

making financial sense of the future

2001 Healthcare Conference Keeping Health on Track

21-23 October 2001 Scarman House

Session B1 : Critical Illness

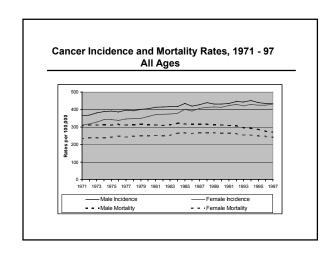
- Trends in Incidence Rates
- Working Party / Research Group Progress Report
- Neil Robjohns

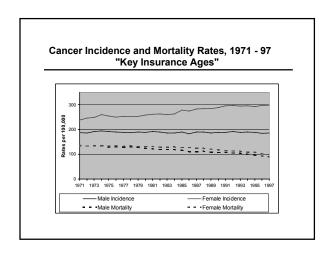
Critical Illness Trends Working Party

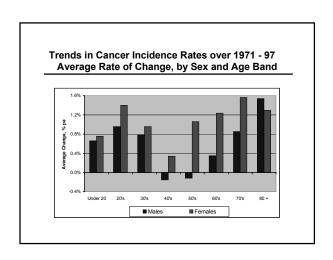
Our Aims

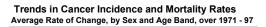
- To examine underlying trends in the factors influencing UK Insured Critical Illness claim rates, and from these, to assess:
 - The historic trend in incidence and death rates for the major Cl's
 - Any pointers for future trends in Standalone CI, Mortality and hence Accelerated CI.
- Formed in March 2001

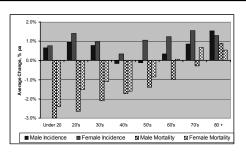
Group Members and our Initial Focus Cancer Heart Attack ■ Actuaries Azim Dinani Scott Reid Richard Morris Joanne Wells Neil Robjohns ■ Medical Experts Professor Rubens Richard Croxson Consultant Oncologist Consultant Cardiologist ■ Links : Actuaries Panel on Medical Advances CMIB CI experience investigation (via Dave Grimshaw) ABI CI definitions group (also via Dave Grimshaw) **Cancer Trends** ■ Data sources ■ Overall trends ■ Possible reasons behind observed trends ■ Illustrate by examples ■ Revisit overall picture ■ Some thoughts looking into the future **Cancer Data Sources** ■ Cancer Registrations - England & Wales ■ First ever incidences ■ Selected behaviour codes ■ Mortality ■ ONS ■ By cause - England & Wales ■ Years covered: 1971 - 97











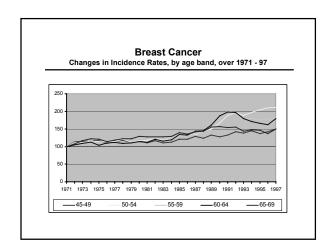
Summary of Trends in Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates Crude Rates of Change, % pa, over 1971 - 97

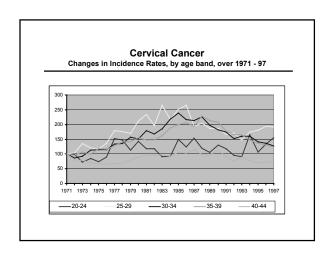
| Age Range | Female rate of Incidence | Female rate of Mortality | Male rate of Incidence | Male rate of Mortality |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Under 20 | 0.8% | -2.4% | 0.7% | -3.0% |
| 20 - 29 | 1.4% | -1.5% | 1.0% | -2.6% |
| 30 - 39 | 1.0% | -1.1% | 0.8% | -2.1% |
| 40 - 49 | 0.3% | -1.6% | -0.2% | -1.7% |
| 50 - 59 | 1.1% | -0.9% | -0.1% | -1.4% |
| 60 - 59 | 1.2% | 0.1% | 0.3% | -1.0% |
| 70 - 79 | 1.6% | 0.7% | 0.9% | -0.3% |
| 80 & over | 1.3% | 0.6% | 1.5% | 0.9% |
| All ages | 1.2% | 0.1% | 0.7% | -0.4% |
| Key Insurance Ages | 0.8% | -1.1% | 0.0% | -1.5% |

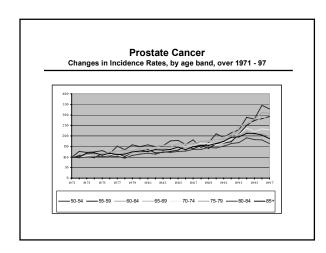
Possible Reasons Behind Observed Trends

- Issues with Data Recording
- Cancer Screening Initiatives
- Behavioural changes
- Treatment
 - of Cancer
 - of other illnesses
- Awareness
- Other ?

