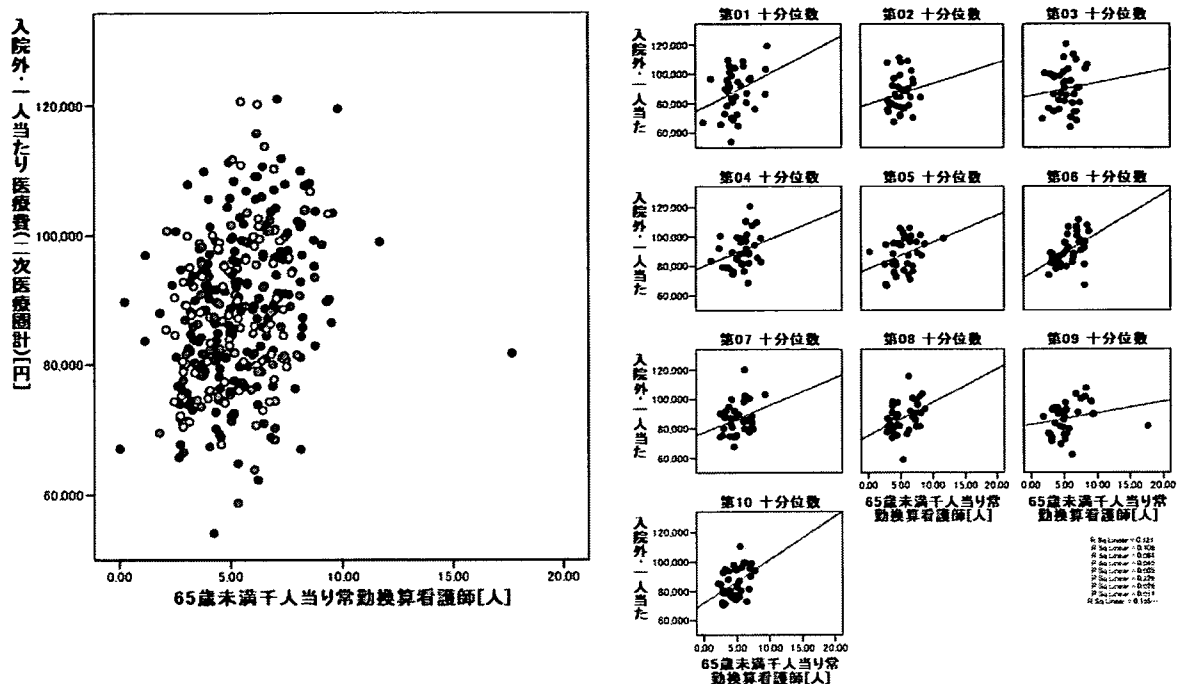
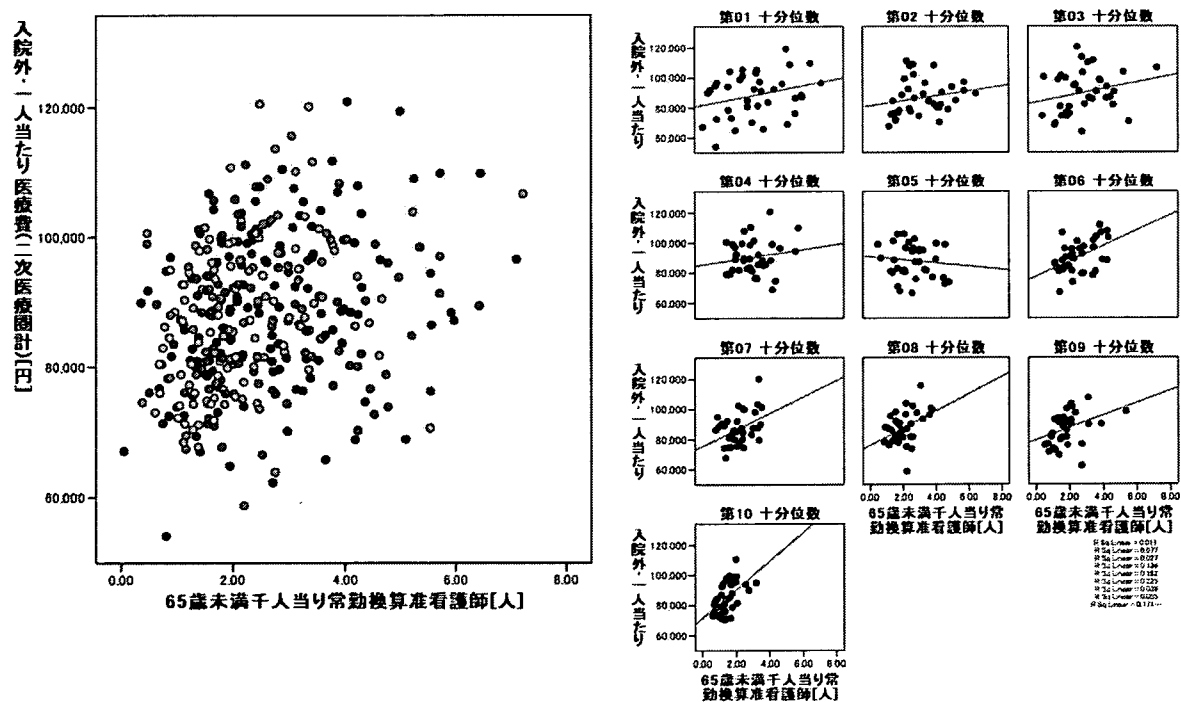


図表481 65歳未満千人当り常勤換算看護師[人]



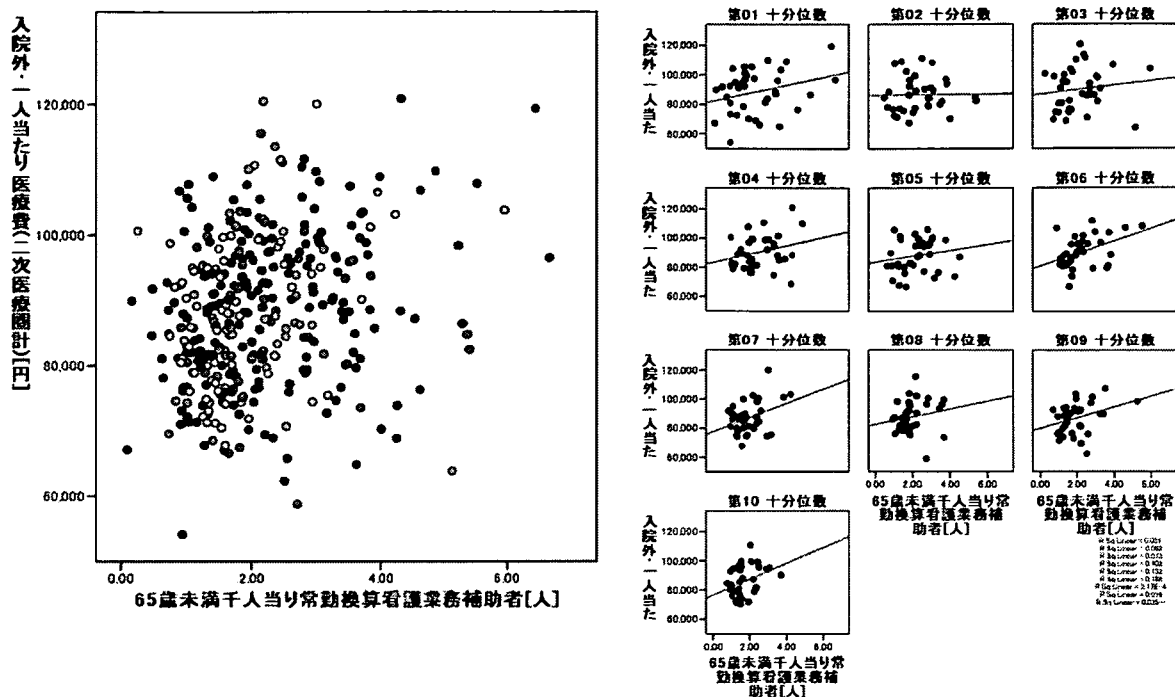
地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.106 (37)	0.026 (36)	0.011 (37)	0.084 (36)	0.121 (37)	0.226 (36)	0.085 (36)	0.155 (36)	0.045 (36)	0.199 (36)	0.090 (363)

図表482 65歳未満千人当り常勤換算准看護師[人]



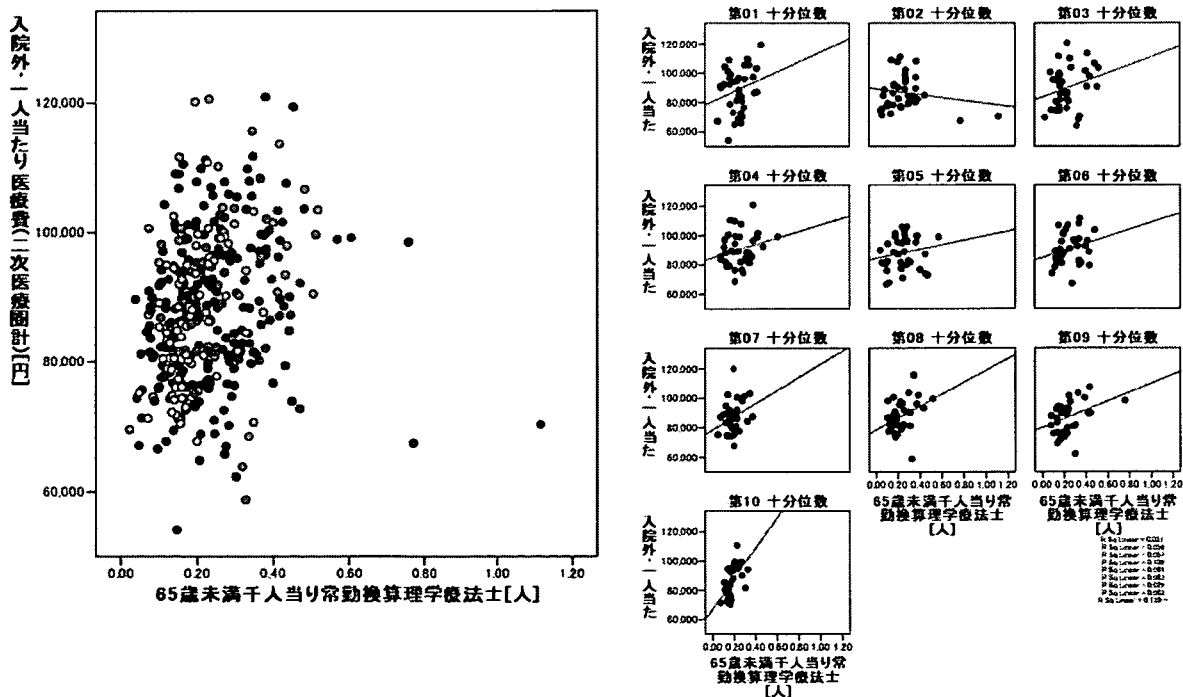
地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.077 (37)	0.039 (36)	0.055 (37)	0.027 (36)	0.011 (37)	0.225 (36)	0.162 (36)	0.174 (36)	0.136 (36)	0.280 (36)	0.070 (363)

