

## Medical practice variations

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### Cataract surgery

Analysis of the distribution of medical practice in Belgium, in terms of volume and expenditure per patient and per insured (distribution, occurrence, trends by region, province and district), for the year **2023**



NIHDI – Healthcare Service – Directorate for Research, Development and Quality promotion

**Appropriate care unit**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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The Appropriate Care Unit was set up within the NIHDI's Directorate for Research, Development and Quality under NIHDI's Administration Contract for 2016-2018<sup>1</sup>. Article 35 of this contract refers to 'the setting up of an Appropriate Care Unit, aiming specifically to promote an integrated approach to the rational use of resources'. The Appropriate Care Unit has been up and running since the second quarter of 2017.

The tasks of the Unit were set out formally in the '2016-2017 Healthcare monitoring Action plan', published by NIHDI on 18 July 2016<sup>1</sup>. This plan lists around thirty measures designed to make healthcare provision more efficient, by encouraging appropriate practice and tackling unnecessary or inappropriate care.

The plan states that one of the tasks of the Appropriate Care Unit is to analyse the 'appropriateness of care', in order to identify unexplained variations in consumption patterns, identified after standardisation. Such variations can potentially point to non-optimal use of resources.

'Variations in medical practice' documents report on the analyses carried out in this framework. Each report focuses on a particular topic.

In this document, we present the figures and graphs relating to analyses<sup>2</sup> of practice in the area of Cataract surgery, and give the explanations necessary to understand these.

We have deliberately chosen not to attempt to interpret the figures, preferring to present the results to experts who are in a better position to do so. This document has nevertheless been made available to the public in order to provide objective, open input to discussions on this issue.

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<sup>1</sup> (Institut national d'assurance maladie-invalidité, 2016)

<sup>2</sup> Readers interested in the methodology used in these quantitative analyses should consult the document entitled ['Variations in practice – Methodology'](#).

## 2. SPECIFIC METHOD OF ANALYSIS

### A. NIHDI nomenclature codes selected for analysis

The NIHDI nomenclature codes selected for the analysis are listed below:

Outpatient	Inpatient	Rates	Expenses	Label	Creation	Deletion	Group N	Value
150135	150146	no	yes	Lentille intra-oculaire, en polyméthylméthacrylate	01-07-2014		N80	
150150	150161	no	yes	Lentille intra-oculaire, en polyméthylméthacrylate, traitée	01-07-2014	30-04-2015	N80	
150172	150183	no	yes	Lentille intra-oculaire pliable	01-07-2014		N80	
150253	150264	no	yes	Ensemble des dispositifs médicaux utilisés lors de la prestation 246595 - 246606 de la nomenclature	01-07-2014		N80	
150275	150286	no	yes	Ensemble des dispositifs médicaux utilisés lors de la prestation 246912-246923 de la nomenclature	01-07-2014		N80	
150290	150301	no	yes	Ensemble des dispositifs médicaux utilisés lors de la prestation 246610-246621 de la nomenclature	01-07-2014		N80	
150673	150684	no	yes	Ensemble des dispositifs médicaux utilisés lors de la prestation 246676-246680 de la nomenclature	01-07-2014		N80	
150695	150706	no	yes	Ensemble des dispositifs médicaux utilisés lors de la prestation 246934-246945 de la nomenclature	01-07-2014		N80	
201375	201386	no	yes	Surveillance individuelle des fonctions vitales et non-vitales d'un patient, par le médecin spécialiste en anesthésie-réanimation, lors des prestations chirurgicales 246595-246606, 246912-246923 et 246610-246621	01-04-2011		N14	K72
246595	246606	yes	yes	Extraction du cristallin (quelle que soit la technique), y compris l'implantation intra-oculaire éventuelle d'une lentille	01-04-1985		N18	N425
246610	246621	no	yes	Implantation ou réimplantation d'une lentille intraoculaire dans un temps autre que l'extraction du cristallin	01-04-1985		N18	N350
246632	246643	yes	yes	Cataracte secondaire	01-04-1985		N18	N300
246676	246680	yes	yes	Extraction du cristallin (quelle que soit la technique), y compris l'implantation éventuelle d'une lentille, combinée à la cure chirurgicale du glaucome par fistulisation.	01-04-1985		N18	N550
246890	246901	yes	yes	Intervention combinée de greffe cornéenne et d'extraction du cristallin, quelle que soit la technique, y compris la prise de greffon et l'implantation éventuelle d'une lentille intra-oculaire	01-01-1991		N18	N650
246912	246923	yes	yes	Extraction extracapsulaire du cristallin par une méthode de fragmentation au moyen d'ultrasons, de laser ou d'une autre méthode similaire, y compris l'implantation éventuelle d'une lentille	01-05-2007		N18	N450
246934	246945	yes	yes	Extraction extracapsulaire du cristallin par une méthode de fragmentation au moyen d'ultrasons, de laser ou d'une autre méthode similaire, y compris l'implantation éventuelle d'une lentille, combinée à la cure chirurgicale du glaucome par fistulisation	01-05-2007		N18	N600
248275	248286	yes	yes	Traitement par laser d'une cataracte secondaire, par séance (maximum 3 séances)	01-08-1988		N18	N100
248452	248463	no	yes	Tomographie bidimensionnelle par cohérence optique au moyen du laser de l'oeil ou des yeux avec un minimum de 8 coupes par oeil, avec protocole écrit, dans le cadre d'un examen préopératoire pour une cataracte avec une macula ou papille anormale	01-02-2020		N18	
682754	682765	no	yes	Lentille intra-oculaire, en polyméthyl-méthacrylate, traitée et non traitée	01-08-1997	30-06-2014	N80	
682776	682780	no	yes	Lentille intra-oculaire pliable	01-08-1997	30-06-2014	N80	
697550	697561	no	yes	Ensemble des dispositifs médicaux utilisés lors de la prestation 246676-246680	01-02-2007	30-06-2014	N80	
730332	730343	no	yes	Ensemble des dispositifs médicaux utilisés lors de la prestation 246595 - 246606	01-03-2004	30-06-2014	N80	
740375	740386	no	yes	Ensemble des dispositifs médicaux utilisés lors de la prestation 246912-246923	01-11-2008	30-06-2014	N80	
740390	740401	no	yes	Ensemble des dispositifs médicaux utilisés lors de la prestation 246934-246945	01-11-2008	30-06-2014	N80	
740412	740423	no	yes	Ensemble des dispositifs médicaux utilisés lors de la prestation 246610-246621	01-11-2008	30-06-2014	N80	

This table shows the NIHDI nomenclature codes selected for this analysis, stating whether or not they were included in the analyses of services and expenditure, and giving, for each one, a description, dates of creation and deletion, where appropriate, their N group (in the NIHDI nomenclature) and their value.

## B. Past history of nomenclature codes

Outpatient	Inpatient	Date	Label
150135	150146	01-07-2014	Lentille intra-oculaire, en polyméthylméthacrylate, non traitée
150135	150146	01-05-2015	Lentille intra-oculaire, en polyméthylméthacrylate
201375	201386	01-04-2011	Surveillance individuelle des fonctions vitales et non-vitales d'un patient, par le médecin spécialiste en anesthésie-réanimation, lors des prestations chirurgicales 246595-246606, 246912-246923 et 246610-246621
201375	201386	01-03-2022	Surveillance individuelle des fonctions vitales et non-vitales d'un patient, par le médecin spécialiste en anesthésie-réanimation, lors des prestations chirurgicales 246595-246606, 246912-246923 et 246610-246621
682776	682780	01-05-2010	Lentille intra-oculaire pliable ou multifocale
682776	682780	01-04-2013	Lentille intra-oculaire pliable



This table displays the historic evolution of the definitions of the NIHDI-nomenclature codes taken into account for this analysis, if modifications were implemented during the period 2013-2023.

## C. Trends in the breakdown of nomenclature codes provided, by volume



See page 4 for details about the NIHD nomenclature codes selected for analysis.

Note : The year 2020 was highlighted by a vertical dashed line, in order to draw the attention on the impact of the COVID-19 crisis.

## D. Source of data and analysis period

The data used in the analyses have been taken from the following databases:

<b>Document N</b>	for the utilisation rate and amount of expenses of insured persons (who meet the selection criteria) whose age, sex, preferential regime and residence are known 2013-2023
<b>Document P</b>	for the utilisation rate and amount of expenses of insured persons (who meet the selection criteria) by type of medical specialities in 2023
<b>Document P, SHA, ADH</b>	for the practice occurrences and analysis of patient care settings (private ambulatory or polyclinic, day or inpatient hospitalisation) in 2022
-	-

<b>Analysis period</b>	2013-2023
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'N Documents' are monthly data sent by the sickness funds to NIHDI, within three months. These data show the number of services provided, dates and the fees involved. Every six months, these data are compiled by the insurers, which also add data on patients: age, gender, social category and district of residence. N Documents, however, cannot be used to analyse the combinations of services received by individual patients.

'P Documents' are six-monthly data sent by the sickness funds to NIHDI, within four months. These data show the services provided, the service-provider, the prescriber, the place of provision of service, and the hospital where patients were treated. P Documents can be used to monitor medical consumption and pricing, but not (yet) to analyse services per patient.

'Documents SHA, ADH' are sent annually and within six months by the insurer-organisations to the NIHDI. They include all the services provided respectively in day admission and standard hospitalisation, in general hospitals per hospital stay.

Occurrence: Occurrence values are based on the most recent year that allows consolidation by patient between P and SHA-ADH documents, usually the year preceding the last year of the analysis period.

## E. Specific selection criteria

Several filters may have been applied to the data, so that only one section of the population is considered in the analyses. If so, the filters used are shown in the table below:

FILTERS APPLIED TO DATA	
<b>Sex</b>	women and men
<b>Age</b>	all
-	-

The indicators presented in the analysis always refer to this population.



## F. Specialisation of healthcare providers

Specialisation of the provider	Total providers	Concerned providers	% Providers	Median of H.C. services	Q3 of H.C. services	% Total H.C. services
Ophthalmological surgery	1.167	963	83%	147	385	99,92%
Other specialities	11.462	27	0%	3	3	0,08%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.629</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100,00%</b>



This table shows the following non-standardised data, by medical specialities (figures for the year 2023):

- The number of service-providers per specialisation who have recorded at least one service (the figures are exceptionally extrapolated from a single semester if an \* is indicated in the header, otherwise the full year is taken into account);
- The number of service-providers recording services under the nomenclature codes selected for this analysis;
- The service-providers for these codes as a percentage of the total number of service-providers recording provision of at least one service;
- The median number and third quartile of services per service-provider (recording provision under these codes);
- The service percentage, i.e. the number of services recorded for this specialisation as a percentage of total services provided.

## G. Specialisation of prescribers

*[Specialisation of prescribers unknown or not applicable]*



This table shows, in order, the following non-standardised data per specialities (figures for the year 2023):

- The number of prescribers who have prescribed at least one service (the figures are exceptionally extrapolated from a single semester if an \* is indicated in the header, otherwise the full year is taken into account);
- The number of prescribers prescribing the nomenclature codes selected for this analysis;
- The prescribers prescribing these codes as a percentage of the number of prescribers prescribing at least one service;
- The median number and third quartile of services per prescriber (prescribing these codes);
- The percentage of services prescribed, i.e. the number of prescriptions issued for this specialisation as a percentage of total services prescribed.

### H. (Estimated) number of patients per year

Sometimes several codes (similar or different) relating to the same practice are charged several times on the same day and/or in the same year for the same patient.

To estimate the number of patients treated, the total number of services accounted for per year is divided by an average division factor (total average occurrence).

In this analysis, the average division factor is 1,59. The latter is calculated based on 2022 and results from dividing the total number of services provided by the total number of different insured persons who have used these services (by age group, sex and district).