Cancer Screening Initiatives ■ Breast Cancer ■ Cervical Cancer ■ Prostate Cancer

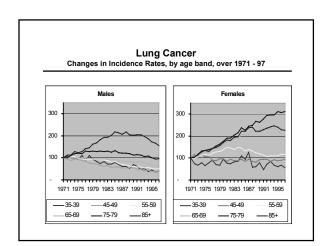


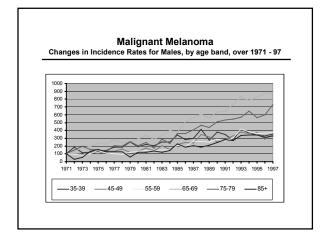




Behavioural Changes

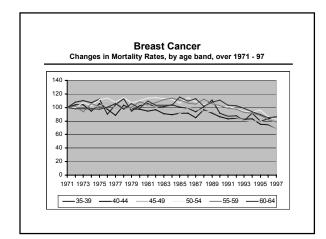
- Lung Cancer
- Malignant Melanoma

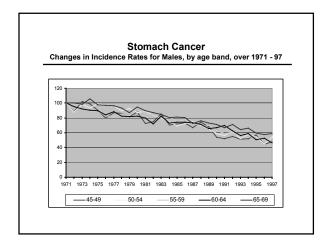




Treatments / Medical Advances

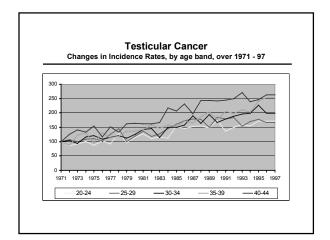
- Lung Cancer
 - Improvements in treatment of other smoker-related illnesses
- Breast Cancer
- Stomach Cancer
 - \blacksquare Treatment of other stomach conditions





Awareness

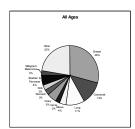
- Breast Cancer
- Testicular Cancer
- Malignant melanoma

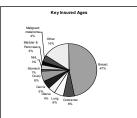


Some Other Possible Factors

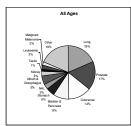
- Diet?
- Exercise ?
- Socio-Economic Differences ?
- Climate ?
- Pollution ?

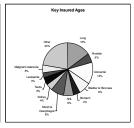
Cancer Incidence Rates by Site of Cancer Females, 1997

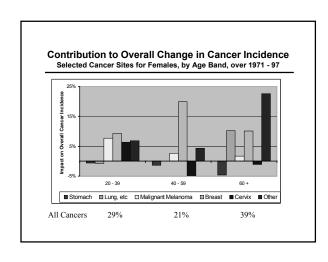


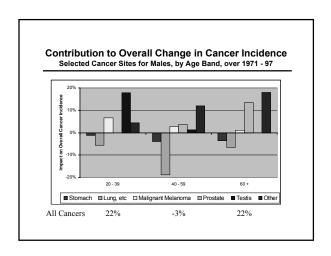


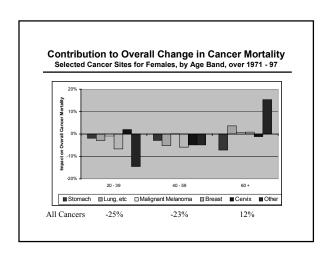
Cancer Incidence Rates by Site of Cancer Males, 1997



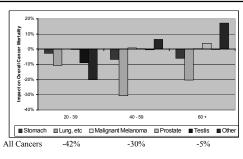












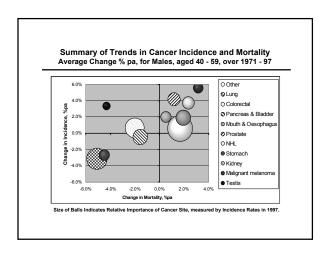
Summary of Contribution to Overall Change Females, by Age Band, over 1971 - 97

| l | Cancer Incidence | | Ca | ncer Morta | ality | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------|------|------------|---------|------|
| | 20 - 39 | 40 - 59 | 60 + | 20 - 39 | 40 - 59 | 60 + |
| Stomach | -1% | -1% | -5% | -2% | -3% | -7% |
| Lung, etc | -1% | 0% | 10% | -3% | -5% | 4% |
| Malignant Melanoma | 8% | 3% | 2% | -1% | 0% | 1% |
| Breast | 9% | 20% | 10% | -7% | -6% | 1% |
| Cervix | 6% | -5% | -1% | 2% | -5% | -1% |
| Other | 7% | 4% | 23% | -14% | -5% | 15% |
| All Cancers | 29% | 21% | 39% | -25% | -23% | 12% |

