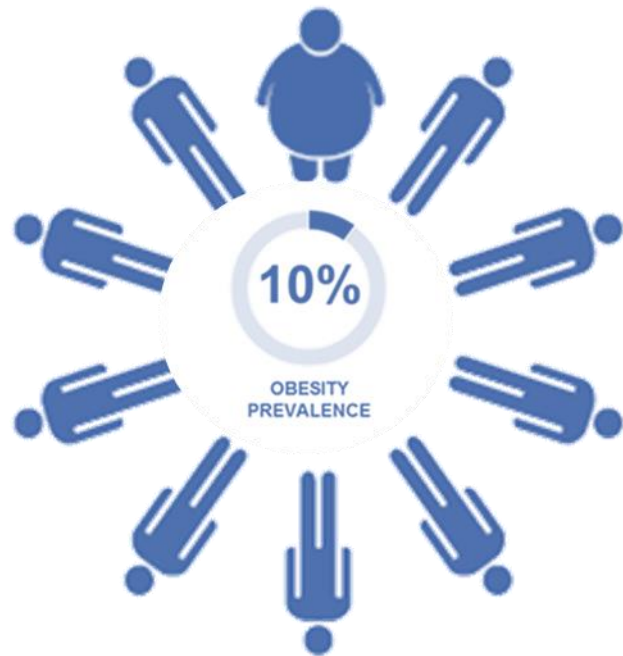


*New sustainable
proposals supporting
obesity management*

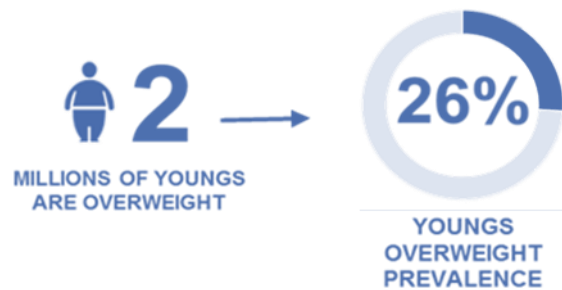
Obesity

The Italian overall picture



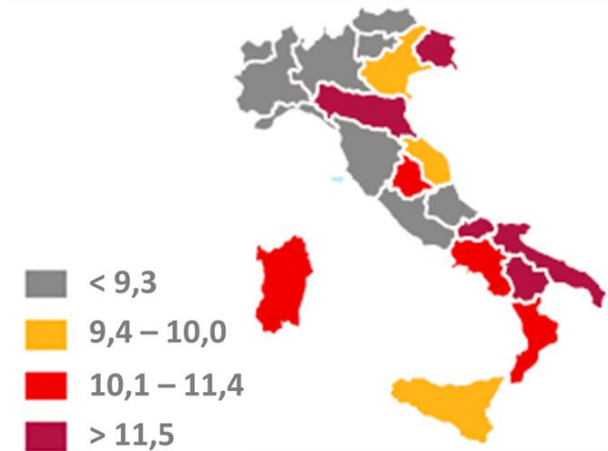
x 3
INCREASING OF OBESITY PREVALENCE THROUGH 18 YEARS

9.3
EURO BILLIONS OF ANNUAL TOTAL HEALTHCARE EXPENDITURE FOR OBESITY

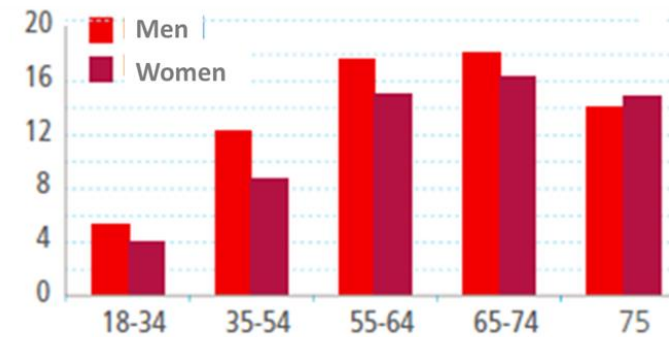


50k
DEATHS CAUSED BY OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY EACH YEAR