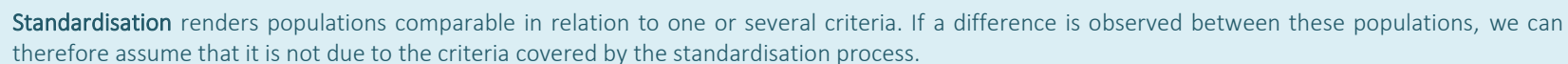
This average division factor is called the total average occurrence. This total average occurrence is the product of the average occurrence per patient per day (average number of services per day per patient) and the average occurrence per patient per year (average number of days per year per patient). Explanations of these average occurrences per day and per year can be found in the appendix 'Frequency of practice occurrences (per patient)'.

However, volumes are not divided for the data on providers and prescribers (see pages 6, 9-10), nor for the graphs and tables showing the distribution of volumes and occurrences of the practice (see pages 18-19 and Annexes B to D).

## I. Standardisation

Data presented by geographical subset\* or population category are standardised per year, based on age (by year), sex and preferential regime of the national population in 2023.

\*Note: Districts with fewer than 100 000 insured persons are associated with a neighbouring district from the same province. The following districts are therefore considered together: Oostende/Veurne, Ieper/Diksmuide, Roeselare/Tielt, Gent/Eeklo, Charleroi/Thuin, Huy/Waremme, Namur/Philippeville, Neufchâteau/Marche-en-Famenne, Virton/Bastogne/Arlon. These regroupings and labels apply to all measurements, maps and graphs produced by district. Throughout the document, the concept of regrouped district is reflected in the use of the term "district\*"



**Standardisation** renders populations comparable in relation to one or several criteria. If a difference is observed between these populations, we can therefore assume that it is not due to the criteria covered by the standardisation process.

### 3. RESULTS

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#### A. National standardised usage rate

	<b>TOTAL</b>
<i>Number of services per year</i>	<b>245.786</b>
<b>Average occurrence per patient per day (average number of services per day)</b>	<b>1,06</b>
<b>Average occurrence per patient per year (average number of days per year)</b>	<b>1,50</b>
<b>Total average occurrence (divides the number of services)</b>	<b>1,59</b>
<i>Estimated number of patients per year</i>	<b>154.541</b>
<b>Standardised usage rate per 100 000 insured persons</b>	<b>1.341</b>

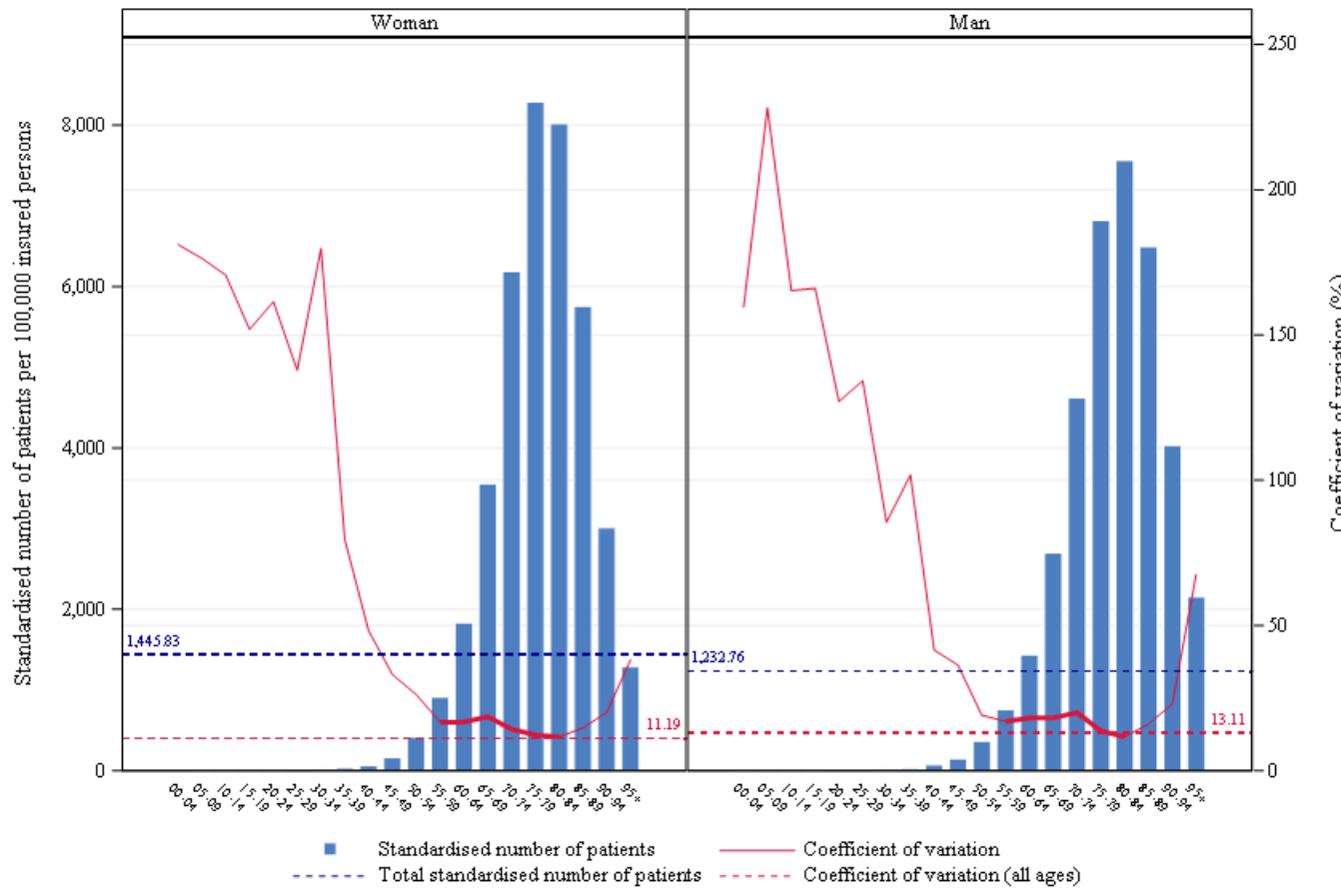
## B. Standardised usage rate by sex and age

	<b>TOTAL</b>
<i>Estimated number of patients per year</i>	<b>154.541</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Mean age (years)</b>	<b>73,74</b>
<b>Max/Min Ratio of the median age (by district*)</b>	<b>1,04</b>
<b>Standardised usage rate: women (per 100 000)</b>	<b>1.446</b>
<b>Standardised usage rate: men (per 100 000)</b>	<b>1.233</b>
<b>Ratio women/men</b>	<b>1,17</b>
<b>Percentage of women</b>	<b>58,43%</b>

### Max/Min Ratio:

The max/min ratio measures the dispersion of values. It is calculated as the ratio of the maximum value found for the variable, in all districts\*, to the minimum value, excluding outliers. If this minimum value is equal to zero, the max/min ratio cannot be calculated, and is reported as 'NA' ('not applicable').

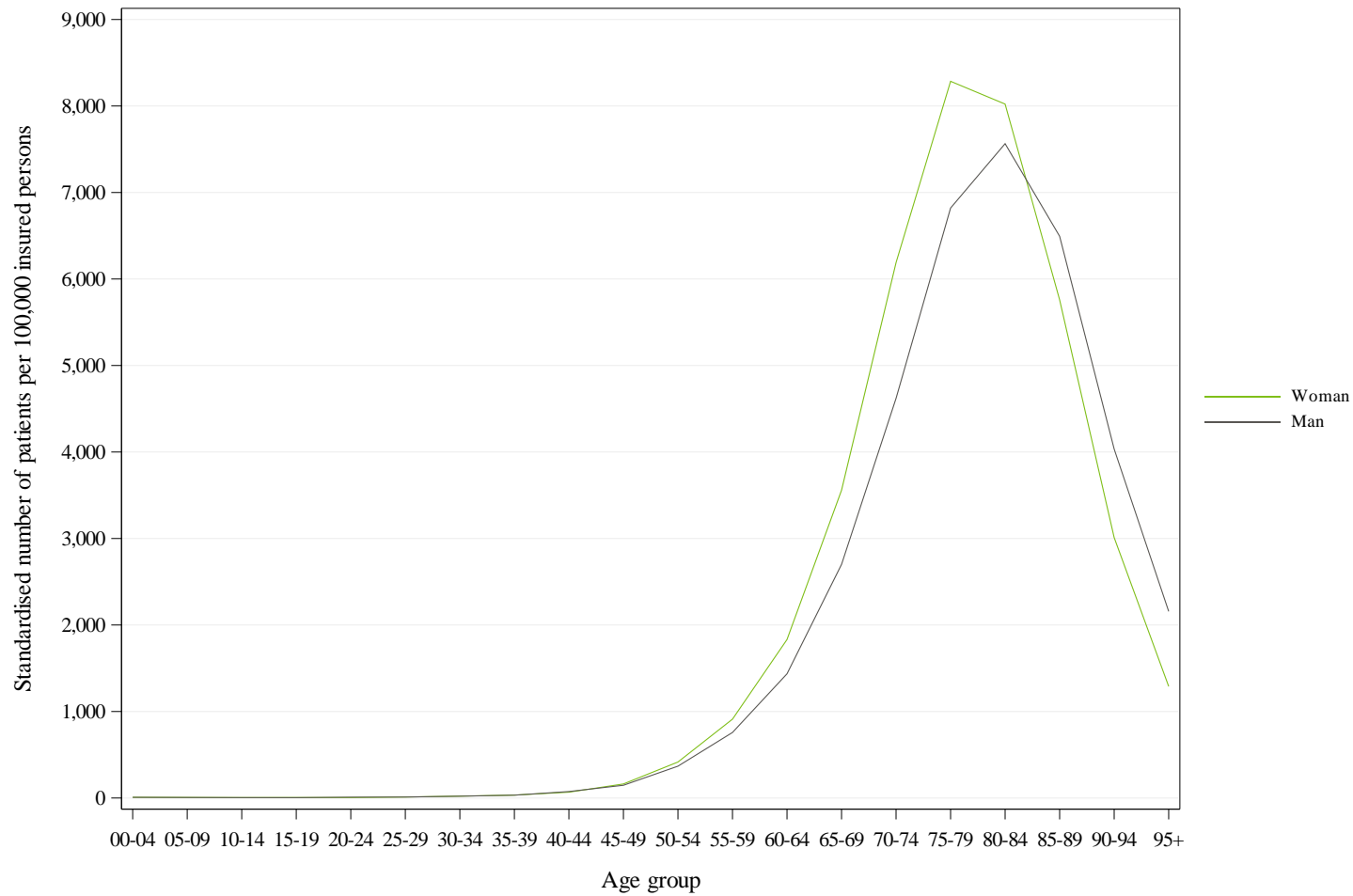
\* Some districts are grouped together, see page 12, Standardisation



This figure is made up of bar charts for each sex. The **coefficient of variation**, shown by the red line, measures the relative dispersion of the standardised usage rates observed for each district\*, by age group and sex (standard deviation divided by the mean). This line is shown in bold for age groups where the coefficient of variation can be validly interpreted (i.e. for age groups in which there are sufficient insured persons per district\* to allow for a proper comparison).