図表483 65歳未満千人当り常勤換算看護業務補助者[人]



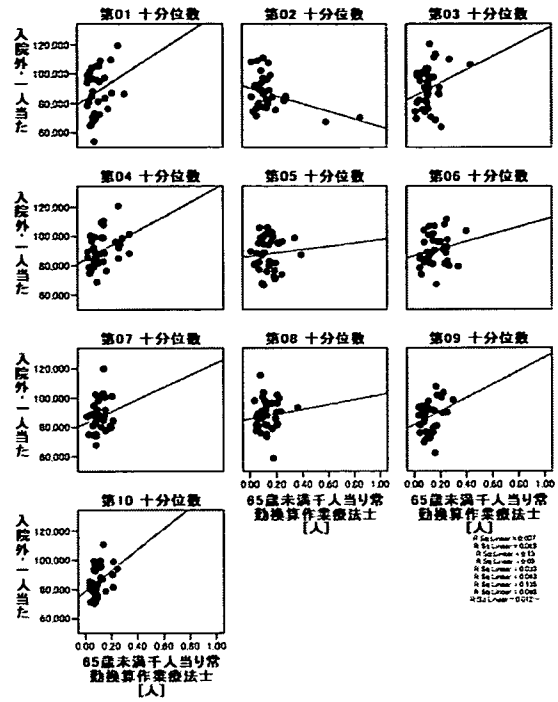
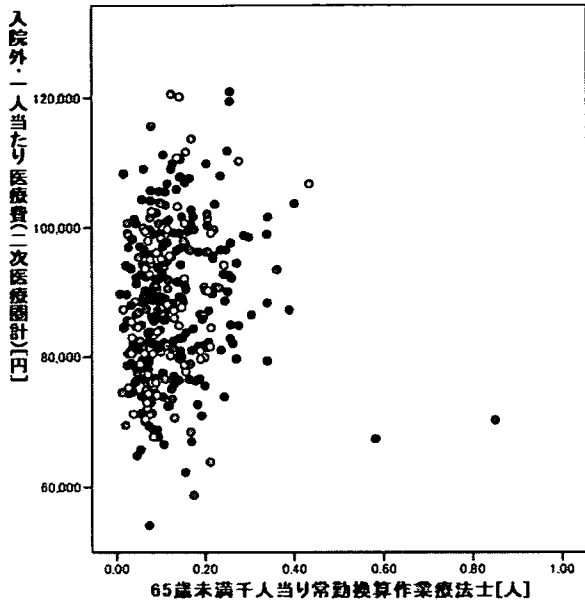
地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.082 (37)	0.000 (36)	0.016 (37)	0.073 (36)	0.031 (37)	0.188 (36)	0.132 (36)	0.035 (36)	0.102 (36)	0.121 (36)	0.062 (363)

図表484 65歳未満千人当り常勤換算理学療法士[人]



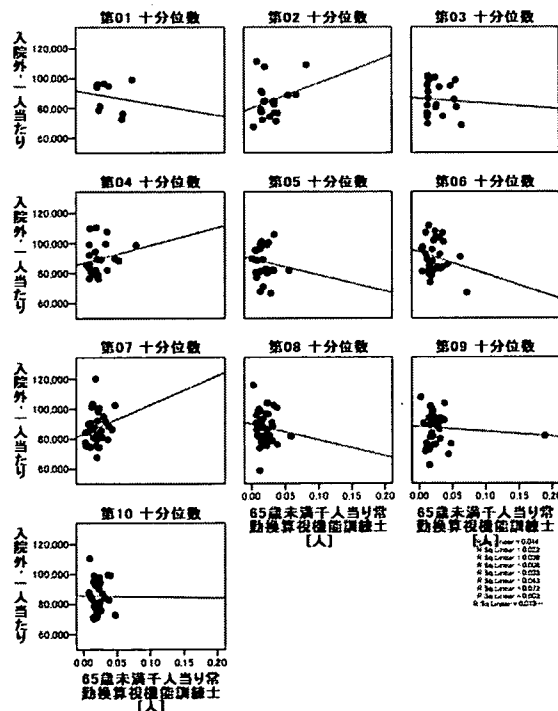
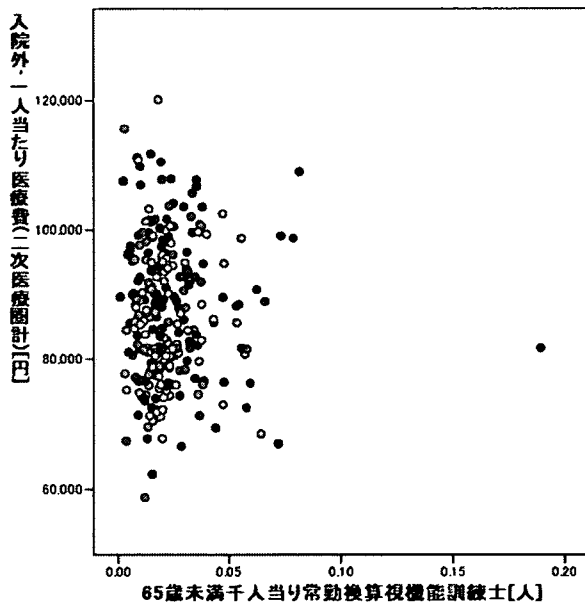
地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.056 (37)	0.029 (36)	0.062 (37)	0.057 (36)	0.031 (37)	0.063 (36)	0.091 (36)	0.139 (36)	0.139 (36)	0.360 (36)	0.043 (363)

図表485 65歳未満千人当り常勤換算作業療法士[人]



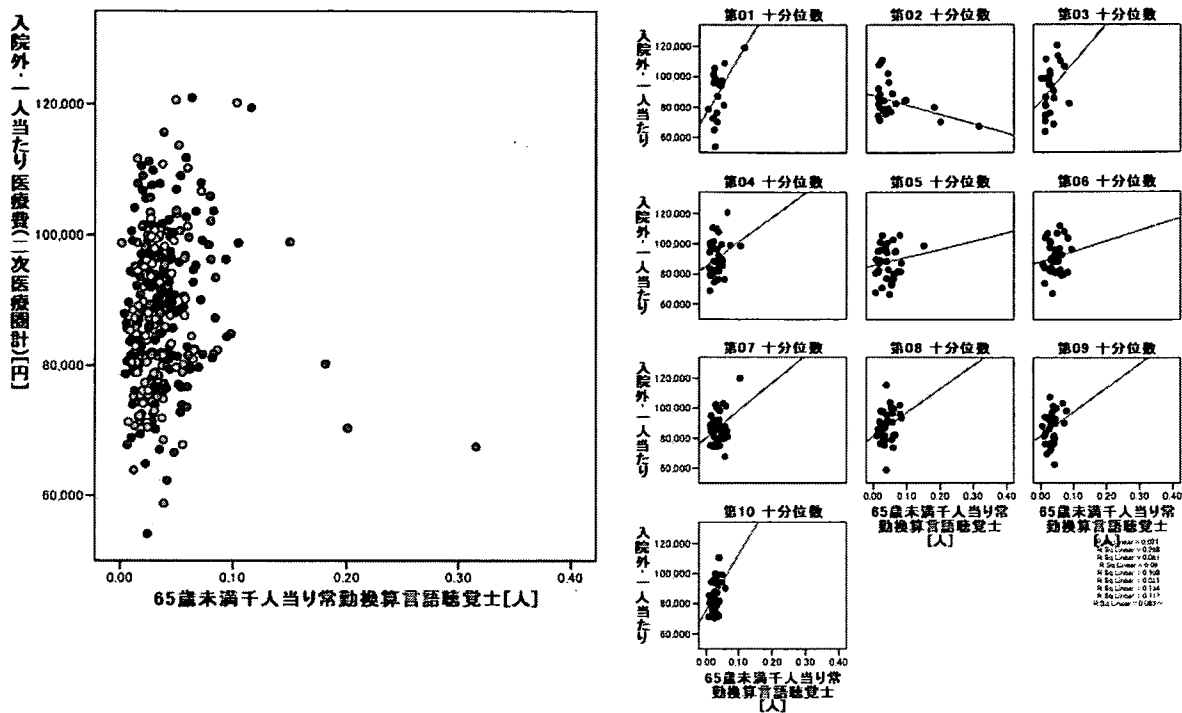
地域	第1 十分位数	第2 十分位数	第3 十分位数	第4 十分位数	第5 十分位数	第6 十分位数	第7 十分位数	第8 十分位数	第9 十分位数	第10 十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.069 (30)	0.135 (35)	0.066 (37)	0.150 (36)	0.007 (37)	0.043 (36)	0.038 (36)	0.012 (36)	0.080 (36)	0.130 (36)	0.016 (355)

