Name: Heini Salo

<insert pronouns>



Country: Finland

Affiliation: Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL)

Function: Senior researcher

Main expertise: health economics, economic evaluation of vaccination programmes, register studies



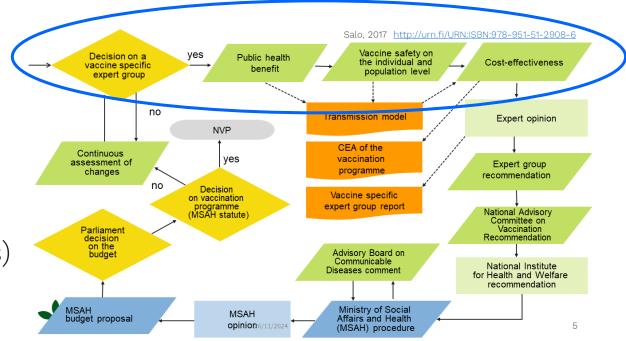


Assessing the burden of Herpes Zoster Heini Salo Aapo Juutinen Toni Lehtonen Esa Ruokokoski Tuija Leino

Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare 4.12.2024

Evaluation of herpes zoster vaccinations -to be completed in spring 2025

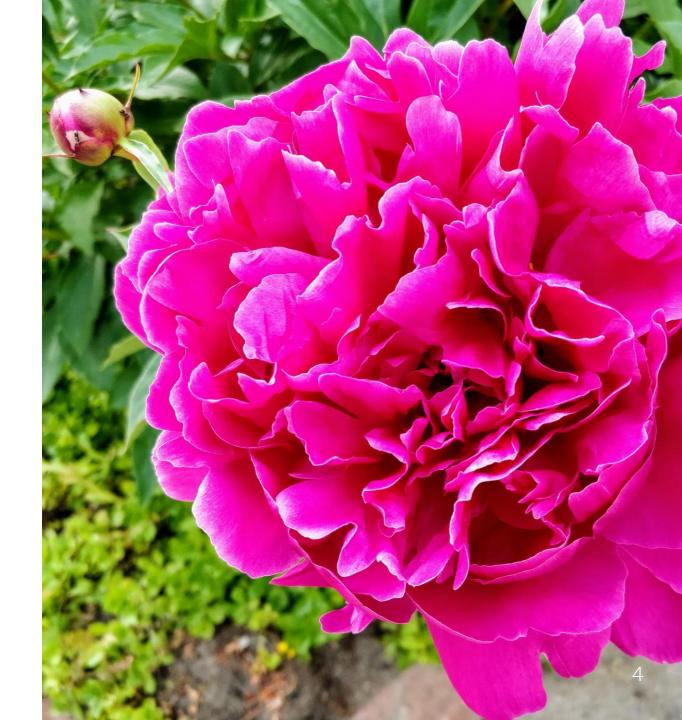
- Expert group on herpes zoster vaccinations ongoing
- Disease burden and costs of herpes zoster in Finland
 - Population-based registry study
 - Incidence of HZ cases
 - Total population
 - Immunocompromised (in process)
 - Cost per episode by outcome
 - Use of healthcare resources
 - Unit costs of healthcare services





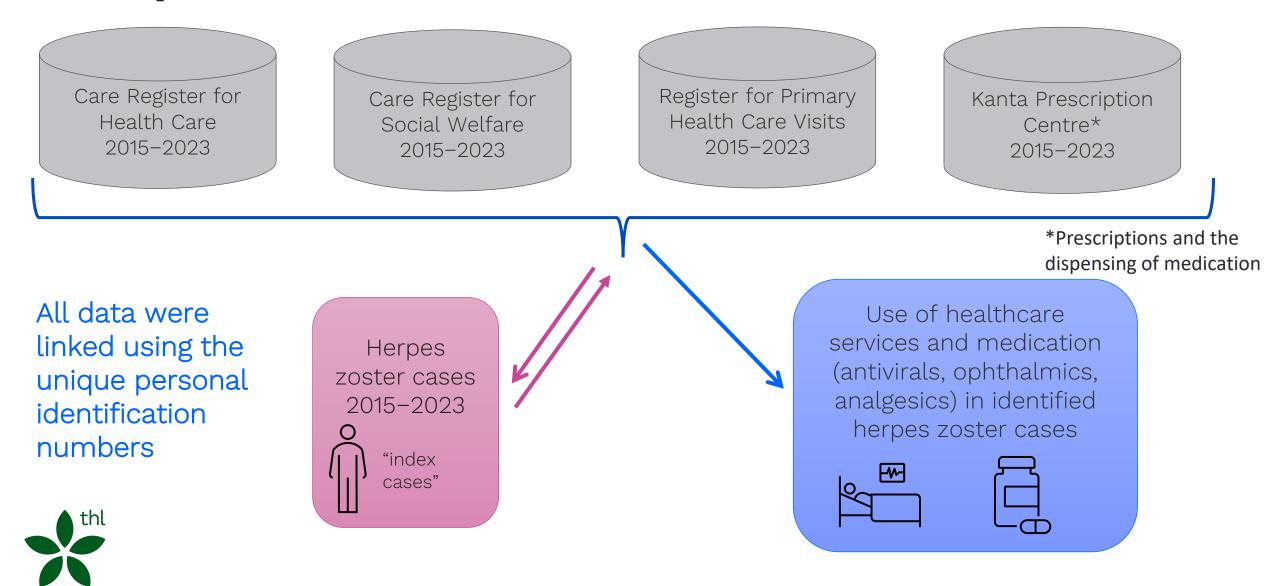
Burden of Herpes Zoster in adults aged 20+ years