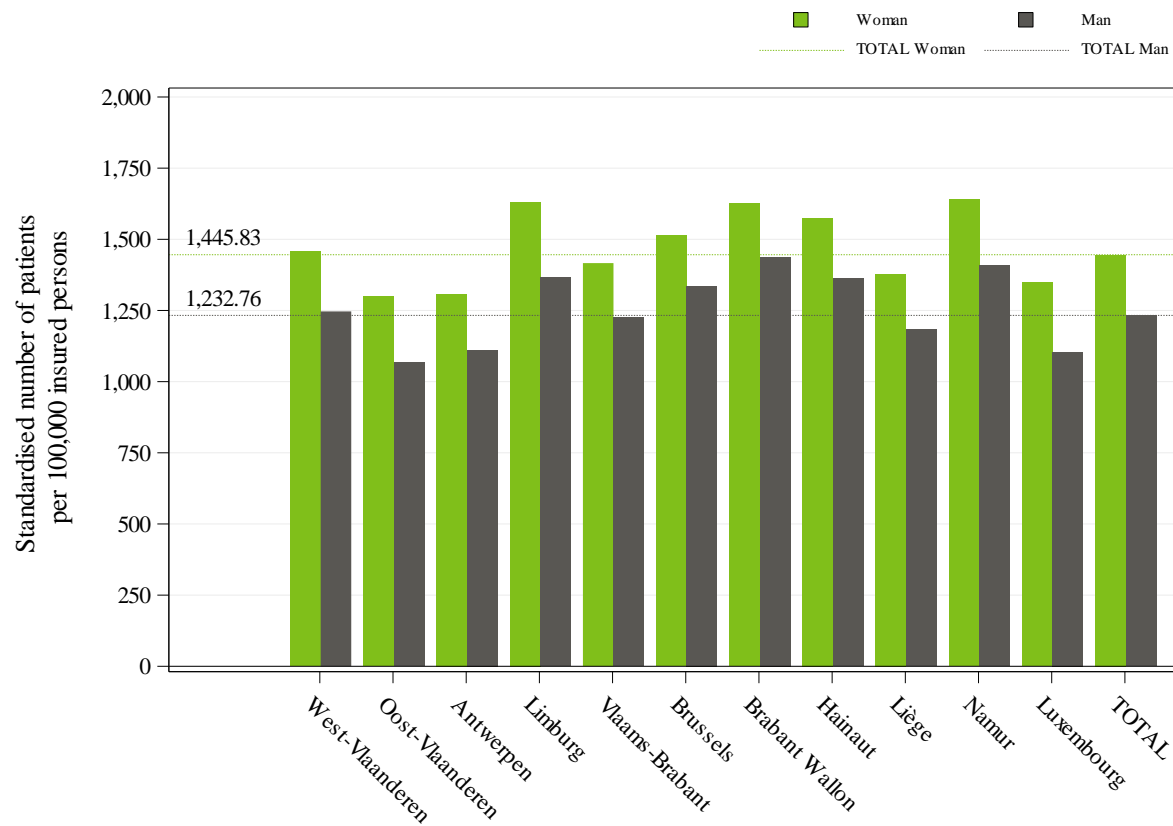
The left-hand vertical axis of the graph represents the standardised usage rate, and the right-hand axis the coefficient of variation. The horizontal dotted lines show the total values of the standardised usage rates (in blue) and of the coefficient of variation (in red).

Standardised usage rate per 100 000 insured persons, and coefficient of variation for the districts\*, by age group and sex, for the year 2023



Comparison of the standardised usage rates by age group and by sex (per 100 000 insured persons) in 2023



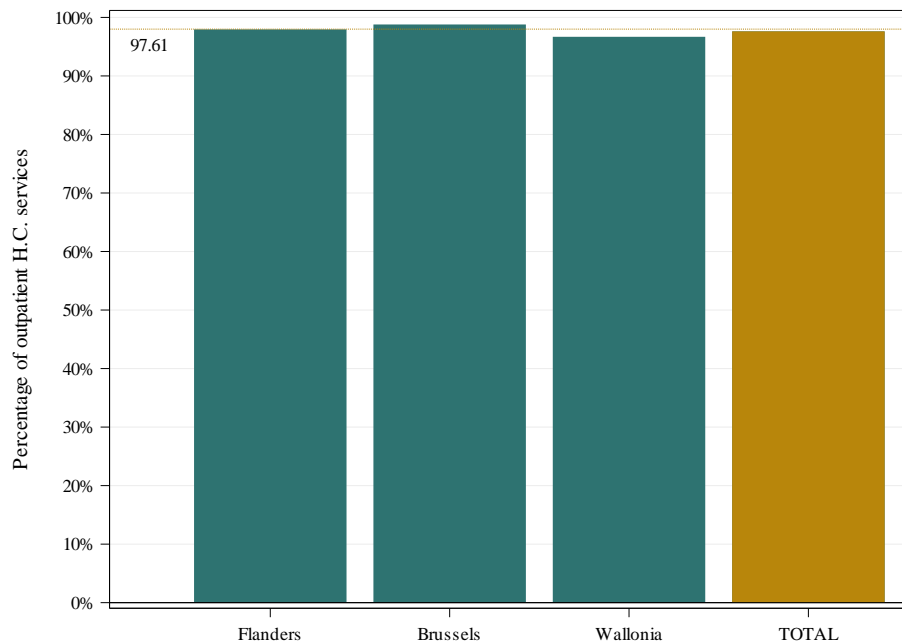


This histogram shows standardised usage rates by province and by sex. The grey bars show the rates for men, while the green bars show the rates for women, for each province. The grey and green broken lines show the total standardised usage rates, again grey for men, green for women.

Standardised usage rate per 100 000 insured persons, by sex and by province for the year 2023

## C. Rate of outpatient care

	TOTAL
<i>Number of services per year</i>	<b>245.786</b>
Percentage of out-patient care	<b>97,61%</b>
Max/min ratio of out-patient care percentage (by district*)	<b>1,03</b>



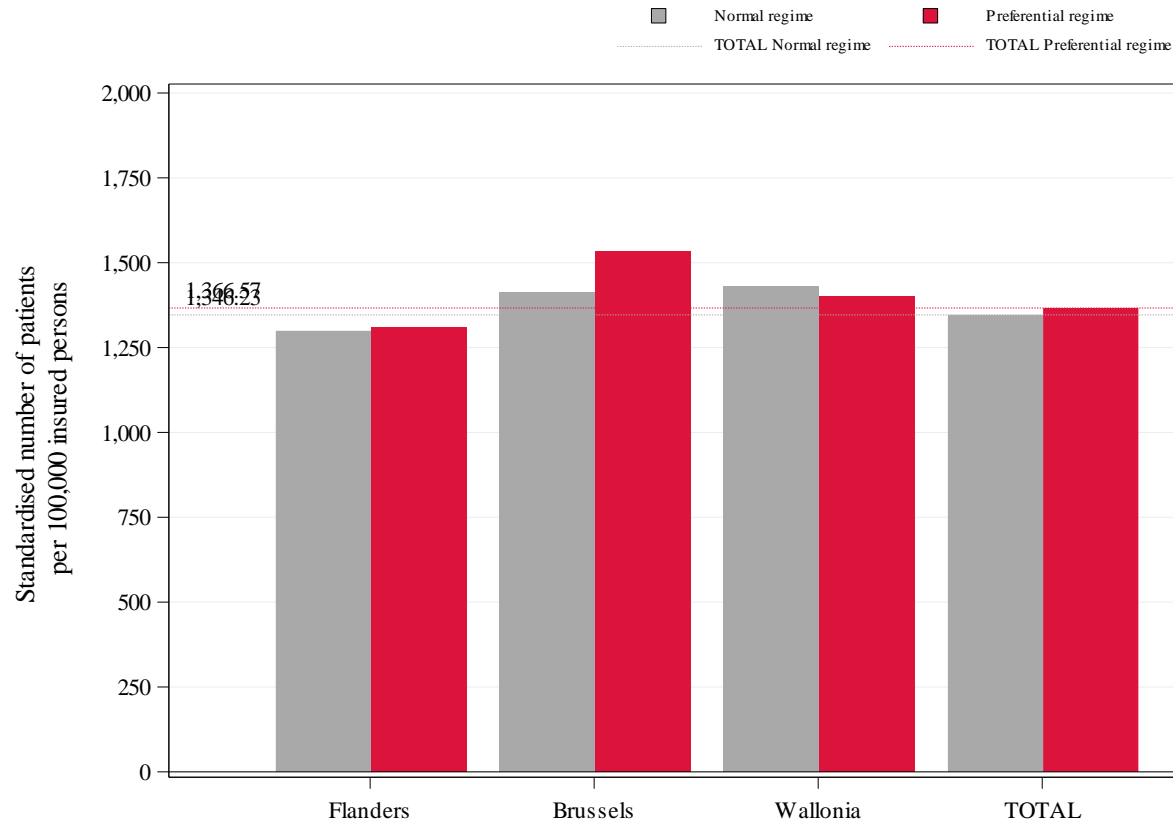
Percentage of outpatient care, total and by region

This graph shows the percentage of outpatient services (including hospital day admissions), i.e. the number of outpatient services provided as a percentage of total services (outpatient and hospital stays). Besides the bar per region, there is a bar for the entire Belgian population. A dotted line also shows this overall ratio.



D. Standardised usage rate by reimbursement scheme

	TOTAL
<i>Estimated number of patients per year</i>	<b>154.541</b>
Percentage provided under the preferential reimbursement scheme	<b>25,01%</b>
Standardised usage rate with preferential reimbursement scheme (per 100 000)	<b>1.367</b>
Standardised usage rate without preferential reimbursement scheme (per 100 000)	<b>1.346</b>
Ratio Preferential scheme /General scheme	<b>1,02</b>



Standardised usage rate by reimbursement scheme and by region

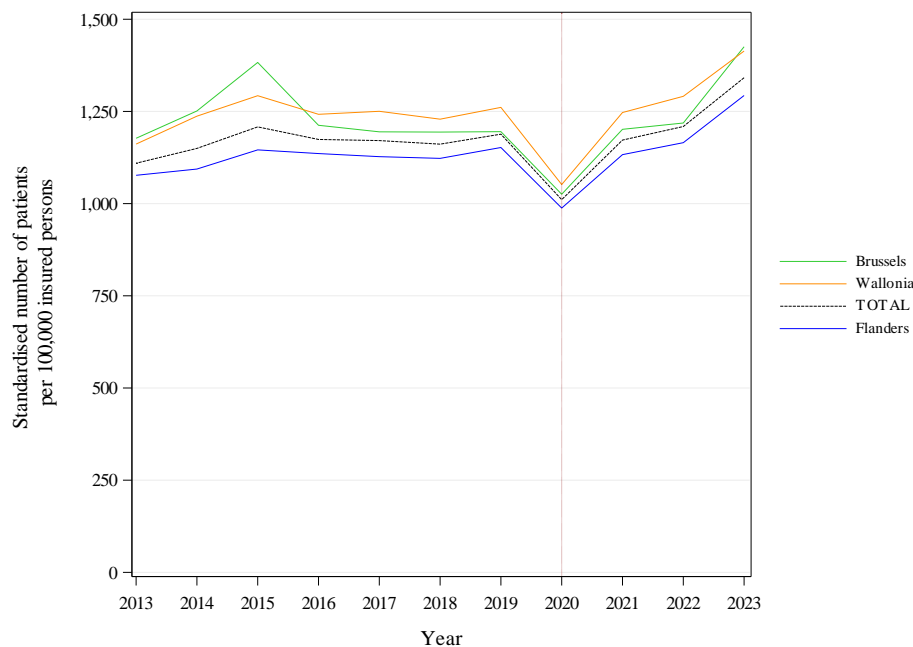
This graph shows the standardised usage rates per 100,000 insured with (in red) and without (in grey) the preferential reimbursement scheme, by region and in total. The red and grey dotted lines show the overall standardised rates of use of patients per 100 000 insured, with and without the preferential reimbursement scheme, respectively.

## E. Trends in standardised usage rates

	TOTAL	Statistical significance
<i>Estimated number of patients per year</i>	<b>154.541</b>	
<b>Trend (2013-2023)</b>	<b>1,92%</b>	<b>*** (1,16%)</b>
Trend (2013-2021)	0,69%	***
Trend (2021-2023)	6,97%	

These trends correspond to the average annual growth rate.