図表486 65歳未満千人当り常勤換算視機能訓練士[人]



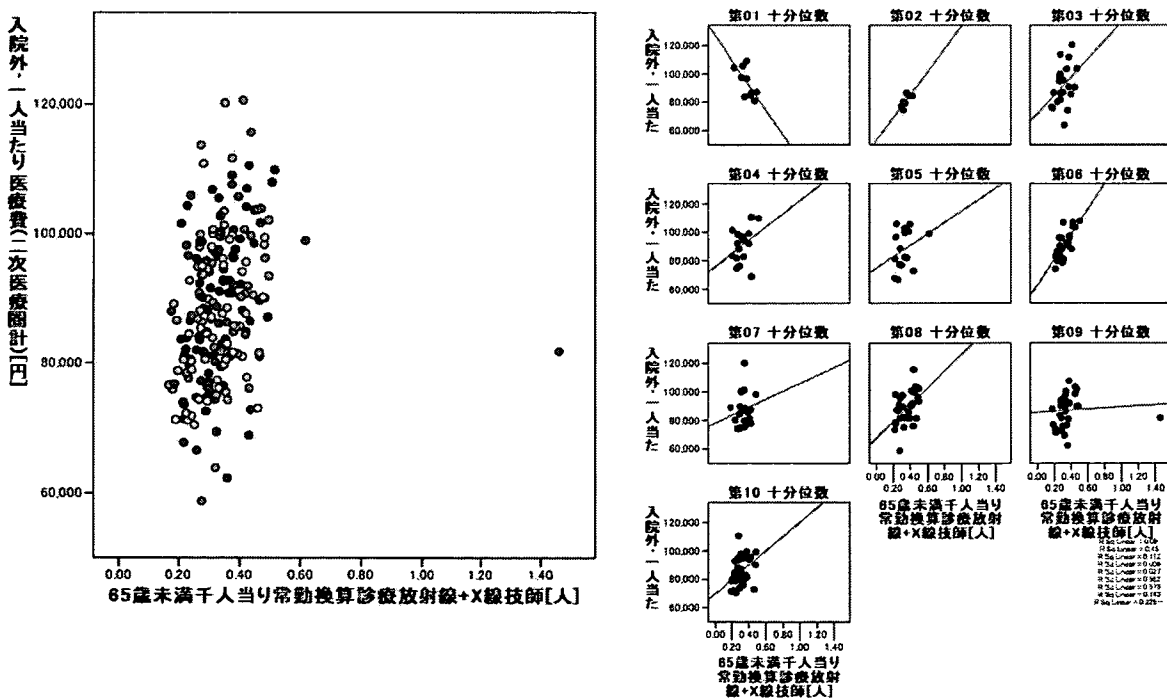
地域	第1 十分位数	第2 十分位数	第3 十分位数	第4 十分位数	第5 十分位数	第6 十分位数	第7 十分位数	第8 十分位数	第9 十分位数	第10 十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.022 (9)	0.072 (21)	0.003 (20)	0.039 (23)	0.014 (25)	0.043 (31)	0.038 (36)	0.013 (36)	0.008 (36)	0.000 (36)	0.000 (273)

図表487 65歳未満千人当り常勤換算言語聴覚士[人]



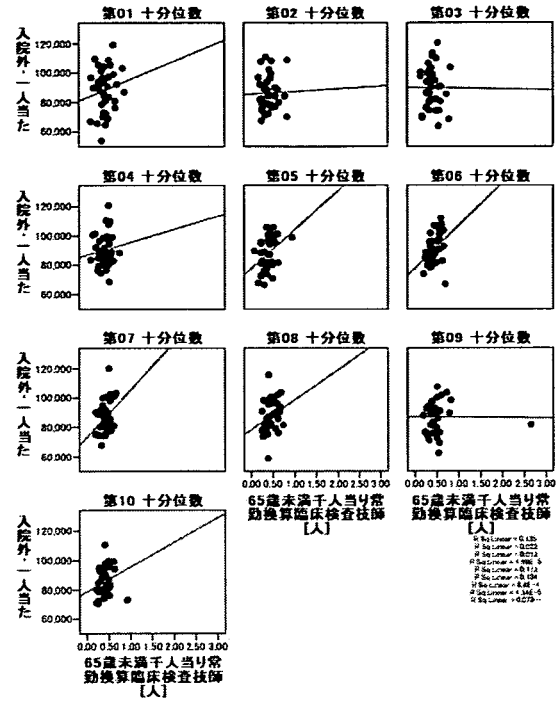
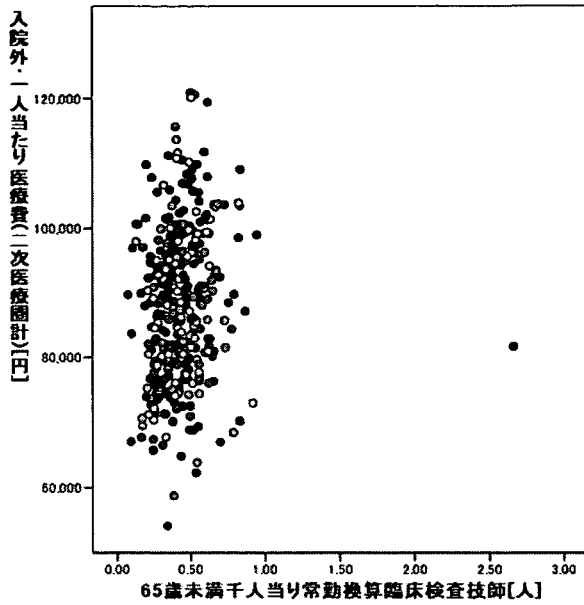
地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.268 (19)	0.134 (29)	0.117 (26)	0.081 (34)	0.021 (35)	0.021 (34)	0.108 (36)	0.083 (36)	0.060 (36)	0.149 (36)	0.007 (321)

図表488 65歳未満千人当り常勤換算診療放射線+X線技師[人]



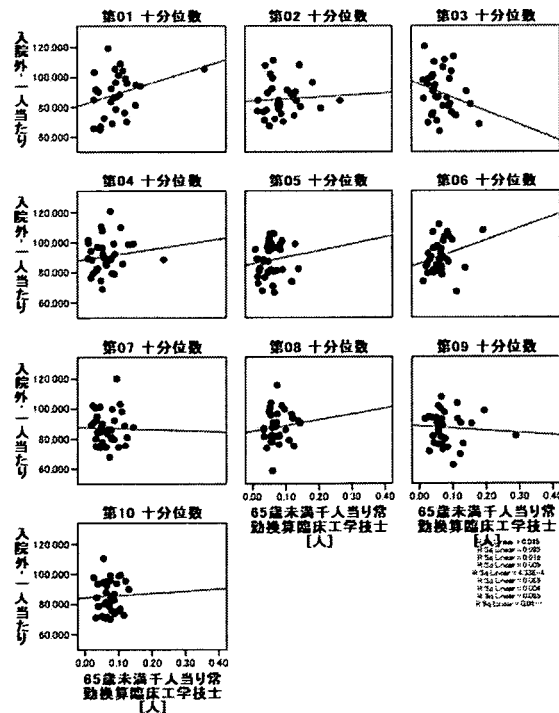
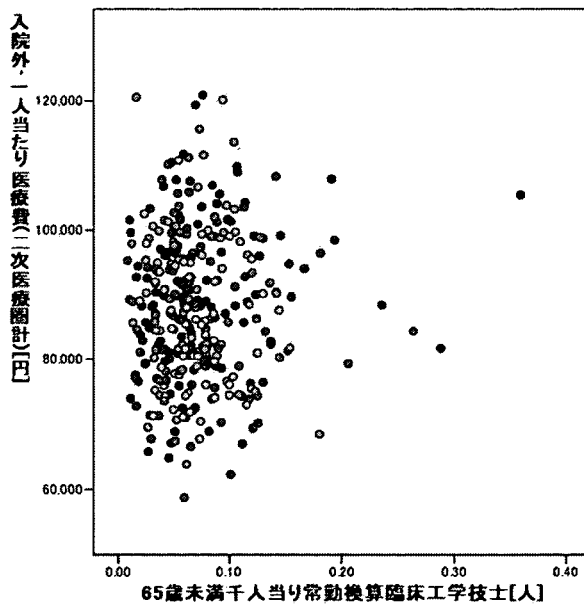
地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.450 (10)	0.573 (7)	0.143 (22)	0.112 (17)	0.090 (16)	0.552 (23)	0.027 (21)	0.226 (30)	0.006 (32)	0.137 (36)	0.052 (214)

図表489 65歳未満千人当り常勤換算臨床検査技師[人]



