

# SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND ANTIDIABETIC DRUG PRESCRIPTION IN COMORBID COPD PATIENTS

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## Data

### Background

- COPD and T2DM are highly comorbid
- Cost is included in prescription algorithms
- Antidiabetic medication has wide range of cost
- T2DM medication shown to decrease COPD exacerbation
- Hypothesis: If cost is considered in T2DM treatment algorithms, then SES categories will be correlated to prescription type

### Methods

- COMIRB Approval
- Identify COPDgene patients with prescriptions
- Divide 854 patients into 3 SES groups
- Exclude insurance coverage as variable
- Create tables with SES group v. prescription type
- Student SAS using FREQ to identify differences

		Drug Class									
		Insulin	Biguanides	Bromocriptine	Thiazolidinediones	Sulfonylureas	Meglitinides	AGIS	Incretinmimetics	IPAS	Amylin Analogues
School Completed	8th grade or less	0 (-)	19 (90.48)	0 (-)	2 (9.52)	7 (33.33)	0 (-)	(-)	0 (-)	1 (4.76)	0 (-)
	High school No diploma	15 (16.85)	59 (66.29)	0 (-)	7 (7.87)	34 (38.20)	3 (3.37)	(-)	1 (1.12)	2 (2.25)	0 (-)
	Completed High School/GED	32 (14.29)	159 (70.98)	0 (-)	18 (8.04)	90 (40.18)	1 (0.45)	1 (0.45)	3 (1.34)	6 (2.68)	0 (-)
	Some college or technical school	31 (14.35)	166 (76.85)	0 (-)	18 (8.33)	70 (32.41)	2 (0.93)	1 (0.46)	3 (1.39)	10 (4.63)	0 (-)
	College or technical school graduate	20 (10.15)	155 (78.68)	0 (-)	28 (14.21)	58 (29.44)	8 (4.06)	0 (-)	9 (4.57)	4 (2.03)	1 (0.51)
	Masters/Doctoral Degree	6 (6.12)	79 (80.61)	0 (-)	19 (19.39)	28 (28.57)	1 (1.02)	1 (1.02)	1 (1.02)	5 (5.10)	0 (-)

		Drug Class									
		Insulin	Biguanides	Bromocriptine	Thiazolidinediones	Sulfonylureas	Meglitinides	AGIS	Incretinmimetics	IPAS	Amylin Analogues
Income	< 15,000	37 (18.41)	160 (79.60)	0 (-)	4 (1.99)	62 (30.85)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (1.49)	10 (4.98)	0 (-)
	15-30,000	29 (16.96)	148 (86.55)	0 (-)	5 (2.92)	55 (32.16)	3 (1.75)	2 (1.17)	4 (2.34)	16 (9.36)	1 0.58
	30-50,000	15 (15.46)	84 (86.60)	0 (-)	1 (1.03)	34 (35.05)	0 (-)	0 (-)	2 (2.06)	4 (4.12)	0 (-)
	50-75,000	16 (19.05)	73 (86.90)	0 (-)	2 (2.38)	29 (34.52)	1 (1.19)	0 (-)	1 (1.19)	4 (4.76)	0 (-)
	>75,000	6 (8.7)	60 (86.96)	0 (-)	4 (5.80)	16 (23.19)	1 (1.45)	1 (1.45)	6 (8.7)	6 (8.70)	0 (-)

		Drug Class									
		Insulin	Biguanides	Bromocriptine	Thiazolidinediones	Sulfonylureas	Meglitinides	AGIS	Incretinmimetics	IPAS	Amylin Analogues
Drug Cost Covered	All	4 (12.50)	29 (90.63)	0 (-)	3 (9.38)	9 (28.13)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
	Most	3 (11.54)	20 (76.92)	0 (-)	0 (-)	11 (42.31)	0 (-)	0 (-)	4 (15.38)	0 (-)	0 (-)
	Some	27 (18.62)	117 (80.69)	0 (-)	5 (3.45)	55 (37.93)	1 0.69	0 (-)	5 (3.45)	14 (9.66)	0 (-)
	Little	66 (17.28)	327 (85.60)	0 (-)	9 (2.36)	112 (29.32)	3 0.79	1 (0.26)	9 (2.36)	22 (5.76)	1 (0.26)
	No	25 (15.92)	133 (84.71)	0 (-)	3 (1.91)	42 (26.75)	1 0.64	2 (1.27)	1 (0.64)	9 (5.73)	0 (-)

### Conclusions

- No significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ )  
P= 0.51, 0.51, 0.81
- Hypothesis not supported
- Additional adjustments for age, race, sex
- High insurance coverage
- Dual/triple therapy

### Discussion

- Cost consideration may not affect prescription
- Metformin is first line, effective, cheap
- Group size discrepancies
- New medications less frequent
- Health insurance coverage
- Diabetes specific cohort
- Do newer drugs show similar effect as older?
- Bromocriptine differing mechanism

### Disclosures

There are no conflicts of interest.

### References



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