths

[Spain, 2014]

395,830 deaths

110,278 **cancer** deaths
(27.86%)

26,755 cancer deaths
unknown municipality of
residence (<10,000
population)

83,523 cancer deaths
with **identified municipality** of
residence

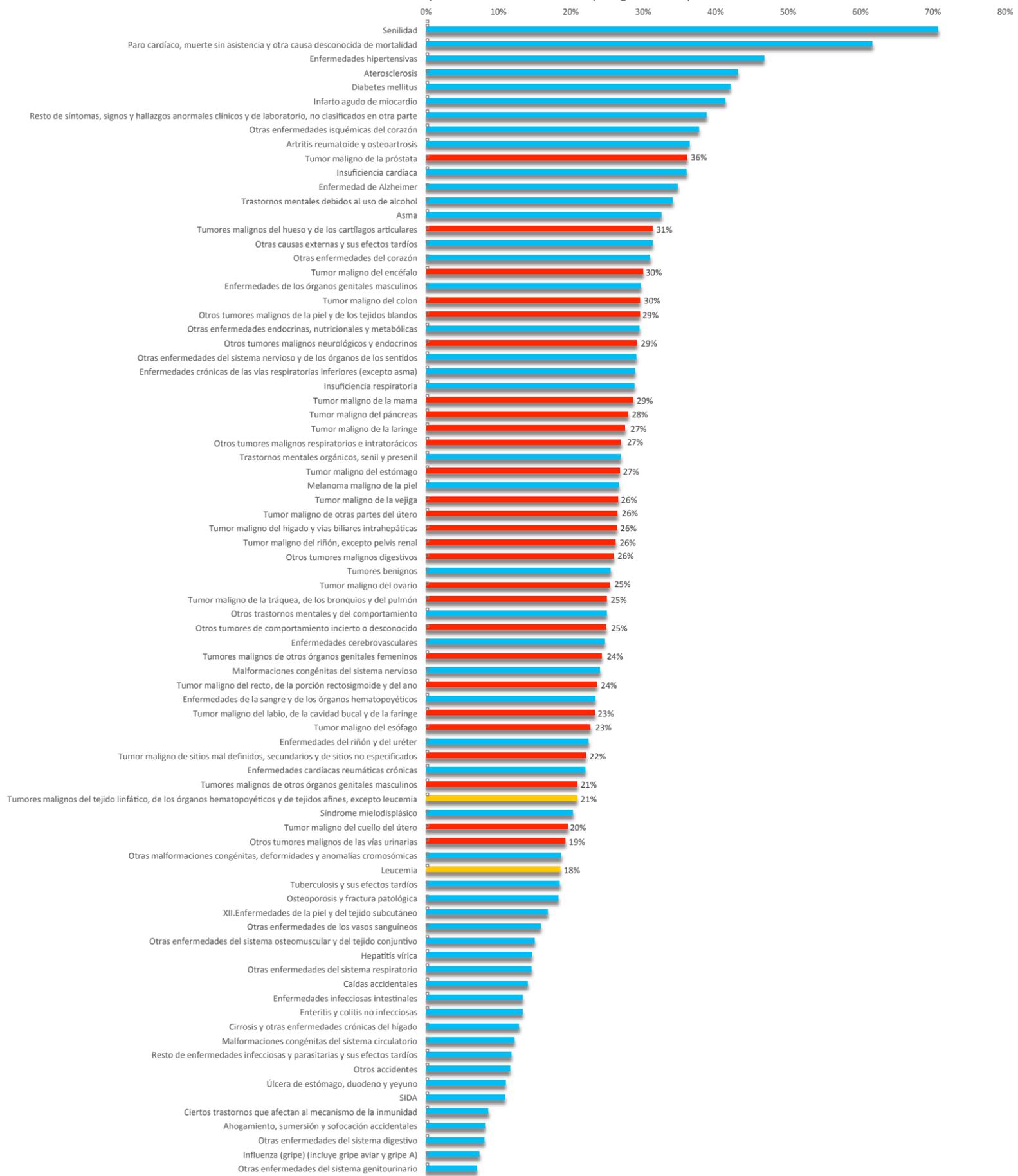
18,271 die at
home
(68.3%)

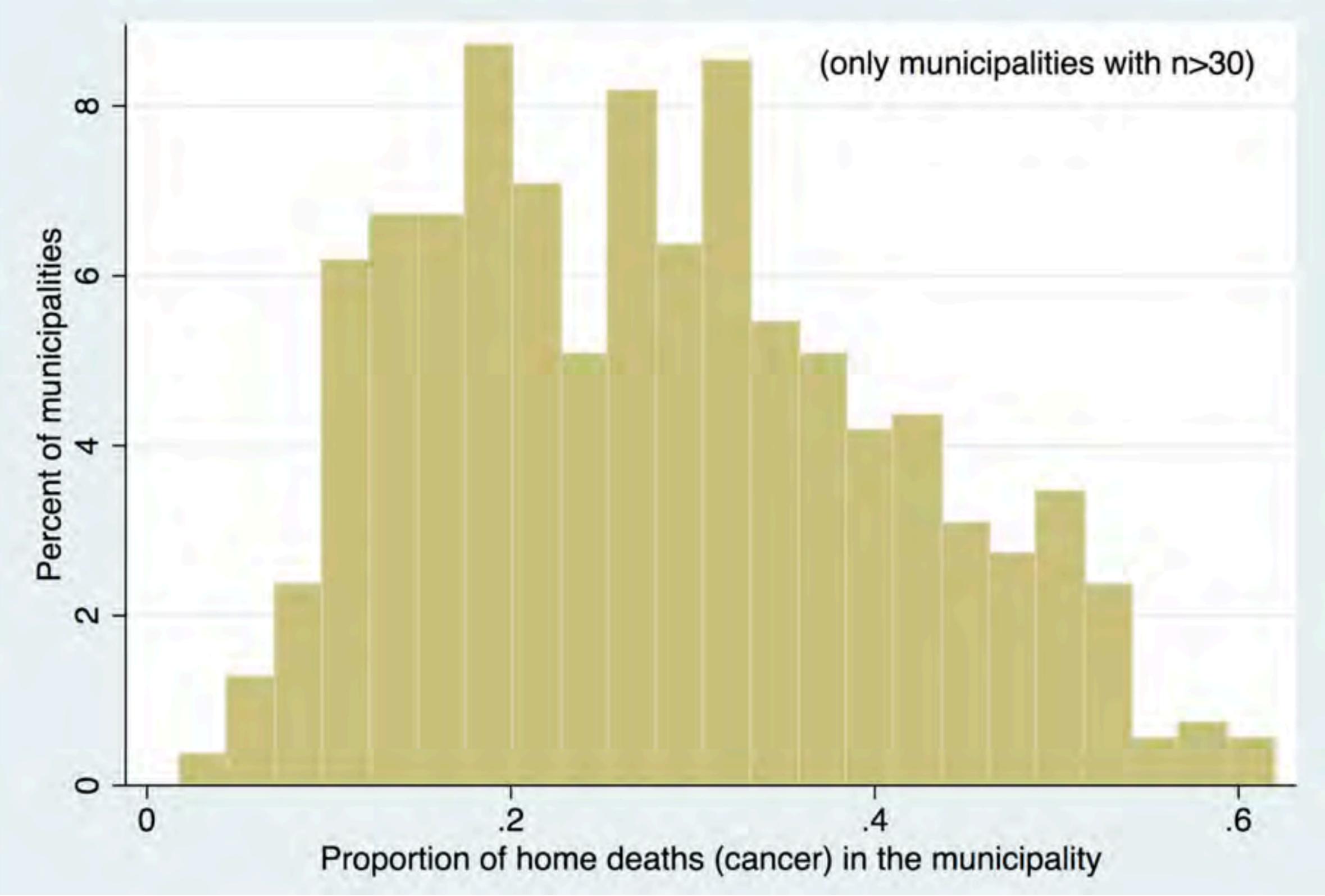
8,484 die at
home
(**31.7%**)

62,803 die at
home
(75.2%)

20,720 die at
home
(**24.8%**)

% Fallecidos en domicilio por distintas causas. Municipios grandes. España

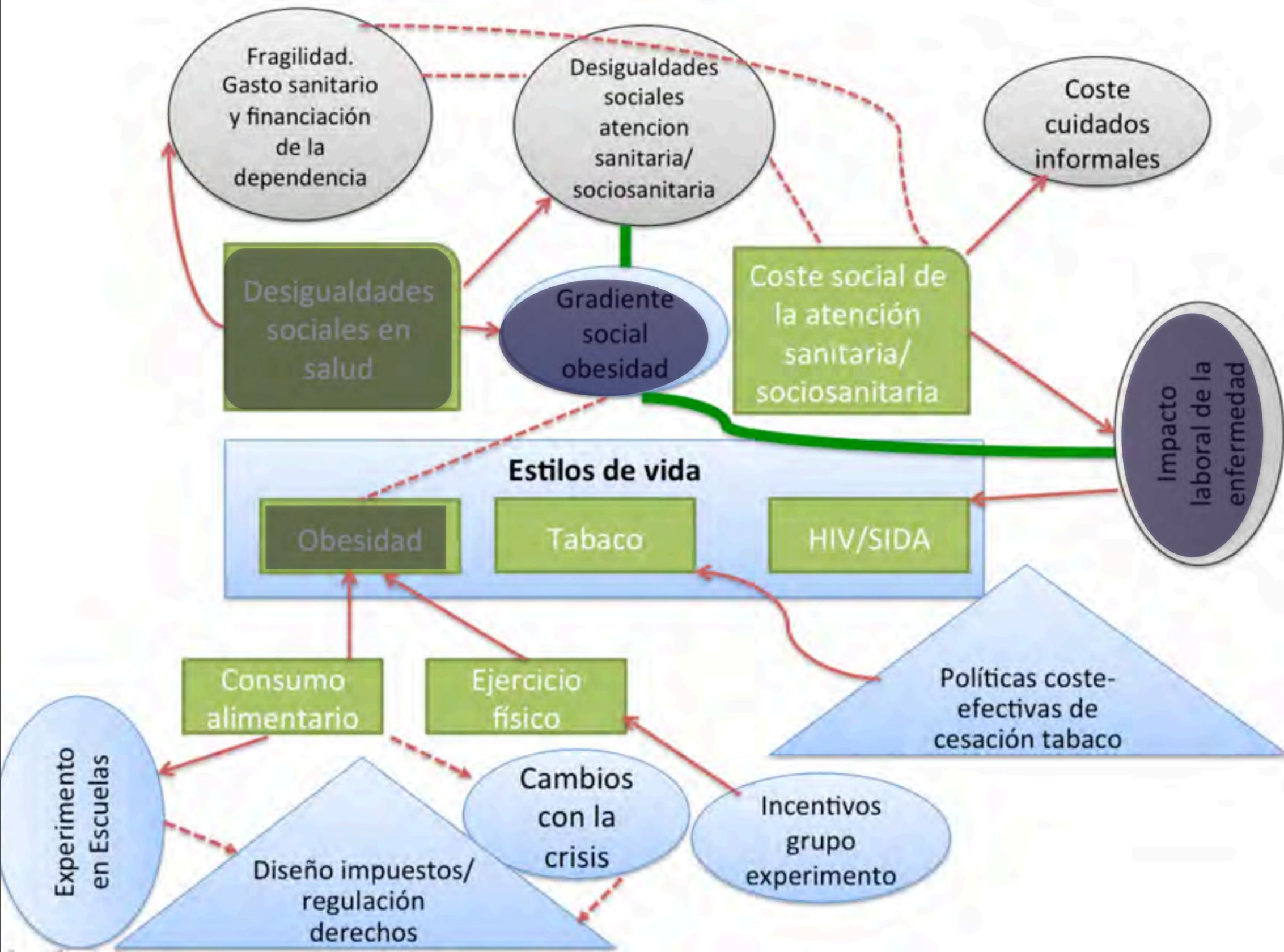




There is a wide municipal variability in the prevalence of home deaths, from 2% to 62%

Conclusiones del estudio:

1. Educación superior: 4% mas de probabilidad de morir en casa vs hospital
2. Morir en hospital es fenómeno urbano
3. Grandes diferencias sistemáticas entre CCAA
4. La disponibilidad de paliativos domiciliarios solo marginalmente significativa



Leyenda

- Subproyecto 1 (represented by a light blue oval)
- Subproyecto 2 (represented by a grey oval)
- Conexión entre subproyectos (represented by a thick green line)

¿Discriminación laboral de las personas obesas?