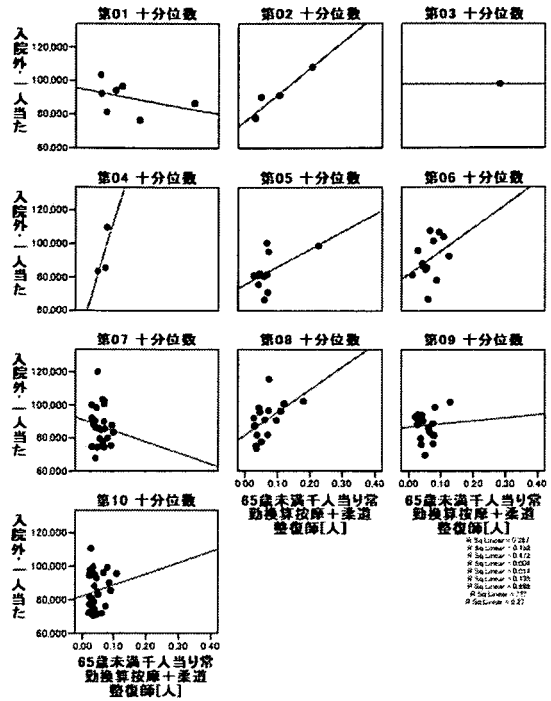
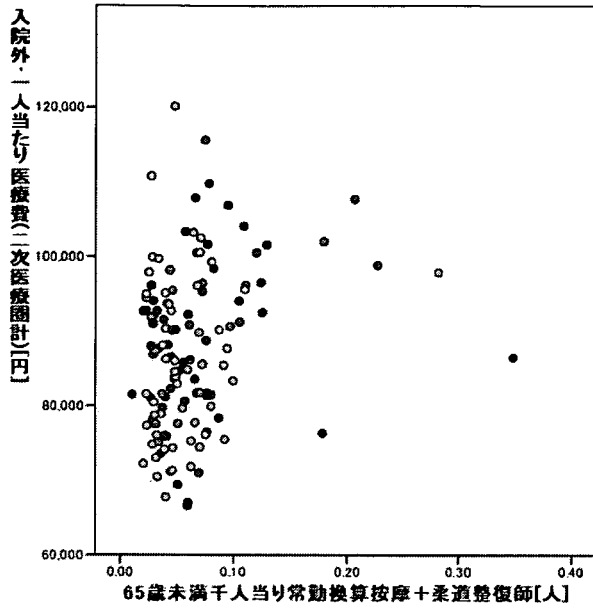
地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.022 (37)	0.001 (36)	0.000 (37)	0.012 (36)	0.135 (37)	0.134 (36)	0.112 (36)	0.073 (36)	0.000 (36)	0.055 (36)	0.015 (363)

図表490 65歳未満千人当り常勤換算臨床工学技士[人]



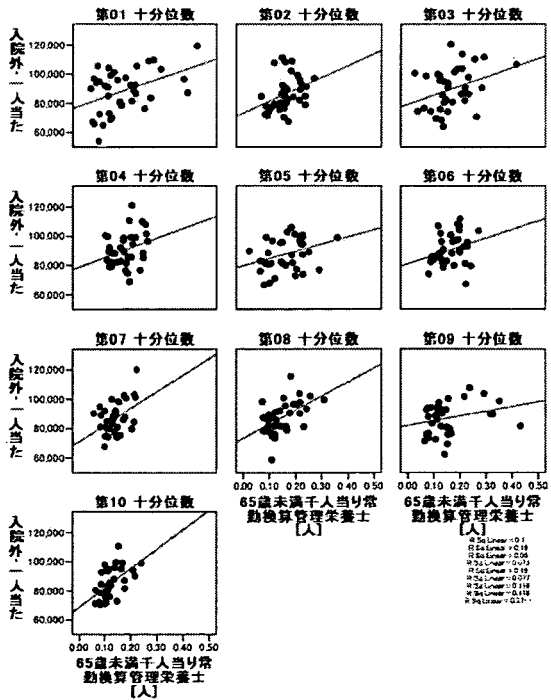
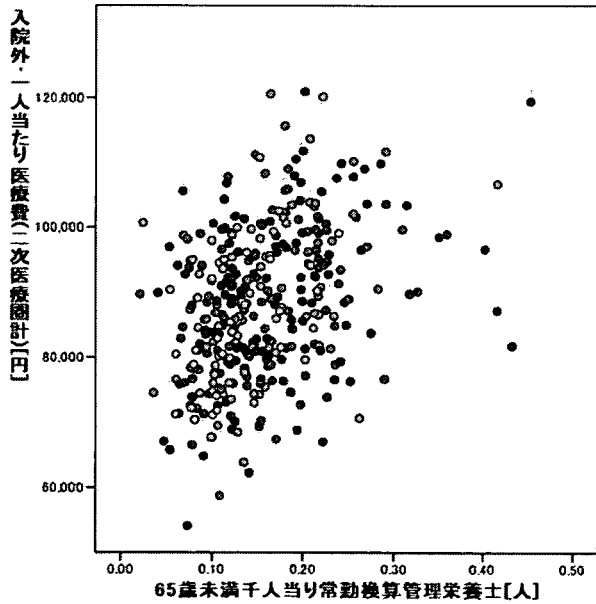
地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.095 (29)	0.004 (31)	0.065 (35)	0.018 (33)	0.015 (34)	0.069 (36)	0.000 (36)	0.010 (36)	0.005 (36)	0.001 (36)	0.002 (342)

図表491 65歳未満千人当り常勤換算按摩+柔道整復師[人]



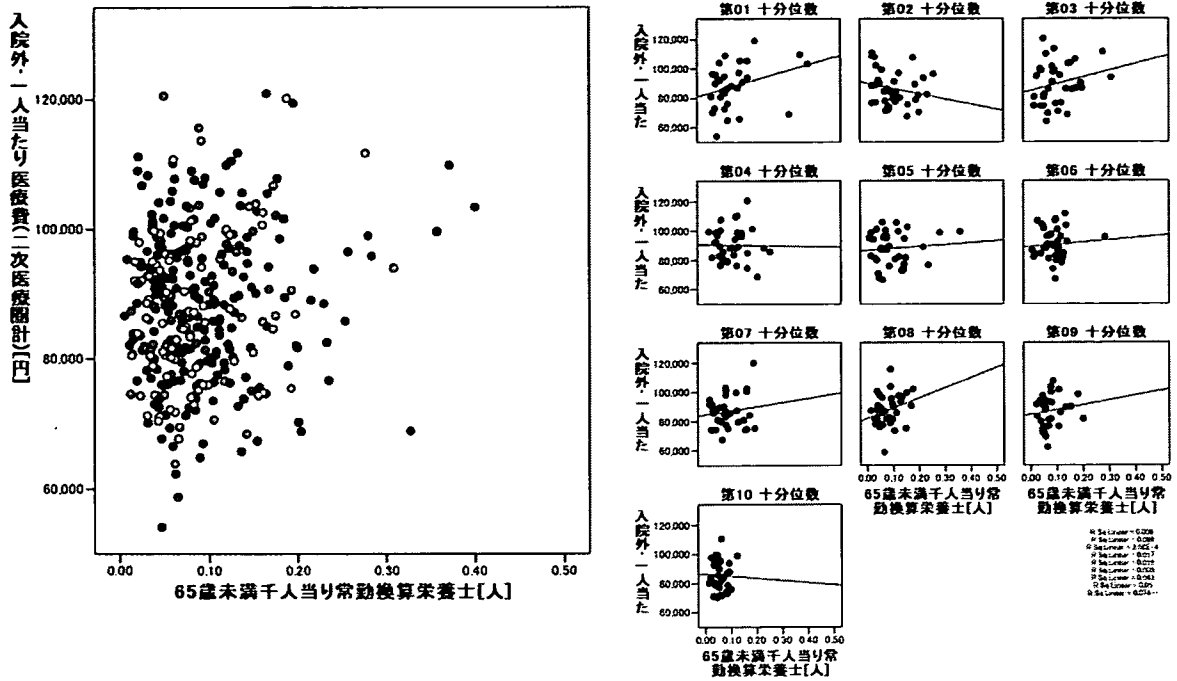
地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.152 (7)	0.898 (5)	- (0)	0.472 (3)	0.267 (11)	0.135 (13)	0.014 (25)	0.270 (17)	0.004 (20)	0.020 (31)	0.054 (133)

図表492 65歳未満千人当り常勤換算管理栄養士[人]



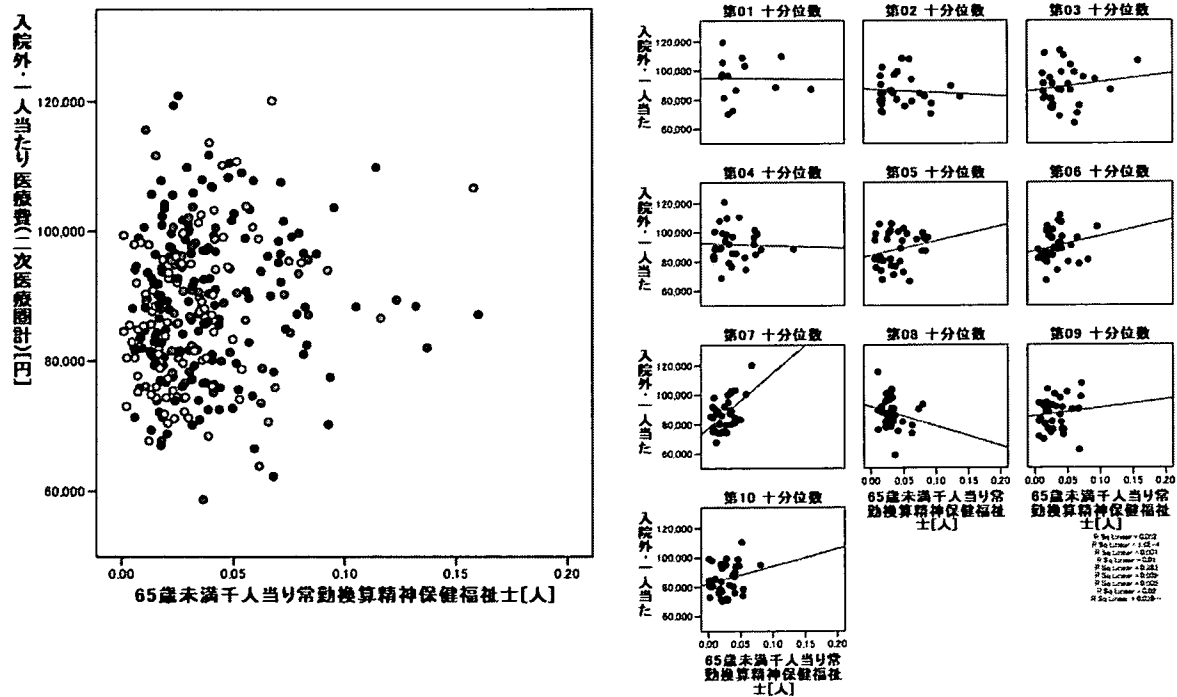
地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.190 (37)	0.116 (36)	0.118 (37)	0.080 (36)	0.100 (37)	0.077 (36)	0.190 (36)	0.270 (36)	0.073 (36)	0.291 (36)	0.139 (363)

