Silicosis Prevalence Among Medicare Beneficiaries, 1999–2014

Megan Casey, RN, BSN, MPH Nurse Epidemiologist

Expanding Research Partnerships: State of the Science June 21, 2017



National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Respiratory Health Division

What is Medicare?

- Federal health insurance program
- Provides health insurance to:
 - People aged 65+
 - Individuals determined to be disabled by Social Security Administration
 - People with End Stage Renal Disease

"Who is Eligible for Medicare?" U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Content last reviewed on September 11, 2014. Accessed May 2017. Available at: <u>https://www.hhs.gov/answers/medicare-and-medicaid/who-is-elibible-for-medicare/index.html</u>

What is Medicare?

- Federal health insurance program
- Provides health insurance to:
 - People aged 65+
 - Individuals determined to be disabled by Social Security Administration
 - People with End Stage Renal Disease

"Who is Eligible for Medicare?" U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Content last reviewed on September 11, 2014. Accessed May 2017. Available at: <u>https://www.hhs.gov/answers/medicare-and-medicaid/who-is-elibible-for-medicare/index.html</u>



Of Americans aged 65 and over enrolled in Medicare

McBean M. Introduction to the Use of Medicare Data for Research: Research Data Assistance Center (ResDAC); 2012. Available from:<u>http://www.resdac.org/sites/resdac.umn.edu/files/Overview%20of%20the%20Medicare%20Program%20%28Slides%29</u>.<u>pdf</u>_Accessed May 31, 2017.













Medicare Claims and Enrollment Data

Enrollment Data

- Demographic information
- Insurance coverage information
- Date of death
- Utilization Data (Medical Claims)
 - Treatments or procedures
 - Medical visits and hospitalizations
 - Diagnosis codes
 - Charges and payments

Limitations of Medicare Data

- No industry or occupation information
 - Limited to diseases that are largely related to occupation
 - Have a separate diagnosis code
- Payment system, not surveillance system
- Diagnosis on claim ≠ clinical diagnosis







Silicosis

- Permanent and progressive scarring of the lungs
- Caused by inhaling free crystalline silica
- Largely due to a preventable occupational exposure
- ICD-9 Diagnosis code '502'- Pneumoconiosis due to other silica or silicates
 - International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD-9)

Silicosis

Three forms

- Acute (Weeks to years)
- Accelerated (Less than 10 years)
- Chronic (10-30 years)

Silicosis

Three forms

- Acute (Weeks to years)
- Accelerated (Less than 10 years)
- Chronic (10-30 years)

Objectives

- What is the prevalence of silicosis among Medicare beneficiaries aged 65+?
- Has the prevalence of silicosis among Medicare beneficiaries aged 65+ changed over time?

74,979,748 beneficiaries on Medicare due to age (65+) 1999–2014

Defining Conditions in Medicare Data

CCW Chronic Conditions Algorithms. Chronic Conditions Data Warehouse. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). Available at: <u>https://www.ccwdata.org/web/guest/condition-categories</u>. Accessed June 5, 2017. Defining Conditions in Medicare Data Medicare definition example

Asthma

Any diagnosis code of '493' on at least 1 inpatient, skilled nursing or home health claim OR Any diagnosis code of '493' on at least 2 outpatient

claims within one year

CCW Chronic Conditions Algorithms. Chronic Conditions Data Warehouse. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). Available at: <u>https://www.ccwdata.org/web/guest/condition-categories</u>. Accessed June 5, 2017.

Silicosis Case Definition Based on other Medicare definitions:

Silicosis

Any diagnosis code of '502' on at least 1 inpatient, skilled nursing or home health claim OR

Any diagnosis code of '502' on at least 2 outpatient claims within one year

CCW Chronic Conditions Algorithms. Chronic Conditions Data Warehouse. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). Available at: <u>https://www.ccwdata.org/web/guest/condition-categories</u>. Accessed June 5, 2017.

74,979,748 beneficiaries on Medicare due to age (65+) 1999–2014

25,684 beneficiaries with a silicosis (ICD-9= '502') claim

14,989 beneficiaries met silicosis definition (1 inpatient, skilled nursing facility, home health agency claim or 2 outpatient claims within 1 year)

N= 14,989

- 20 per 100,000 Medicare 65+ beneficiaries
- Sex

	Ν	%	Rate per 100,000	
Male	13,438	90%	40.2	
Female	1,551	10%	3.7	

N= 14,989

20 per 100,000 Medicare 65+ beneficiaries

Sex



N= 14,989

20 per 100,000 Medicare 65+ beneficiaries
 Race/Ethnicity
 Rate per

	N	%	100,000
White	12,478	83%	19.8
Black	1,605	11%	24.6
Other	90	1%	5.5
Asian	83	1%	6.0
Hispanic	327	2%	21.4
N. American Native	377	3%	140.7