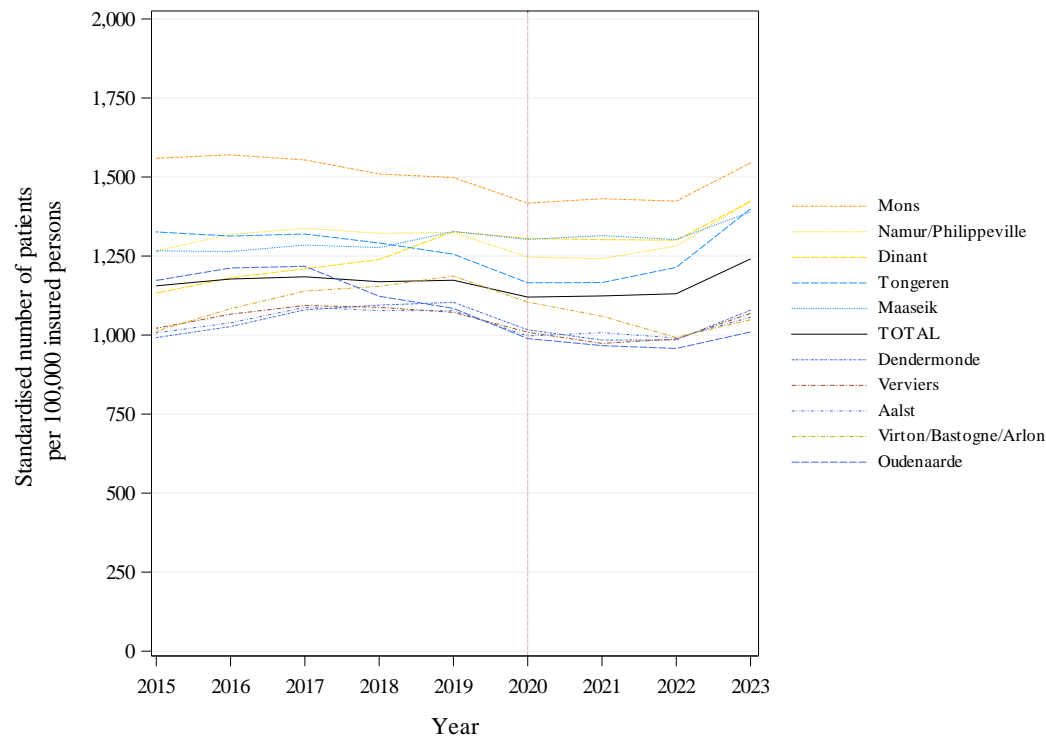
A non-significant statistical test indicates that the trend estimated by the model (in brackets) is stable, or that there is no break in the trend



This graph shows a coloured curve for each region and a black curve for the entire Belgian population. The x-axis shows the years, and the y-axis shows the standardised usage rate per 100 000 insured persons.

Note : The year 2020 was highlighted by a vertical dashed line, in order to draw the attention on the impact of the COVID-19 crisis.

Trends in the standardised usage rate per 100 000 insured persons, by region



Trends in the standardised usage rate per 100 000 insured persons by district\*

This graph shows a colored line for each district\* and a black line for the entire Belgian population. The x-axis shows the years, and the y-axis shows the standardised usage rate per 100 000 insured persons.

To better highlight changes over time, the rates shown are **rolling averages** of the rates for the three years preceding the year in question (including the year itself).

The graph only shows the five districts\* with the highest average rates and the five districts\* with the lowest average rates over the last 3 years studied (excluding the districts of Hainaut heavily impacted by the 2019 administrative reorganization).

Note : The year 2020 was highlighted by a vertical dashed line, in order to draw the attention on the impact of the COVID-19 crisis.

		Usage Rate	Annual increase			Structural break
		2023 (per 10 <sup>5</sup> insured)	2013- 2023	2013- 2021	2021- 2023	
Provinces	West Flanders	1.353	3,20%	2,09%	7,76%	NA
	East Flanders	1.187	1,83%	0,98%	5,30%	NA
	Antwerp	1.211	1,20%	0,09%	5,74%	NA
	Limburg	1.501	1,16%	-0,49%	8,04%	NA
	Flemish Brabant	1.320	1,74%	0,24%	7,97%	NA
	Brussels	1.425	1,93%	0,26%	8,92%	NA
	Walloon Brabant	1.532	2,77%	1,00%	10,17%	NA
	Hainaut	1.472	1,20%	0,30%	4,89%	NA
	Liège	1.287	1,87%	0,50%	7,54%	NA
	Namur	1.527	3,31%	2,37%	7,17%	NA
	Luxembourg	1.237	3,13%	3,19%	2,88%	NA
Regions	Flanders	1.293	1,85%	0,64%	6,84%	NA
	Brussels	1.425	1,93%	0,26%	8,92%	NA
	Wallonia	1.414	1,99%	0,89%	6,47%	NA
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1.341</b>	<b>1,92%</b>	<b>0,69%</b>	<b>6,97%</b>	<b>***</b>

Trends in the usage rates, by province and region

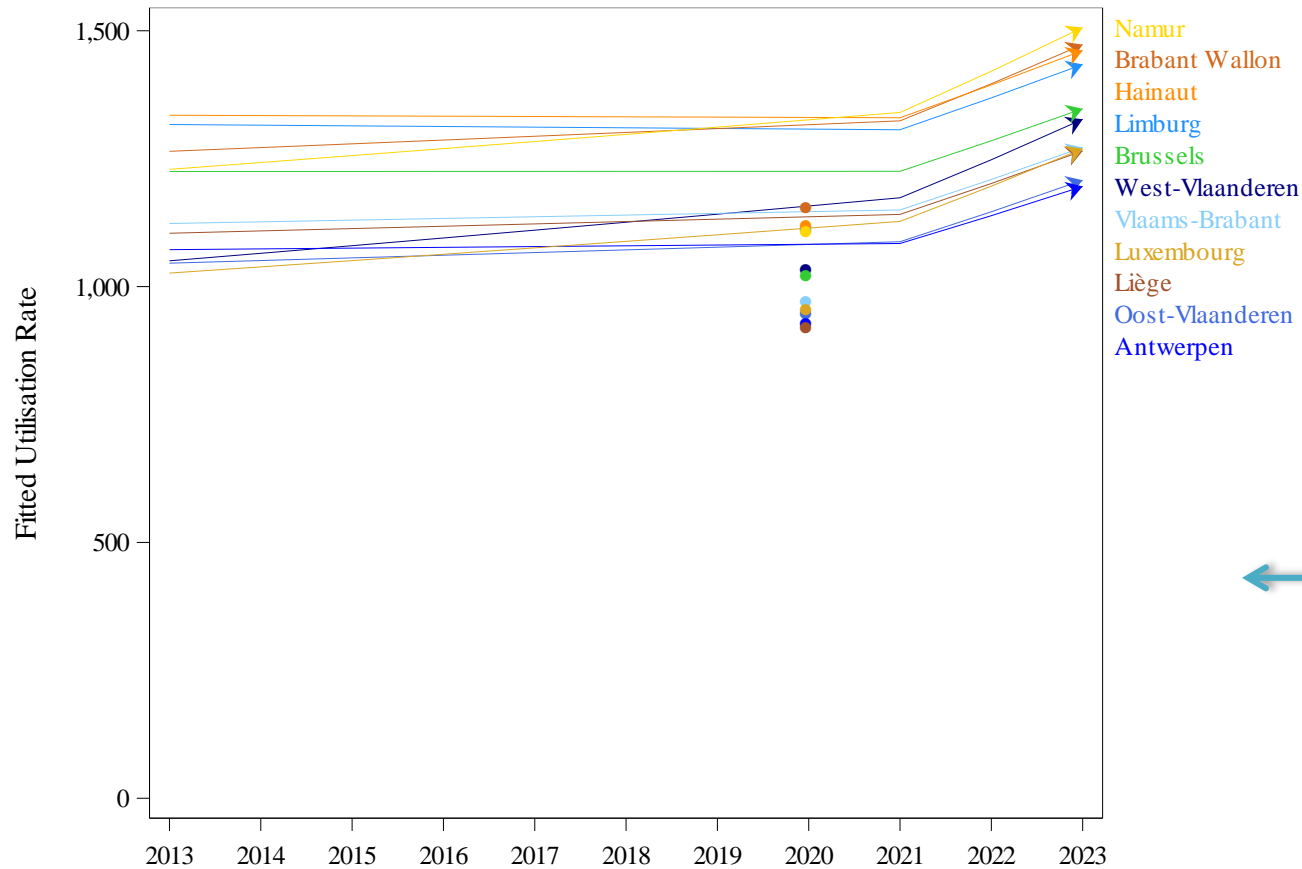
This table reports the standardised **usage rates** for the last year analysed (2023), as well as the average **rates of increase**, by province, by region and in total, for the entire period (2013-2023), for the last years (2021-2023) and for the period preceding the last years (2013-2021)

In order to find out whether the trend in the last years differs from that in the years before, a linear mixed model was fitted in two steps. In the first step a change in trend on the national level is tested. If this test is significant, in a second step, the model tests whether the difference in trend is significant for each province, region and at the national level. The data of 2020 are excluded from the models.

The significance of the test for a change in trend is reported in the Structural break column : \* P-value ≤ 0.05 / \*\* P-value ≤ 0.01 / \*\*\* P-value ≤ 0.001 and NS for a non-significant result.

‘NA’ is shown where the nomenclature codes selected for the analysis have not been used for the entire last period or when the statistical tests cannot be evaluated.





Regression lines per province showing a possibly different slope for the last years (2021-2023) compared to the years before (2013-2021).

Data of 2020 was excluded from this analysis, but is indicated on the graph for information.

Trend break assessment model by province – Regression lines

F. Geographical variations in standardised usage rates

	TOTAL
<i>Estimated number of patients per year</i>	<b>154.541</b>
<b>Coefficient of Variation (2023)</b>	<b>11,8</b>
<b>Max/Min Ratio* of the standardised usage rates (by region)</b>	<b>1,1</b>
<b>Max/Min Ratio* of the standardised usage rates (by district*)</b>	<b>1,58</b>

<b>Coefficient of Variation (2021-2023)</b>	<b>11,62</b>
<b>Coefficient of Variation (2013-2015)</b>	<b>13,18</b>
<i>Statistically significant difference? (<math>p \leq 0.05</math>)</i>	<i>No</i>

\* An 'NA' result indicates a ratio which cannot be calculated, i.e. the minimum value = zero (cf. B. Standardised usage rate by sex and age)

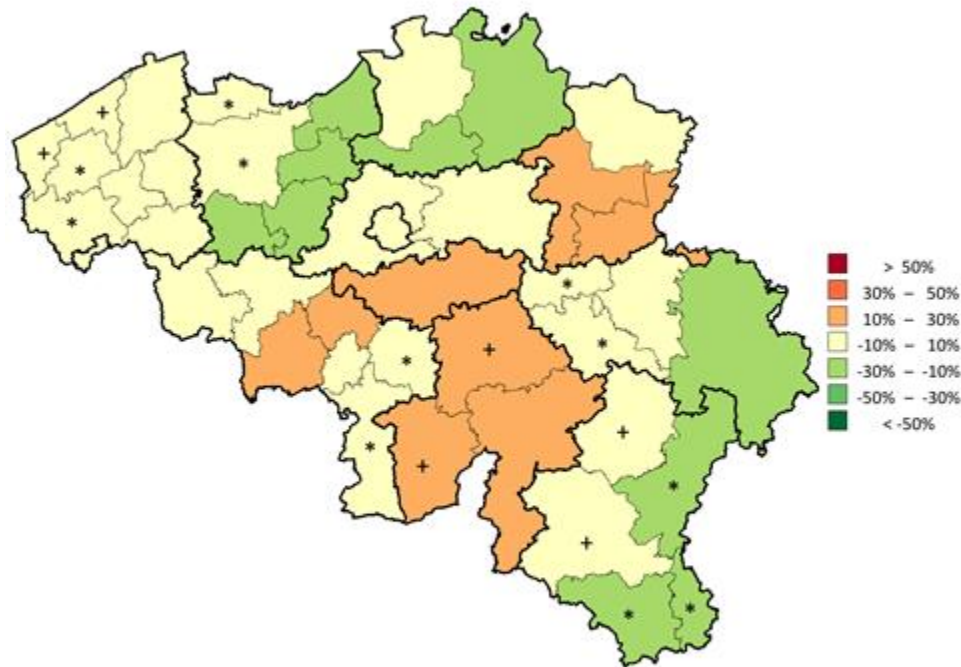


A **dot plot** is a distribution chart, which is useful for highlighting groups in the data, gaps in the distribution and outliers. Here, each dot represents the usage rate of a district\*, for its entire population or broken down by sex.