図表493 65歳未満千人当り常勤換算栄養士[人]



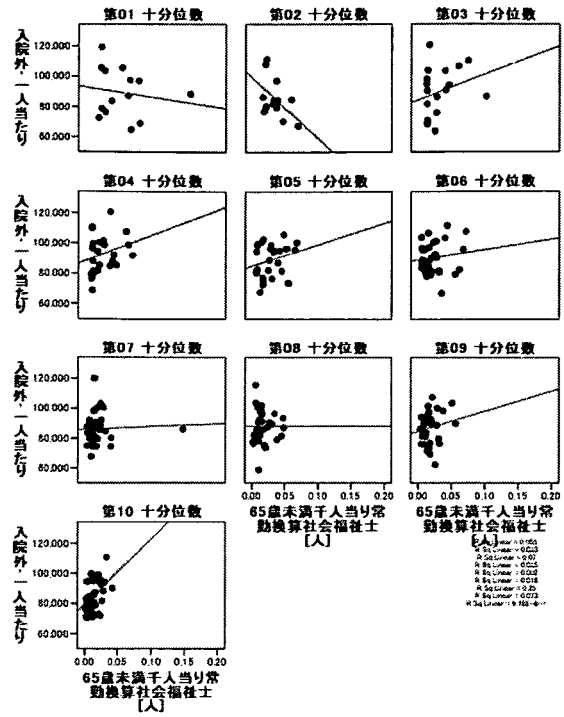
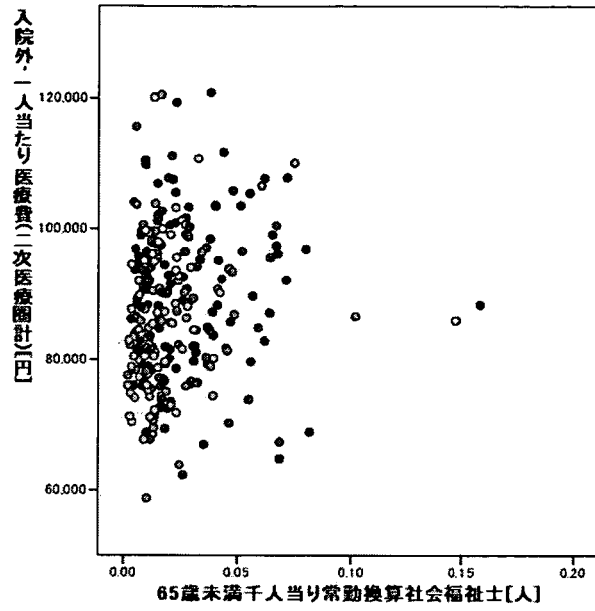
地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.099 (31)	0.043 (36)	0.050 (36)	0.000 (36)	0.008 (37)	0.005 (36)	0.019 (36)	0.074 (36)	0.017 (36)	0.001 (36)	0.017 (356)

図表494 65歳未満千人当り常勤換算精神保健福祉士[人]



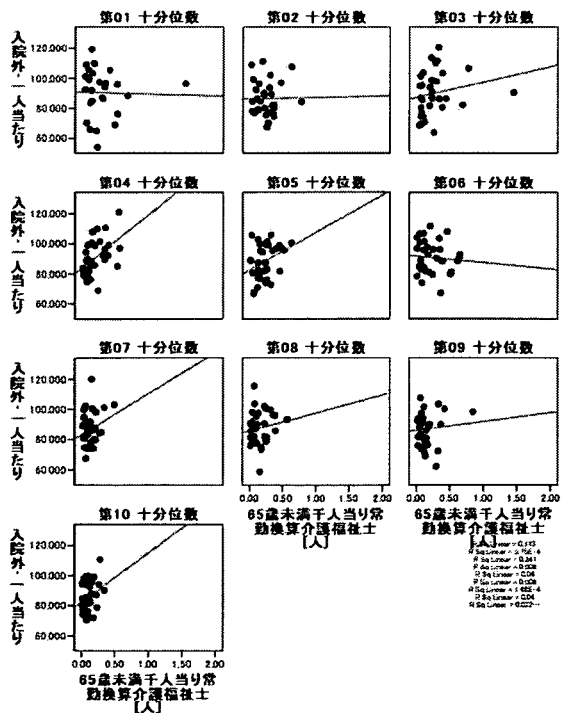
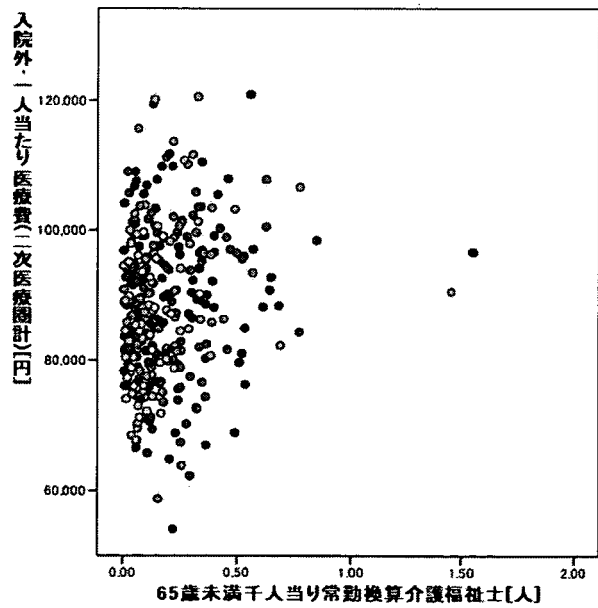
地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.000 (14)	0.005 (25)	0.020 (29)	0.001 (30)	0.052 (34)	0.039 (36)	0.283 (35)	0.039 (36)	0.010 (36)	0.043 (36)	0.015 (312)

図表495 65歳未満千人当り常勤換算社会福祉士[人]



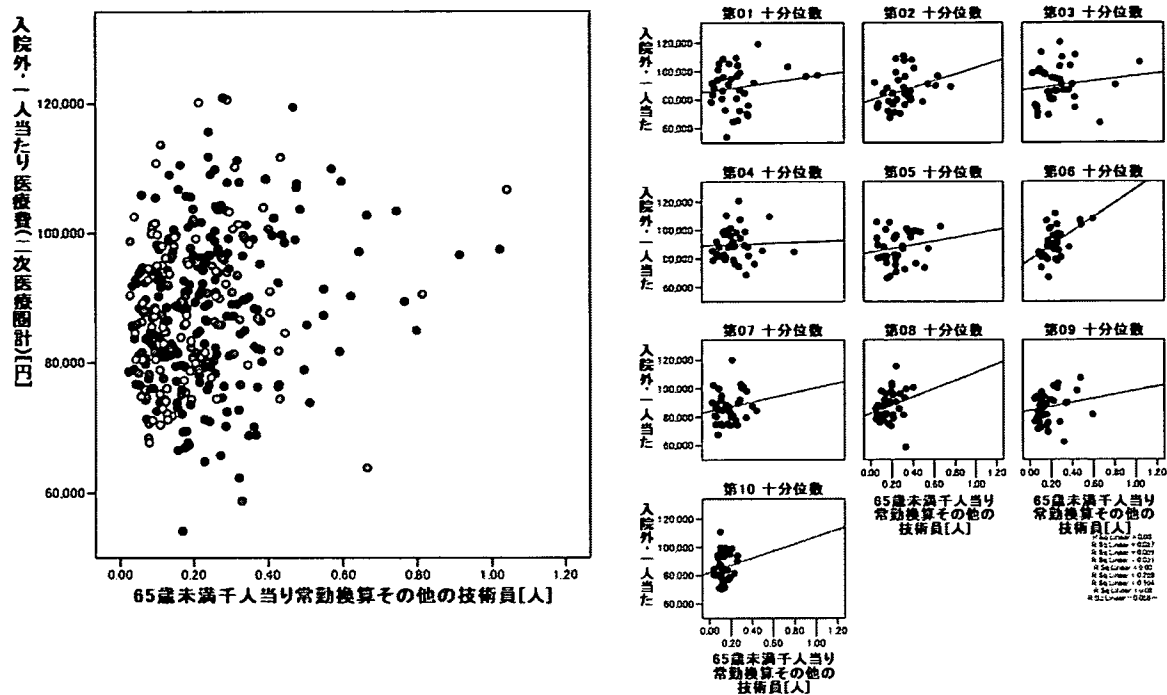
地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.023 (14)	0.250 (14)	0.073 (18)	0.070 (25)	0.058 (27)	0.016 (32)	0.002 (33)	0.000 (34)	0.025 (36)	0.165 (36)	0.013 (269)

図表496 65歳未満千人当り常勤換算介護福祉士[人]