Obesity and perceived work discrimination in Spain

Laura Vallejo-Torres. Servicio de Evaluación del Servicio Canario de la Salud. Canary Islands, Spain.

Department of Applied Health Research, University College London, London, UK.

laura.vallejotorres@sescs.es

Beatriz G Lopez-Valcarcel. Universidad de las Palmas de Gran Canaria. Canary Islands, Spain.

beatriz.lopezvalcarcel@ulpgc.es

Stephen Morris. Department of Applied Health Research, University College London, London, UK.

steve.morris@ucl.ac.uk

Applied Economics (aceptado)

Discriminación a obesos: en EEUU, casi al nivel de **raza** o edad

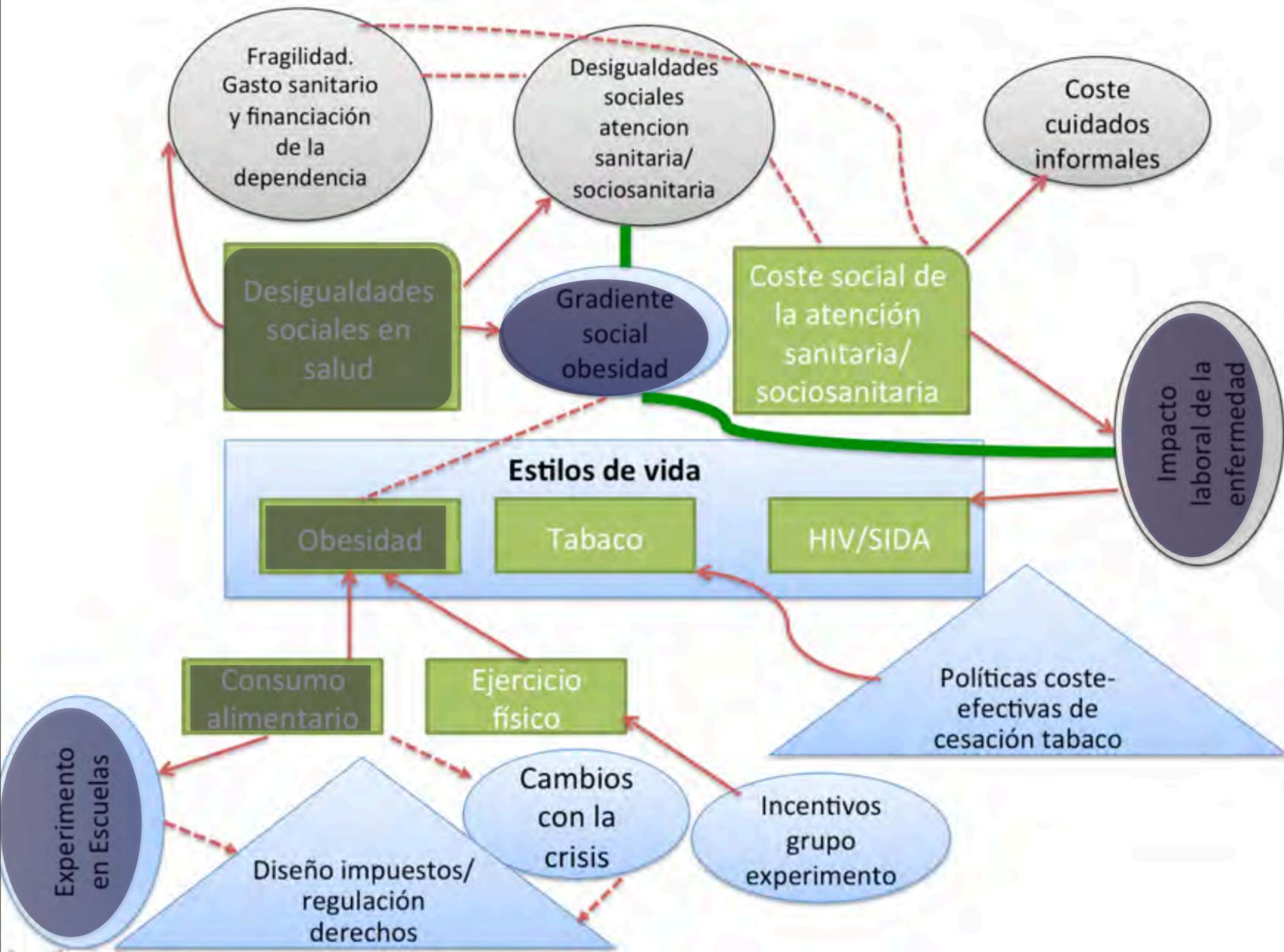
La discriminación en Economía (**Arrow**, discriminación estadística; **Becker**: preferencias). Distintos mecanismos

Test: trabajos **cara al público**/backoffice

Test: ¿**Norma social** como fuente de estigma y discriminación? CCAA con alta/baja prevalencia de obesidad

Abstract

Obesity is increasingly becoming a source of discrimination in many domains of living, including at the workplace. In this study we estimate obesity-related discrimination in work settings in Spain and explore its potential sources. We use data from the **European Health Interview Survey conducted in 2009-2010**. Our models control for a comprehensive set of demographic, socioeconomic, health, and work-related sickness characteristics. We run separate models for women and men, and stratify by type of occupation and by area obesity prevalence. Our results indicate **that weight-related discrimination in work settings in Spain is concentrated among women with morbid obesity, particularly among those working in customer-facing jobs and living in areas with low obesity prevalence**. These findings emphasize the persistence of the gendered nature of obesity-related discrimination, and provide evidence of a **form of induced statistical discrimination**. Employers' expectations of lower returns from obese workers in customer facing jobs might be driven by customers' preferences caused by social stigma. Furthermore, the role of area obesity prevalence highlights the impact of cultural social norms even within the same country.



Leyenda

- Subproyecto 1 (blue oval)
- Subproyecto 2 (grey oval)
- Conexión entre subproyectos (thick green line)

¿Se puede mejorar la alimentación de los adolescentes con intervenciones educativas (talleres de nutrición) en la escuela? [Experimento en Barcelona]

Health Economics

Received: 9 September 2016 | Revised: 29 May 2017 | Accepted: 1 June 2017
DOI: 10.1002/hec.3549

RESEARCH ARTICLE WILEY

Breakfast choice: An experiment combining a nutritional training workshop targeting adolescents and the promotion of unhealthy products

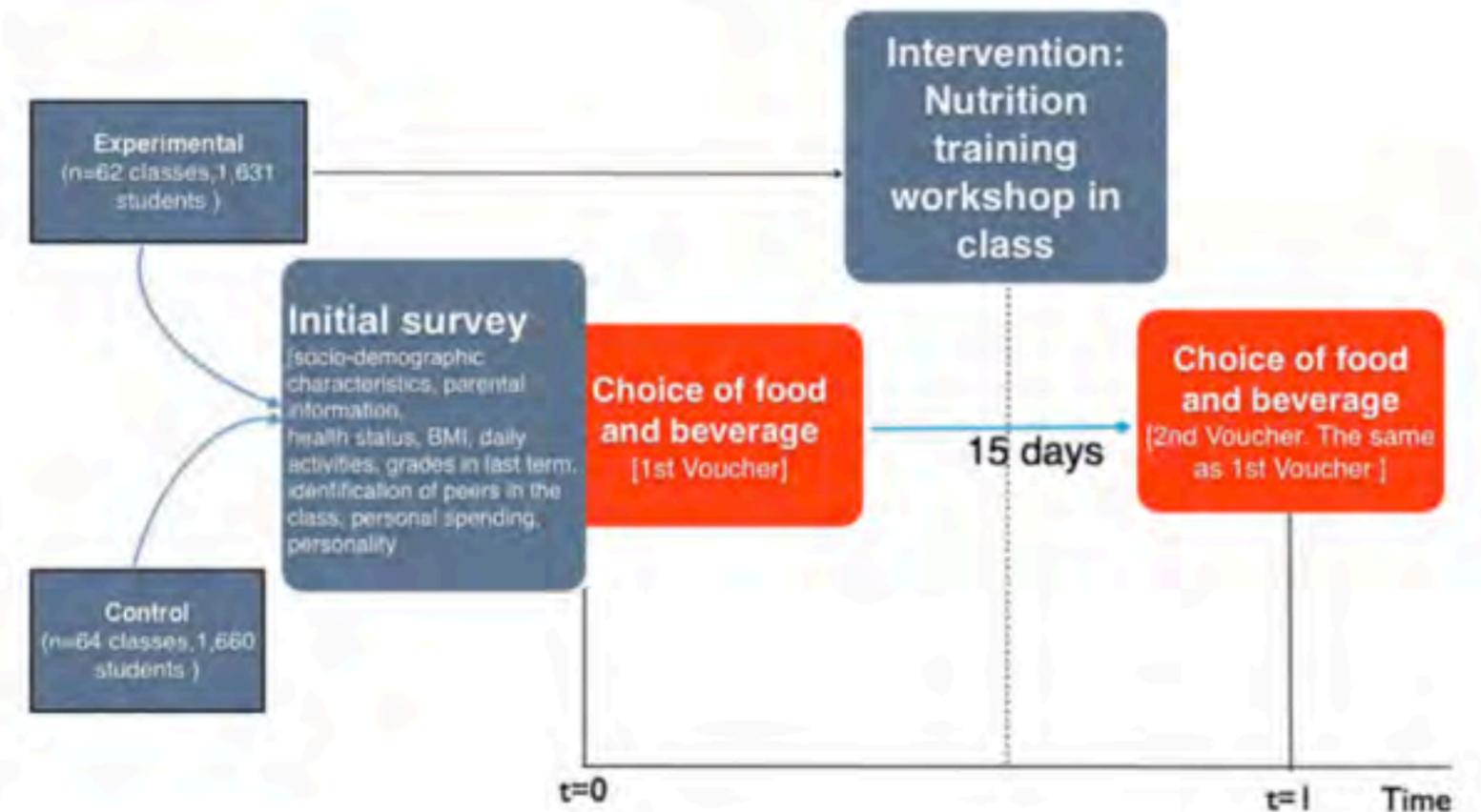
Toni Mora¹ | Beatriz G. Lopez-Valcarcel²

¹Universitat Internacional de Catalunya, Barcelona, Spain
²Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las Palmas, Spain

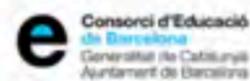
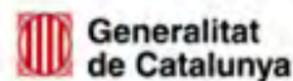
Correspondence
Toni Mora, Universitat Internacional de Catalunya, Immaculada 22, 08017 Barcelona, Spain.
Email: tmora@uic.es

Abstract
A randomised control trial was conducted to determine changes in the food and drink choices of adolescents following their participation in a 50-min nutrition workshop. The experiment was conducted at 104 schools in Barcelona (126 classes, 3,291 adolescents). Schools were randomly selected and stratified by district and by public or private status. The students were given three types of vouchers with different options regarding the type of food for which the vouchers could be exchanged (standard for healthy food and drink, two for one for unhealthy food, and two for one for unhealthy drink). Difference-in-differences linear models that control for individual, family, school or neighbourhood characteristics, and the influence of peers were applied. The probability of students' choosing unhealthy food and drink fell by 7.1% and 4.4%, respectively, following participation in the nutrition workshop. The promotion of unhealthy beverages counteracted the positive impact of the workshop on beverage choice.