Summary of Contribution to Overall Change Males, by Age Band, over 1971 - 97

| | Cancer Incidence | | | Ca | ncer Morta | ality |
|--------------------|------------------|---------|------|---------|------------|-------|
| | 20 - 39 | 40 - 59 | 60 + | 20 - 39 | 40 - 59 | 60 + |
| Stomach | -1% | -4% | -4% | -3% | -7% | -6% |
| Lung, etc | -6% | -19% | -7% | -11% | -31% | -20% |
| Malignant Melanoma | 7% | 3% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% |
| Prostate | 0% | 4% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 4% |
| Testis | 18% | 1% | 0% | -9% | 0% | 0% |
| Other | 4% | 12% | 18% | -20% | 6% | 17% |
| All Cancers | 22% | -3% | 22% | -42% | -30% | -5% |

Summary of Trends in Cancer Incidence and Mortality Average Change % pa, for Females, aged 40 - 59, over 1971 - 97 O Other O Uterus & Ovary %pa O Colorectal 2.0% 0.0% 0.0% -2.0% **⊘** Lung Cervix Malignant melanoma O NHL Pancreas & Bladder 颲 Mouth & Oesophagu Kidney Stomach -4.0% -2.0% -6.0% 2.0% Change in Mortality, %pa Size of Balls Indicates Relative Importance of Cancer Site, measured by Incidence Rates in 1997.



Some Thoughts Looking Forwards Government Targets / Initiatives More Screening? Medical Advances Cancer Treatment Earlier Detection Other Illnesses Latent Cancer CI definitions Prostate Cancer But how long until the next change is "forced"?

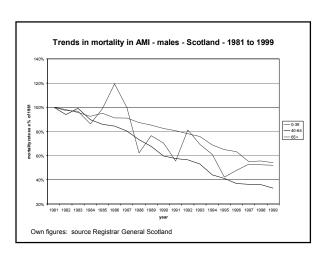
Some Thoughts Looking Forwards ■ Tentative Initial Views : ■ Cancer Mortality : ■ "Good News"? ■ "Continuing Reductions, at least for ages below 65"? ■ Cancer Incidence : ■ "Bad News" ? ■ "Underlying, steady increase, plus jumps up" ?! Group Members and our Initial Focus Heart Attack Cancer ■ Actuaries Azim Dinani Scott Reid Richard Morris Joanne Wells Neil Robjohns ■ Medical Experts Richard Croxson Professor Rubens Consultant Oncologist Consultant Cardiologist ■ Links : ■ Actuaries Panel on Medical Advances CMIB CI experience investigation (via Dave Grimshaw) ABI CI definitions group (also via Dave Grimshaw) Overview · Mortality and morbidity - Scotland - England · Risk factors · Reasons for historical change • The Future

Overview

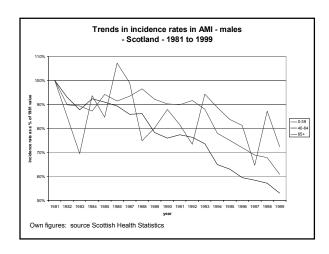
- · Mortality and morbidity
 - Scotland
 - England
- · Risk factors
- Reasons for historical change
- The Future

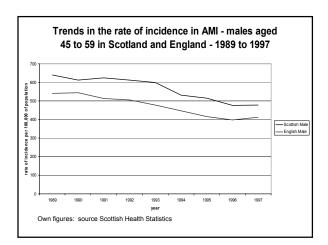
Scotland - why use Scottish data?