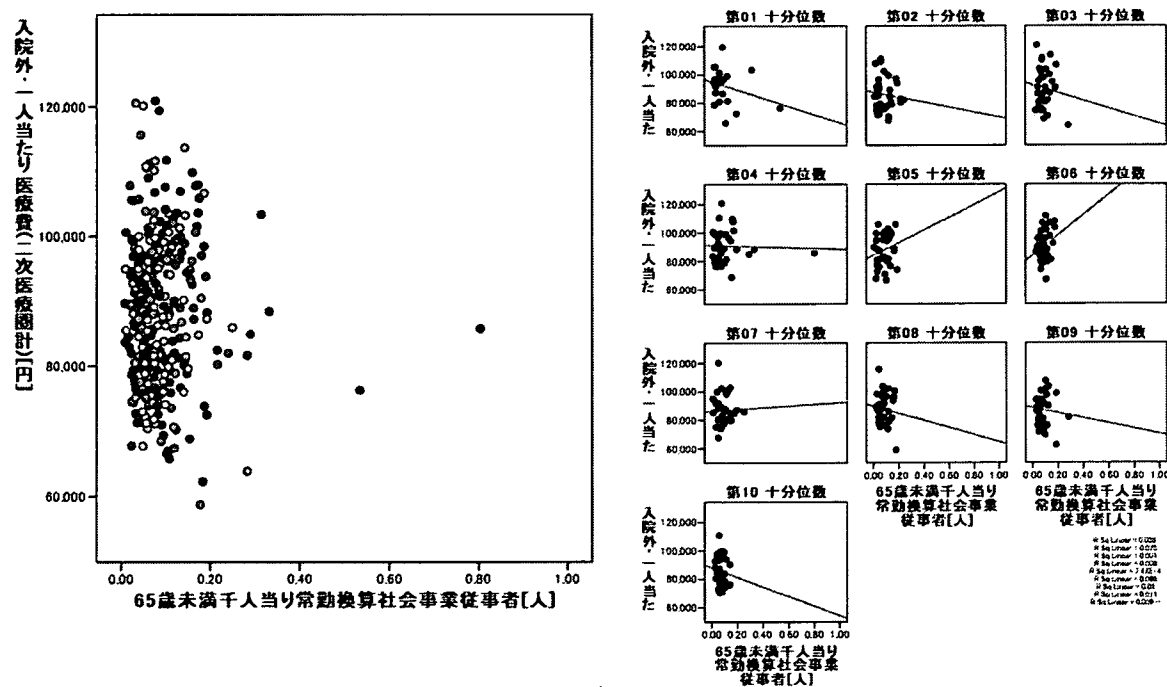
地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.001 (26)	0.000 (30)	0.040 (31)	0.241 (33)	0.113 (34)	0.006 (35)	0.060 (35)	0.022 (36)	0.008 (36)	0.066 (36)	0.026 (332)

図表497 65歳未満千人当り常勤換算その他の技術員[人]



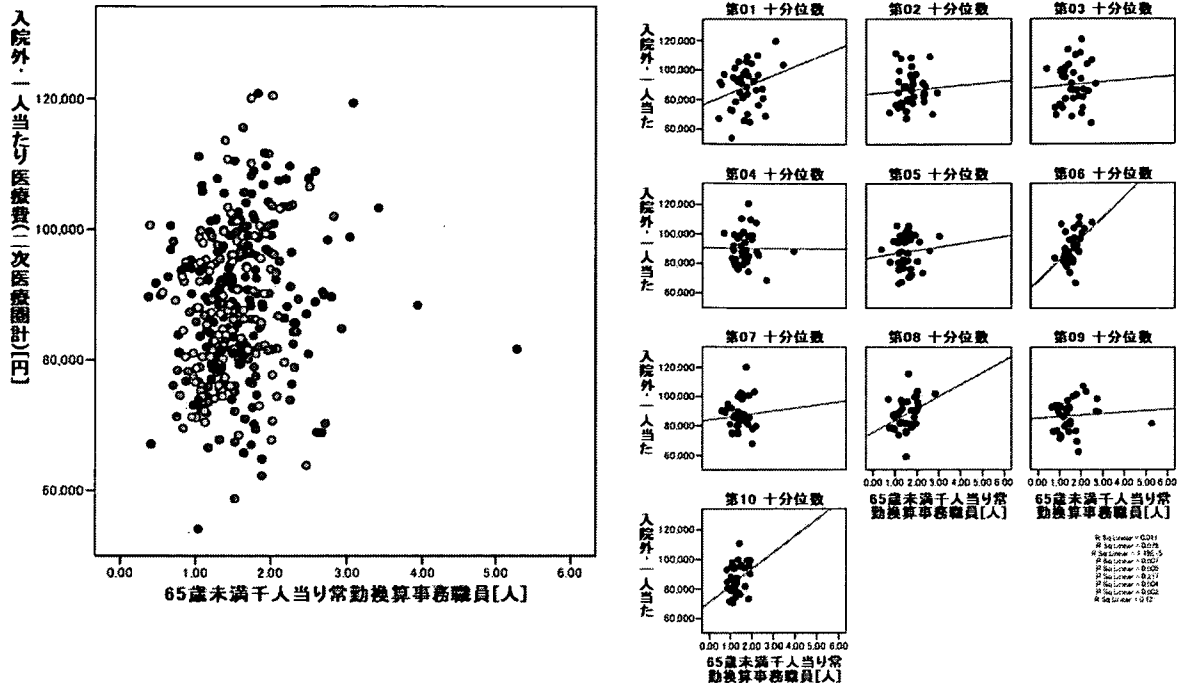
地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.027 (34)	0.104 (36)	0.020 (37)	0.001 (35)	0.030 (37)	0.289 (36)	0.030 (36)	0.058 (36)	0.031 (36)	0.016 (36)	0.040 (359)

図表498 65歳未満千人当り常勤換算社会事業従事者[人]



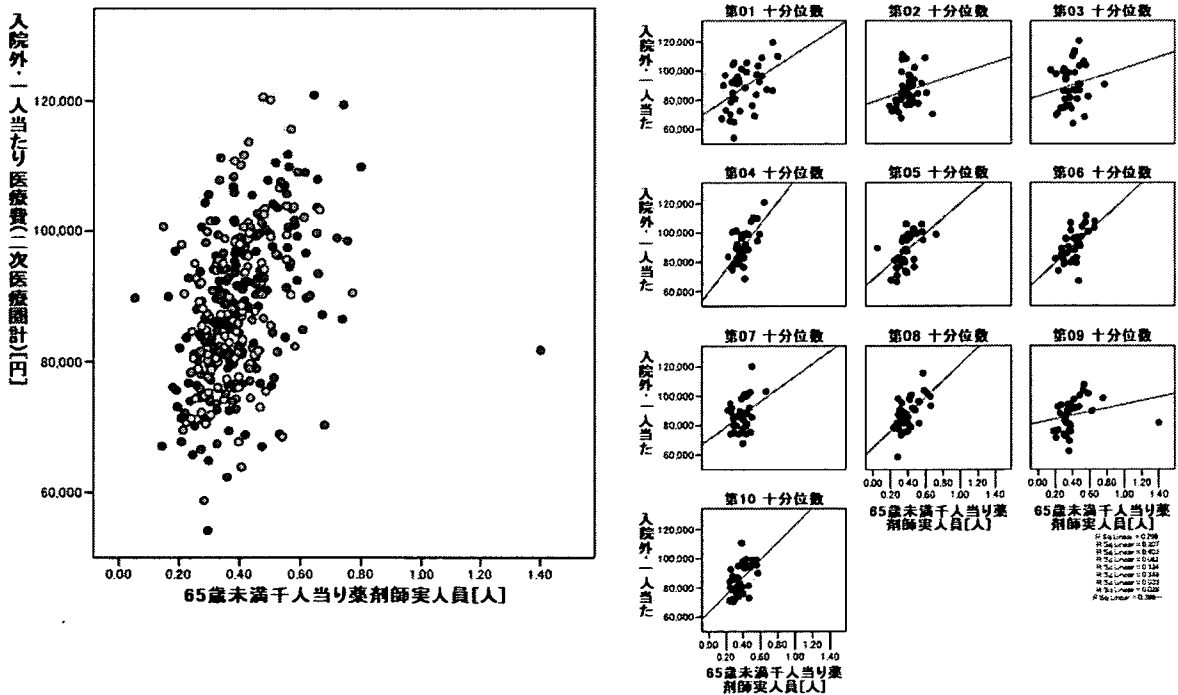
地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.075 (21)	0.010 (35)	0.011 (33)	0.001 (35)	0.038 (37)	0.066 (36)	0.001 (36)	0.009 (36)	0.008 (36)	0.008 (36)	0.000 (341)

図表499 65歳未満千人当り常勤換算事務職員[人]



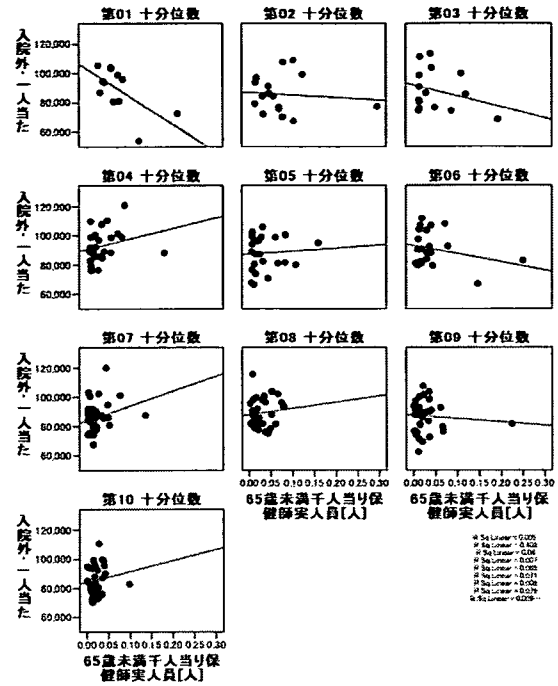
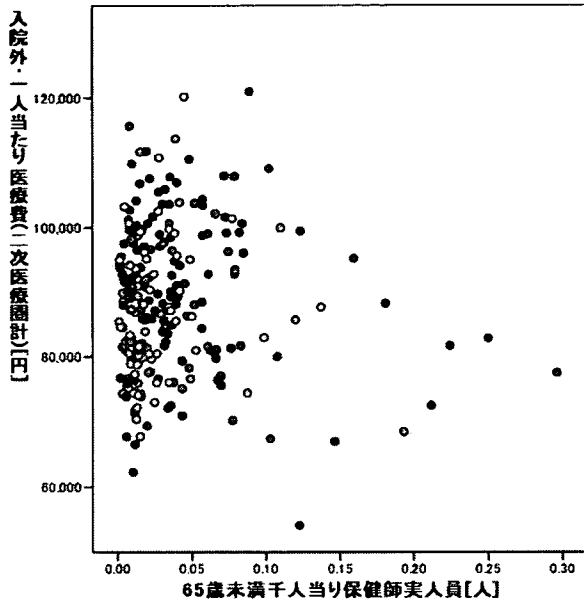
地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.076 (37)	0.004 (36)	0.002 (37)	0.000 (36)	0.011 (37)	0.217 (36)	0.005 (36)	0.120 (36)	0.007 (36)	0.113 (36)	0.026 (363)

