Governments must invest in sustainable health systems: The case of wound care in Europe

Public health budgets and wound care

In 2010, public spending on healthcare accounted for almost 15% of all government expenditure in Europe and the decade before the financial crisis, healthcare was one of the fastest growing spending items in almost all Member States. Spending on wound care in Europe is approximately 2-4% of health expenditure with an average of €6,000 – €10,000 spent on each patient per year. Costs for wound care are often driven by preventable factors. For example:

1. 1 in 5 patients have a pressure ulcer, of which 50-80% are acquired while in acute settings.
2. The lack of multidisciplinary care and access to advanced wound care treatment options increases the likelihood of preventable pressure ulcers, surgical site infections and amputations from diabetic foot. One of the main cost drivers being nursing time.
3. With an ageing population, costs for wound care will increasingly rise as related complications drive multiple/long-term hospital stays continue to impact negatively on health systems budgets.

Why improving patient access to advanced wound care in the community can improve efficiency of health systems

By encouraging funding and reimbursement for advanced wound care products and services outside of acute settings, and facilitating wound technology innovation, Member States can help to improve the cost-efficiency of health systems and contribute to employability. Example: Portable Negative Pressure Wound Therapy (NPWT) devices allow patients to return home to manage chronic wounds and heal faster. Not only does such a product improve health outcomes for patients, the investment in technology reduces the use of health services (particularly specialist and hospital care). Such devices:

- Promote wound healing
- Reduced number of dressing changes to help conserve resources
- Allow for concurrent rehabilitation
- Help improve patient well being

By investing in and reimbursing wound care technologies like the Portable Negative Pressure Wound Therapy device, patient health is promoted and chances for re-admission to hospital are reduced.

WOUND TREATMENT WITH NPWT IN THE UK

£5760

Average cost per patient for 20.4 days of treatment

£784

Average cost per patient for 20.4 days of treatment

The economic benefits of negative pressure wound therapy in community-based wound care in the NHS. Dowsett CJ, Davis L, Henderson V, Seale R.
Investing in wound care and human capital

The European Commission states “the health status of individuals strongly influences their labour market participation” as many people who exit the workforce due to because of health-related problems.xi

Wound care, in particular, is an area of opportunity where smart investment in products and services in the community can help individuals remain active and product members of the work force.

List of References

i OECD Health Data 2012.
iii Ibid.
v Harold Brem, Jason Maggi, David Nierman, Linda Rolnitzky, David Bell, Robert Rennert, Michael Golinko, Alan Yan, Courtney Lyder, Bruce Vladeck, Am J Surg. High Cost of Stage IV Pressure Ulcers. Author manuscript; available in NIH Public Access, 2011 October 1. Note: “The average hospital treatment cost associated with stage IV pressure ulcers and related complications was $129,248 for hospital-acquired ulcers during one admission, and $124,327 for community-acquired ulcers over an average of 4 admissions. In addition, malpractice suits associated with the development of pressure ulcers, averaging $250,000 per settlement and reportedly accounting for a total of $65 million, were not included in the calculations.”
xi Ibid, 11.