

The direct health-care burden of valvular heart disease: evidence from US national survey data

Matt Moore¹

Jie Chen²

Peter J Mallow³

John A Rizzo⁴

¹Global Health Economic Strategy, Edwards Lifesciences Inc, Irvine, CA, ²Department of Health Services and Administration, University of Maryland, College Park, MD,

³Health Economics and Outcomes Research, CTI Clinical Trial & Consulting Services Inc, Cincinnati, OH, ⁴Department of Preventive Medicine and Economics, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY, USA

Purpose: This study quantified the overall effects of aortic valve disease (AVD) and mitral valve disease (MVD) by disease severity on direct health-care costs to insurers and patients.

Materials and methods: Based on 1996–2011 data from the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), a large, nationally representative US database, multivariate analyses were performed to assess the relationship between AVD and MVD and direct annual health-care costs to insurers and patients, at individual and US-aggregate levels. Adults aged 18 years and over with diagnosis codes for AVD or MVD based on *International Classification of Diseases* (ninth revision) diagnosis codes were identified. Subjects were further classified as symptomatic AVD, asymptomatic AVD, symptomatic MVD, and asymptomatic MVD. These classifications were determined with clinical assistance and based in part on data availability in the MEPS.

Results: The MEPS database included 148 patients with AVD: 53 patients with symptomatic AVD, 95 patients with asymptomatic AVD, and 1,051 with MVD, including 315 patients with symptomatic MVD and 736 patients with asymptomatic MVD. Symptomatic AVD had the largest incremental effect on annual per patient health-care expenditure: \$12,789 for symptomatic AVD, \$10,816 for asymptomatic AVD, \$5,163 for symptomatic MVD, and \$1,755 for asymptomatic MVD. When aggregated to the US population, heart-valve disease accounted for an incremental annual cost of \$23.4 billion. The largest aggregate annual costs were incurred by patients with symptomatic MVD (\$7.6 billion), followed by symptomatic AVD (\$5.6 billion), asymptomatic MVD (\$5.6 billion), and asymptomatic AVD (\$4.6 billion).

Conclusion: The annualized incremental costs of heart-valve disease were substantial for all groups examined, and greatest for patients with symptomatic MVD. This reflects the relatively high prevalence associated with this group. With a growing and aging population, the prevalence of heart-valve disease is expected to rise, increasing the burden on public health.

Keywords: aortic valve disease, mitral valve disease, direct health-care costs, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey

Introduction

Valvular heart disease (VHD) is common in the US population, and is a disease that increases with age (particularly over 75 years).¹ Mitral valve diseases (MVDs) and aortic valve diseases (AVDs) are the most common, and in both of these disease settings patients may present as symptomatic or asymptomatic. Mitral regurgitation (MR) and aortic stenosis (AS) account for the majority of diagnoses.^{1,2} Diseased heart valves are typically treated surgically with valve repair or valve replacement.

The natural history of VHD is most often characterized by a prolonged asymptomatic period that is frequently managed initially by primary care physicians who play

Correspondence: John A Rizzo
Department of Preventive Medicine and Economics, Stony Brook University,
100 Nicolls Road, Stony Brook,
NY 11790, USA
Tel +1 631 828 6517
Email rizzologic@gmail.com

a key role in diagnosis and timely referral for intervention;³ however, evidence suggests that many patients with severe VHD remain untreated, despite the existence of widely accepted practice guidelines developed by the American College of Cardiology (ACC) and the American Heart Association (AHA).^{4–8} There are currently no drug therapies that can reverse or stop the progression of VHD.^{9,10}

Approximately 45% of native VHD is aortic, and 2%–7% of people aged 65 years and older and about 13% of those aged over 75 years have a clinical diagnosis of symptomatic AS.^{10–13} Approximately 1.5 million people in the US suffer from AS, and about 500,000 within this group of patients suffer from severe AS. An estimated 250,000 patients with severe AS are symptomatic.¹⁴ Without a new valve, approximately half of these patients will die within 2–3 years.^{11,15}

MR is the most frequent form of VHD in the US, and prevalence increases with age.¹² The most common finding is leaflet prolapse, which results in varying degrees of MV regurgitation.⁴ Despite ACC/AHA recommendations for surgical intervention in adult patients with significant MR and preserved left ventricular function, many patients remain untreated, despite the risks of no intervention. Current estimates indicate that only one in 40 patients with moderate or severe MR undergoes surgical treatment.^{9,12,16,17}

The clinical effectiveness and benefits of surgical interventions for VHD are well documented in the literature; however, the current literature provides limited evidence on the direct health-care costs of VHD and cost comparisons of AVD and MVD.^{9,12,18} Insurer expenditure and patient out-of-pocket (OOP) expenditure associated with VHD are not well understood either. Prior studies have focused on the elderly and the Medicare population, and provide little if any evidence on US aggregate health-care costs of VHD. Additionally, past studies have not controlled for a full array of confounding factors (ie, comorbidities and sociodemographic factors), and hence estimated effects of VHD may be biased. To bridge these gaps in the literature, this study generated individual and US aggregate estimates for the direct costs associated with VHD. As disease severity is likely to affect health-care costs, it is of interest to compare patients with symptomatic vs asymptomatic VHD. The present study makes the following contributions: 1) it controls for a wide range of potentially confounding comorbidities, reducing concerns about bias in the estimated effects of VHD; 2) it provides nationally representative estimates of the disease burden; 3) it includes separate estimates of insurer and OOP costs; and 4) it provides estimates for different types of VHD (eg, symptomatic and asymptomatic AVD and symptomatic and asymptomatic MVD).

Materials and methods

A retrospective analysis was conducted using the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), a large, nationally representative database developed by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. The purpose was to quantify individual and US national estimates of health-care insurer expenditure and patient OOP expenditure associated with VHD for four cohorts categorized according to valve-disease type (aortic or mitral) and symptom status (symptomatic or asymptomatic). This study is a retrospective database analysis where de-identified data were accessed in compliance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. As a retrospective analysis of a de-identified database, the research was exempt from IRB review and informed patient consent under 45 CFR 46.101(b)(4).

Data source

This study used data from the 1996–2011 MEPS, a subset of the National Health Interview Survey, which includes information on health-care utilization and expenditure, health status, health insurance coverage, and sociodemographic and socioeconomic characteristics for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population in the US.¹⁹ MEPS, a nationally representative database, is one of the most widely used databases for quantifying health-care expenditure and labor-productivity costs. An electronic search of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (www.ahrq.gov) generated over 1,000 journal publications to date. The survey on which MEPS data is based utilizes a complex survey design that includes clustering and oversampling of certain subgroups, such as minorities.²⁰ MEPS collects comprehensive data on individuals and their health-care expenditure and use over a span of roughly 2 years, with response rates varying from approximately 60% to 80%. Household-survey data are collected by means of computer-assisted personal interviews, with data supplemented by information collected directly from the medical providers used by survey participants. Insurance data are collected both from households and through a separate survey of employers' business establishments, which collect information on health insurance provided by US employers. Health-care expenditure data in the MEPS are self-reported; however, medical providers help to validate the self-reported data and resolve inconsistencies when they occur.