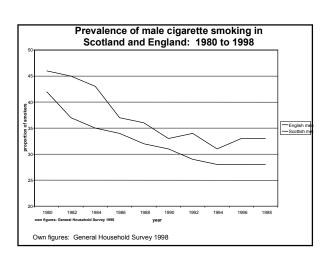
- Scottish Morbidity Record Database
- Good Quality
 - Patient based
 - Linked to all Scottish Mortality data
- Detailed Medical studies on trends
 - Trends in case fatalities with AMI
 - Gender and survival studies
- · Check on the English HES data
- · Understanding trends in UK

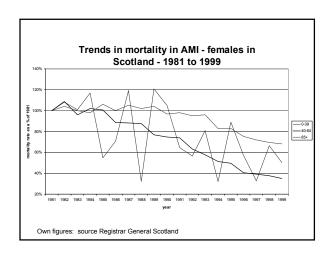


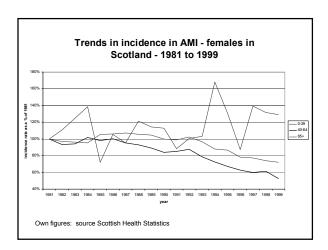
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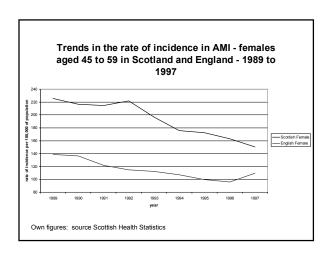


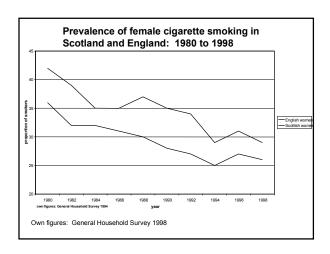












Summary of overall improvements from AMI in Scotland - crude rates of improvement per annum 1981 to 1999

| Age Range | Male rate of Mortality | Male rate of Incidence | Female rate of Mortality | Female rate of Incidence |
|-----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 0-39 | 3.6% | 6 1.8% | 3.8% | -1.4% |
| 40-44 | 5.5% | 6 2.6% | 5.1% | 2.6% |
| 45-49 | 7.19 | 6 2.7% | 5.2% | 1.9% |
| 50-54 | 5.9% | 6 3.6% | 5.8% | 3.4% |
| 55-59 | 5.6% | 6 4.0% | 4.9% | 3.5% |
| 60-64 | 5.2% | 6 2.9% | 5.2% | 3.2% |
| 65+ | 3.4% | 6 2.7% | 2.3% | 1.8% |
| All ages | 3.9% | 6 2.6% | 2.4% | 2.0% |

Summary of overall improvements from AMI in Scotland - crude rates of improvement per annum 1981 to 1999

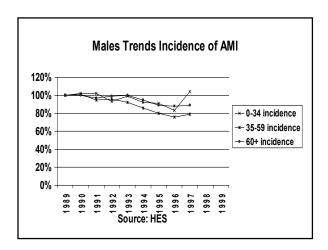
| Age Range | Male rate of Mortality | Male rate of Incidence | Female rate of Mortality | Female rate of Incidence |
|-----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 0-39 | 3.6% | 6 1.8% | 3.8% | -1.4% |
| 40-44 | 5.5% | 6 2.6% | 5.1% | 2.6% |
| 45-49 | → 7.1% | 6 2.7% | 5.2% | 1.9% |
| 50-54 | 5.9% | 6 3.6% | → 5.8% | 3.4% |
| 55-59 | 5.6% | 6 → 4.0% | 4.9% | 3.5% |
| 60-64 | 5.2% | 6 2.9% | 5.2% | 3.2% |
| 65+ | 3.4% | 6 2.7% | 2.3% | 1.8% |
| All ages | 3.9% | 6 2.6% | 2.4% | 2.0% |

Overview

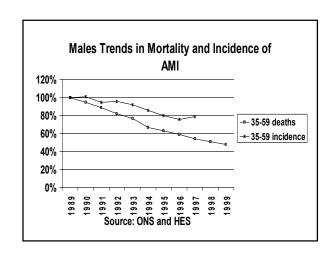
- · Mortality and morbidity
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- · Risk factors
- · Reasons for historical change
- The Future

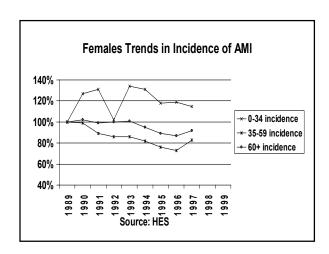
England - The Data

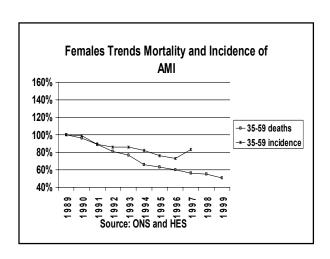
- Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)
 - Complex
 - Essential to understand the coding system
- Years 1989/90 to 1997/98
- Code change between 1994/95 and 1995/96
 - Myocardial infarction
 - ICD9 410
 - ICD10 I21 and I22

