



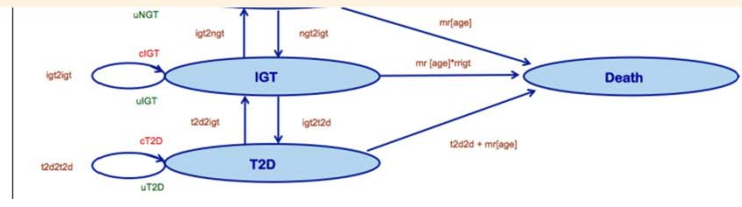
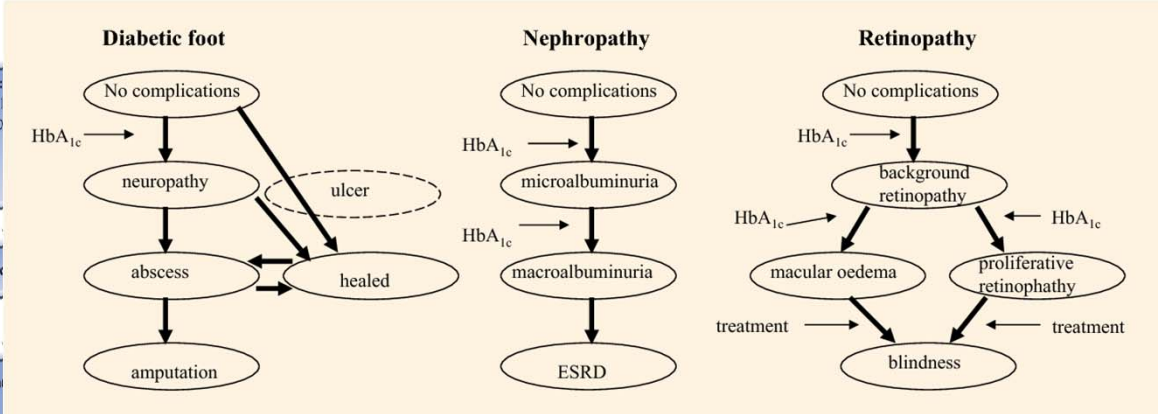
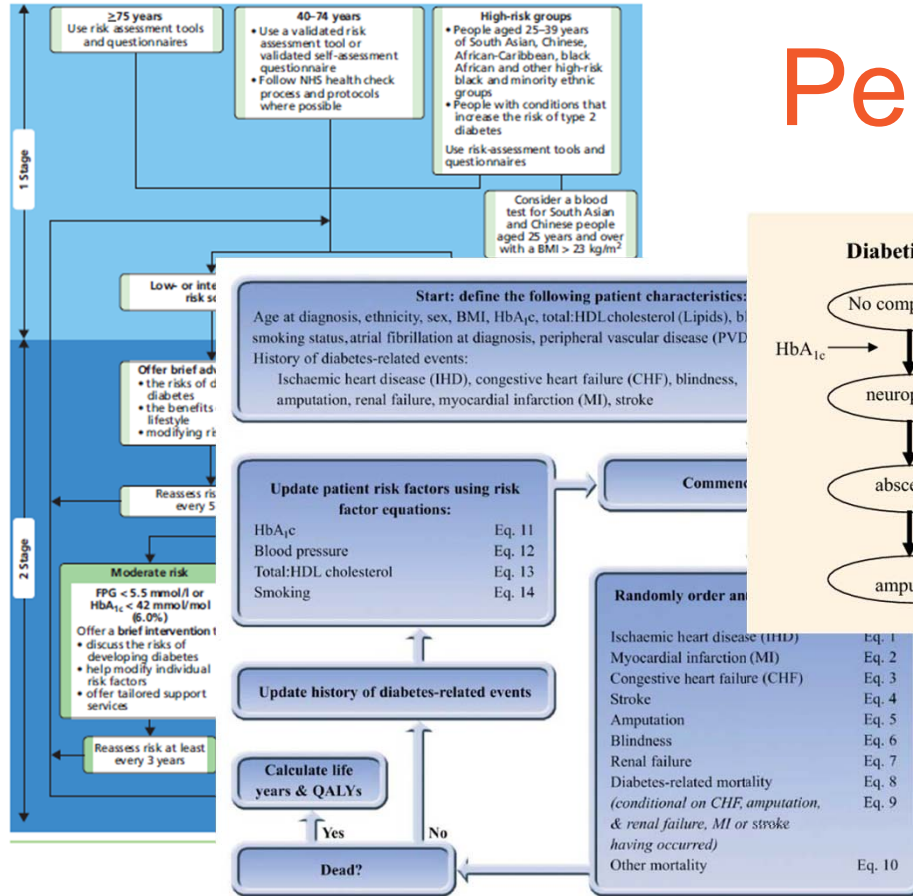
Centro di Riferimento per l'Epidemiologia
e la Prevenzione Oncologica in Piemonte



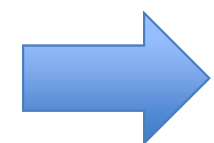
Use of decision models in diabetes care: assessing the performance at European level

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Jose Leal, Talitha Feenstra*

Perchè



Several decision models have been developed for estimating long-term outcomes and costs for diabetes, to support cost-effectiveness analyses and HTA studies.