Study sample

Adults aged 18 years and over with diagnosis codes for AVD or MVD based on the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD)-9 diagnosis codes were identified (see Table S1 for a list of the relevant codes). Subjects were further classified

as symptomatic AVD, asymptomatic AVD, symptomatic MVD, and asymptomatic MVD. These classifications were determined with clinical assistance and based in part on information on comorbidities in MEPS (see Table S2 for a list of these comorbidities).

The sample included in this study consisted of 148 patients with AVD: 53 patients with symptomatic AVD and 95 patients with asymptomatic AVD. An additional 1,051 patients were identified with MVD, including 315 patients with symptomatic MVD and 736 patients with asymptomatic MVD. A comparison group of 259,491 subjects without heart-valve disease was included to enable us to estimate the impacts of AVD and MVD on direct health-care costs (Figure 1).

Dependent variable: medical expenditure

The expenditure data contained in the MEPS includes spending on physicians, hospital and outpatient services, medications, diagnostic testing, and other medical services. This study used total annual expenditure on these various health-care services, and categorized total expenditure according to the amounts paid by health-care insurers and patients' OOP payments.

Explanatory variables: clinical and sociodemographic characteristics

This study included a number of explanatory variables affecting expenditure, including major chronic diseases, sociodemographics, geographic region, and year. Chronic diseases were measured as binary variables (1, disease present; 0, disease absent), and included the four heart-valve disease cohorts along with 30 other major chronic illnesses. These diseases were chosen based on their prevalence and clinical considerations. A wide array of comorbidities were included, because previous research has shown that failure to control adequately for comorbidities may lead to substantial upward bias in the estimated expenditure impact of the disease of interest.²¹

Sociodemographic factors included age strata, education, race, income, marital status, and health insurance type. Race variables included African-American, Hispanic, Asian, and other, with Caucasian serving as the reference group. Insurance status was measured as a series of binary indicators: uninsured, Medicaid, Medicare, other public insurance, private non-health maintenance organization insurance, and private health maintenance organization insurance (reference group). We also included variables indicating whether the subject was interviewed in English and whether the subject had a usual source of care. "Usual source of care" is the particular medical professional, doctor's office, clinic, health center, or other place where a person would typically go if sick or in need of advice about his or her health. Geographic variables included census region (Midwest, South, West, and Northeast, with Northeast serving as the reference region) and whether a patient resided in a metropolitan statistical area. Year was measured as a series of binary variables, with 1996 serving as the reference year. Further descriptions of these variables are included in the tables of results.

Statistical methods

Two-part models were estimated in which the likelihood of incurring any expenditure and the conditional expenditure were estimated separately by logistic and ordinary least squares models, respectively.²² Specifically, the analysis estimated the likelihood that a patient had positive medical expenditure, and separate conditional expenditure models were constructed for OOP expenses and insurer expenditure. The two-part model is frequently used in health economics research when many observations are clustered and the remaining observations are skewed to the right.²³ To normalize the distribution of the error terms, expenditure was log-transformed.

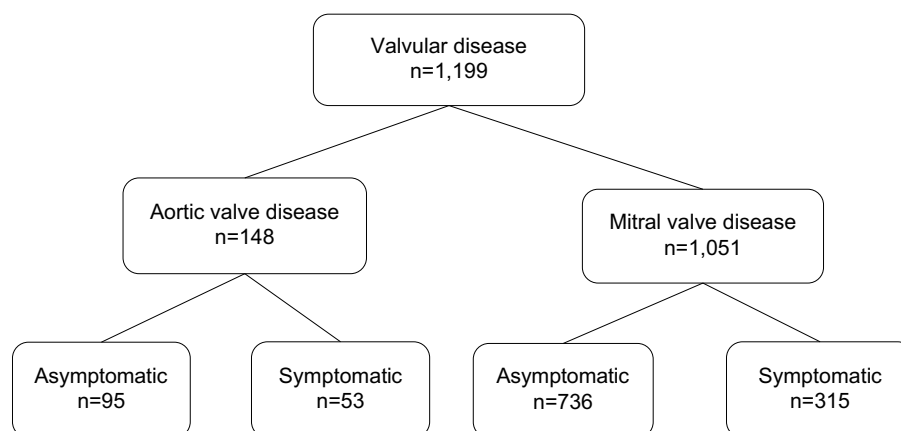


Figure 1 Patients identified in MEPS 1996–2011.

Abbreviations: MEPS, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey; ICD, *International Classification of Diseases*.

The logistic regression models were written as:

$$\text{PrExpenditure} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \text{AVD} + \alpha_2 \text{AVD}_{\text{symp}} + \alpha_3 \text{MVD} + \alpha_4 \text{MVD}_{\text{symp}} + \beta \text{Comorbidities} + \Theta \mathbf{X} + \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

where PrExpenditure is a binary variable equal to 1 if medical expenses are positive and 0 otherwise; AVD and AVD_{symp} are binary variables indicating whether the subject has asymptomatic or symptomatic AVD, respectively; MVD and MVD_{symp} are binary variables indicating whether the subject has asymptomatic or symptomatic MVD, respectively; “comorbidities” denotes a vector of binary indicator variables for the presence or absence of other diseases; X is a vector of sociodemographic, economic, region, and year variables; α_0 – α_4 , β , and Θ are coefficients to be estimated; and ε is the error term. Equation 1 was estimated separately to ascertain the probabilities of health-care insurer and OOP expenditure. The effects of each valvular disease cohort on expenditure were measured relative to adult subjects without valvular disease, who served as the reference group.

In the second stage, conditional expenditure models were estimated by the following equation:

$$\ln \text{Expenditure} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \text{AVD} + \alpha_2 \text{AVD}_{\text{symp}} + \alpha_3 \text{MVD} + \alpha_4 \text{MVD}_{\text{symp}} + \beta \text{Comorbidities} + \Theta \mathbf{X} + \varepsilon \quad (2)$$

where lnExpenditure is the natural logarithm of conditional health-care expenditure and other terms are as for Equation 1. The models were again estimated separately for health-care insurer and OOP expenditure. Expenditures were adjusted to 2011 US dollars using the “medical care”

component of the Consumer Price Index.²⁴ All models were estimated using Stata version 11 (StataCorp LP, College Station, TX, USA).