KEYWORDS
nutrition programme, randomised control trial, unhealthy promotion



Vale normal



Codi Escola

Número llistat classe

SELECCIONA 1 MENJAR + 1 BEGUDA

Entrepà de tonyina i bol de fruita trossejada



Ampolla d'aigua



Croissant



Beguda làctia



Pac de 2 magdalenes



Got de llet



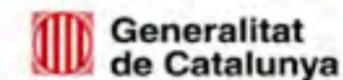
Entrepà de fuet i bol de fruita trossejada



Refresc



Vale 2*1 bebida



Codi Escola

Número llistat classe

SELECCIONA 1 MENJAR + 1 BEGUDA

Entrepà de tonyina i bol de fruita trossejada



Ampolla d'aigua



Croissant



2 Begudes làcties



Pac de 2 magdalenes



Got de llet



Entrepà de fuet i bol de fruita trossejada



2 Refrescs



Primera elección:



Aproximadamente la mitad de los escolares eligen alimento no saludable

Aproximadamente 3 de cada 4 eligen bebida no saludable (la mitad de la muestra elige coca-cola)

¿Se puede mejorar la alimentación de los adolescentes con intervenciones educativas (talleres de nutrición) en la escuela? [Experimento en Barcelona]

$$y_{ijt} = \alpha_0 + \gamma t + \delta E_j + \eta t E_j + x'_{it} \beta + z'_i \phi + \lambda P_i + \psi t P_i + \alpha_i + \alpha_j + \varepsilon_{ijt},$$

$$\ddot{y}_{ij} = \gamma + \eta E_j + \ddot{x}'_{it} \beta + \psi P_i + \ddot{\varepsilon}_{ij}, \quad (2)$$

$$\ddot{y}_{ij} = \gamma_1 + \eta_1 E_j + \ddot{x}'_{it} \beta_1 + \ddot{\varepsilon}_{ij} \text{ if } P_i = 1$$

$$\ddot{y}_{ij} = \gamma_0 + \eta_0 E_j + \ddot{x}'_{it} \beta_0 + \ddot{\varepsilon}_{ij} \text{ if } P_i = 0$$

Resultados

$$\ddot{y}_{ij} = \gamma + \eta E_j + \ddot{x}'_{it} \beta + \psi P_i + \ddot{\varepsilon}_{ij}, \quad (2)$$

Estimación del modelo [2] DiD

TABLE 5 Main results: difference-in-difference estimation (Equation 2)

	Unhealthy food choice	Unhealthy beverage choice
Time effect (dummy for second voucher)	-0.047 (0.02)***	-0.111 (0.02)***
Workshop impact	-0.071 (0.01)***	-0.044 (0.01)***
Unhealthy peers impact	0.258 (0.02)***	0.174 (0.03)***
Two-for-one promotion at $t = 1$	0.030 (0.02)*	0.041 (0.01)***
N	3,264	3,264
R^2	.0381	.0124
χ^2 (p value)	255.56 (.00)	81.12 (.00)
ρ (correlation between errors of the two equations)		.095
Breusch-Pagan		29.67 (0.00)

Note. All results were obtained by seemingly unrelated equation estimation. Bootstrap analysis was performed, with 2,000 replicates. Standard errors were clustered at the school level.

***Statistical significance at 1%.

**Statistical significance at 5%.

*Statistical significance at 10%.

El taller ha sido efectivo, mas para reducir elecciones no saludables de **comida** (7%) que de **bebida** (4.4%)

Los niños son **sensibles** a la **promoción** 2x1 de bebidas no saludables, que llega a anular el efecto positivo del taller

El grupo de **amigos** tiene una **enorme influencia!!!**

En síntesis... y recomendaciones de políticas

1. Heterogeneidad en elección de comida/bebida. Mayor frecuencia de elección de bebida no saludable (75%) que de comida no saludable (47%) antes de la intervención. Coca-cola es la Gran Preferida

Centrar la atención en el consumo de bebidas azucaradas

2. El taller ha sido efectivo, más para la elección de comida (reducción neta del 7.1% de probabilidad de elección de alimentos no saludables) que para la elección de bebida (reducción del 4.4%)

Buscar otras formas de *nudging*

3. Los escolares son sensibles a la promoción 2x1 de opciones insanas. Más sensibles a las “tentaciones” de bebida que a las de comida

Regulación de publicidad y promoción de productos no saludables

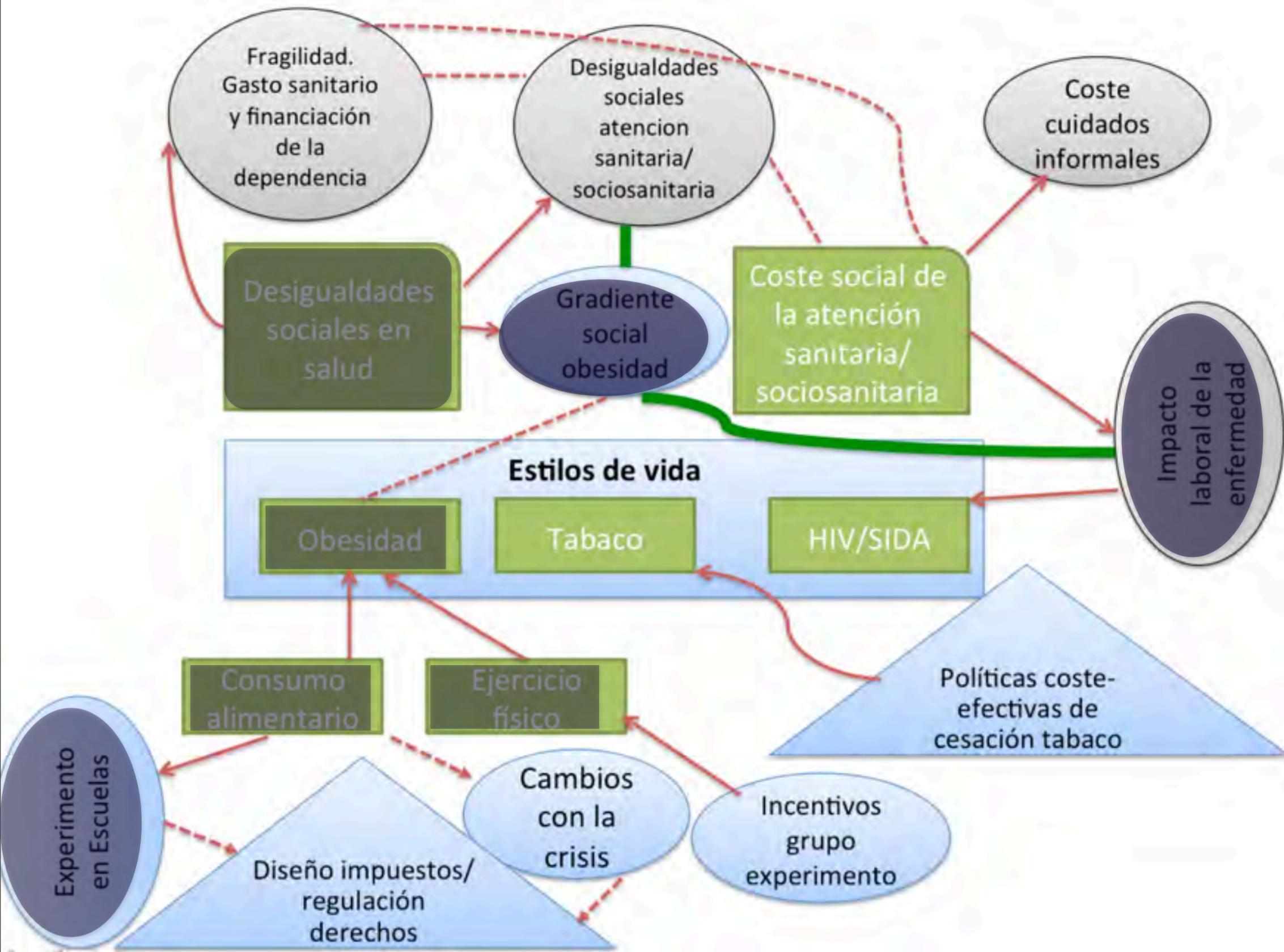
En síntesis... y recomendaciones de políticas

4. El grupo de amigos ejerce una enorme influencia en las elecciones

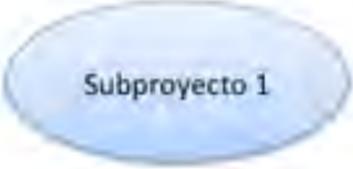
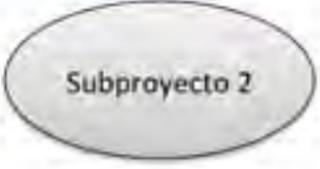
Prestar atención a las interacciones sociales y al *contagio* de comportamientos en redes

5. Ninguna característica individual ni socioeconómica ni del colegio marca una diferencia clara en las elecciones. Pero en los colegios públicos el taller no redujo significativamente la elección de bebidas no saludables,, ni tampoco en los niños (varones)

**Necesidad de analizar el problema con mayor profundidad, datos más ricos y diseños *ad hoc*
Estudios experimentales como este, muy informativos pero costosos!**



Leyenda

-  Subproyecto 1
-  Subproyecto 2
-  Conexión entre subproyectos



Decomposing socio-economic inequalities in leisure-time physical inactivity: the case of Spanish children

International Journal for
Equity in Health

Eduardo Gonzalo-Almorox¹ and Rosa M. Urbanos-Garrido^{2*}

Abstract

Background: Physical inactivity is associated with an increased risk of all-cause mortality and entails a substantial economic burden for health systems. Also, the analysis of inequality in lifestyles for young populations may contribute to reduce health inequalities during adulthood. This paper examines the income-related inequality regarding leisure-time physical inactivity in Spanish children.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study based on the Spanish National Health Survey for 2011-12, concentration indices are estimated to measure socioeconomic inequalities in leisure-time physical inactivity. A decomposition analysis is performed to determine the factors that explain income-related inequalities.

Results: There is a significant socioeconomic gradient favouring the better-off associated with leisure-time physical inactivity amongst Spanish children, which is more pronounced in the case of girls. Income shows the highest contribution to total inequality, followed by education of the head of the household. The contribution of several factors (education, place of residence, age) significantly differs by gender.