The rates are rounded to the nearest unit, ten, hundred, etc., depending on the value of the maximum rate, in order to better group the values.

The graph also shows a box with the 25<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> percentiles of the non-rounded standardised usage rates for all patients. The bottom line of the box represents the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile, while the upper line represents the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile. The line inside the box represents the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile.

'Dot plot' showing standardised usage rates by district\*, by sex



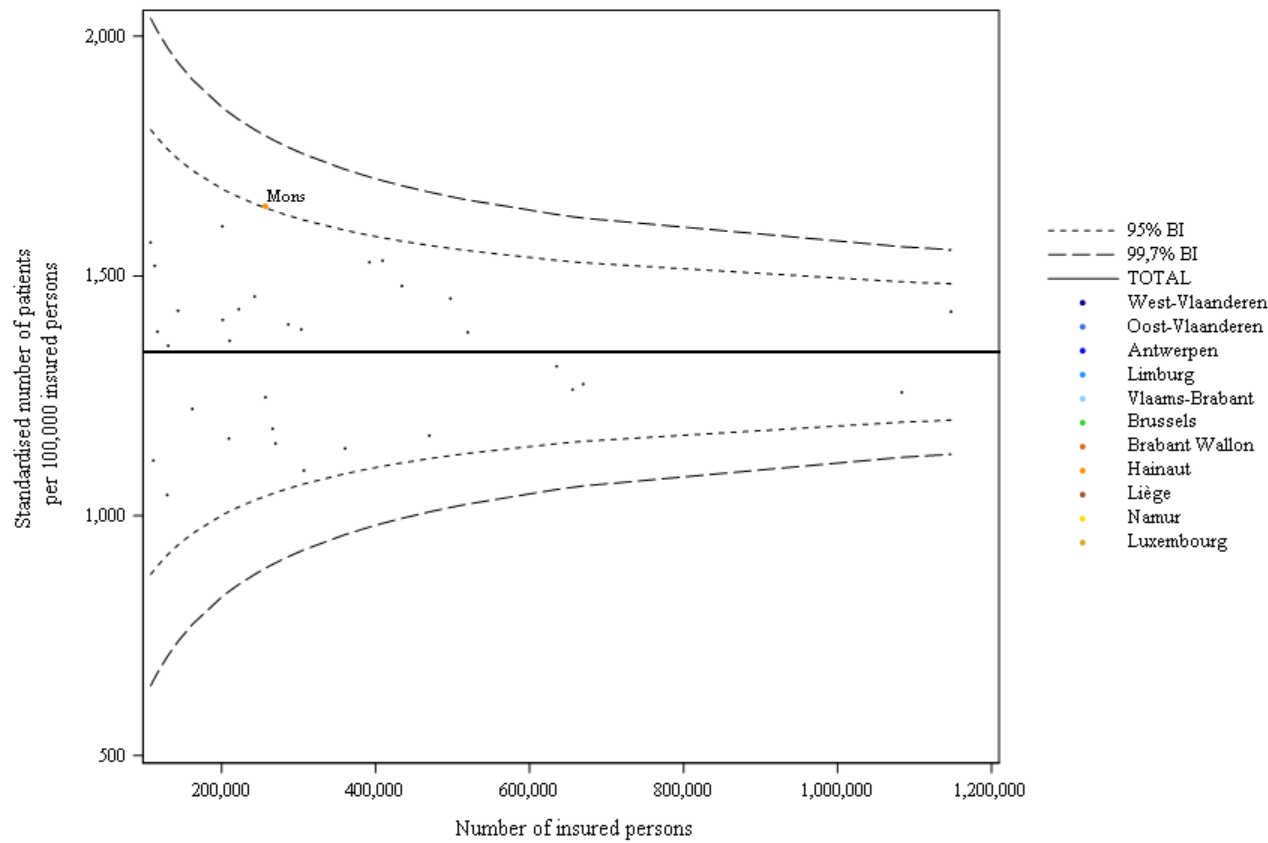
Map showing distribution of standardised usage rates, by district\*

\* Districts marked with \* or + are grouped together within the same province. see page 12, Standardisation

On this map of Belgium, thin lines show the boundaries of the districts, while thick lines show the provincial borders. The districts\* are coloured using a colour scale based on the level of usage rate in the district\* compared to the Belgian national rate (overall rate). This ratio is expressed as a percentage: e.g. 0% if the district\* rate is equal to the overall rate, 20% if the rate is 20% above the overall rate, and -20% if the rate is 20% below the overall rate. The percentages are calculated using the standardised rates of the last year analysed, and are displayed in bands of 20%. The following colour coding applies:

Colour	Category
Dark red	More than 50%
Red	Between 30% and 50%
Orange	Between 10% and 30%
Yellow	Between - 10% and 10%
Light green	Between -30% and -10%
Green	Between -50% and - 30%
Dark green	Less than -50%
White	Not used

N.B.: The interpretation of this map is to be done in parallel with the graph in funnel plot (next page).



In this graph, the standardised usage rate in a district\* is positioned versus the size of its population. Besides the dots representing the districts\*, 95% and 99.7% **confidence intervals** are also shown on the graph. These are dependent of the size of the districts\*. The thicker horizontal line shows the national standardised usage rate. The outlier districts\* are identified as those districts\* that fall outside the 99.7% confidence intervals, the zone between the 95% and 99.7% confidence intervals being considered as “warning zone”.

N.B.: The interpretation of this graph is to be done in parallel with the map of the distribution of usage rates (previous page).

**‘Funnel plot’ showing the standardised usage rates by district\* by the number of insured persons**

## G. Standardised healthcare expenditure borne by the insurance

	TOTAL
<i>Number of services per year</i>	<b>245.786</b>
<i>Annual expenditure (€)</i>	<b>132.541.704</b>
<i>Average cost per patient (€)</i>	<b>857,65</b>
<i>Average cost per insured<sup>1</sup> (€)</i>	<b>11,5</b>
<b>Max/Min Ratio* of expenditure per insured (by region)</b>	<b>1,07</b>
<b>Max/Min Ratio* of expenditure per insured (by district*)</b>	<b>1,56</b>

\* An 'NA' result indicates a ratio which cannot be calculated, i.e. the minimum value = zero (cf. B. Standardised usage rate by sex and age)

<sup>1</sup> Reminder: Expenditure is based on the insured selected for the analysis (see section 2.E, Specific selection criteria)

		Standardised expenditure (per insured <sup>1</sup> )	Relative difference compared to total
Provinces	West Flanders	11,32 €	-1,57%
	East Flanders	10,61 €	-7,74%
	Antwerp	10,69 €	-7,04%
	Limburg	13,07 €	13,65%
	Flemish Brabant	11,61 €	0,96%
	Brussels	12,06 €	4,87%
	Walloon Brabant	12,46 €	8,35%
	Hainaut	11,86 €	3,13%
	Liège	11,2 €	-2,61%
	Namur	12,97 €	12,78%
	Luxembourg	10,04 €	-12,70%
	Regions	Flanders	11,29 €
Brussels		12,06 €	4,87%
Wallonia		11,77 €	2,35%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11,5 €</b>	

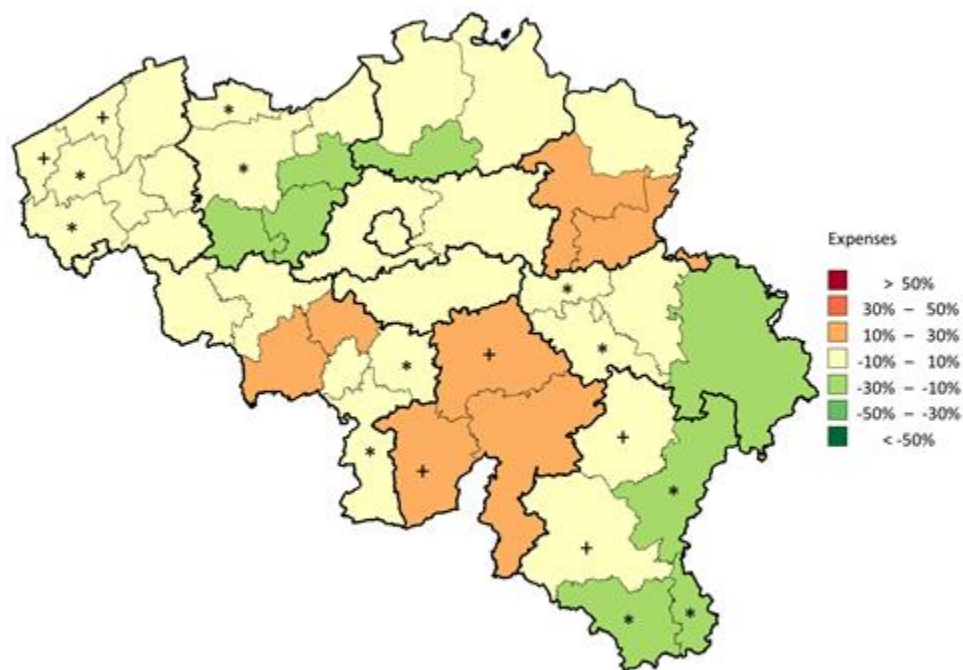
Regional and provincial distribution of standardised expenditure (2023)

<sup>1</sup> Reminder: Expenditure is based on the insured selected for the analysis (see section 2.E, Specific selection criteria)

## Trends in expenditure, by service and by nomenclature code

Nomenclature	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average annual growth rate
246595-246606	425,15	426,09	397,01	409,37	392,21	389,66	375,06	375,25	370,70	439,78	445,07	0,46%
246632-246643	221,82	235,69	222,50	235,50	229,61	241,30	204,28	184,61	185,49	185,74	192,10	-1,43%
246676-246680	555,35	551,84	548,70	559,13	563,09	570,96	599,61	614,49	614,55	600,13	634,79	1,35%
246890-246901	854,83	836,75	716,43	884,46	883,46	887,29	887,71	890,65	900,53	916,96	972,63	1,30%
246912-246923	454,23	451,82	438,30	462,18	451,29	458,01	460,65	464,82	469,63	477,44	503,62	1,04%
246934-246945	751,33	770,31	747,82	777,00	775,53	787,22	800,76	809,00	820,55	826,52	870,70	1,49%
248275-248286	71,86	72,96	73,04	73,03	73,59	74,65	74,74	75,58	76,27	77,57	81,95	1,32%





Map showing distribution of standardised expenditure, by district\* (per insured person)

On this map of Belgium, thin lines show the boundaries of the districts, while thick lines show the provincial borders. The districts\* are coloured using a colour scale based on the level of expenditure per insured in the district\* compared to Belgian national (overall) expenditure per insured. This ratio is expressed as a percentage: e.g. 0% if expenditure in the district\* is equal to the overall expenditure, 20% if it is 20% higher, and -20% if it is 20% lower. The percentages are calculated using the standardised expenditure of the last year analysed and are displayed in bands of 20%. The following colour coding applies:

Colour	Category
Dark Red	More than 50%
Red	Between 30% and 50%
Orange	Between 10% and 30%
Yellow	Between - 10% and 10%
Light Green	Between -30% and -10%
Green	Between -50% and - 30%
Dark Green	Less than -50%
White	No expenditure

\* Districts marked with \* or + are grouped together within the same province. see page 12, Standardisation

Standardised expenditure per patient in 2023 and occurrences of practice per patient in 2022 (see Annex B), by demographic category