Sensitivity analysis

The effects of disease on the burden of illness are sensitive to model specifications and disease prevalence. Additionally, patients with more severe disease may be systematically more likely to indicate the presence of disease. Therefore, the self-reported disease measure may bias incremental expenditure estimates upward. On the other hand, random measurement error in the disease-indicator variable may bias the incremental expenditure estimates downward.²⁵ Therefore, to address these sources of uncertainty and to gauge the robustness of the results to alternative assumptions, sensitivity analyses were performed by varying the prevalence rate of valvular disease from baseline $\pm 25\%$. Also, the estimated incremental expenditure effects of VHD were varied by 25% above and below for the corresponding base-case expenditure.

Results

Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistics for the study sample are provided in Table 1. The total sample comprised 148 subjects with AVD, of whom 53 were symptomatic and 1,051 with MVD, of whom 736 were asymptomatic. The reference group without VHD comprised 259,491 subjects. AVD patients were older and more likely to be male compared to both MVD and reference-group cohorts. Among both AVD and MVD groups, subjects with symptomatic aortic disease were older. Not surprisingly, the reference group was younger than either

Table 1 Descriptive statistics for aortic and mitral valve disease and no-valvular-disease cohorts

Variable names	No valvular disease n=259,491	Aortic valve disease		Mitral valve disease	
		Symptomatic n=53	Asymptomatic n=95	Symptomatic n=315	Asymptomatic n=736
Direct health-care expenditure					
Any insurer expenditure	84%	100%	100%	99%	96%
Any out-of-pocket expenditure	88%	100%	97%	99%	99%
Insurer expenditure, if any	\$5,302	\$27,128	\$13,357	\$11,875	\$5,694
Out-of-pocket expenditure, if any	\$1,033	\$3,018	\$2,708	\$2,180	\$1,493
Demographics					
Age, years, mean	47.1	67.4	60.7	57.3	52.2
18–24	11%	0	7%	3%	4%
25–34	17%	2%	4%	4%	9%
35–44	19%	0	4%	11%	21%
45–54	19%	17%	17%	26%	25%
55–64	15%	19%	19%	19%	18%
65–74	10%	19%	23%	23%	15%
75+	9%	43%	25%	14%	9%

Table I (Continued)

Variable names	No valvular disease n=259,491	Aortic valve disease		Mitral valve disease	
		Symptomatic	Asymptomatic	Symptomatic	Asymptomatic
		n=53	n=95	n=315	n=736
Sex, female	57%	55%	39%	83%	81%
Race/ethnicity					
Caucasian	60%	91%	84%	89%	86%
Hispanic	20%	2%	7%	5%	5%
African-American	15%	8%	7%	5%	7%
Asian	4%	0	1%	0%	1%
Other	1%	0	0	1%	1%
Marital status, married	51%	55%	63%	55%	58%
Education					
No high school	28%	36%	20%	18%	12%
High school degree	44%	36%	41%	41%	44%
Some college	14%	13%	24%	15%	21%
College or advanced	14%	15%	15%	26%	22%
Income/employment status					
Family income <100% FPL	16%	23%	12%	12%	9%
Family income 100%–199% FPL	21%	25%	20%	13%	12%
Family income ≥200% FPL	64%	53%	68%	75%	79%
Health insurance*					
Uninsured	14%	2%	3%	3%	5%
Medicaid	13%	11%	11%	10%	4%
Medicare	11%	25%	16%	16%	9%
Other public health insurance	1%	0	0	0	1%
Private non-HMO insurance	39%	60%	53%	55%	55%
Private HMO insurance	26%	8%	21%	20%	28%
Health status					
Physical health: fair or poor	18%	49%	15%	34%	16%
Physical health: good	29%	15%	31%	27%	30%
Physical health: very good or excellent	53%	36%	55%	39%	55%
Mental health: fair or poor	8%	25%	2%	14%	7%
Mental health: good	26%	32%	28%	28%	24%
Mental health: very good or excellent	66%	43%	69%	58%	70%
Access to usual source of health care	81%	96%	94%	94%	92%
Interviewed in English	89%	98%	97%	99%	99%
Location, urban	81%	83%	78%	76%	81%
US census regions					
Northeast	16%	26%	17%	18%	21%
Midwest	22%	23%	24%	22%	24%
South	38%	38%	37%	43%	39%
West	25%	13%	22%	17%	17%
Year					
2011	7%	8%	7%	7%	5%
2010	7%	11%	4%	7%	6%
2009	7%	8%	7%	8%	7%
2008	7%	0	5%	8%	6%
2007	6%	6%	5%	5%	6%
2006	7%	6%	3%	7%	6%
2005	7%	13%	7%	9%	6%
2004	7%	11%	15%	8%	7%
2003	7%	9%	8%	9%	7%
2002	8%	6%	14%	9%	8%
2001	7%	6%	8%	4%	8%
2000	5%	4%	3%	3%	4%
1999	5%	4%	3%	4%	6%
1998	5%	6%	4%	5%	7%
1997	3%	2%	2%	3%	4%
1996	5%	2%	2%	3%	6%

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued)

Variable names	No valvular disease n=259,491	Aortic valve disease		Mitral valve disease	
		Symptomatic n=53	Asymptomatic n=95	Symptomatic n=315	Asymptomatic n=736
Comorbid medical condition (%)					
Malignant neoplasms					
Skin cancer	2%	8%	8%	8%	3%
Colon cancer	0	0	0	1%	0
Lung cancer	0	0	0	1%	0
Bladder cancer	0	2%	0	1%	0
Rectal cancer	0	0	0	0	0
Diseases of the digestive system					
GERD	6%	21%	6%	19%	11%
Gastritis	1%	0	2%	2%	1%
Gastric ulcer	1%	2%	0	3%	1%
Diverticulitis	1%	0	2%	3%	2%
Diseases of the genitourinary system					
Kidney stones	1%	4%	0	2%	1%
Cystitis	2%	4%	0	5%	4%
Mental disorders					
Depressive disorders	10%	25%	7%	24%	13%
Neurotic disorders	6%	21%	8%	27%	13%
Diseases of the circulatory system					
Coronary artery disease	2%	11%	8%	11%	3%
Congestive heart failure	1%	11%	1%	4%	1%
Acute myocardial infarction	1%	11%	5%	5%	2%
Stroke	0	0	1%	1%	0
Cardiac dysrhythmia	2%	23%	6%	16%	7%
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue					
Osteoarthritis	1%	2%	1%	3%	1%
Low-back pain	9%	23%	6%	15%	11%
Osteoporosis	3%	11%	3%	16%	7%
Diseases of the nervous system					
Parkinson's disease	0	0	0	1%	1%
Multiple sclerosis	0	0	0	1%	0
Migraine headache	3%	0	0	13%	5%
Diseases of the respiratory system					
Bronchitis	1%	8%	0	5%	1%
Emphysema	1%	6%	4%	2%	0%
Asthma	6%	17%	3%	13%	9%
Metabolic diseases					
Diabetes	10%	11%	4%	16%	6%
High cholesterol	16%	47%	37%	36%	21%
Hypothyroidism	3%	8%	3%	10%	9%

Note: *Possible to have more than one insurance type. Descriptive statistics for all explanatory variables are in proportions.