External validity

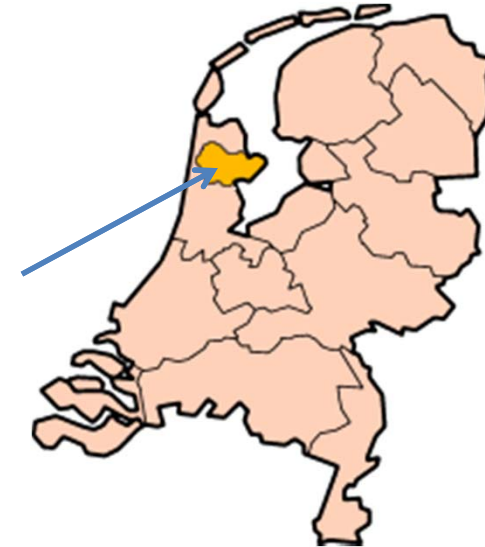


Come



Casale Monferrato Study:

- Closed cohort
- Enrollment 2000-2001, n=1931
- Follow-up up to 15 years
- Outpatients with DM Type 2



Diabetes Care System:

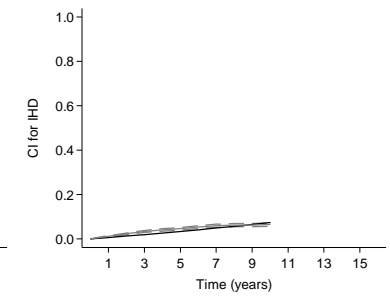
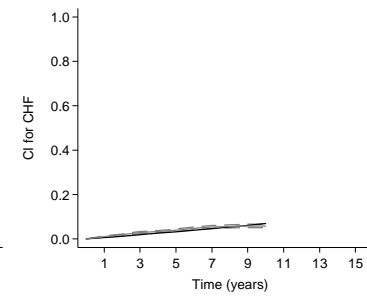
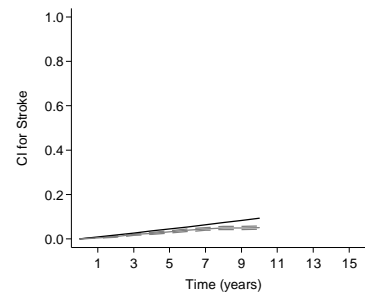
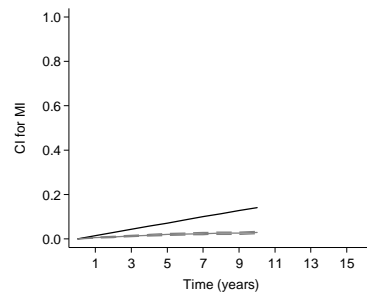
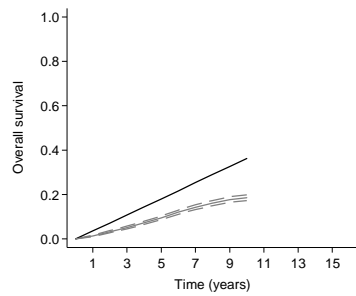
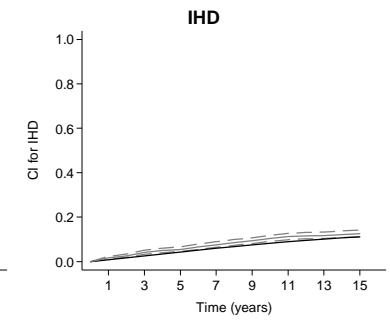
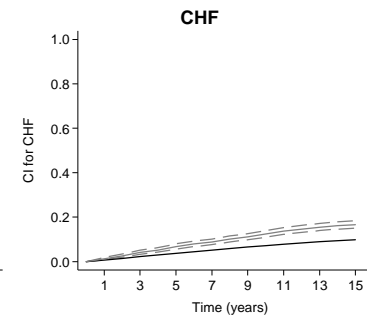
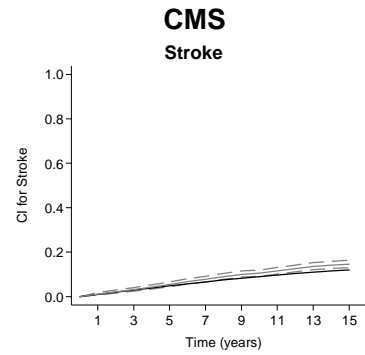
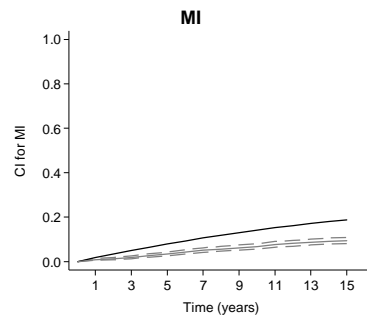
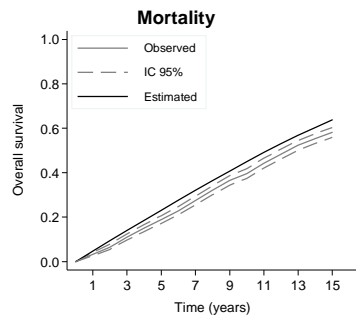
- Dynamic cohort: entry and exit
- Entry 1998-2010, n=5097
- Follow-up up to 10 years
- Primary care patients with DM Type 2



UKPDS Outcome Model V2



Cosa



“calibration-in-the-large”

Quindi

Differences between observed and expected can be explained by:

- the epidemiological differences between the populations in the study
- differences in the way in which events are identified and classified
- the period effect, since DCS refer to 2008-2018, CMS to 2000-2015 and UKPDS-OM was built on data from patients enrolled between 1997 and 1991
- Other.....

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