REGIONAL OBESITY PREVALENCE



OBESITY PREVALENCE BY AGE AND SEX



1 The cost of illness of obesity: a systematic review", Turchetti et al. (2009), Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna
2 European association for the Study of Obesity, McKinsey Global Institute, WHO, The Economist Intelligence Unit, 2015
3 WHO, "10 Facts on Obesity". Available at: <http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/obesity/facts/en/>. See also: EASO, "Obesity Facts & Figures". Available at: <http://easo.org/education-portal/obesity-facts-figures/>
4 OECD Obesity Update, June 2014, p. 1.
5 World Health Organization global burden of disease (GBD) database: McKinsey Global Institute analysis
6 Clifton PM. Nat Clin Pract Gastroenterol Hepatol 2008;5:672-81
7 Euroista, DiabeteItalia, Annali MD
8 Italian diabetes Monitor

Healthcare usage and economic impact of non-treated obesity in Italy: findings from a retrospective administrative and clinical database analysis

Annamaria Colao, Marcello Lucchese, Monica D'Adamo, Silvia Savastano, Enrico Facchiano, Chiara Veronesi, Valerio Blini, Luca Degli Esposti, Paolo Sbraccia

Italian Real Life Data

20.159 subjects

(9.088 man and 11.071 woman)

Strengths and limitations of this study

- Large study on more than 20 000 subjects;
- Real-world data coming from local health units;
- Data retrieved from different geographical areas;
- Direct evaluation of costs by integrating multiple data sources
- Limitations due to the retrospective nature of the study.



Objectives: Investigate the prevalence of obesity in Italy and examine its resource consumption and economic impact on the Italian Healthcare National System