	Estimated std. expenditure per patient		Occurrence per year (Services)	Occurrence per year (Days)	Occurrence per day (Services)
	(€)	Tot. Relative Diff. (%)			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>857,65</b>		<b>1,59</b>	<b>1,50</b>	<b>1,06</b>
<b>Sex</b>					
Men	857,89	0,03%	1,56	1,48	1,05
Women	859,05	0,16%	1,61	1,52	1,06
<b>Reimbursement scheme</b>					
General	851,28	-0,74%	1,59	1,50	1,06
Preferential	878,34	2,41%	1,59	1,49	1,06
<b>Region</b>					
Flanders	872,81	1,77%	1,63	1,53	1,07
Brussels	845,94	-1,37%	1,51	1,46	1,03
Wallonia	832,27	-2,96%	1,54	1,46	1,05
<b>Age</b>					
00-04	1.046,50	22,02%	1,42	1,17	1,21
05-09	816,73	-4,77%	1,31	1,19	1,11
10-14	752,05	-12,31%	1,23	1,13	1,09
15-19	920,48	7,33%	1,28	1,15	1,11
20-24	834,12	-2,74%	1,36	1,25	1,09
25-29	778,98	-9,17%	1,35	1,26	1,08
30-34	711,70	-17,02%	1,53	1,38	1,11
35-39	760,25	-11,36%	1,34	1,25	1,07
40-44	740,49	-13,66%	1,41	1,32	1,07
45-49	771,57	-10,04%	1,45	1,36	1,07
50-54	755,21	-11,94%	1,52	1,40	1,08
55-59	781,34	-8,90%	1,52	1,43	1,07
60-64	856,53	-0,13%	1,56	1,48	1,05
65-69	894,51	4,30%	1,60	1,52	1,05
70-74	915,79	6,78%	1,63	1,55	1,05
75-79	893,53	4,18%	1,62	1,53	1,06
80-84	841,34	-1,90%	1,60	1,50	1,06
85-89	757,63	-11,66%	1,56	1,45	1,08
90-94	668,68	-22,03%	1,49	1,36	1,09
95+	546,65	-36,26%	1,42	1,29	1,11

## 4. KEY DATA SUMMARY

		TOTAL	
<b>PROVIDERS &amp; PRESCRIBERS</b>			
Main healthcare providers:	Ophthalmological surgery	99,92%	
Main prescribers:	Not applicable	-	
<b>USAGE RATE</b>			
	Number of services per year	245.786	
	Average occurrence per patient per day (services)	1,06	
	Average occurrence per patient per year (days)	1,50	
	Total average occurrence	1,59	
	Estimated number of patients (per year)	154.541	
	Standardised usage rate (per 100 000 insured persons)	1.341	
	Percentage of outpatient care	97,61%	
<b>POPULATION</b>			
	% of the selected population compared to the total number of insured people	100,00%	
	Median age of patients	75 years	
	Max/min ratio <sup>1</sup> of the median age (by district*)	1,04	
	Percentage of women (patients)	58,43%	
	Ratio Preferential rate/General rate (patients)	1,02	
<b>TRENDS</b>			
	Trend <sup>2</sup> (2013-2023)	1,92%	***
	Trend <sup>3</sup> (2013-2021)	0,69%	***
	Trend <sup>3</sup> (2021-2023)	6,97%	***
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATIONS</b>			
	Coefficient of variation <sup>4</sup> (2013-2015)	13,18	NS
	Coefficient of variation <sup>4</sup> (2021-2023)	11,62	
	Max/min Ratio <sup>1</sup> of usage rate (per 100 000 insured persons, by region)	1,1	
	Max/min Ratio <sup>1</sup> of usage rate (per 100 000 insured persons, by district*)	1,58	
<b>DIRECT EXPENDITURE</b>			
	Annual expenditure	132.541.704 €	
	Average annual expenditure per insured <sup>5</sup>	11,5 €	
	Max/Min Ratio <sup>1</sup> of expenditure per insured (by region)	1,07	
	Max/Min Ratio <sup>1</sup> of expenditure per insured (by district*)	1,56	
	Average annual expenditure per patient	857,65 €	
<b>CODING VARIATIONS &amp; PRACTICE ALTERNATIVES</b>			
	Variations in practice coding <sup>6</sup> (by province)	Yes	***
	Variations in the choice of practice alternatives <sup>6</sup> (by province)	Yes	***

<sup>1</sup> An 'NA' result indicates a ratio, which cannot be calculated, i.e. the minimum value equals zero.

<sup>2</sup> The test indicates whether the observed slope is statistically significantly different from 0%.

<sup>3</sup> The test indicates whether the break in trend between the two periods is statistically significant.

<sup>4</sup> The test compares the coefficients of variation for the two periods and indicates whether the difference is statistically significant.

<sup>5</sup> Expenditure is based on the insured people selected.

<sup>6</sup> The test indicates whether the practice variation between provinces is statistically significant

## 5. APPENDICES

### A. Analysis of variance (ANOVA), except Brussels

Statistical significance of the differences observed in 2023		
<i>By region?</i>	Yes	*
<i>By sex?</i>	Yes	***
<i>By reimbursement scheme?</i>	No	NS
<i>By sex and per region?</i>	No	NS
<i>By reimbursement scheme and per region?</i>	No	NS
<i>By sex and per reimbursement scheme?</i>	No	NS
<i>By sex and reimbursement scheme and per region?</i>	No	NS

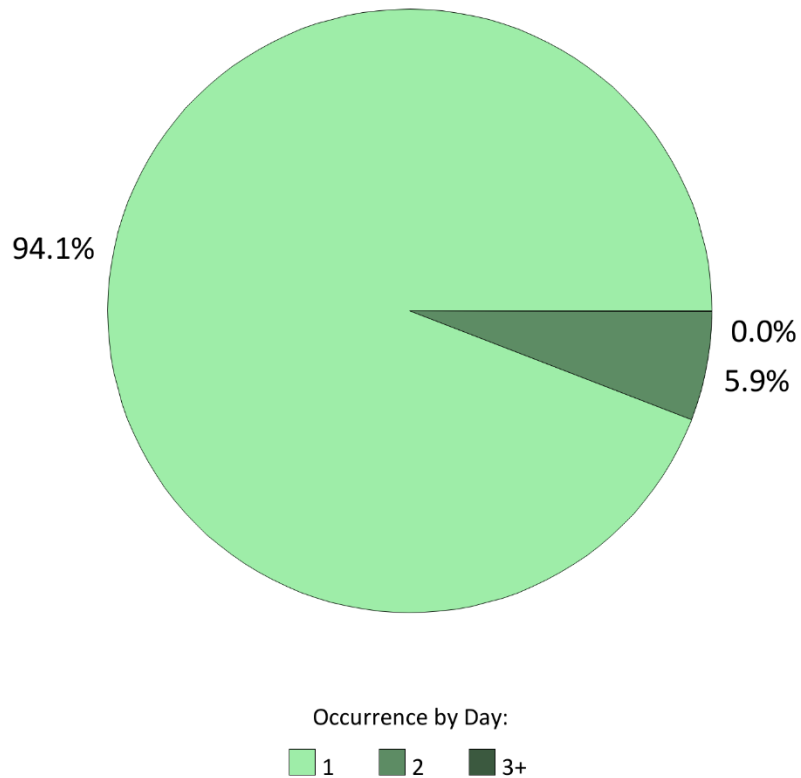
In order to be able to assess the significance of the observed differences, a linear mixed ANOVA model was fitted to the data of all districts\* of the Walloon and Flemish regions, after standardising for age. The model has region, sex and reimbursement scheme as fixed effects and also contains all two-way and three-way interactions between these effects.

In order to interpret the model correctly, first the three-way interaction should be evaluated, followed by the two-way interactions and finally by the main effects. If the three-way interaction is significant, the interpretation of the model should be done at this level only and the two-way interactions and main effects should not be interpreted. If the three-way interaction is not significant, the two-way interactions are evaluated. Every main effects that appears in a significant interaction should be interpreted at the level of the interaction and not at the level of that main effect. Main effects can only be interpreted directly if they don't appear in a significant interaction.

The **asterisks** represent the level of statistical significance of the tests: \* P-value  $\leq 0,05$  / \*\* P-value  $\leq 0,01$  / \*\*\* P-value  $\leq 0,001$  or NS for a non-significant result.

## B. Frequency of practice occurrences (per patient)

Average number of services per day per patient : 1,06



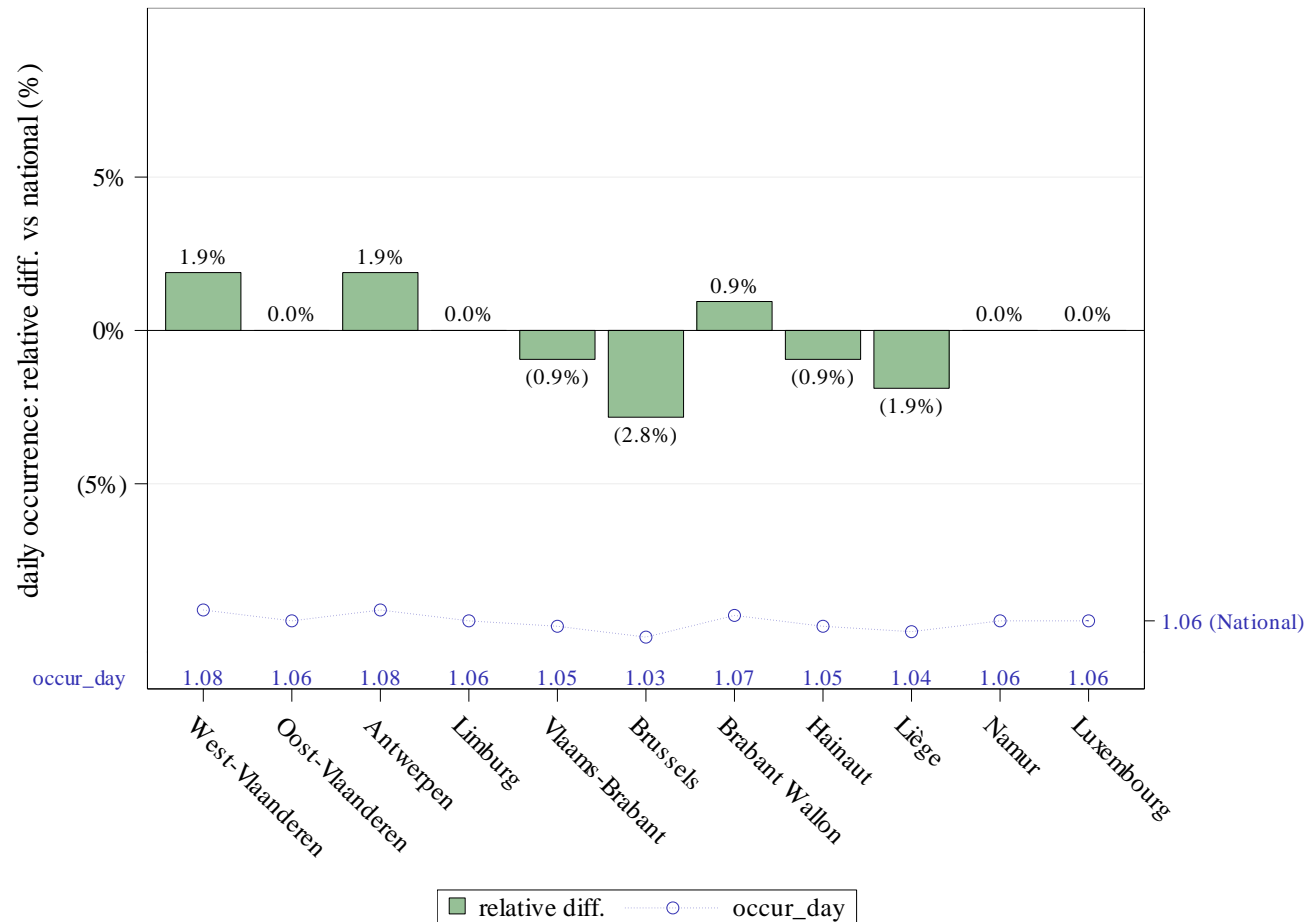
Distribution of patient days by occurrence of practice per day (2022)

Sometimes several codes (similar or different) relating to the same practice are charged on the same day for the same patient. This may be due, among other things, to an anatomical effect, which may lead, depending on the organ concerned, to performing the same practice **bilaterally**, thus causing an occurrence of 2 services on the same day.