図表500 65歳未満千人当り薬剤師実人員[人]



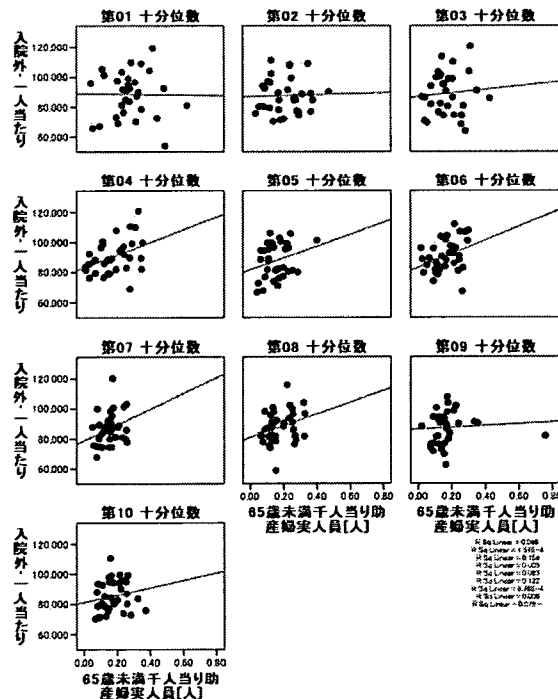
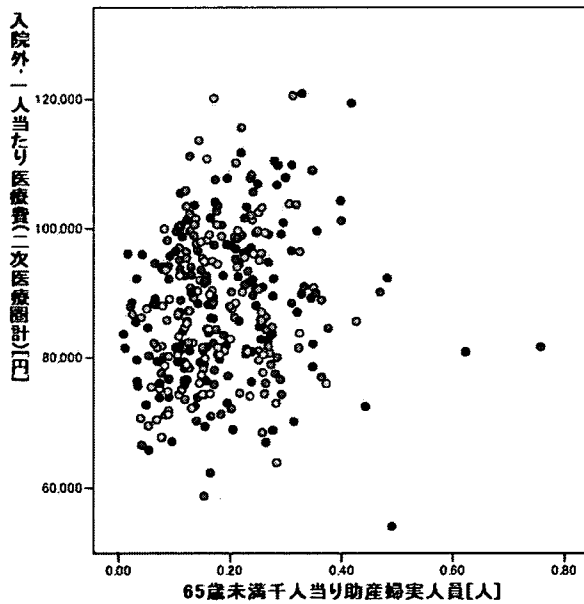
地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.207 (37)	0.033 (36)	0.028 (37)	0.403 (36)	0.299 (37)	0.348 (36)	0.134 (36)	0.386 (36)	0.062 (36)	0.292 (36)	0.157 (363)

図表501 65歳未満千人当り保健師実人員[人]



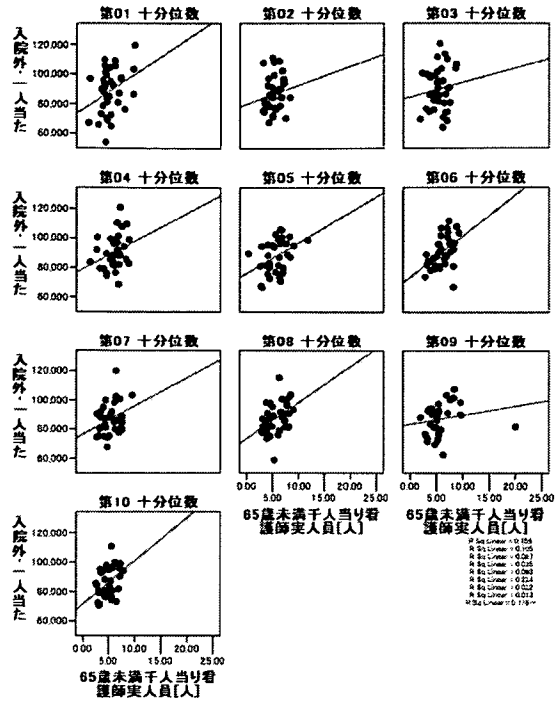
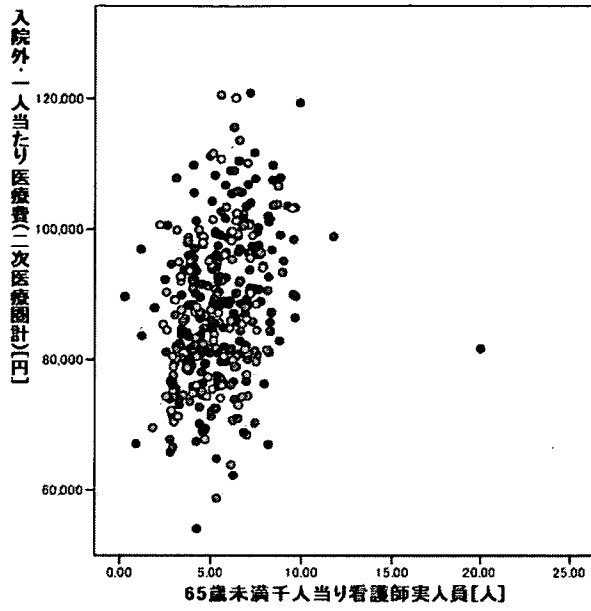
地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.402 (12)	0.008 (16)	0.079 (15)	0.060 (25)	0.005 (24)	0.071 (23)	0.065 (32)	0.009 (32)	0.007 (33)	0.018 (32)	0.002 (244)

図表502 65歳未満千人当り助産婦実人員[人]



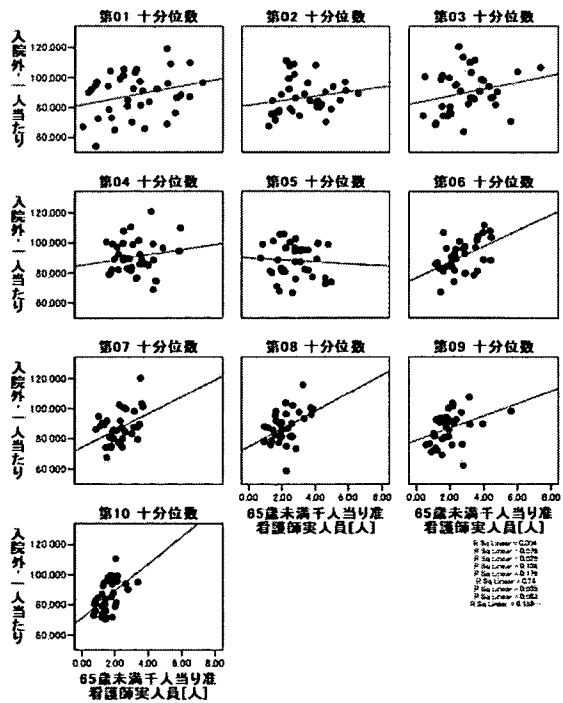
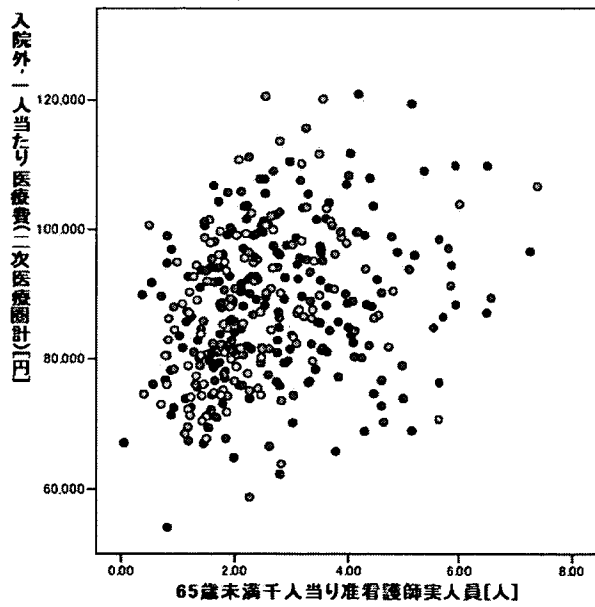
地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R ² (n)	0.000 (31)	0.001 (32)	0.006 (31)	0.156 (32)	0.066 (34)	0.122 (36)	0.093 (36)	0.079 (36)	0.005 (36)	0.031 (36)	0.024 (340)

図表503 65歳未満千人当り看護師実人員[人]



地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R^2 (n)	0.105 (37)	0.022 (36)	0.013 (37)	0.087 (36)	0.158 (37)	0.224 (36)	0.093 (36)	0.178 (36)	0.035 (36)	0.193 (36)	0.090 (363)

図表504 65歳未満千人当り准看護師実人員[人]



地域	第1十分位数	第2十分位数	第3十分位数	第4十分位数	第5十分位数	第6十分位数	第7十分位数	第8十分位数	第9十分位数	第10十分位	全国
R^2 (n)	0.076 (37)	0.035 (36)	0.062 (37)	0.023 (36)	0.004 (37)	0.240 (36)	0.176 (36)	0.188 (36)	0.136 (36)	0.271 (36)	0.074 (363)

V章

年齢が医療費に及ぼす影響

V章 年齢が医療費に及ぼす影響

Association between patient age and hospitalization resource use in a teaching hospital in Japan

Abstract

Objectives: This study examined the association between patient age and cumulative resource use during a 1-year period among patients in a Japanese hospital, as well as the equality of resource distribution between age groups.

Methods: We analyzed the administrative data for 9,695 patients 35 years or older at a tertiary hospital. Multiple linear regression models were used to identify factors associated with cumulative resource use, including total charges, diagnostic examination charges, and drug charges, during a 1-year period. Gini coefficients were estimated to examine equality of cumulative resource use between age groups.