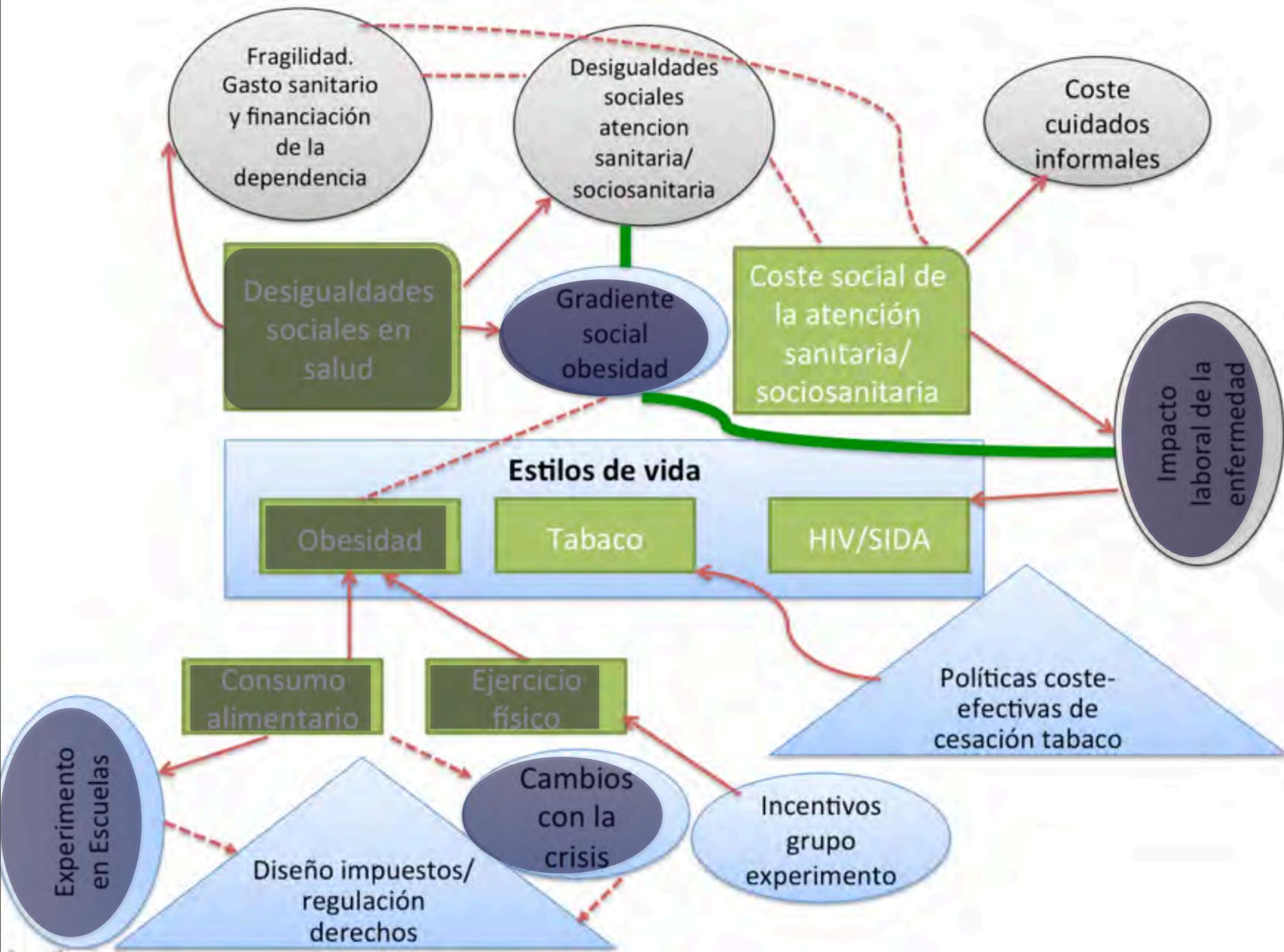
Conclusions: There is an important inequity in the distribution of leisure-time physical inactivity. Public policies aimed at promoting physical activity for children should prioritize the action into the most disadvantaged subgroups of the population. As the influence of determinants of health styles significantly differ by gender, this study points out the need of addressing the research on income-related inequalities in health habits from a gender perspective.

Keywords: Health inequalities, Physical inactivity, Children, Spain

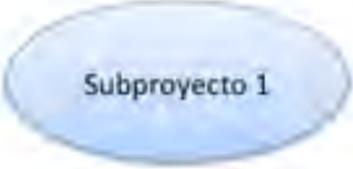
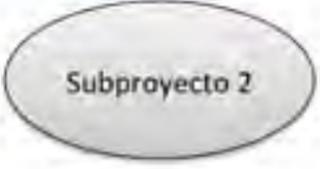
JEL: H51, I14, I18

[Subproyecto 2]

ENS 2011-12
Desigualdades
socioeconómicas en
sedentarismo en tiempo libre
niños (0-14 años)
La renta marca la mayor
diferencia, seguida de la
educación del cabeza de
familia
Ojo niñas



Leyenda

-  Subproyecto 1
-  Subproyecto 2
-  Conexión entre subproyectos



[Applied Health Economics and Health Policy](#)

February 2017, Volume 15, [Issue 1](#), pp 13–21 | [Cite as](#)

Economic Crisis, Austerity Policies, Health and Fairness: Lessons Learned in Spain

Authors [Authors and affiliations](#)

Beatriz G. Lopez-Valcarcel , Patricia Barber

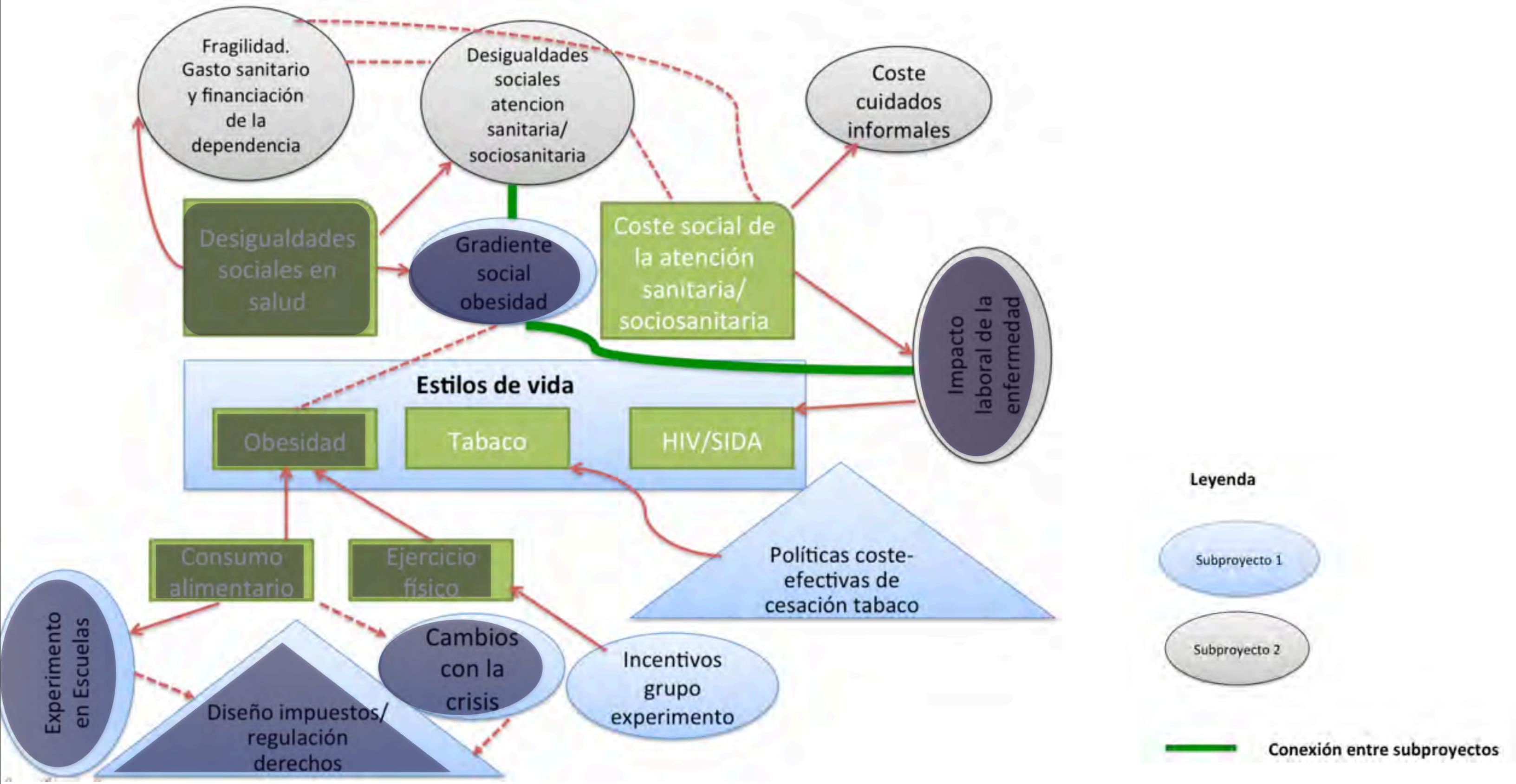
Review Article

First Online: 26 July 2016



Abstract

This paper reviews economic and medical research publications to determine the extent to which the measures applied in Spain to control public health spending following the economic and financial crisis that began in 2008 have affected healthcare utilization, health and fairness within the public healthcare system. The majority of the studies examined focus on the most controversial cutbacks that came into force in mid-2012. The conclusions drawn, in general, are inconclusive. The consequences of this new policy of healthcare austerity are apparent in terms of access to the system, but no systematic effects on the health of the general population are reported. Studies based on indicators of premature mortality, avoidable mortality or self-perceived health have not found clear negative effects of the crisis on public health. The increased demands for co-payment provoked a short-term cutback in the consumption of medicines, but this effect faded after 12–18 months. No deterioration in the health of immigrants after the onset of the crisis was unambiguously detected. The impact of the recession on the general population in terms of diseases associated with mental health is well documented; however, the high levels of unemployment are identified as direct causes. Therefore, social policies rather than measures affecting the healthcare system would be primarily responsible. In addition, some health problems have a clear social dimension, which seems to have become more acute during the crisis, affecting in particular the most vulnerable population groups and the most disadvantaged social classes, thus widening the inequality gap.



Leyenda

Subproyecto 1

Subproyecto 2

Conexión entre subproyectos

SPECIAL COLLABORATION

Receipt: 2016 Sep 29
Accepted: 2016 Oct 11
ePublished: 2016 Oct 13

TAX ON SUGAR SWEETENED BEVERAGES IN SPAIN

Vicente Ortún (1), Beatriz G López-Valcárcel (2) and Jaime Pinilla (2).

(1) Department of Economics and Business. Center for Research in Health and Economics (CRES). University Pompeu Fabra. Barcelona. Spain.

(2) Department of Quantitative Methods on Economics and Management. University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria. Las Palmas de Gran Canaria. Spain.

Authors declare there are not conflicts of interest.