This pie chart shows the distribution of patient days according to the number of services performed on the same day for the same patient.

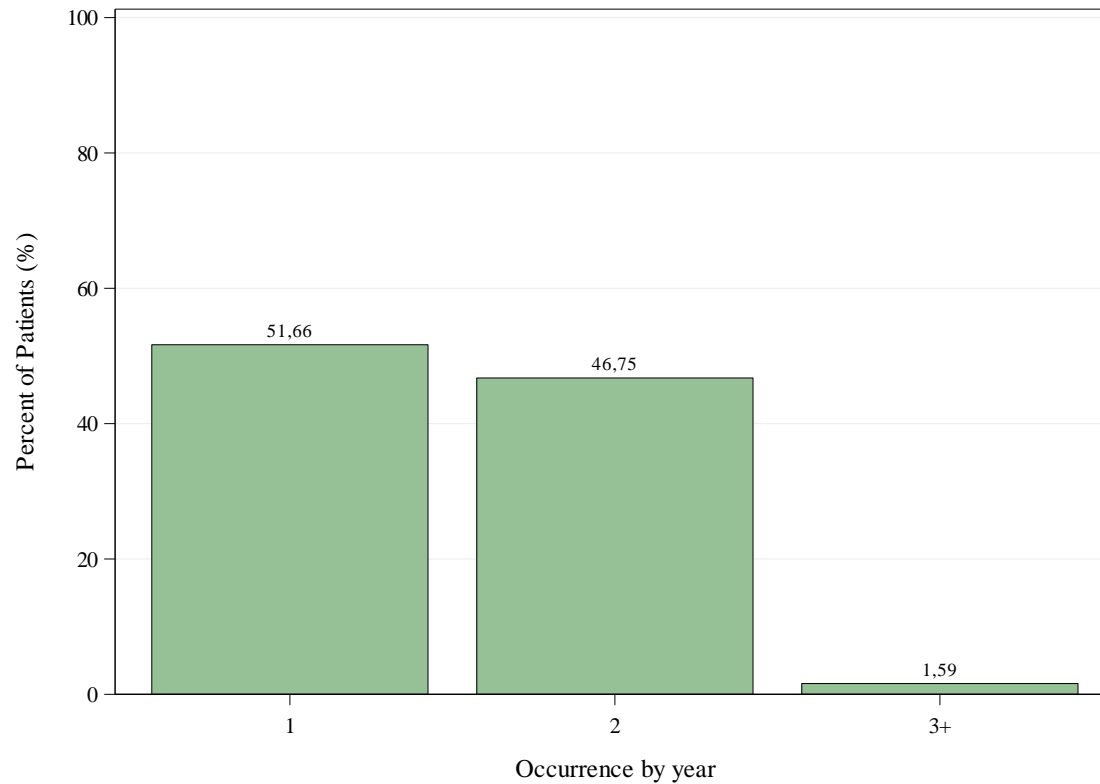
These frequency analyses of occurrences are carried out over the year **2022** using the following databases: Documents P, ADH and SHA.

Values « **n.a.** » are indicated if the data were not available at the time of this report.



Average number of services per day per patient by province and variation in relation to the national average (2022)

Average number of days per patient over the year : 1,50

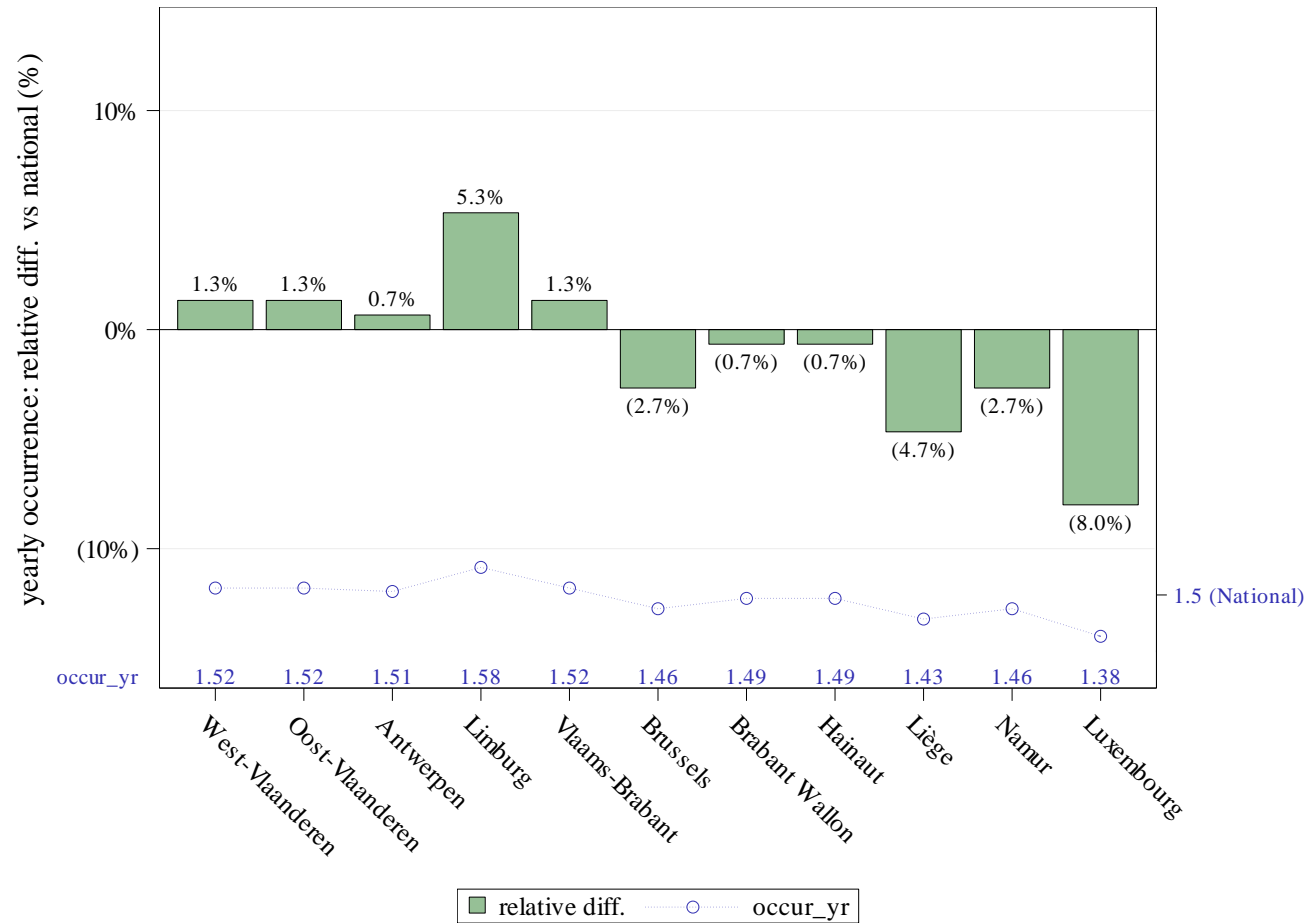


Distribution of patients by occurrence of practice over the year (2022)

After taking into account the occurrence per day, it is also possible for one or more services of the same practice to be charged on several different days for the same patient during the same year.

This histogram shows the distribution of patients by the occurrence of the practice over the year (which does not include the occurrence per day).

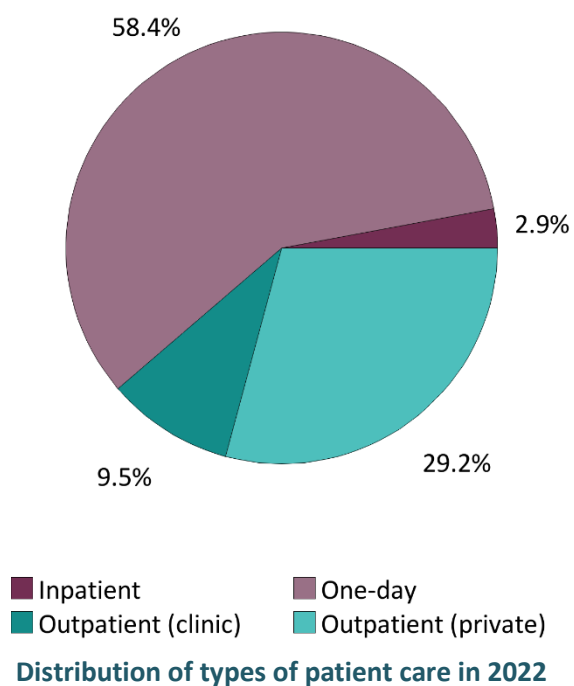
The year **2022** was taken into account to calculate the occurrence of the services (from the following databases: Documents P, ADH and SHA).



Average number of days per patient over the year by province and variation in relation to the national average (2022)



## C. Types of patient care

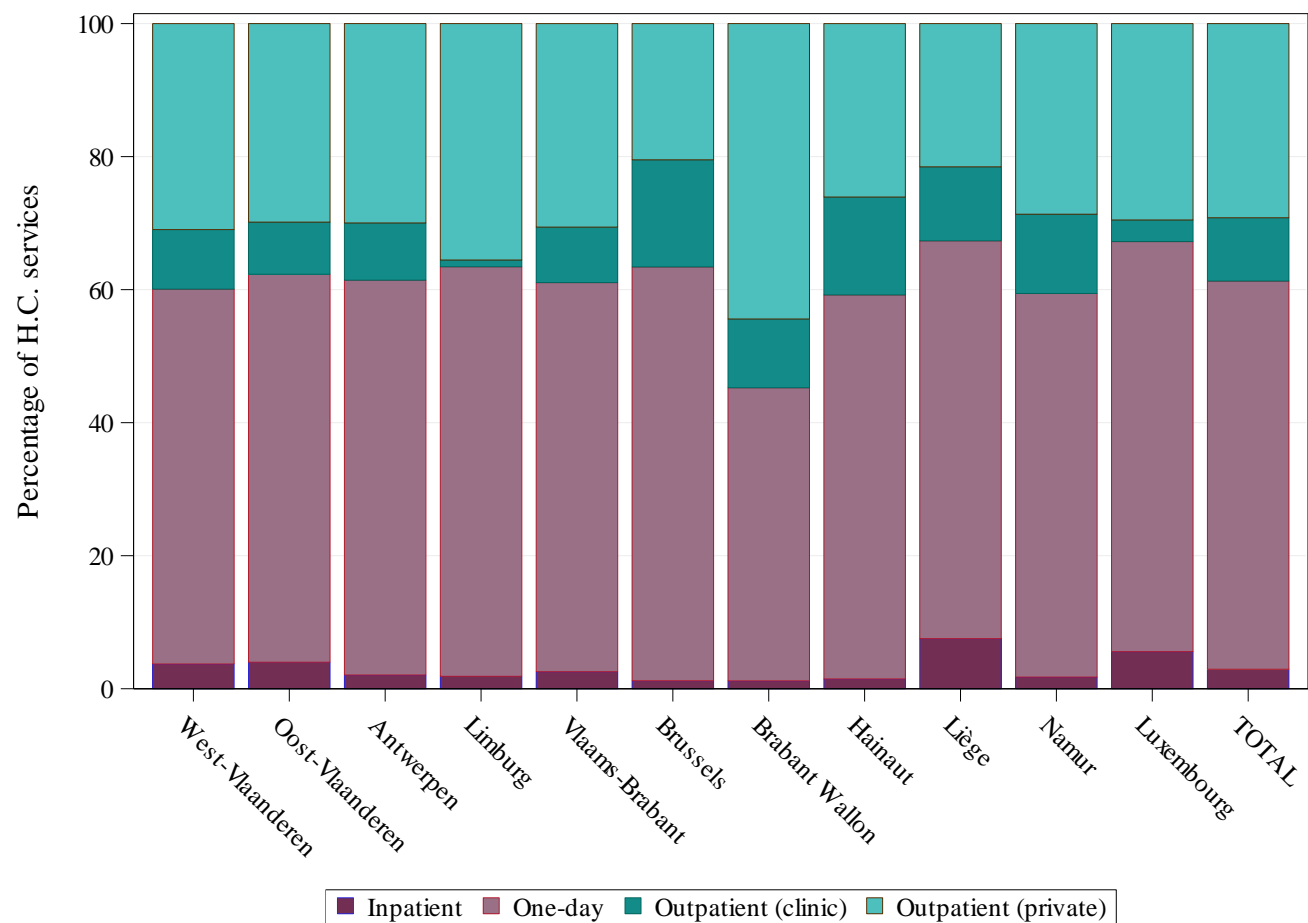


Care Settings	
Outpatient (private)	29,2%
Outpatient (polyclinic)	9,5%
(Day) Hospital	58,4%
Hospital (stay)	2,9%

In addition to the chapter on the rate of outpatient care (see p.18), the analysis of types of patient care can be refined by identifying the outpatient (private and polyclinic) and inpatient (day or standard hospitalisation) sub-sectors.