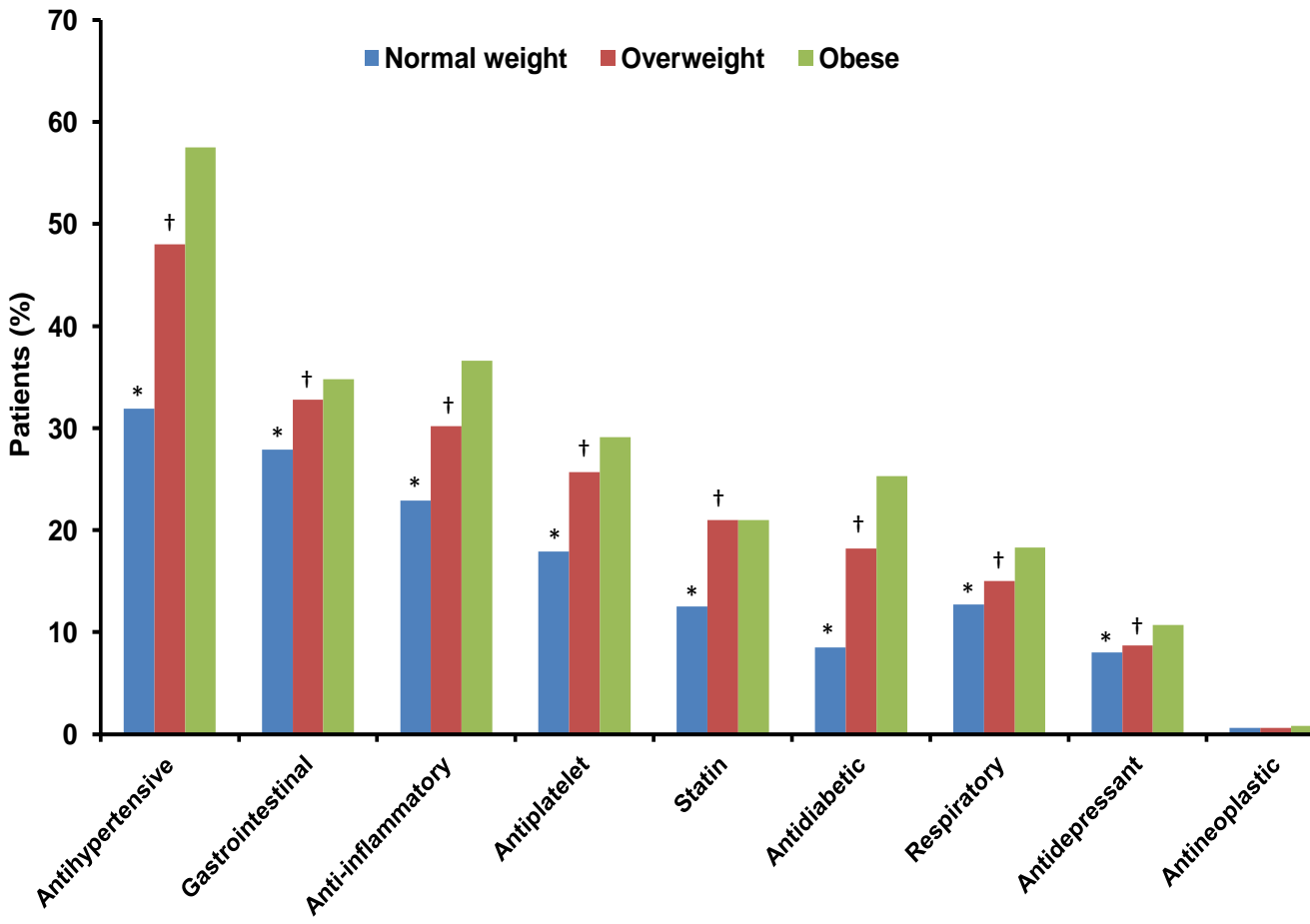
Participants: All patients aged ≥ 18 years with at least one recorded body mass index (BMI) measurement between January 1st 2009 and December 31st 2012 were included.

Method: Retrospective, observational and real-life study

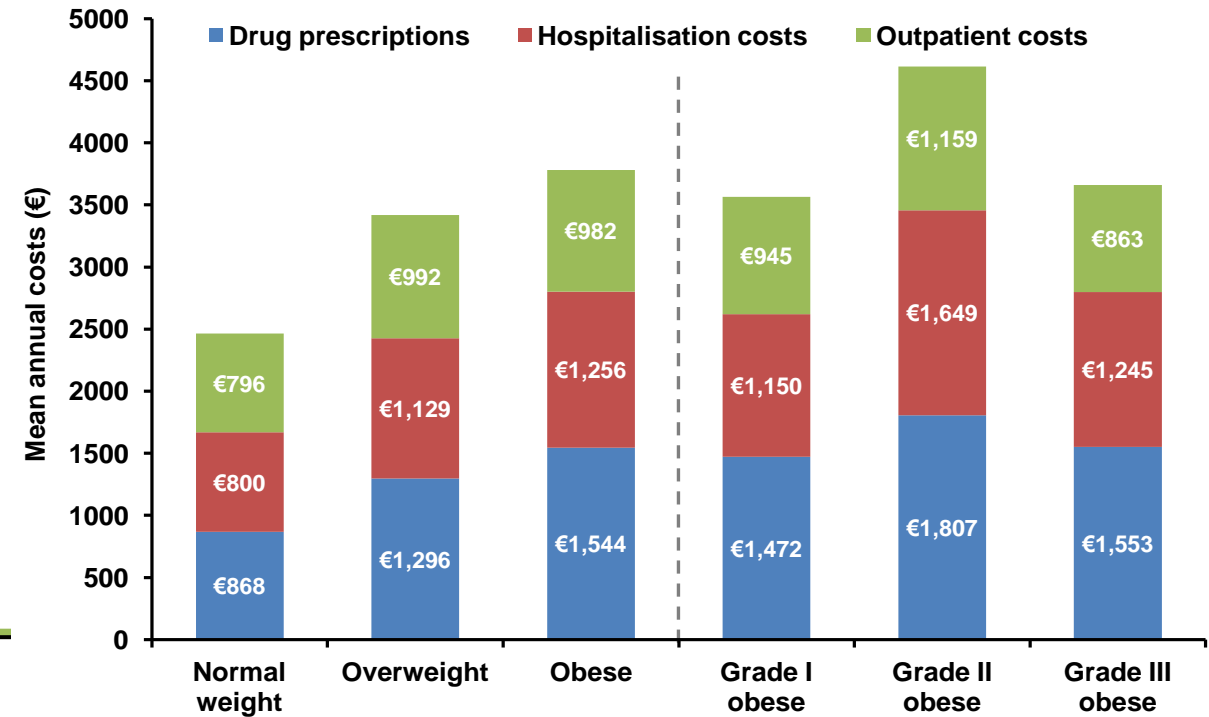
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Patients exposed to treatment, by BMI category and drug class, during the period up to data cut-off