Abbreviations: FPL, Federal Poverty Level; HMO, health maintenance organization; GERD, gastroesophageal reflux disease.

VHD cohort. Symptomatic aortic disease patients were more likely to have depressive and neurotic disorders than asymptomatic aortic disease patients, as well as more diseases of the circulatory system. Both AVD and MVD groups were more likely to be Caucasian and to have health insurance compared to subjects in the reference group.

Symptomatic AVD subjects had insurer expenditure (\$27,128) that was over twice that of asymptomatic AVD patients (\$13,357). Insurer expenditure for symptomatic

MVD patients was also over twice that of asymptomatic MVD patients (\$11,875 vs \$5,694). OOP expenditure was also greater for symptomatic aortic disease patients than for asymptomatic patients, though the differences were less pronounced.

Multivariable results

Table 2 presents the logistic regression estimates for the likelihood of incurring insurer and OOP expenditure. Patients with

Table 2 Logistic regression of the probabilities of positive health-care insurer cost and positive OOP costs (per annum)

Explanatory variables	Total OOP		Total insurer cost	
	Odds ratio	P-value	Odds ratio	P-value
Type of valvular disease				
No valve disease	Reference group		Reference group	
Aortic valve disease, symptomatic*	–		–	
Aortic valve disease, asymptomatic*	3.14	0.1	–	
Mitral valve disease, symptomatic	3.12	0.13	3.68	0.03
Mitral valve disease, asymptomatic	6.81	0	2.19	0
Medical conditions				
Malignant neoplasms				
Skin cancer	2.43	0	4.14	0
Colon cancer	2.73	0.01	4.3	0
Lung cancer	1.28	0.42	12.74	0
Bladder cancer*	–		33.62	0
Rectal cancer	0.84	0.8	0.61	0.49
Diseases of the digestive system				
GERD	3.71	0	3.91	0
Gastritis	2.76	0	1.83	0
Gastric ulcer	1.59	0	1.97	0
Diverticulitis	2.79	0	2.64	0
Diseases of the genitourinary system				
Kidney stones	2.7	0	2.36	0
Cystitis	4.21	0	2.34	0
Mental disorders				
Depressive disorders	1.53	0	1.44	0
Neurotic disorders	2.12	0	1.84	0
Diseases of the circulatory system				
Coronary artery disease	1.14	0.34	1.95	0
Congestive heart failure	6.93	0	3.53	0
Acute myocardial infarction	2.13	0	2.59	0
Stroke	4.31	0.01	8.73	0
Cardiac dysrhythmia	4.13	0	3.08	0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue				
Osteoarthritis	1.5	0.03	1.27	0.07
Low-back pain	1.29	0	1.33	0
Osteoporosis	2.99	0	2.99	0
Diseases of the nervous system				
Parkinson's disease	3.65	0	4.3	0
Multiple sclerosis	3.66	0	2.3	0.04
Migraine headache	1.56	0	1.46	0
Diseases of the respiratory system				
Bronchitis	1.6	0	1.39	0.01
Emphysema	1.06	0.7	1.69	0
Asthma	2.3	0	1.88	0
Metabolic diseases				
Diabetes	3.72	0	2.44	0
High cholesterol	3.03	0	3.03	0
Hypothyroidism	10.68	0	2.48	0
Health status				
Physical health: fair or poor	Reference group		Reference group	
Physical health: good	0.77	0	0.77	0
Physical health: very good or excellent	0.66	0	0.66	0
Mental health: fair or poor	Reference group		Reference group	
Mental health: good	1.01	0.89	0.92	0.05
Mental health: very good or excellent	1.08	0.05	1	0.94
Race/ethnicity				
Caucasian	Reference group		Reference group	
Hispanic	0.72	0	0.83	0
African-American	0.67	0	0.93	0.01

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued)

Explanatory variables	Total OOP		Total insurer cost	
	Odds ratio	P-value	Odds ratio	P-value
Asian	0.67	0	0.63	0
Other	0.51	0	1.06	0.57
Age, years				
18–24	Reference group		Reference group	
25–34	0.98	0.56	0.88	0
35–44	0.98	0.46	0.87	0
45–54	1.29	0	0.96	0.15
55–64	1.62	0	1.08	0.03
65–74	1.92	0	1.56	0
75+	2.2	0	2.55	0
Sex, female	2.06	0	1.76	0
Marital status, married	1.1	0	1.27	0
Education				
No high school	Reference group		Reference group	
High school	1.2	0	1.14	0
Some college	1.94	0	1.68	0
College or advanced	1.77	0	1.66	0
Income/employment status				
Family income <100% FPL	Reference group		Reference group	
Family income 100%–199% FPL	0.7	0	0.84	0
Family income ≥200% FPL	0.78	0	0.78	0
Unemployed	1.01	0.58	1.17	0
Health insurance				
Private non-HMO insurance	Reference group		Reference group	
Uninsured	0.45	0	0.08	0
Medicaid	0.37	0	1.43	0
Medicare	1.14	0.01	0.68	0
Other public health insurance	1.58	0	0.77	0.01
Private HMO insurance	1.02	0.37	0.88	0
Access to usual source of health care	2.52	0	2.75	0
Interviewed in English	1.05	0.18	1.13	0
Location, urban	0.94	0.02	1.11	0
US census regions				
Northeast	Reference group		Reference group	
Midwest	1.01	0.71	0.9	0
South	1.12	0	0.84	0
West	0.89	0	0.87	0
Year				
1996	Reference group		Reference group	
2011	0.89	0.02	1.41	0
2010	0.81	0	1.51	0
2009	0.85	0	1.49	0
2008	0.94	0.22	1.49	0
2007	1.01	0.79	1.44	0
2006	1.02	0.72	1.3	0
2005	1.08	0.15	1.36	0
2004	0.99	0.84	1.32	0
2003	1.13	0.01	1.37	0
2002	1.13	0.01	1.39	0
2001	1.21	0	1.34	0
2000	1.21	0	1.30	0
1999	1.18	0	1.35	0
1998	1.06	0.3	1.13	0.02
1997	1.07	0.35	1.08	0.20
Intercept term	2.75	0	2.08	0

Notes: *Symptomatic aortic valve disease and bladder cancer had perfect correlation with OOP expenditure, and were dropped from the analysis. Similarly, symptomatic and asymptomatic aortic valve disease had perfect correlation with insurer expenditure, and so were excluded from the insurer expenditure regression.