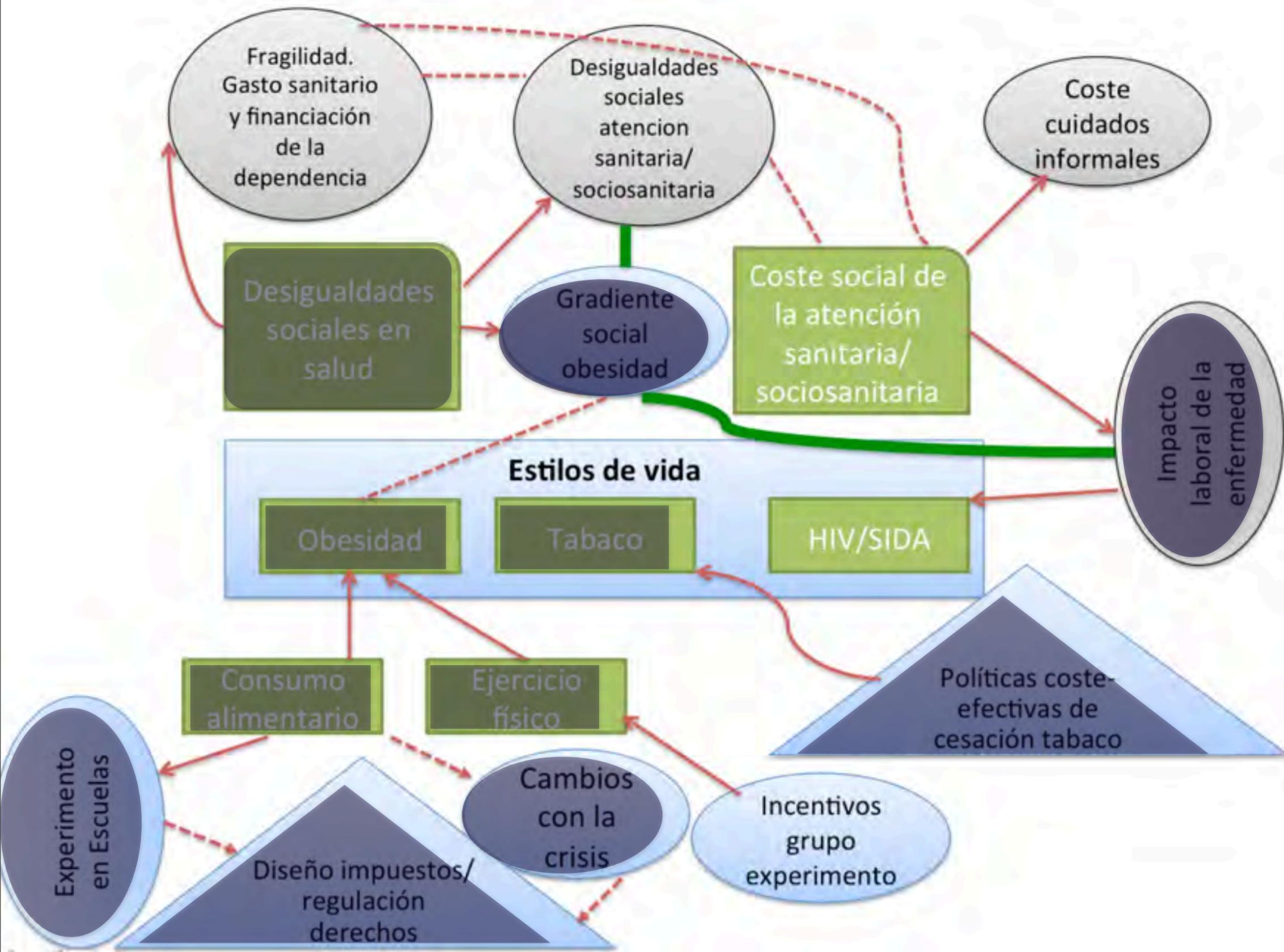
This study forms part of the project ECO2013-48217-C2-1-R, Prevention and lifestyle economics: from evidence to policy. National Research Plan on Challenges to Society 2014-16. <http://invesfeps.ulpgc.es/en>

RESUMEN**El impuesto sobre bebidas azucaradas en España**

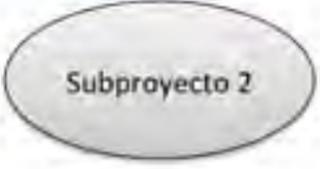
Este artículo aporta una revisión crítica acerca de los retos a los que se enfrentan los impuestos sobre las bebidas azucaradas como instrumento de políticas de salud, para revertir la tendencia epidémica de la obesidad. Se valoran las experiencias de los países más significados, en particular México, y se reflexiona sobre el contrapeso que ejerce la industria a las políticas antiobesidad y el poder de los *lobbies*. Esas políticas impositivas en pro de la salud pública han de sobreponerse a la enorme fuerza de la industria, que es ejercida en varios niveles –ciencia e investigación, reputación de marca, influencia en reguladores–. Se sugiere que un impuesto específico sobre bebidas azucaradas tiene bastante potencial para reducir enfermedades no transmisibles y riesgos –diabetes mellitus, hipertrigliceridemia, lipoproteínas de baja densidad, hipertensión diastólica–, a través de la reducción del consumo, al ser alta la elasticidad del precio de estas bebidas. Además, los efectos incluso se amplifican a medio plazo, una vez establecidos nuevos hábitos de consumo más saludable. Los impuestos podrían fomentar la innovación empresarial sin infligir costes de pérdida de empleos y contribuirían a reducir el gradiente social de la obesidad.

Palabras clave: Políticas públicas, Sobrepeso, Obesidad, Bebidas, Hipertrigliceridemia, Colesterol LDL, Hipertensión, Diabetes mellitus tipo 2, Impuestos, España.

Ciencia-conciencia-acción
Abogacía por la salud



Leyenda

-  Subproyecto 1
-  Subproyecto 2
-  Conexión entre subproyectos

Smoking, health-related quality of life and economic evaluation

Ángel López-Nicolás¹ · Marta Trapero-Bertran^{2,3} · Celia Muñoz³

Received: 30 September 2016 / Accepted: 14 July 2017
© Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany 2017

Abstract

Background and aims The economic evaluation of tobacco control policies requires the adoption of assumptions about the impact of changes in smoking status on health-related quality of life (HRQoL). Estimates for such impacts are necessary for different populations. This paper aims to test whether smoking status has an independent effect on HRQoL over and above the effect derived from the increased likelihood of suffering a tobacco related disease, and to calculate utility values for the Spanish population.

Methods Using data from the Spanish Encuesta Nacional de Salud of 2011–12, we estimate statistical models for HRQoL as measured by the EQ-5D-5L instrument as a function of smoking status. We include a comprehensive set of controls for biological, clinical, lifestyle and socioeconomic characteristics.

Results Smoking status has an independent, statistically significant effect on HRQoL. However, the size of the effect is small. The typical smoking related diseases, such as lung cancer, are associated with a reduction in HRQoL about 5 times larger than the difference between current smokers and never smokers.

Fig. 3 Fraction of population reporting maximum EQ-5D-5L score smoking status, by age and gender

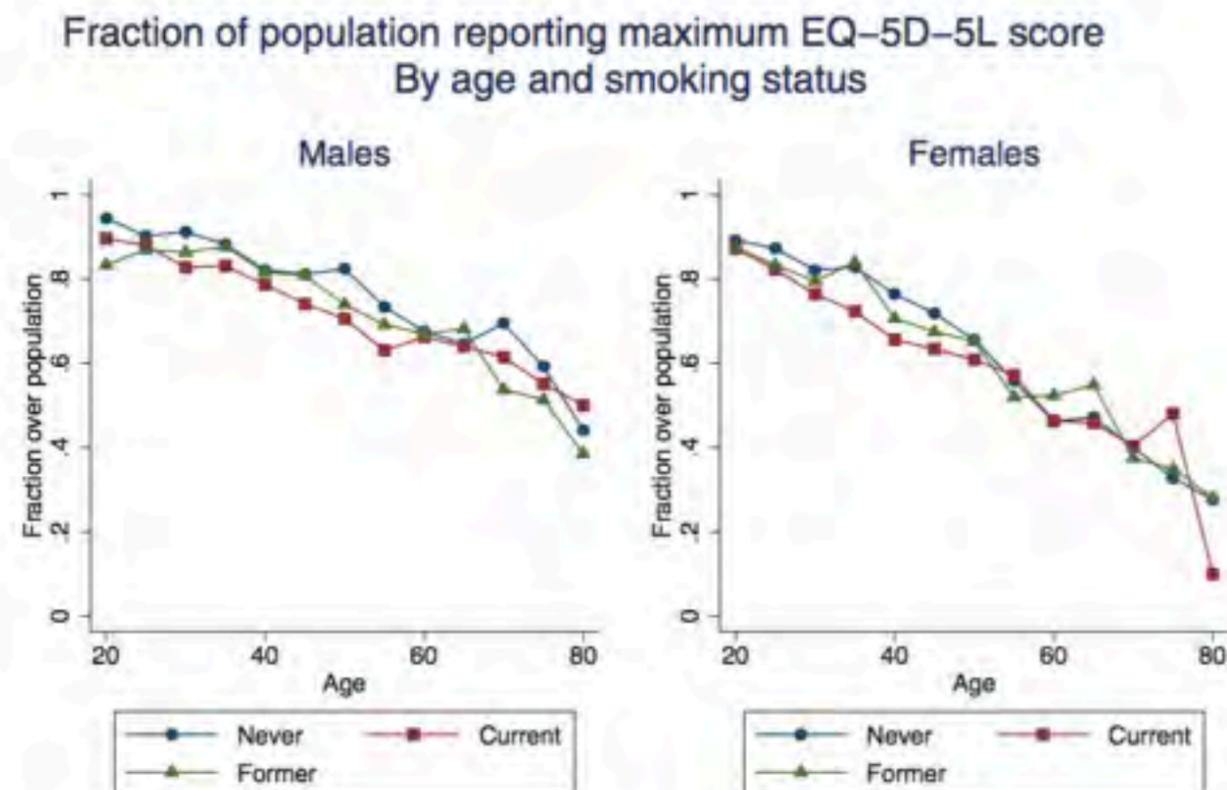
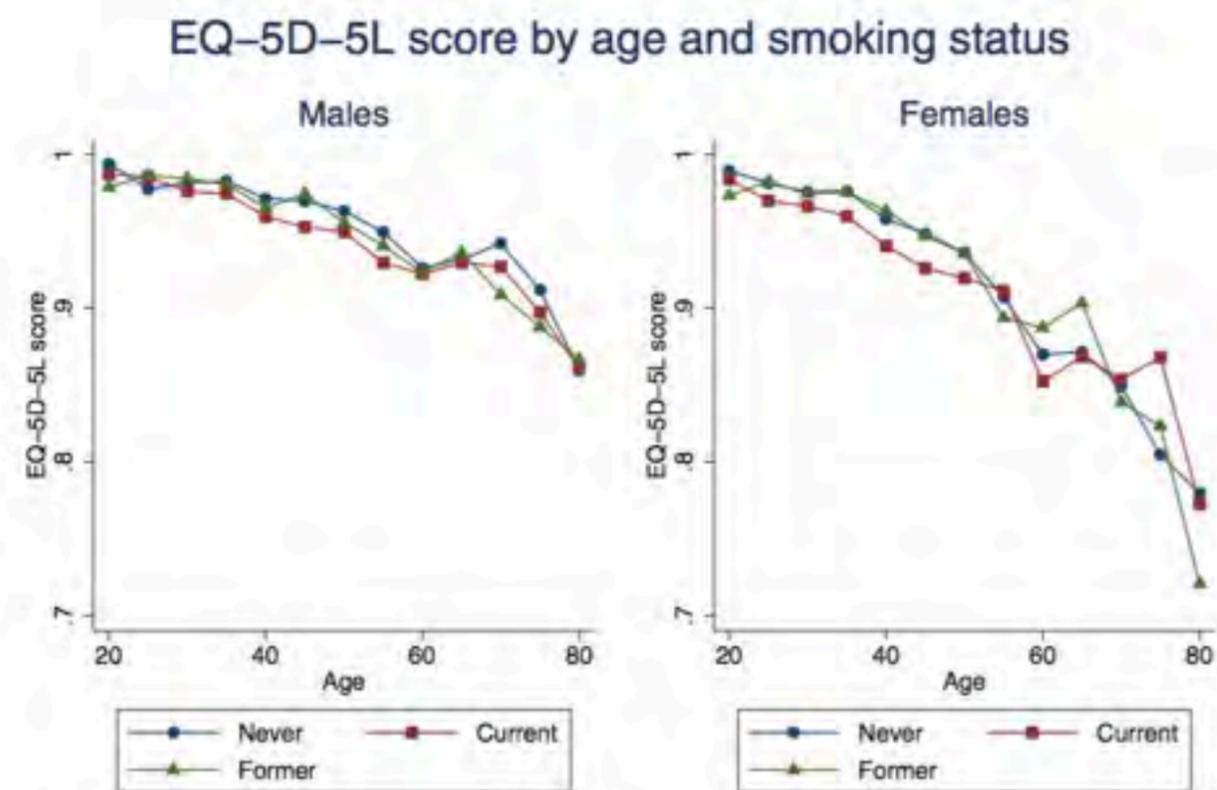


Fig. 2 EQ-5D-5L score by smoking status, by age and gender



Smoking, health-related quality of life and economic evaluation

Ángel López-Nicolás¹ · Marta Trapero-Bertran^{2,3} · Celia Muñoz³

There are two stark implications from our results for research on the cost-effectiveness, the cost-utility and the return on investment in general of tobacco control policies.