- Population-based, individually linkable, nationwide register data
- Study population
 - Total population of Finland 5.6 million (2023)
 - 80% aged ≥20 years
 - 23% aged ≥65 years





Herpes Zoster dataset



5

Important new data contents

The Register of Primary Health Care Visits

- All outpatient public primary healthcare contacts in Finland (2011 ->)
- Private providers and occupational health service providers began contributing data in 2020
 - Data from occupational health services quite comprehensive by 2023
 - The data from private providers are not as comprehensive

Kanta Prescription Centre data

- Electronic prescriptions and their dispensing data, full coverage 2017->
- In the analysis, used to cover the gaps in the data

Care Register for Social Welfare 2015-2023

- More comprehensive and up-to-date
- Customers of social care institutional and housing services
- Home care clients



Herpes Zoster case definition

- A person with contact to healthcare services with HZ diagnosis
 - Public, private and occupational healthcare
 - HZ is recorded as either a primary or secondary diagnosis
 - ICD-10: B02, G53.0
 - ICPC-2: S70
- A person with purchase of antiviral medication for HZ treatment dosage
 - Without recorded healthcare service use with a HZ diagnosis
 - Specific strength of the medication and the package size
- The index event
 - The individual's earliest recorded HZ diagnosis or antiviral medication purchase
- New cases in 2015-2023
 - Washout period (2012–2014) to filter out HZ episodes that began before 2015
 - Determining HZ recurrence cases in progress

International Classification of Diseases 10th revision (ICD-10) International Classification of Primary Care, 2nd edition (ICPC-2)





Some preliminary results



Modelling the impact of varicella vaccination on varicella and zoster

M. KARHUNEN¹, T. LEINO¹, H. SALO¹, I. DAVIDKIN¹, T. KILPI¹ AND K. AURANEN^{1,2*}

¹ National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Department of Vaccination and Immune Protection, Helsinki, Finland

² University of Helsinki, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Helsinki, Finland

"The decrease in the incidence in the ≥85 years age group is probably an artefact since a large proportion of this age group is, for example, in nursing homes and they do not visit outpatient clinics in healthcare centres."

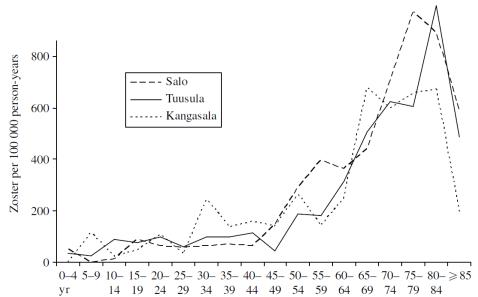


Fig. 2. Case-notifications of zoster by age group. The age-specific incidence of zoster per 100000 person-years was calculated from the outpatient visits recorded at three healthcare centres and the respective age-specific base populations in the catchment areas. The decrease in the incidence in the ≥ 85 years age group is probably an artefact since a large proportion of this age group is, for example, in nursing homes and they do not visit outpatient clinics in healthcare centres.

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19796447/



4.12.2024

Assessing the incidence of HZ among the elderly aged \geq 65 years

- HZ cases among the elderly and the entire population were divided into two groups:
 - Those without regular social and healthcare services (elderly living at home who do not need regular home care services)
 - Those receiving regular social and healthcare services (elderly living at home with home care services or those in institutional or residential care)
- The incidence of HZ among those living at home without home care services was higher compared to those who receive home care services or are in institutional or residential care.
- Explanation: some HZ cases among the elderly receiving social and healthcare services are treated alongside other care, and the diagnosis is not recorded in healthcare registers.









4.12.2024