Abbreviations: FPL, Federal Poverty Level; HMO, health maintenance organization; GERD, gastroesophageal reflux disease; OOP, out of pocket.

symptomatic MVD had a significantly higher likelihood of insurer expenditure than the reference group (odds ratio 3.68, $P<0.05$), as did asymptomatic MVD patients (odds ratio 2.19, $P<0.01$). Because all AVD subjects had insurer expenditure, these cohorts were perfectly collinear with expenditure, and hence were dropped from the insurer regressions. Subjects with asymptomatic MVD were significantly more likely to incur OOP expenditure relative to the reference group (odds ratio 6.81, $P<0.01$). All symptomatic AVD subjects incurred at least some OOP expenditure, and thus were excluded from the OOP estimation.

The odds of incurring insurer and OOP expenditure were generally higher for older subjects and those in worse health, as indicated by their comorbidity profiles and self-reported health status. Subjects with more education and having a usual source of care were more likely to incur insurer and OOP expenditure. African-Americans, Hispanics, and Asians were less likely to incur health-care insurer and OOP expenditure than Caucasian patients.

Using the logistic regression results from Table 2, predicted values of the likelihood of incurring insurer and OOP expenditure were obtained for each cohort. These results, provided in Table 3, indicated that AVD substantially increases the likelihood of incurring expenditure. Subjects with symptomatic or asymptomatic AVD were 16 percentage points more likely to incur insurer expenditure compared to the reference group. Subjects with symptomatic MVD were 9 percentage points more likely to incur such expenditure, while asymptomatic MVD subjects were 6 percentage points more likely. The differences were smaller for OOP expenditure, though all valvular disease cohorts were more likely to incur this expenditure.

Conditional regression models were also estimated for all cohorts to estimate the effects of AVD on health-care expenditure for patients incurring at least some positive expenditure. These models included the same explanatory variables as in Table 2. The results, provided in Table 4, revealed that all four VHD cohorts had significantly higher conditional expenditure than the reference group. Comorbidities, worse self-reported health, and older age were all associated with

higher conditional expenditure. Better-educated individuals and females had higher expenditure. Minorities tended to have lower conditional expenditure.

The regression model results (Tables 2 and 4) were used to estimate expected incremental per patient expenditure associated with VHD for each cohort. These results are provided in Table 5. Having symptomatic AVD increased annual health-care insurer expenditure by \$12,022, while asymptomatic disease raised this expenditure by \$10,110. Symptomatic MVD raised insurer expenditure by \$4,718, while asymptomatic disease increased this expenditure by \$1,360. OOP expenditure was higher for each VHD cohort in comparison to the reference group, although the differences were more modest.

Aggregate expenditure and sensitivity analysis

Table 6 shows US aggregate expenditure for each VHD cohort. US expenditure for each cohort was obtained by multiplying the incremental expenditure in Table 5 with the estimated aggregate number of patients in each group. The aggregate number of patients in each disease cohort was determined by multiplying their respective prevalence rates estimated from the MEPS with a US-population estimate for subjects aged 18 years and above, which was 191.1 million.²⁶ The assumed baseline prevalence rate for VHD was 2.5%, based on Nkomo et al.¹² We multiplied this overall prevalence by the relative shares of the symptomatic AVD (8.5%), asymptomatic AVD (8.1%), symptomatic MVD (28.5%), and asymptomatic MVD groups (54.9%), respectively, in the MEPS data to obtain prevalence rates for each of these subgroups. Base-case estimates of expenditure and prevalence rates were varied plus or minus 25% in the sensitivity analysis.

Aggregate US expenditure for each cohort is provided in Table 6. VHD increased overall aggregate annual health-care expenditure by \$5.6 billion, \$4.6 billion, \$7.6 billion, and \$5.6 billion in the symptomatic AVD, asymptomatic AVD, symptomatic MVD, and asymptomatic MVD groups, respectively. The overall total incremental expenditure for VHD was thus estimated as \$23.4 billion.

Table 3 Predicted probability of incurring expenditures (per annum)

Expenditure category	No valvular disease	Aortic valve disease		Mitral valve disease	
		Symptomatic	Asymptomatic	Symptomatic	Asymptomatic
Insurer expenditure	84%	100%	100%	93%	90%
Difference compared to no valvular disease*		16	16	9	6
Out-of-pocket expenditure	88%	100%	95%	95%	98%
Difference compared to no valvular disease*		12	7	7	10

Note: *These differences are percentage points compared to no valvular disease.

Table 4 Ordinary least squares estimates of total health-care insurer cost and total out-of-pocket costs

Explanatory variables	Total out of pocket, if any		Total insurer cost, if any	
	Coefficient	P-value	Coefficient	P-value
Type of valvular disease				
No valve disease	Reference group		Reference group	
Aortic valve disease, symptomatic	0.47	0.01	0.99	0
Aortic valve disease, asymptomatic	0.44	0	0.88	0
Mitral valve disease, symptomatic	0.30	0	0.51	0
Mitral valve disease, asymptomatic	0.27	0	0.17	0
Medical conditions				
Malignant neoplasms				
Skin cancer	0.19	0	0.41	0
Colon cancer	0.17	0.01	0.95	0
Lung cancer	0.26	0	1.23	0
Bladder cancer	0.29	0	0.63	0
Rectal cancer	0.27	0.25	0.97	0
Diseases of the digestive system				
GERD	0.31	0	0.54	0
Gastritis	0.29	0	0.45	0
Gastric ulcer	0.27	0	0.49	0
Diverticulitis	0.17	0	0.53	0
Diseases of the genitourinary system				
Kidney stones	0.27	0	0.79	0
Cystitis	0.21	0	0.24	0
Mental disorders				
Depressive disorders	0.37	0	0.39	0
Neurotic disorders	0.33	0	0.32	0
Diseases of the circulatory system				
Coronary artery disease	0.05	0.03	0.27	0
Congestive heart failure	0.29	0	0.67	0
Acute myocardial infarction	0.24	0	0.7	0
Stroke	0.27	0	0.65	0
Cardiac dysrhythmia	0.29	0	0.52	0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue				
Osteoarthritis	0.2	0	0.31	0
Low-back pain	0.2	0	0.23	0
Osteoporosis	0.29	0	0.3	0
Diseases of the nervous system				
Parkinson's disease	0.47	0	0.52	0
Multiple sclerosis	0.74	0	1.04	0
Migraine headache	0.29	0	0.26	0
Diseases of the respiratory system				
Bronchitis	-0.08	0.01	0.07	0.09
Emphysema	0.04	0.22	0.25	0
Asthma	0.3	0	0.31	0
Metabolic diseases				
Diabetes	0.47	0	0.45	0
High cholesterol	0.33	0	0.33	0
Hypothyroidism	0.26	0	0.12	0
Health status				
Physical health: fair or poor	Reference group		Reference group	
Physical health: good	-0.22	0	-0.42	0
Physical health: very good or excellent	-0.39	0	-0.7	0
Mental health: fair or poor	Reference group		Reference group	
Mental health: good	-0.07	0	-0.09	0
Mental health: very good or excellent	-0.04	0.01	-0.04	0.05
Race/ethnicity				
Caucasian	Reference group		Reference group	
Hispanic	-0.27	0	-0.14	0

