

初期慢性腎臟病的成本評估

Early-CKD Pay-for-Performance Program

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Background: Taiwan's National Health Insurance (NHI) initiated the early chronic kidney disease (CKD) pay-for-performance (P4P) programs aimed at improving quality in health care.

Methods: Outcomes included one year life-years, quality-adjusted life-years (QALYs), program intervention costs, cost-savings and incremental cost-effectiveness ratios (ICERs).

Results: After PSM matching, patients' characteristics for P4P and non-P4P became comparable and were not significant between two groups.

Conclusions: Given the limitation of short-term observation period, this study provided only information for short-term cost-effectiveness for early CKD patients after the P4P program initiated.

Key words: Early CKD

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