These analyses are carried out over the year **2022** using the following databases: Documents P, ADH and SHA.

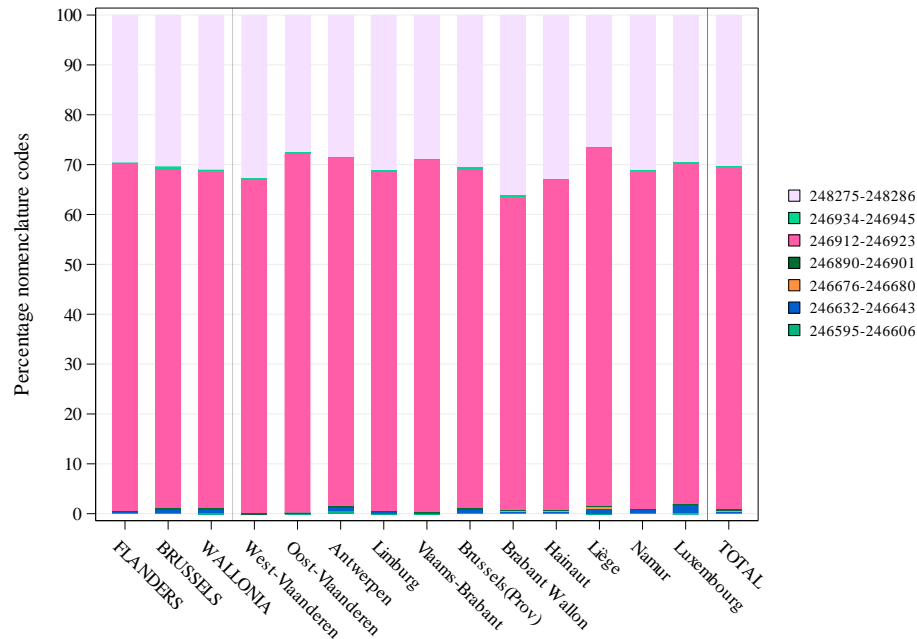
Values « **n.a.** » are indicated if the data were not available at the time of this report.



Distribution of types of patient care by province (2022)

## D. Coding variations and practice alternatives

➔ Variations in coding:



Volume breakdown of nomenclature codes

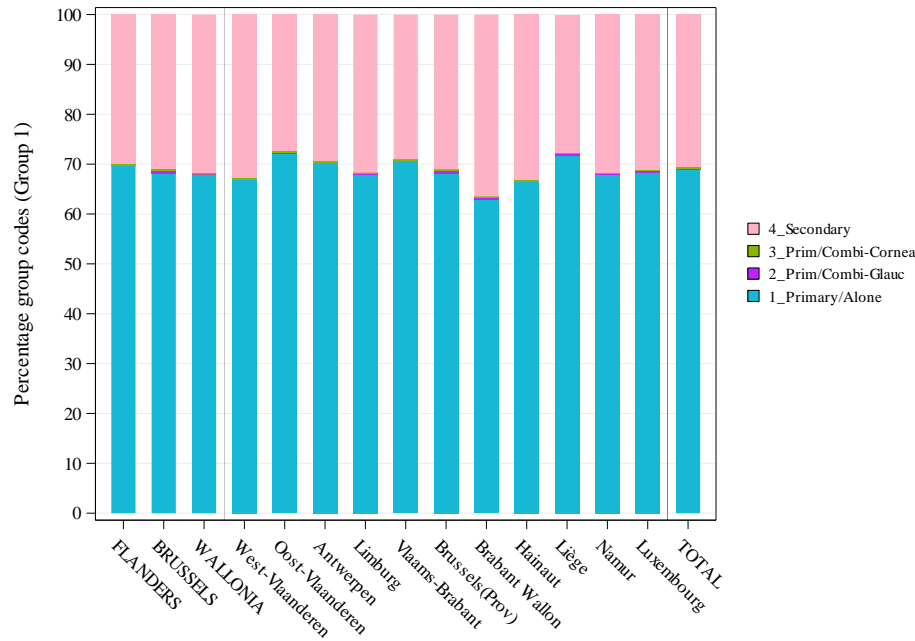
Outpatient	Inpatient	Label
246595	246606	Extraction du cristallin (quelle que soit la technique), y compris l'implantation intra-oculaire éventuelle d'une lentille
246632	246643	Cataracte secondaire
246676	246680	Extraction du cristallin (quelle que soit la technique), y compris l'implantation éventuelle d'une lentille...
246890	246901	Intervention combinée de greffe cornéenne et d'extraction du cristallin, quelle que soit la technique...
246912	246923	Extraction extracapsulaire du cristallin par une méthode de fragmentation au moyen d'ultrasons...
246934	246945	Extraction extracapsulaire du cristallin par une méthode de fragmentation au moyen d'ultrasons...
248275	248286	Traitement par laser d'une cataracte secondaire, par séance (maximum 3 séances)

Significance	By region	By province
Use of Nomenclature codes <sup>1</sup>	***	***

<sup>1</sup> The calculation of significance is carried out here by comparing the geographical differences in the use of the different nomenclature codes to code the practice.

The asterisks represent the level of statistical significance of Chi-square test: \* P-value ≤ 0,05 / \*\* P-value ≤ 0,01 / \*\*\* P-value ≤ 0,001. NS and NA respectively indicate that the variations are not significant or not applicable.

## → Variations in practice alternatives (Group 1):



Breakdown of choice for practice alternatives

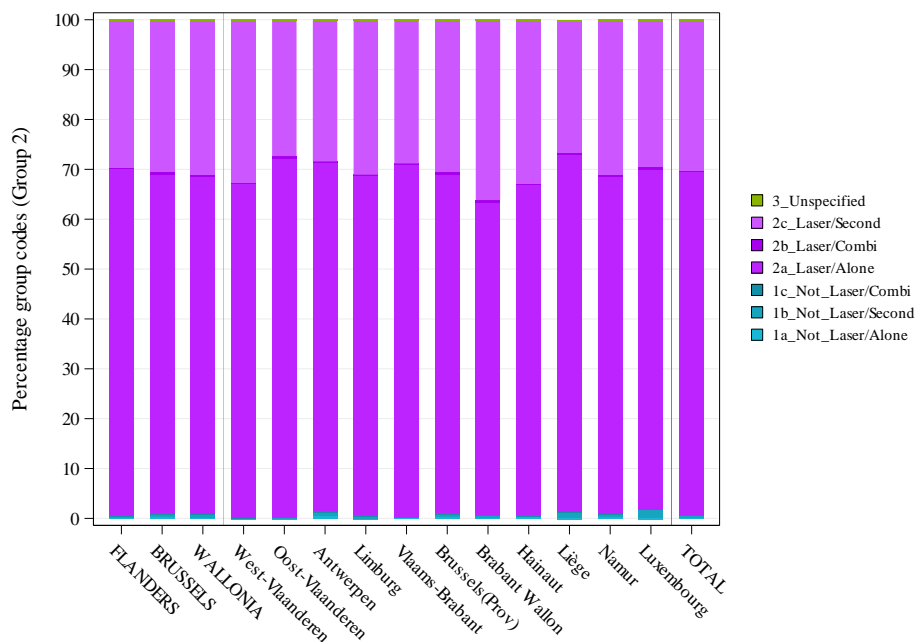
Combined codes	Groupings
246595-246606	1_Primary/Alone
246632-246643	4_Secondary
246676-246680	2_Prim/Combi-Glauc
246890-246901	3_Prim/Combi-Cornea
246912-246923	1_Primary/Alone
246934-246945	2_Prim/Combi-Glauc
248275-248286	4_Secondary

Significance	By region	By province
Choice of Practice alternatives	***	***



According to the nature of the practice and the analytical tools available, it may be possible to identify and define alternatives for carrying out the practice. In this case, the nomenclature codes defined for the analysis of the practice are grouped together with the aim of analysing whether or not the choices of these alternatives are homogeneous across the territory. The calculation of significance displayed in the table is carried out by comparing these groups of codes with each other.

➔ Variations in practice alternatives (Group 2) :

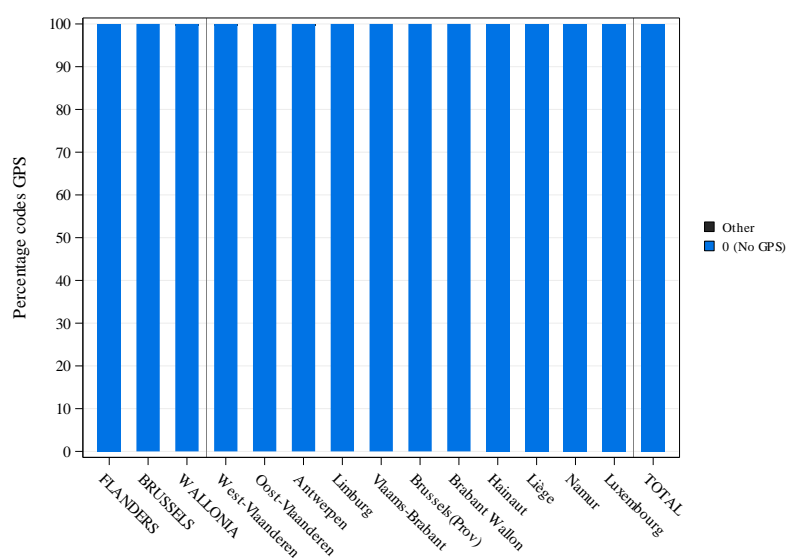


Breakdown of choice for practice alternatives

Combined codes	Groupings
246595-246606	1a_Not_Laser/Alone
246632-246643	1b_Not_Laser/Second
246676-246680	1c_Not_Laser/Combi
246890-246901	3_Unspecified
246912-246923	2a_Laser/Alone
246934-246945	2b_Laser/Combi
248275-248286	2c_Laser/Second

Significance	By region	By province
Choice of Practice alternatives	***	***

➔ Variation in the use of Global Payment with Standardisation (GPS) :



Pseudocodes	Label
-------------	-------

Breakdown by volume of pseudocodes of GPS

Significance	By region	By province
Use of Global Payment with Standardisation <sup>1</sup>	NS	NS

<sup>1</sup> The calculation of significance is carried out here by comparing the use of Global Payment with Standardisation as a whole compared to the non-use of these packages.