Table 4 (Continued)

Explanatory variables	Total out of pocket, if any		Total insurer cost, if any	
	Coefficient	P-value	Coefficient	P-value
African-American	-0.42	0	-0.08	0
Asian	-0.4	0	-0.32	0
Other	-0.27	0	0.15	0
Age, years				
18-24	Reference group		Reference group	
25-34	0.05	0	0.12	0
35-44	0.15	0	0.13	0
45-54	0.42	0	0.29	0
55-64	0.66	0	0.48	0
65-74	0.69	0	0.55	0
75+	0.78	0	0.7	0
Sex, female	0.3	0	0.22	0
Marital status, married	-0.07	0	0.05	0
Education				
No high school	Reference group		Reference group	
High school	0.14	0	0.09	0
Some college	0.36	0	0.19	0
College or advanced	0.33	0	0.22	0
Income/employment status				
Family income <100% FPL	Reference group		Reference group	
Family income 100%-199% FPL	-0.23	0	-0.05	0
Family income ≥200% FPL	-0.13	0	-0.08	0
Unemployed	0.13	0	0.22	0
Access to usual source of health care	0.18	0	0.31	0
Health insurance				
Private non-HMO insurance	Reference group		Reference group	
Uninsured	0.39	0	-0.78	0
Medicaid	-1.06	0	0.38	0
Medicare	0.21	0	-0.12	0
Other public health insurance	0.34	0	-0.14	0
Private HMO insurance	0.21	0	0.03	0.01
Interviewed in English	0.16	0	0.23	0
Location, urban	0	0.88	0.09	0
US census regions				
Northeast	Reference group		Reference group	
Midwest	0.08	0	0	0.98
South	0.17	0	-0.11	0
West	0.06	0	-0.06	0
Year				
1996	Reference group		Reference group	
2011	-0.45	0	0.05	0.06
2010	-0.43	0	0.06	0.03
2009	-0.37	0	0.11	0
2008	-0.28	0	0.09	0
2007	-0.2	0	0.16	0
2006	-0.06	0.01	0.13	0
2005	-0.02	0.43	0.15	0
2004	0	0.84	0.18	0
2003	0.06	0.01	0.15	0
2002	0.01	0.81	0.15	0
2001	0	0.96	0.16	0
2000	-0.1	0	0.06	0.05
1999	-0.12	0	0.06	0.06
1998	-0.1	0	0.02	0.41
1997	-0.05	0.08	0.03	0.39
Intercept term	5.13	0	6.2	0

Abbreviations: GERD, gastroesophageal reflux disease; FPL, Federal Poverty Level; HMO, health maintenance organization.

Table 5 Expected per-patient health-care expenditure (per annum)*

Expenditure category	No valvular disease	Aortic valve disease		Mitral valve disease	
		Symptomatic	Asymptomatic	Symptomatic	Asymptomatic
Insurer expenditure	\$7,133	\$19,155	\$17,242	\$11,851	\$8,493
Difference compared to no valvular disease		\$12,022	\$10,110	\$4,718	\$1,360
Out-of-pocket expenditure	\$1,263	\$2,030	\$1,969	\$1,708	\$1,658
Difference compared to no valvular disease		\$767	\$706	\$445	\$395

Note: *Calculated as estimated probability of incurring expenditure multiplied by conditional expenditure.

Table 6 Aggregate expenditure (US\$ billion per annum)

Valvular heart disease category	Prevalence rate		
	Low	Base case	High
Aortic valve disease, symptomatic vs no valvular disease			
Prevalence rate	0.16%	0.213%	0.266%
High (baseline +25%)	\$5.6	\$7	\$8.8
Base case	\$4.2	\$5.6	\$7
Low (baseline -25%)	\$3.2	\$4.2	\$5.3
Aortic valve disease, asymptomatic vs no valvular disease			
Prevalence rate	0.145%	0.193%	0.241%
High (baseline +25%)	\$4.4	\$5.8	\$7.3
Base case	\$3.5	\$4.6	\$5.8
Low (baseline -25%)	\$2.6	\$3.5	\$4.4
Mitral valve disease, symptomatic vs no valvular disease			
Prevalence rate	0.533%	0.711%	0.889%
High (baseline +25%)	\$7.1	\$9.5	\$11.9
Base case	\$5.7	\$7.6	\$9.5
Low (baseline -25%)	\$4.3	\$5.7	\$7.1
Mitral valve disease, asymptomatic vs no valvular disease			
Prevalence rate	1.037%	1.383%	1.729%
High (baseline +25%)	\$5.3	\$7	\$8.8
Base case	\$4.2	\$5.6	\$7
Low (baseline -25%)	\$3.2	\$4.2	\$5.3

Note: These aggregated expenditures used prevalence rates of MEPS and weighted population (191,115,050) in MEPS.

Abbreviation: MEPS, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

The sensitivity analysis demonstrated that annual health-care expenditure ranged from \$3.2 billion to \$8.8 billion in the symptomatic AVD group and \$2.6 billion to \$7.3 billion in the asymptomatic AVD cohort. The ranges for symptomatic MVD and asymptomatic MVD cohorts were \$4.3–\$11.9 billion and \$3.2–\$8.8 billion, respectively.

Discussion

This study found that each of four VHD cohorts had significantly higher insurer and OOP expenditure than health-care expenditure for similar individuals without VHD. In multivariate analyses that adjusted for a large number of potential confounders, the annual total incremental per patient health-care expenditure ranged from a low of \$1,755 in the asymptomatic MVD patient cohort to a high of \$12,789

in the symptomatic AVD group. Higher expenditure in the symptomatic AVD group was likely related to the surgical intervention of AV replacement (AVR) in this group. While per patient AVD costs were higher than for the MVD cohort, the aggregate costs of MVD (\$13.2 billion) exceeded those for AVD (\$10.2 billion). This reflects the considerably higher prevalence of MVD patients.

There is much debate in the literature regarding timing of both referral and surgical intervention in asymptomatic patients and whether early surgical intervention improves outcomes.^{4,27} While the new guidelines established by the ACC and the AHA advocate earlier intervention for asymptomatic patients,⁹ not all patients with VHD are diagnosed and treated.^{3,12} Nkomo et al found there was a difference in the prevalence of VHD in the US population and the percentage of people diagnosed with VHD in the community (2.5% vs 1.8%), likely due to undiagnosed VHD.¹²

The literature suggests that undertreatment may result from an overestimation of operative risk, underestimation of symptoms, or misclassification of hemodynamic severity.²⁸ Long-term clinical outcome results have established that medical management is often ineffective. In patients with asymptomatic MR and AS, “watchful waiting” for symptoms may be too late.^{4,29,30} Research has also demonstrated that AVR is a cost-effective alternative to medical management in most elderly patients.³¹ When curative, effective valve surgery relieves the patient of the symptom burden and thus the health-care burden of the unaddressed valve disease, making it a cost-effective solution.