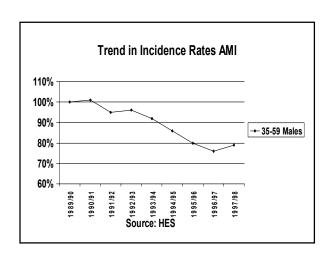


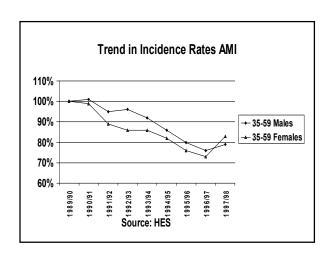
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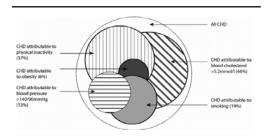


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|-----------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----|
| A | .ge | Male | Male | Female | Female | |
| Ra | nge | Incidence | Mortality | Incidence | Mortality | |
| 30 | -34 | 1.8% | 0.7% | -3.7% | 0.4% | |
| 35 | -39 | 2.5% | 8.7% | 2.5% | 1.3% | |
| 40 | -44 | 1.9% | 4.9% | 1.0% | 3.9% | |
| 45 | -49 | 3.1% | 7.2% | 1.7% | 4.8% | |
| 50 | -54 | 3.5% | 8.0% | 2.9% | 8.0% | |
| 55 | -59 | 2.6% | 7.3% | 2.2% | 7.6% | |
| 60 | -64 | 2.6% | 7.3% | 2.5% | 7.1% | |
| 65 | -69 | 2.0% | 6.4% | 1.5% | 6.7% | |
| | -74 | 2.0% | 5.9% | 1.7% | 6.5% | |
| All A | Ages | 1.7% | 5.1% | 1.5% | 4.9% | |

Overview

- · Mortality and morbidity
 - Scotland
 - England
- Risk factors
- Reasons for historical change
- · The Future

Coronary Heart Disease - Risk Factors



Source: Britton and McPherson (2000). National Heart Forum

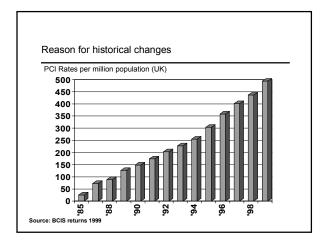
Overview

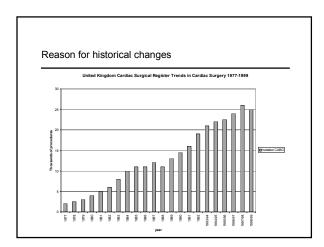
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| Reason for historical changes | |
|--|---|
| Reduction in the prevalence of smokingImprovements in diet | |
| Social-economic wellbeing | |
| Awareness of Cardiovascular risk | |
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| Reason for historical changes | |
| Medical advances | |
| thrombolytic therapyACE (Angiotensinconverting enzyme) inhibitors | |
| Statinsaspirin | |
| beta-blockersAngioplasty | |
| – CABG | |
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| Reason for historical changes | |
| Medical advances thrombolytic therapy | |
| ACE (Angiotensinconverting enzyme) inhibitorsStatins | |
| aspirinbeta-blockers | |
| AngioplastyCABG | |
| | |

Reason for historical changes

- · Medical advances
 - thrombolytic therapy
 - ACE (Angiotensinconverting enzyme) inhibitors
 - Statins
 - aspirin
 - beta-blockers
 - Angioplasty- not so good for CI insurers!
 - CABG not so good for CI insurers!





| Overview | |
|--|---|
| | |
| Mortality and morbidity | |
| ScotlandEngland | |
| Risk factors | |
| Reasons for historical change | |
| • The Future | |
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| The Future | |
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| Life style factors | |
| Awareness of cardiovascular riskSmoking | |
| • Diet | |
| • Environment | |
| Exercise Government targets | |
| Availability of treatments | |
| Definition of heart attack | |
| Troponin | |
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| Session B1 : Critical Illness | |
| Session B1 : CITICAL IIIIESS | |
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| Tranda in Incidence Dates | |
| Trends in Incidence Rates | |
| ■ Comments / Questions. | |
| Comments / Questions. | |
| ■ Suggestions for future focus of our work. | |
| - Suggestions for future locus of our work. | |
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