Mean annual costs per surviving individual, by BMI category, during the period up to data cut-off

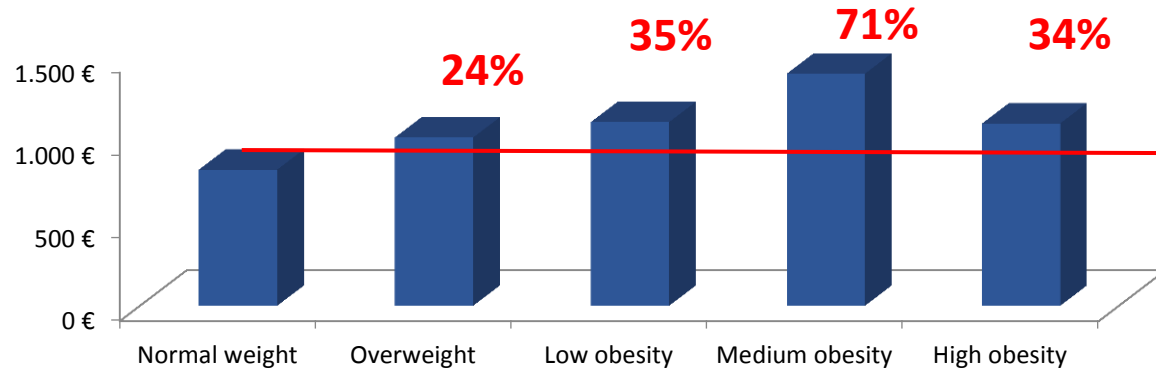


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Conclusions: Untreated obesity has a significant economic impact on the Italian Healthcare System, highlighting the need to raise awareness and proactively treat obese subjects.

Our data highlight the need to develop public health policies that aim to prevent the development of obesity at an early age and also to proactively and effectively treat severely obese patients, thereby reducing the overall economic burden of this condition.



- **overweight** costs **24% more** than normal weight for year
- **low obesity** costs **35% more** than normal weight for year
- **medium obesity** **71% more** than normal weight for year
- **high obesity** **34% more** than normal weight for year

Improve patient health, achieve superior clinical results and reduce costs

Some proposals

- Obesity is a chronic, complex and disabling disease and it must be recognized as a pathology here in Italy as it has already happened in other countries (eg. Usa, Canada and Portugal).
- We are facing a highly complex pathology consisting of several phases: each step has to be treated differently.
- It is essential to adopt a multidisciplinary care approach, through well-defined diagnostic-therapeutic pathways implemented by highly specialized hospitals that cooperate closely with the other local health structures, with general practitioners (GPs) and with pediatricians (hospital-community network).
- Adopting this approach, it will be possible to improve health, achieving superior clinical results and reducing costs.