Health-care expenditure in the symptomatic AVD and MVD cohorts may increase in the future as the share of the US population aged 65 years and over continues to grow. Advances in technology may increase the attractiveness of more aggressive treatment than medical management alone, as this offers the potential to improve patient outcomes. Unlike medical management, for example, surgical intervention offers the potential for curative treatment and longer survival.³²

In our study, VHD increased overall aggregate annual health-care expenditure by \$5.6 billion, \$4.6 billion, \$7.6 billion, and \$5.6 billion in the symptomatic AVD, asymptomatic AVD, symptomatic MVD, and asymptomatic MVD groups, respectively. The overall total incremental expenditure for VHD was thus estimated at \$23.4 billion. For each of these cohorts, the percentage of patients over age 65 years was 62%, 48%, 37%, and 24%, respectively, with the largest elderly population in the symptomatic AVD and asymptomatic AVD groups. Collectively, the sum of health-care expenditure among the over-65-year population totals \$12.2 billion, or more than half the total expenditure for VHD. That a relatively larger percentage of elderly patients with symptomatic and asymptomatic AVD is not surprising: present patients with MVD tend to be younger. Given the rising numbers of elderly patients undergoing AVR, the disproportionate share of the economic burden of VHD for this population is likely to rise.

To our knowledge, this is the first study to provide nationally representative estimates of the direct health-care expenditure for VHD by type of valve disease (AVD or MVD) and symptomatic status. The sample design mitigates concerns about generalizability of the results by employing a sample that was nationally representative. By including a sensitivity analysis using a range of heart valve-disease prevalence estimates, this study addressed the tendency for prevalence rates to be underreported in surveys, a major methodological challenge recognized in survey research.³³ In addition, this study included 30 relevant comorbid diseases, which helped control for potential confounding effects. Finally, the two-part model methodology is a widely accepted method of estimating expenditure in the econometrics literature, because it adjusts for patients who have no expenditure.^{23,34} If this adjustment is not made, estimates of incremental health-care expenditure associated with a disease are less reliable.^{23,34} We also gained on-site access to the restricted MEPS files, rather than using the publicly available standard MEPS data. This allowed the research team to obtain more detailed ICD-9 code information, which improved stratification of disease severity.

Limitations

This study has important limitations that must be noted. First, relevant factors that are related to health-care expenditure may have been omitted. However, given that the study included 30 comorbidities and a number of sociodemographic factors, the effect of any omissions may have been attenuated. Second, this study was based on self-reported data collected as part of a national household survey. Therefore, there was

the potential for respondent-recall bias. The MEPS survey design attenuates recall bias through validation with physicians and insurers, however. Finally, we used a number of indicator conditions to proxy for whether the patient would be regarded as being symptomatic, and any proxy measure is subjected to some error. However, the pattern of higher expenditure for symptomatic vs asymptomatic patients is consistent with prior expectations.

Conclusion

Valvular disease is a significant public health concern in the US. The costs of VHD are substantial for each of the four cohorts we examined, and are greatest for MVD patients. This reflects the relatively high prevalence of MVD patients. Per capita health-care expenditure is greatest for the symptomatic AVD cohort, however. With a growing and aging population, the prevalence of VHD is expected to rise, further increasing the public health burden of the disease. Effective valve surgery relieves the patient of the symptom burden and thus the health-care burden of the unaddressed valve disease, making it an appealing treatment alternative. Future studies should continue to analyze shifting patterns in the clinical and economic burden of VHD, as well as the value of innovative treatment options to provide a more informed basis for health-policy decision-making.

Acknowledgments

The abstract of this paper was presented at ISPOR, May 19, 2015 in Philadelphia, PA as a poster presentation with interim findings. The abstract was published in *Value in Health*. Two additional abstracts of this paper were presented at AHA QCOR, March 1, 2016 in Phoenix, AZ as a poster presentation with interim findings. The abstract was published in *Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes*.

Disclosure

MM is an employee of Edwards Lifesciences Inc, the study sponsor. At the time of the study, PJM was an employee of CTI Clinical Trial and Consulting Services Inc. JAR is an academic affiliate of CTI, which is a consultant to Edwards Lifesciences Inc. JC reports no conflicts of interest in this work.

References

1. Roger VL, Go AS, Lloyd-Jones DM, et al. Heart disease and stroke statistics – 2011 update: a report from the American Heart Association. *Circulation*. 2011;123(4):e18–e209.
2. Ray S. Changing epidemiology and natural history of valvular heart disease. *Clin Med*. 2010;10(2):168–171.