1) Attributing substantive HRQoL gains to quitting smoking as well as accounting for the concomitant HRQoL gain derived from a smaller likelihood of contracting tobacco related diseases might lead to an **overestimation of the benefits** of tobacco control policies.

2) The relatively large drops in HRQoL associated with being diagnosed with diseases that might be causally linked to tobacco suggest that they should not be omitted from the economic evaluations of tobacco control policies. For instance, a diagnosis of either **arthritis** or **diabetes**, two diseases causally associated with smoking according to the latest report from the Surgeon General but nonetheless typically omitted in economic evaluation of tobacco policy, are associated with a reduction of about 0.15 in HRQoL as measured by the EQ-5D-5L score. This effect is about 5 times larger than the difference between smoking currently and not having smoked ever for women in the 45–54 age band. New economic evaluation research in the area of tobacco should consider the inclusion of such diseases.



ORIGINAL

Coste-utilidad del consejo médico para dejar de fumar en la Región de Murcia



Angel López-Nicolás^{a,b}, Marta Trapero-Bertran^{b,c,*} y Celia Muñoz^b

^a Departamento de Economía, Universidad Politécnica de Cartagena, Cartagena, Murcia, España

^b Centre de Recerca en Economia i Salut (CRES-UPF), Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, España

^c Facultat de Ciències Econòmiques i Socials, Universitat Internacional de Catalunya (UIC), Barcelona

Recibido el 7 de abril de 2016; aceptado el 4 de noviembre de 2016

Disponible en Internet el 4 de febrero de 2017

Resumen

Objetivo: Realizar un análisis coste-utilidad del consejo médico para dejar de fumar en la Región de Murcia.

Diseño: Se realiza un análisis coste-utilidad del consejo médico para dejar de fumar versus la no intervención. Se utiliza un modelo de Markov para estimar los costes (en euros de 2014), bajo la perspectiva del financiador público, y los resultados en salud. Estos se medirán en años de vida ajustados por calidad (AVAC). El horizonte temporal del análisis es de 20 años, y los costes y resultados en salud se descontarán al 3%. Se realiza un análisis de sensibilidad determinístico univariante y multivariante.

Emplazamiento: Región de Murcia.

Participantes: Fumadores de la Región de Murcia.

Intervenciones: Consejo médico breve para dejar de fumar.

Mediciones principales: Años de vida ajustados por calidad (AVAC).

Resultados: Con un horizonte de 5 años (2018), el ratio coste-utilidad incremental se situaría en 172.400 € por AVAC ganado; con un horizonte de 10 años (2023), en 30.300 € por AVAC ganado, y con el horizonte máximo de 20 años considerado por el modelo, en 7.260 € por AVAC ganado.

Conclusiones: A largo plazo, el consejo breve médico es una intervención más eficiente que a corto plazo y, dependiendo del umbral coste-utilidad para España, se recomendaría su financiación pública desde el punto de vista de la eficiencia.

© 2016 Elsevier España, S.L.U. Este es un artículo Open Access bajo la licencia CC BY-NC-ND (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

ORIGINAL

Coste-utilidad del consejo médico para dejar de fumar en la Región de Murcia



Angel López-Nicolás^{a,b,c}, Marta Traperó-Bertran^{b,c,d} y Celia Muñoz^b

^a Departamento de Economía, Universidad Politécnica de Cartagena, Cartagena, Murcia, España

^b Centre de Recerca en Economia i Salut (CRES-URP), Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, España

^c Facultat de Ciències Econòmiques i Socials, Universitat Internacional de Catalunya (URC), Barcelona, España

Recibido el 7 de abril de 2016; aceptado el 4 de noviembre de 2016

Disponible en Internet el 4 de febrero de 2017

Tabla 3 RCUI del consejo médico breve versus no intervención (tasa de descuento 3%) (€ 2014)

Variables	Horizonte temporal						
	1	2	3	5	10	15	20
Hor. Temp. (2014 = 1)	1	2	3	5	10	15	20
Año de calendario	2014	2015	2016	2018	2023	2028	2033
Costes directos incrementales (miles € 2014)	-	14.187	14.054	13.641	12.139	10.518	9.118
AVAC incrementales	-	0	13,50	79,12	400,25	827,25	1.256,00
RCUI (miles € por AVAC ganado)	-	-	1.041,00	172,40	30,33	12,72	7,26

Tabla 1 Parámetros utilizados en el modelo

Parámetro	Hombres			Mujeres			Referencia
	16-34 años	35-70 años	70+ años	16-34 años	35-70 años	70+ años	
<i>Población</i>	343.189	339.921	62.958	317.604	326.237	87.600	13
<i>Prevalencia</i>	43,16%	36,99%	7,14%	37,23%	23,98%	2,11%	13
<i>Intentos de abandono (Ptry)</i>	48%	48%	48%	43%	43%	43%	13
<i>Tasa de recaída en el primer año (Pcor)</i>	68%	68%	68%	70%	70%	70%	13
<i>Tasa de recaída a largo plazo (Plarg)</i>	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3
<i>Tasa de efectividad</i>	1,69%	1,69%	1,69%	1,69%	1,69%	1,69%	11
<i>Incidencia, prevalencia y mortalidad (tasa por 100.000 habitantes)</i>							
EPOC							
Incidencia	362	1.708	4.840	1.101	5.389	4.205	13
Prevalencia	1.537	7.257	80.016	1.923	9.408	61.975	3
Mortalidad	0	24	2.338	0	7	738	14
RR fum/no fum	9,65	9,65	9,65	10,47	10,47	10,47	15
RR ex fum/no fum	8,75	8,75	8,75	7,04	7,04	7,04	15
Enfermedad coronaria							
Incidencia	3	702	1.424	1	275	1.661	16
Prevalencia	0	1.621	3.758	0	516	3.439	3
Mortalidad	0	47	389	0	14	248	14
RR fum/no fum	2,81	2,81	1,62	3	3	1,60	15
RR ex fum/no fum	1,75	1,75	1,29	1,43	1,43	1,29	15
Cáncer de pulmón							
Incidencia	3	219	3.544	1	39	328	16
Prevalencia	3	227	3.685	1	43	357	16
Mortalidad	0	139	3.822	0	30	545	17
RR fum/no fum	22,36	22,36	22,36	11,94	11,94	11,94	15
RR ex fum/no fum	9,36	9,36	9,36	4,69	4,69	4,69	15
Enfermedad cerebrovascular							
Incidencia	4	190	760	6	145	315	18
Prevalencia	0	2.041	7.145	0	2.803	2.935	3
Mortalidad	1	33	448	1	25	257	19
RR fum/no fum	3,67	3,67	1,94	4,80	4,80	1,47	15
RR ex fum/no fum	1,38	1,38	1,27	1,41	1,41	1,01	15
Asma							
Incidencia	661	492	225	2.422	2.242	447	13
Prevalencia	2.809	2.090	3.717	4.227	3.913	6.585	3
Mortalidad	0	0	5	0	0	24	14
RR fum/no fum	1,99	1,99	1,99	2,18	2,18	2,18	15
RR ex fum/no fum	1,56	1,56	1,56	1,38	1,38	1,38	15

Trapero-Bertran M, Muñoz C, Coyle K, Coyle D, Lester-George A, Leidl R, Bertalan N, Cheung KL, Pokhrel S, **Lopez-Nicolás A**. (2017). Cost-effectiveness of alternative smoking cessation scenarios in Spain: results from the EQUIPTMOD. *Addiction* (in press).



Impact of the Spanish smoke-free laws on cigarettes sales, 2000-2015: partial bans on smoking in public places fail, only a total tobacco ban works

Journal: *Health Economics, Policy and Law*

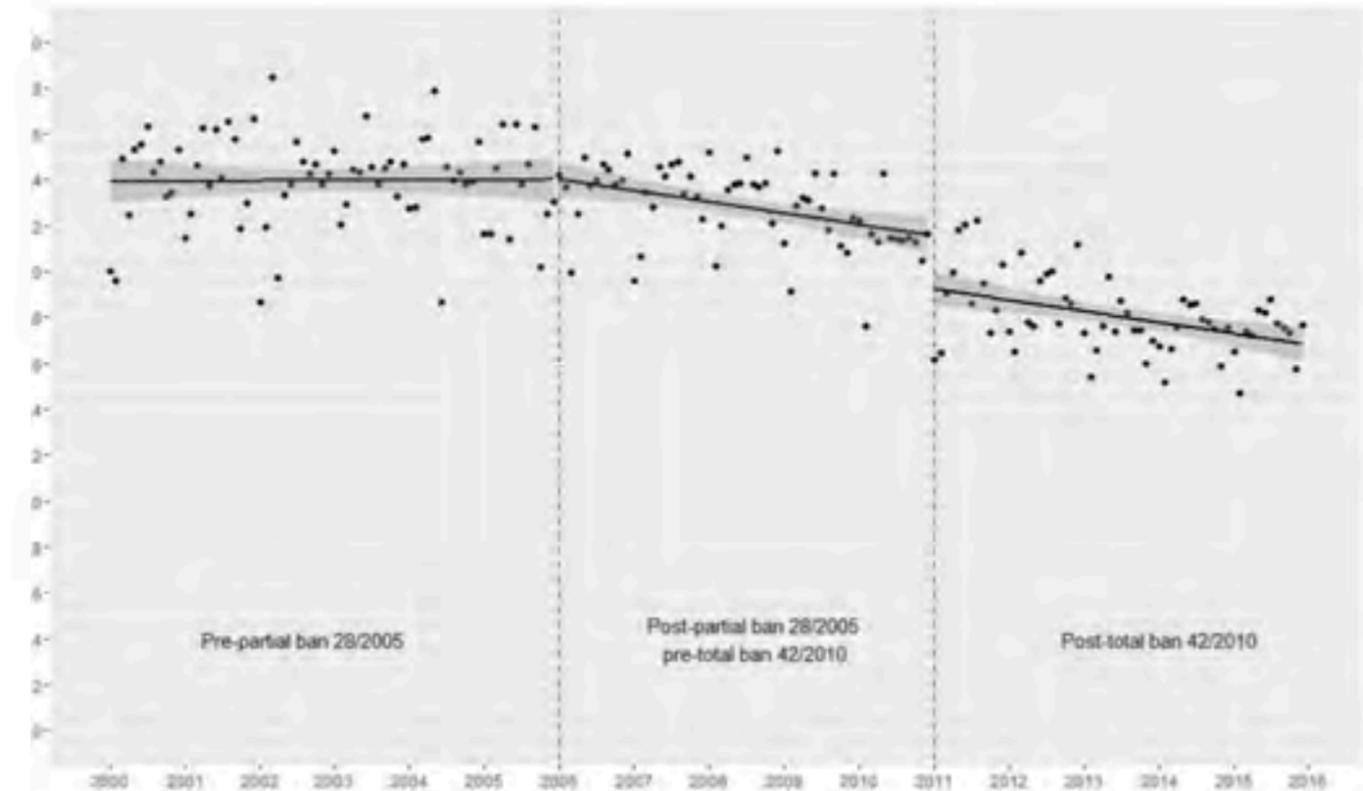
Manuscript ID: HEPL-2017-Apr-OA-0643

Manuscript Type: Original Article

Manuscript Keywords: Tobacco, Smoke-free legislation, Spain, Time series

Abstract:

In January 2006, the Spanish government enacted a tobacco control law which, among other aspects, banned smoking in bars and restaurants, with exceptions depending on the floor space of the premises. In January 2011, further legislation in this area was adopted, removing these exceptions. In this paper, we estimate the effect of these two bans on cigarette sales. We approach this problem using an interrupted time series analysis accounting for potential effects of autocorrelation and seasonality. Data source used was the official data on legal sales of tobacco in Spain, from January 2000 to December 2015 (excluding Canary Islands and the Autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla). As confounder variables, we use the average minimum excise tax for manufactured and hand rolling cigarettes and log-transformed household disposable income at 2000 prices. According to our results, the implementation of a total smoke-free ban in Spain, was associated with an immediate cigarette sales reduction, estimated in a 9.41% ($P < 0.05$) average decrease. In contrast, in period immediately following the partial ban intervention, no cigarette sales reductions were detected, beyond the gradual trends effects. Our results indicate that, in Spain, partial bans on smoking in public places fail, only a total tobacco ban works.