Results: Multiple linear regression analyses revealed a quadratic relationship between age and cumulative charges for all fees, diagnostic examinations, and drugs among surviving patients. However, age did not significantly associate with cumulative resource use among non-surviving patients. On the other hand, the cumulative duration of hospitalization (natural log-transformed) was strongly associated with resource use among all patients, both surviving and non-surviving. Cumulative resource use for inpatients was substantially unequal, but these inequalities of resource use did not correspond to age divisions.

Conclusions: No linear association was found between patient age and cumulative resource use during a 1-year period among either surviving and non-surviving patients on multivariate regression analyses and the inequality of resource use among non-surviving patients differed by age group.

高齢入院患者における1年間の累積入院医療費:非高齢入院患者との比較 和文要訳

入院医療を受け退院した患者一人ひとりの個別の入院診療データを収集解析し、対象入院患者の最終退院日から1年前まで累積医療費と年齢との関係を分析した。解析対象となった患者は、入院時35歳以上であった9,695名(男性52%、入院時平均年齢63.2±14.1歳)で、そのうち死亡退院患者が4.5%(550名)を占めていた。1年間で2回以上入院した者は、生存退院患者で16%であったのに対し、死亡退院患者では47%を占めていた。累積在院日数 (bed days) は生存退院患者と死亡退院患者の間で大きく異なっていた。死亡退院患者では年齢階級が上がるにつれ累積在院日数(中央値)が短くなる傾向にあり(35-44歳106日~85歳以上14日)、患者1人あたりの累積医療費においても同様の傾向が認められた(35-44歳US\$40,733~85歳以上US\$8,644)。生存退院患者の累積入院医療費は、35-44歳(US\$3,858)から45-54歳(US\$6,029)で急増していたが、その後、75-84歳までほぼ横ばい(US\$6,029~6,568)で、85歳以上では安くなっていた(US\$5,379)。1入院あたり医療費総額を医療費項目別にみても、累積検査費・薬剤費も同様の傾向が認められた。

累積入院医療費について、生存退院・死亡退院、年齢階級別にGini係数を計算し、医療資源消費の不均等性を検討した。その結果、累積医療費の不均等性は、転帰・年齢階級別共に、顕著な差は認められなかった(0.5前後)が、累積検査費・薬剤費については、生存患者で0.10~0.14大きかった。死亡退院患者における累積検査費では、年齢階級によってGini係数が大きく異なり、高齢者ほど係数が大きかった(35-44歳0.35~85歳以上0.52)。

INTRODUCTION

Containment of rising health care expenditures, especially for the elderly population, has become a primary challenge of health care reform in Japan as well as in other developed countries. Japan's health care expenditures increased 1.7 times from 1992 to 2002 (US\$1,271 to US\$2,139 [converted using purchasing power parities]) [1]. All Japanese citizens are required to enroll in an insurance plan while a quarter of their health care expenditures are paid by national taxes. As such, the Japanese government struggles to control the increase in health care expenditures.

The Japanese government believes that the substantial rise in health care expenditures may be attributed to population aging. Annual health care expenditures per capita in 2004 were US\$7,400 for people 75 years or older and US\$1,800 for people younger than 75 years. Thus, as the society ages, the health care expenditures for the older population also increase. By 2025, the government foresees that persons 65 years or older in Japan will consume half of all health care expenditures. This accords with the greater prevalence of both acute and chronic diseases in the elderly population.

However, many studies in Western countries have demonstrated that population aging only exerts a limited effect on the increase in health care expenditures [2-6]. Instead, proximity to death was a principal determinant of health care expenditures [7]. It is common in some countries to examine inpatient resource consumption using administrative data; however, no such electronic database exists in Japan and access to individual data is strictly limited. For this reason, few studies in Japan have examined the association between patient age and health care expenditures. Kobayashi et al. [8] analyzed the insurance claims of 161 patients 50 years or older with end-stage cancer or cerebrovascular disease and concluded that hospitalization was strongly associated with increased health care expenditures. Fukawa [9] reported that health care expenditures per capita increase with hospitalization needs before

death, rather than with age, among non-surviving Japanese citizens greater than 65 years old. These studies are limited by their population scope. Therefore, we aimed to compare resource use across both older and younger patients.

To devise better health care policies, it is necessary to examine in detail whether older patients consume more health care resources than younger patients under Japan's universal health insurance system. In 1995, one of the authors (YI) developed an administrative database to collect data from more than 10 privately-owned tertiary teaching hospitals in Japan. Using the database, we have examined variations in resource use between the participating hospitals [10-14]. In this study, we utilized the administrative database to examine the relationship between patient age and cumulative total charges, diagnostic examination charges, drugs charges during a 1-year period at one Japanese teaching hospital. We also examined the equality of resource use across age groups among inpatients. Results from such analyses may be useful for other countries with universal health insurance systems as well as for aging societies.

METHODS

Data Sources and patients

We used the database from the Quality Indicator/Improvement Project which includes more than 10 leading privately owned teaching hospitals in Japan. These hospitals are located from Hokkaido, in the north, throughout Honshu, the main island of Japan, to Kyushu, in the south. In this particular study, we selected one urban hospital in northern Japan, which had data on all discharged cases from December 1995 through December 2000. Such extensive and continuous data is required to assess cumulative resource use by patients who have multiple hospitalizations over a period of several years. The hospital has approximately 500 beds and provides community residents with secondary and tertiary care.

It provides outpatient and inpatient services in Internal Medicine, Surgery, Orthopedic Surgery, Pediatrics, Dermatology, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Urology, Otorhinolaryngology, Ophthalmology, Neurosurgery, Plastic/Reconstructive Surgery, Dental/Oral Surgery, Psychiatry, Radiology, and Anesthesiology.

We analyzed resource use per patient during hospitalization. First, we identified 9,695 patients 35 years or older who were discharged from January 1999 through December 2000. We utilized the discharge date of the last hospitalization for each patient as the index discharge day. We then identified any hospitalizations in the same hospital during the year before the index discharge day for the 9,695 patients. Some patients had multiple hospitalizations. The number of hospitalizations was 1 for 86%, 2-3 for 16%, and 4 or more for 2% (maximum: 11 admissions). Destinations after discharge included home (86%), another hospital (7%), long-term care facility (2%), and death (5%).

This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan.

Definition of Variables

Variables assessed in this study included age, sex, primary diagnosis, comorbid condition, surgical procedure, and survival status at the time of the index discharge. The database used in this study provided one primary diagnosis and four comorbid conditions. Primary diagnoses were classified by the 21 principal classifications of the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision. We used the Dartmouth-Manitoba adaptation of the Charlson comorbidity index to assess comorbid conditions [15-17]. Patients were identified as having a comorbid condition if they had any of the following diseases coded in their diagnoses during any hospitalization within the 1-year period: peripheral vascular disease, dementia, chronic pulmonary disease, connective tissue disease, mild liver disease,

moderate or severe liver disease, diabetes, diabetes with chronic complications, renal disease, primary malignancy including leukemia and lymphoma, and metastatic solid tumor. The number of comorbid conditions was classified as 0, 1, 2, and 3-4. Surgical procedures were classified as either present or absent during the 1-year period. Calculated resource use variables included the cumulative length of hospitalization, total charges, diagnostic examination fees, and drug charges for each patient during the 1-year period before the index discharge. Total charges were calculated by summing all charges billed during the hospital stay (e.g., diagnostic tests, imaging, prescriptions, injections, surgery, anesthesia, in addition to room, board, nursing, and physician's management on a daily basis; US\$1 = JPN¥110). Charges for diagnostic examinations included laboratory tests and imaging. Projected drug expenses were calculated by summing charges for prescriptions and injections.

Statistical Analysis

Since a preliminary analysis revealed that cumulative total charges for non-surviving patients were significantly greater than those for surviving patients, we examined the association between patient age and cumulative resource use stratified by survival status (surviving or non-surviving) at the time of the index discharge. We used multiple regression analysis to identify factors associated with cumulative resource use. Dependent variables in each regression model were cumulative total charges, diagnostic examination fees, and drug charges. All dependent variables were natural log-transformed in the regression model. Independent variables used in the model were age, sex, primary diagnosis, number of separate admissions, number of comorbid conditions, performance of surgical procedures, and length of hospitalization (natural log-transformed). We included linear and quadratic terms for age in the regression model. Finally, we estimated the Gini coefficient [18] for cumulative resource use by age group. All analytical procedures were performed using SPSS Version

11.0. All reported *P* values were two-tailed, and the level of significance was $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Demographics of the 9,695 patients who were discharged from the hospital from January 1999 through December 2000 are shown in Table 1. About 5% of the inpatients ($n = 550$) died in the hospital. Compared with surviving patients, non-surviving patients were more likely to be male, older, have 2 or more admissions, undergo surgical treatment, have a primary diagnosis of neoplasm, and have comorbid conditions including tumor, metastases, or renal disease. The most frequent diagnoses, divided among age groups, included cancer, cardiovascular disease, ophthalmologic problems, and obstetrics (Table 2). Neoplasm and cardiovascular diseases were the first and the second most prevalent principal diagnoses among non-surviving patients.

Cumulative resource use for all patients during the 1-year period before the index discharge is shown in Table 3. Resource use for non-surviving patients was substantially greater than those for surviving patients. Patients who did not survive their last hospitalization had a four-fold increase in length of stay and twenty-fold greater drug expense than those who survived. Among surviving patients, the median cumulative total hospitalization charges rose with age up to 55 years, but were fairly stable for ages 55 to 84 years and decreased for patients age 85 and older. Cumulative diagnostic examination charges rose with age up to 65 years, but decreased with age thereafter. In comparison, cumulative charges for drugs remained fairly stable across all age groups. Among patients who died in the hospital, the median value for cumulative total charges, drug charges, and duration of hospitalization all decreased with age. When the total hospitalization cost for all 9,695 patients were analyzed by age and discharge status, the 550 non-surviving patients accounted for 16% of the total expenditures for all 9,695 patients (US\$123.8 million) during