N= 14,989

20 per 100,000 Medicare 65+ beneficiaries
 Race/Ethnicity

Ν	%	100,000
12,478	(83%)	19.8
1,605	11%	24.6
90	1%	5.5
83	1%	6.0
327	2%	21.4
377	3%	140.7
	N 12,478 1,605 90 83 327 377	N%12,47883%1,60511%901%831%3272%3773%

N= 14,989

20 per 100,000 Medicare 65+ beneficiaries
 Race/Ethnicity

	N	%	100,000
White	12,478	83%	19.8
Black	1,605	11%	24.6
Other	90	1%	5.5
Asian	83	1%	6.0
Hispanic	327	2%	21.4
N. American Native	377	3%	(140.7)







Prevalent Silicosis Cases 1999–2014 Utah

65 per 100,000 Medicare Beneficiaries





N= 14,989

20 per 100,000 Medicare 65+ beneficiaries
 Original Medicare Enrollment Reason

	Ν	%	Rate per 100,000
Aged 65+	11,311	75%	16.8
Disability	3,672	24%	49.0

N= 14,989

20 per 100,000 Medicare 65+ beneficiaries
 Original Medicare Enrollment Reason



N= 14,989

20 per 100,000 Medicare 65+ beneficiaries
 Original Medicare Enrollment Reason



N= 14,989

20 per 100,000 Medicare 65+ beneficiaries

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	 2014
Year of 1st						
Claim						
1999						
2000						
2001						
2002						
2003						
2004						
2005						
2006						
2007						
2008						
2014						
Cumulative						
Silicosis						
Prevalence						

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	•••••	2014
Year of 1st							
Claim							
1999	1,819						
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2014							
Cumulative							
Silicosis							
Prevalence							

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	 2014
Year of 1st						
Claim						
1999	1,819	1,486				
2000						
2001						
2002						
2003						
2004						
2005						
2006						
2007						
2008						
2014						
Cumulative						
Silicosis						
Prevalence						

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	•••••	2014
Year of 1st Claim							
1999	1,819	1,486	1,209	1,028	872		157
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2014							
Cumulative							
Silicosis							
Prevalence							

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	 2014
Year of 1st Claim						
1999	1,819	1,486	1,209	1,028	872	157
2000		1,262	1,063	854	727	159
2001			1,163	960	806	178
2002				1,225	1,037	245
2003					1,112	256
2004						275
2005						279
2006						282
2007						269
2008						346
						•••••
2014						609
Cumulative						
Silicosis						
Prevalence						

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	•••••	2014
Year of 1st Claim							
1999	1,819	1,486	1,209	1,028	872		157
2000		1,262	1,063	854	727		159
2001			1,163	960	806		178
2002				1,225	1,037		245
2003					1,112		256
2004							275
2005							279
2006							282
2007							269
2008							346
 2014							 609
Cumulative Silicosis Prevalence	1,819	2,748	3,435	4,067	4,554	4,984	5,253

Cumulative Silicosis Prevalence Among Medicare Beneficiaries Aged 65+ 1999–2014



Cumulative Silicosis Prevalence Among Medicare Beneficiaries Aged 65+ 1999–2014







Cumulative Silicosis Prevalence Among Medicare Beneficiaries Aged 65+ 1999–2014

6000



Cumulative Silicosis Prevalence per 100,000 Medicare Beneficiaries

16

Conclusions

- The prevalence of silicosis among Medicare beneficiaries from 1999–2014 was 1 per 5,000
- States with the highest prevalence of Medicare beneficiaries with silicosis were WV, NM, VT and UT
- The number of prevalent silicosis cases has remained relatively steady since 2007
 - Roughly 5,400 cases per year

Limitations

- Diagnosis on claim ≠ clinical diagnosis
- No validation of case definition
- Survivor Bias
- Silicosis claims in other systems
 - Outpatient claims paid by HMOs
 - Dual Enrollment in Medicaid
 - Workers' Compensation
 - Supplemental insurance

\$40,365

Average hospital* cost for a silicosis inpatient stay in 2011

* Facility claims only- does not include professional claims

Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). Available at: https://hcupnet.ahrq.gov/#setup Accessed June 2, 2017.

Opportunities

- Surveillance for occupational lung disease morbidity
- Opportunity to see changes or trends over time
- Characterization of the healthcare burden imposed by occupational lung disease
- Inform how silicosis and other diseases are defined in electronic health data sources

Thank you!

For more information please contact Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1600 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, GA 30333 Telephone, 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)/TTY: 1-888-232-6348 E-mail: cdcinfo@cdc.gov Web: www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Respiratory Health Division