Observed and unadjusted model fitted trend of log per-capita manufactured and hand rolling cigarette sales. Prais-Winsten regression [Figure 1 here]

Bayesian structural time-series model to inferring causal impact on cigarette sales of partial (and total) tobacco bans

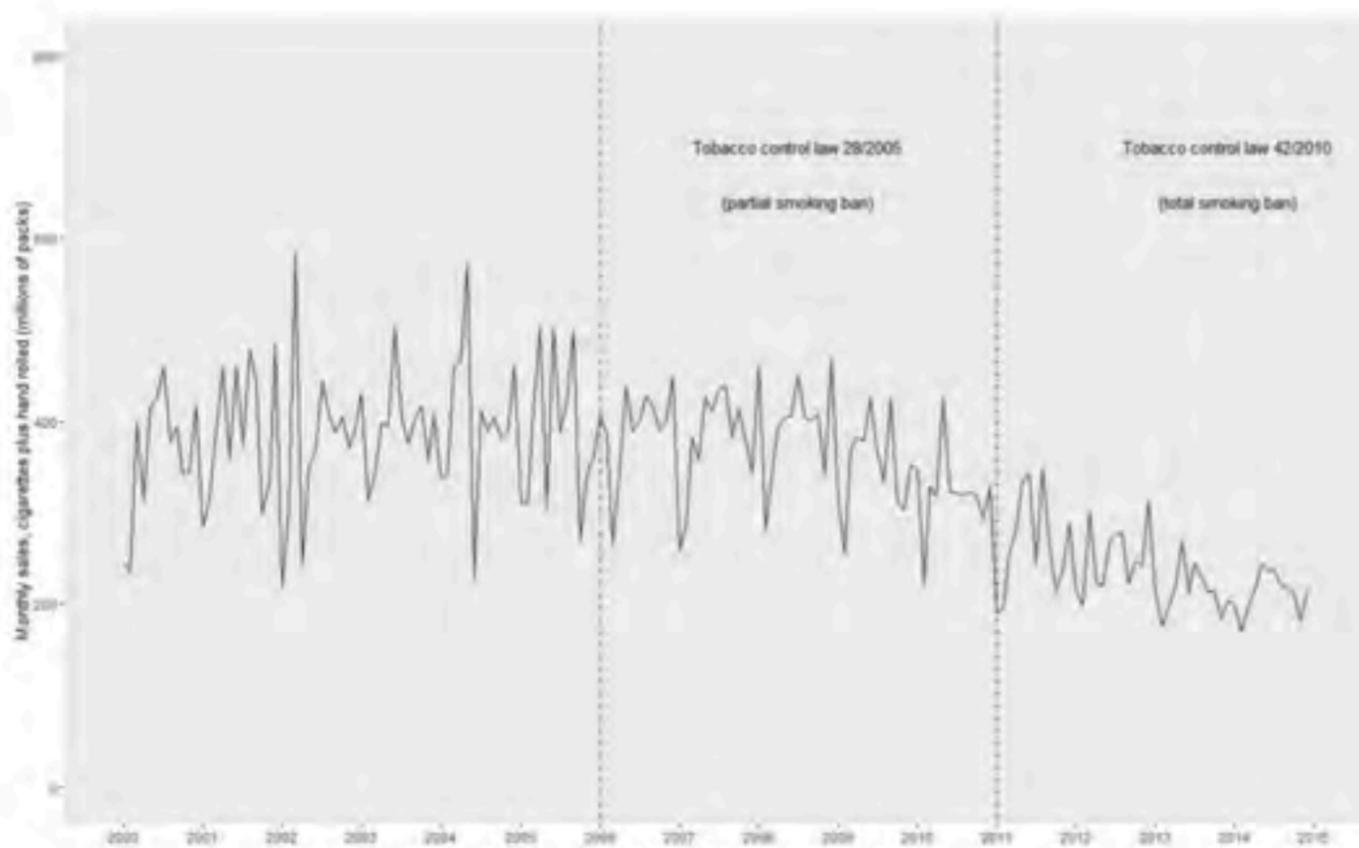


Figure 1. Cigarette plus hand rolled sales (in millions of packs) in Spain 2000-2014

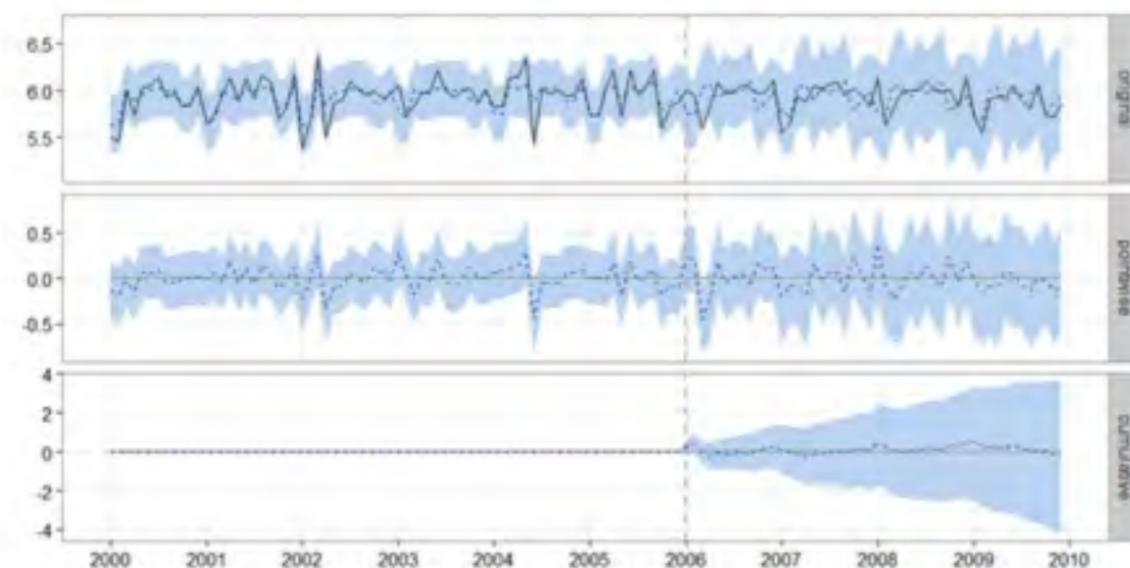


Figure 4. Causal impact analysis for tobacco sales: model results for the effects of the partial ban, which came into force in January 2006.

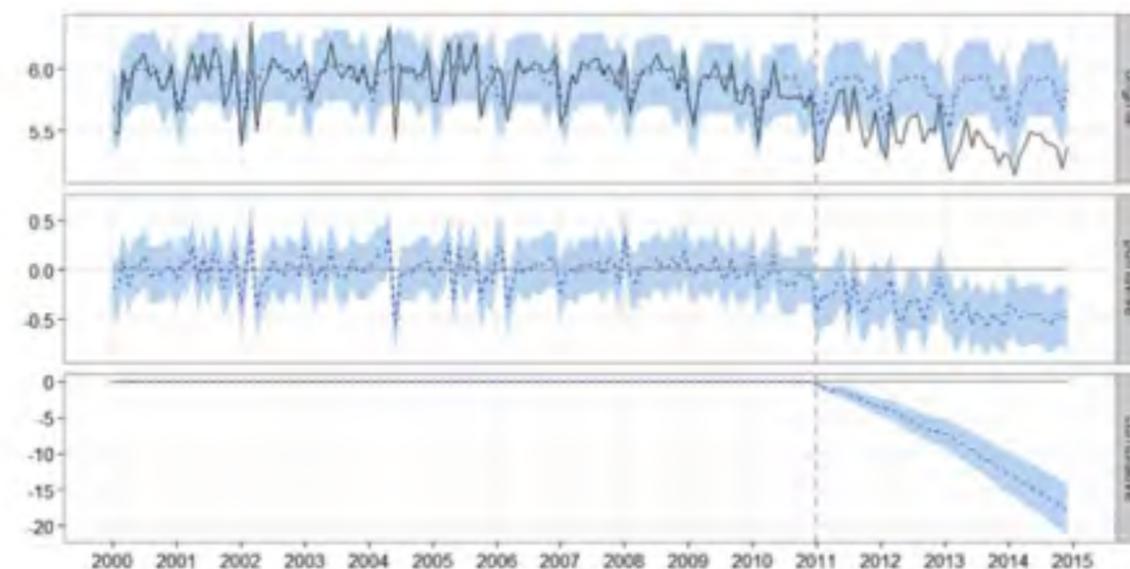
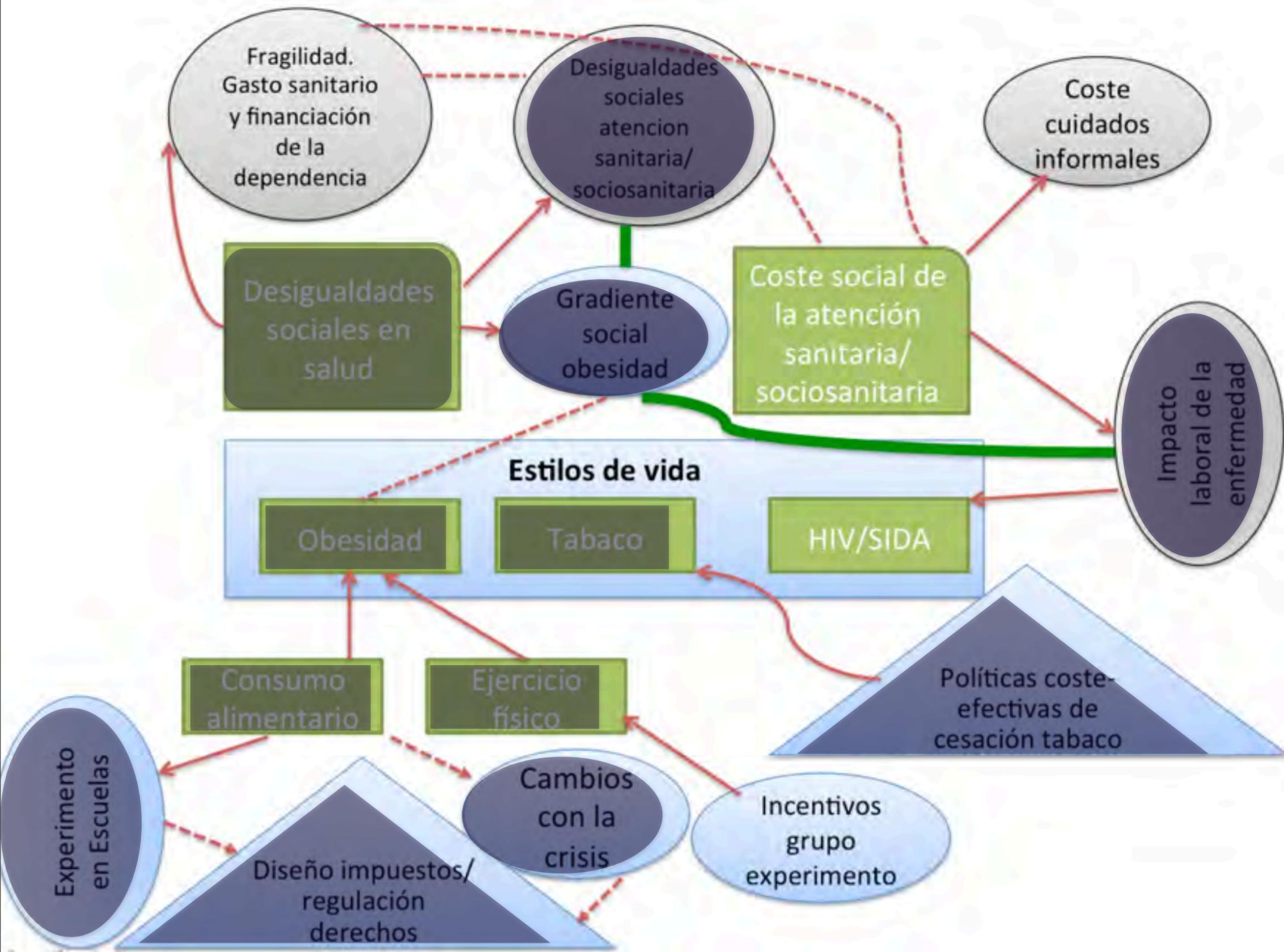
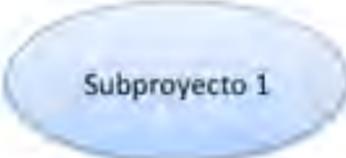


Figure 5. Causal impact analysis for tobacco sales: model results for the effects of the total ban, which came into force in January 2011.