3. Helms AS, Bach DS. Heart valve disease. *Prim Care*. 2013;40(1):91–108.
4. Adams DH, Rosenhek R, Falk V. Degenerative mitral valve regurgitation: best practice revolution. *Eur Heart J*. 2010;31(16):1958–1966.
5. Bach DS, Siao D, Girard SE, Duvernoy C, McCallister BD Jr, Gualano SK. Evaluation of patients with severe symptomatic aortic stenosis who do not undergo aortic valve replacement: the potential role of subjectively overestimated operative risk. *Circ Cardiovasc Qual Outcomes*. 2009;2(6):533–539.
6. Jan F, Andreev M, Mori N, Janosik B, Sagar K. Unoperated patients with severe symptomatic aortic stenosis. *Circulation*. 2009;120 Suppl 18:S753.
7. Freed BH, Sugeng L, Furlong K, et al. Reasons for nonadherence to guidelines for aortic valve replacement in patients with severe aortic stenosis and potential solutions. *Am J Cardiol*. 2010;105(9):1339–1342.
8. Gaibazzi N, Reverberi C, Ghillani M, Brunazzi B, Faggiano P. Prevalence of undiagnosed asymptomatic aortic valve stenosis in the general population older than 65 years: a screening strategy using cardiac auscultation followed by Doppler-echocardiography. *Int J Cardiol*. 2013;168(5):4905–4906.
9. Nishimura RA, Otto CM, Bonow RO, et al. 2014 AHA/ACC guideline for the management of patients with valvular heart disease – executive summary: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines. *Circulation*. 2014;129(23):2440–2492.
10. Vahanian A, Alfieri O, Andreotti F, et al. Guidelines on the management of valvular heart disease (version 2012): the Joint Task Force on the Management of Valvular Heart Disease of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and the European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery (EACTS). *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg*. 2012;42(4):S1–S44.
11. Iung B, Baron G, Butchart EG, et al. A prospective survey of patients with valvular heart disease in Europe: the Euro Heart Survey on Valvular Heart Disease. *Eur Heart J*. 2003;24(13):1231–1243.
12. Nkomo VT, Gardin JM, Skelton TN, Gottdiener JS, Scott CG, Enriquez-Sarano M. Burden of valvular heart diseases: a population-based study. *Lancet*. 2006;368(9540):1005–1011.
13. Iung B, Vahanian A. Epidemiology of valvular heart disease in the adult. *Nat Rev Cardiol*. 2011;8(3):162–172.
14. John Muir Health. US aortic stenosis disease prevalence and treatment statistics. Available from: <https://www.johnmuirhealth.com/services/cardiovascular-services/intervention/transcatheter-aortic-valve-replacement/facts-and-figures.html>. Accessed October 22, 2015.
15. Bonow RO, Carabello BA, Chatterjee K, et al. 2008 Focused update incorporated into the ACC/AHA 2006 guidelines for the management of patients with valvular heart disease: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (writing committee to revise the 1998 guidelines for the management of patients with valvular heart disease). *Circulation*. 2008;118(15):e523–e661.
16. Dua A, Dang P, Shaker R, Varadarajan P, Pai RG. Barriers to surgery in severe aortic stenosis patients with class I indications for aortic valve replacement. *J Heart Valve Dis*. 2011;20(4):396–400.
17. Malaisrie SC, Tuday E, Lapin B, et al. Transcatheter aortic valve implantation decreases the rate of unoperated aortic stenosis. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg*. 2011;40(1):43–48.
18. Pradelli L, Zaniolo O. Perceval sutureless valves in isolated and concomitant AVR procedures: an economic model shows overall decrease of costs for isolated or combined operations. *Farmeconomia*. 2012;13(4):159–174.
19. Cohen JW, Monheit AC, Beauregard KM, et al. The Medical Expenditure Panel Survey: a national health information resource. *Inquiry*. 1996;33(4):373–389.
20. Cohen SB, DiGaetano R, Goksel H. *Estimation Procedures in the 1996 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey Household Component*. Rockville (MD): Agency for Health Care Policy and Research; 1999. MEPS Methodology Report No. 5. AHCPR Pub. No. 99-0027.
21. Lee DW, Meyer JW, Clouse J. Implications of controlling for comorbid conditions in cost-of-illness estimates: a case study of osteoarthritis from a managed care system perspective. *Value Health*. 2001;4(4):329–334.
22. Cragg JG. Some statistical models for limited dependent variables with application to the demand for durable goods. *Econometrica*. 1971;39(5):829–844.
23. Mullahy J. Much ado about two: reconsidering retransformation and the two-part model in health econometrics. *J Health Econ*. 1998;17(3):247–281.
24. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Consumer Price Index. Available from: <http://www.bls.gov/cpi/home.htm>. Accessed September 5, 2016.
25. Kennedy P. *A Guide to Econometrics*. 5th ed. Cambridge (MA): MIT Press; 2003.
26. US Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2012. Available from: <http://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2011/compendia/statab/131ed/tables/pop.pdf>. Accessed September 13, 2016.
27. Enriquez-Sarano M, Akins CW, Vahanian A. Mitral regurgitation. *Lancet*. 2009;373(9672):1382–1394.
28. van Geldorp MW, van Gameren M, Kappetein AP, et al. Therapeutic decisions for patients with symptomatic severe aortic stenosis: room for improvement? *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg*. 2009;35(6):953–957.
29. Gada H, Scuffham PA, Griffin B, Marwick TH. Quality-of-life implications of immediate surgery and watchful waiting in asymptomatic aortic stenosis: a decision-analytic model. *Circ Cardiovasc Qual Outcomes*. 2011;4(5):541–548.
30. Marumoto A, Nakamura Y, Kishimoto Y, Saiki M, Nishimura M. Optimal timing of aortic valve replacement in elderly patients with severe aortic stenosis. *Surg Today*. 2014;44(1):84–93.
31. Wu Y, Jin R, Gao G, Grunkemeier GL, Starr A. Cost-effectiveness of aortic valve replacement in the elderly: an introductory study. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg*. 2007;133(3):608–613.
32. Brennan JM, Edwards FH, Zhao Y, O'Brien SM, Douglas PS, Peterson ED. Long-term survival after aortic valve replacement among high-risk elderly patients in the United States: insights from the Society of Thoracic Surgeons Adult Cardiac Surgery Database, 1991 to 2007. *Circulation*. 2012;126(13):1621–1629.
33. Machlin S, Cohen J, Elixhauser A, Beauregard K, Steiner C. Sensitivity of household reported medical conditions in the medical expenditure panel survey. *Med Care*. 2009;47(6):618–625.
34. Buntin MB, Zaslavsky AM. Too much ado about two-part models and transformation? Comparing methods of modeling Medicare expenditures. *J Health Econ*. 2004;23(3):525–542.

Supplementary materials

Table S1 ICD-9 codes for identifying aortic valve disease patients

Aortic valve disease patients identified by any of these primary diagnosis codes

395	Diseases of aortic valve
395.0	Rheumatic aortic stenosis
395.2	Rheumatic aortic stenosis with insufficiency
424.1	Aortic valve disorders
746.3	Congenital stenosis of aortic valve; congenital aortic stenosis

Mitral valve disease patients identified by any of these primary diagnosis codes

394.0	Mitral stenosis
394.9	Other, an unspecified mitral valve disease
424.0	Mitral valve disorders
746.5	Congenital stenosis of mitral valve
746.6	Congenital mitral insufficiency

Abbreviation: ICD, *International Classification of Diseases*.

Table S2 Methods for stratifying subjects by symptom status

Symptomatic patients defined by the presence of any of these secondary ICD-9 codes

413.xx	Angina
780.2x	Syncope
780.4	Dizziness and giddiness
785.1	Palpitations
786.0	Dyspnea and respiratory abnormalities
786.02	Orthopnea
786.03	Apnea
786.05	Shortness of breath
786.07	Wheezing
786.5x	Chest pain

Notes: Results also stratified by asymptomatic and symptomatic disease status; asymptomatic patients defined by not having an ICD-9 code listed above.

Abbreviation: ICD, *International Classification of Diseases*.

ClinicoEconomics and Outcomes Research

Publish your work in this journal

ClinicoEconomics and Outcomes Research is an international, peer-reviewed open-access journal focusing on health technology assessment, pharmacoeconomics and outcomes research in the areas of diagnosis, medical devices, and clinical, surgical and pharmacological intervention. The economic impact of health policy and health systems

organization also constitute important areas of coverage. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.

Submit your manuscript here: <https://www.dovepress.com/clinicoeconomics-and-outcomes-research-journal>

Dovepress