Leyenda

-  Subproyecto 1
-  Subproyecto 2
-  Conexión entre subproyectos

Efectos del cambio de co-pagos



ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Effect of cost sharing on adherence to evidence-based medications in patients with acute coronary syndrome

Beatriz González López Valcárcel,¹ Julián Librero,^{2,3,4} Aníbal García-Sempere,^{2,3} Luz María Peña,⁵ Sofía Bauer,² Jaume Puig-Junoy,⁶ Juan Oliva,⁵ Salvador Peiró,^{2,3} Gabriel Sanfélix-Gimeno^{2,3}

ABSTRACT

Objectives Cost-sharing scheme for pharmaceuticals in Spain changed in July 2012. Our aim was to assess the impact of this change on adherence to essential medication in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) in the region of Valencia.

Methods Population-based retrospective cohort of 10 563 patients discharged alive after an ACS in 2009–2011. We examined a control group (low-income working population) that did not change their coinsurance status, and two intervention groups: pensioners who moved from full coverage to 10% coinsurance and middle-income to high-income working population, for whom coinsurance rose from 40% to 50% or 60%. Weekly adherence rates measured from the date of the first prescription. Days with available medication were estimated by linking prescribed and filled medications during the follow-up period.

Results Cost-sharing change made no significant differences in adherence between intervention and control groups for essential medications with low price and low patient maximum coinsurance, such as antiplatelet and beta-blockers. For costlier ACE inhibitor or an angiotensin II receptor blocker (ACEI/ARB) and statins, it had an immediate effect in the proportion of adherence in the pensioner group as compared with the control group (6.8% and 8.3% decrease of adherence, respectively, $p < 0.01$ for both). Adherence to statins decreased for the middle-income to high-income group as compared with the control group (7.8% increase of non-adherence, $p < 0.01$). These effects seemed temporary.

Conclusions Coinsurance changes may lead to decreased adherence to proven, effective therapies, especially for higher priced agents with higher patient cost share. Consideration should be given to fully exempt high-risk patients from drug cost sharing.

in adherence to prescribed therapies arise: some patients never fill their first prescriptions,² and most have poor adherence to medication regimens over time.^{3–4} Not surprisingly, non-adherent patients are at a substantially higher risk of death.⁵ Patients with ACS who discontinue all of their medications are more than three times as likely to die as those who remain adherent.⁶ Therefore, improving medication adherence could further reduce the burden of ACS.

Patient cost sharing is among the many factors that contribute to medication non-adherence, and evidence shows that reducing patient out-of-pocket expenses is generally associated with improved drug adherence.⁷ Patient cost-sharing policies that take into account patient characteristics, patient risks and published evidence (with regard to the efficacy and the relative effectiveness of interventions) could improve the rational use of drugs and produce savings for insurers without having a negative effect on health outcomes. However, interventions targeting high-value therapies on high-risk patients may affect adherence and lead to undesired outcomes. A large number of studies have analysed the relationship between cost sharing and adherence to drug treatments and found that cost sharing may unintentionally negatively impact the use of and adherence to essential medications for chronic diseases.^{8–11} With regard to ACS medications, there is evidence that even in the absence of cost-sharing schemes, patient adherence is suboptimal.^{8–16} This situation highlights the need for careful consideration of the appropriateness of subjecting essential medications to patient cost sharing that could further compromise the achievement of benefits observed in clinical trials.

In 2012, the Spanish drug cost-sharing scheme was reformed. This affected mainly pensioners, who had been exempt from cost sharing until this

Cuasi-experimento

Table 1 Cost-sharing scheme characteristics before and after the July 2012 reform

Study groups	Population groups	Before the reform		After the reform	
		Coinsurance (% price)	Monthly ceiling	Coinsurance (% price)	Monthly ceiling
Pensioners group	Pensioners (annual income lower than €18 000)	0	-	10	€8
	Pensioners (annual income between €18000 and €100 000)	0	-	10	€18
	Pensioners (annual income >€100 000)*	0	-	60	€60
Low-income working population (control group)	Working population (annual income lower than €18 000)	40	No ceiling	40	No ceiling
Middle-income to high-income working population	Working population (annual income between €18 000 and €100 000)	40	No ceiling	50	No ceiling
	Working population (annual income >€100 000)	40	No ceiling	60	No ceiling

*Pensioners with annual income >€100.000 account for 0.097% of the Spanish population, and in practice this group is barely relevant for analysis.

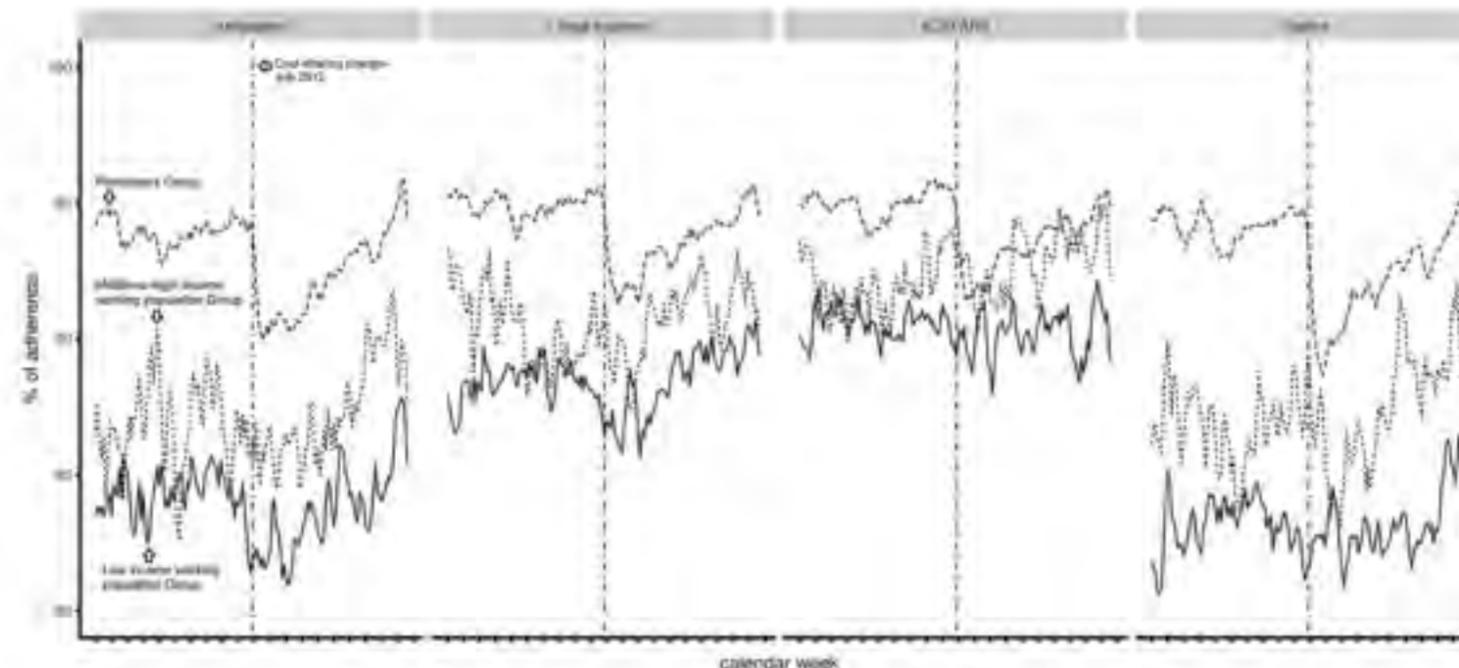


Figure 1 Weekly rates of adherence for the drugs considered for the three cohorts. ACEI, ACE inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin II receptor blocker.

¹University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain
²Center for Public Health Research (CSISP-FISABIO), Valencia, Spain
³Red de Investigación en Servicios de Salud en Enfermedades Crónicas (REDISSEC), Valencia, Spain
⁴Navarrabiomed Biomedical Research Centre, Pamplona, Spain
⁵University of Castilla-La Mancha, Toledo, Spain
⁶Centre for Research in Health and Economics (CRES), Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain

Correspondence to Aníbal García-Sempere, Health Services Research Unit Avda. Catalunya, 21. 46020 Valencia, Spain; garcia_ani@gva.es

Received 13 September 2016
 Revised 11 January 2017
 Accepted 12 January 2017



Co-pagos

Tesis doctoral de Cristina Hernández Izquierdo (datos de Canarias)
TFG Alejandro (datos de Canarias)

Otros artículos relacionados

B G Lopez-Valcarcel, J Puig y S R Feijoó (2016) “Copagos sanitarios. Revisión de experiencias internacionales y propuestas de diseño” FEDEA Policy Papers 2016/04 <http://www.dmc.ulpgc.es/images/miembros/beatriz.lopezvalcarcel/FPP2016-04.pdf>

J. Puig-Junoy; S. Rodríguez-Feijoó; B. González López Valcárcel. “Avaluació de l'impacte de les reformes en el copagament farmacèutic a Catalunya”. AQuAS - Central de Resultats, Monogràfics, informe científico. 2013

Jaume Puig-Junoy, Santiago Rodríguez Feijoó y Beatriz G Lopez-Valcarcel. Paying for Formerly Free Medicines in Spain after one Year of Co-payment: Changes in the Number of Dispensed Prescriptions. Applied Health Economics and Health Policy. 2014

J Puig-Junoy, Santiago Rodríguez-Feijóo, BG López-Valcárcel, V Gómez-Navarro Impacto de la reforma del copago farmacéutico sobre la utilización de medicamentos antidiabéticos, antitrombóticos y para enfermedades respiratorias. Rev Española de Salud Pública 2016 http://www.msssi.gob.es/biblioPublic/publicaciones/recursos_propios/resp/revista_cdrom/VOL90/ORIGINALES/RS90C_JPJ.pdf

Síntesis de indicadores cuantitativos

Subproyecto 1:

12 +4 (conjuntos) artículos con índice de impacto
[4 Q1, 4Q2]

19 ponencias y comunicaciones en congresos científicos

¿Y ahora qué?

- A raíz del proyecto, nuevos planes y actividades
- Informe sobre **coste de la enfermedad potencialmente prevenible** con cambio de estilos de vida (Fundación Mapfre, 2017)
 - Campus de Excelencia Internacional: Proyecto **nutrición, turismo y salud** en Canarias (con Lluís Serra)
 - Evaluación del **impuesto sobre bebidas azucaradas** Cataluña (datos de ventas al por menor)
- y nuevo proyecto (mismo equipo, reforzado) del Plan Nacional (solicitado, esperando resolución) sobre **Interfaz público-privado en sanidad**