Laparoscopic Bariatric Surgery Implementation

Empirical Evaluation of over 100,000 Laparoscopic Procedures in Brazilian Public Health System



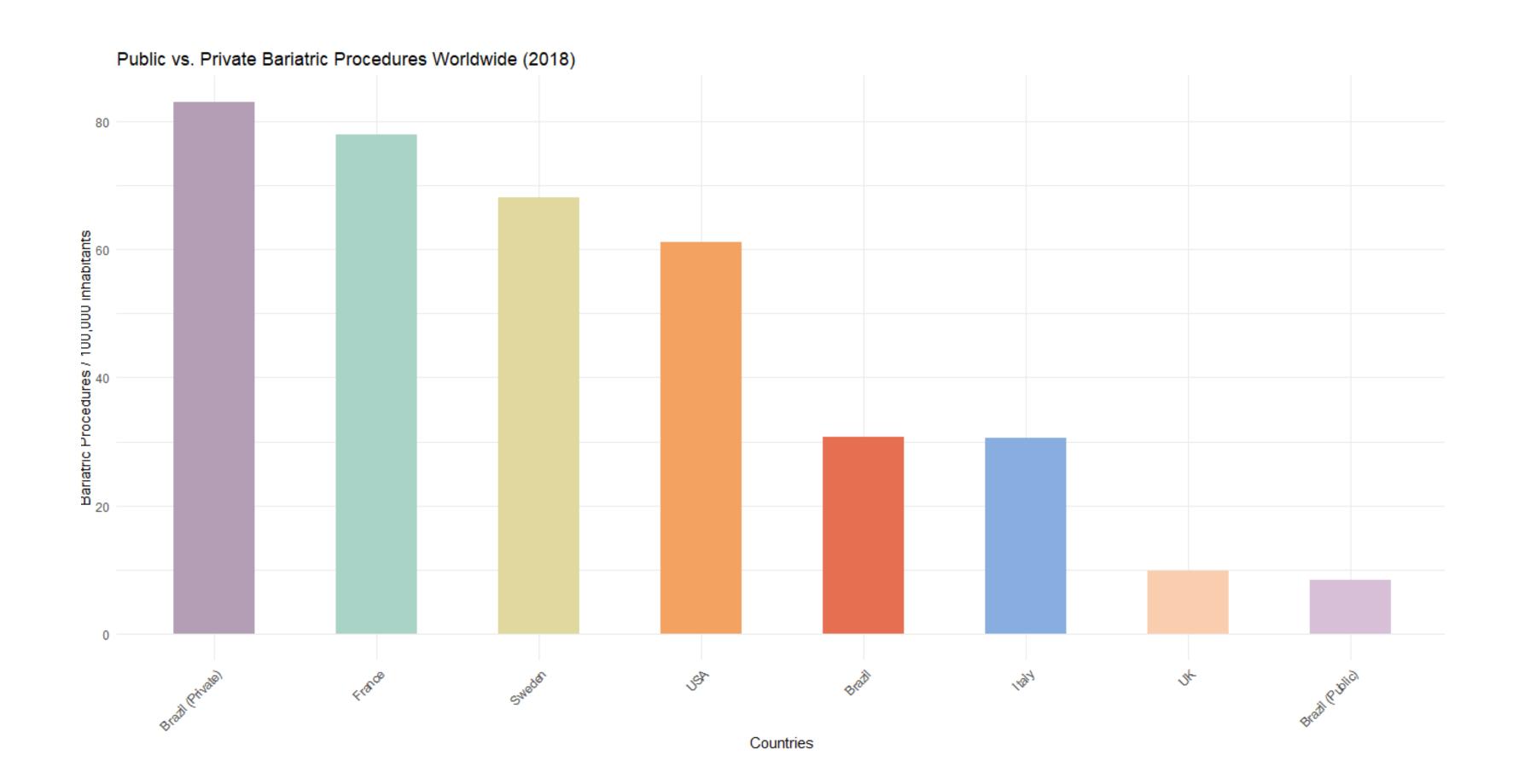
Population

- Over 211 Million Inhabitants
- ~ 63 Million Private Healthcare
 System (30%)
- ~ 148 Million Public Healthcare
 System (70%)

Number of Procedures

- 65,267 Bariatric Procedures (2018)
- 52,699 Procedures Private Healthcare (~80%)
- 12,568 Procedures Public Healthcare (~20%)

Private and Public Healthcare Systems are substitutes, not complements in Brazil



Brazilian Public System's Strategy

Authorized the Implementation of Laparoscopic Bariatric Procedures in 2017



Length of Stay

Reduction of length of stay when compared to open technique

Number of Surgeries

Increase of the number of procedures performed

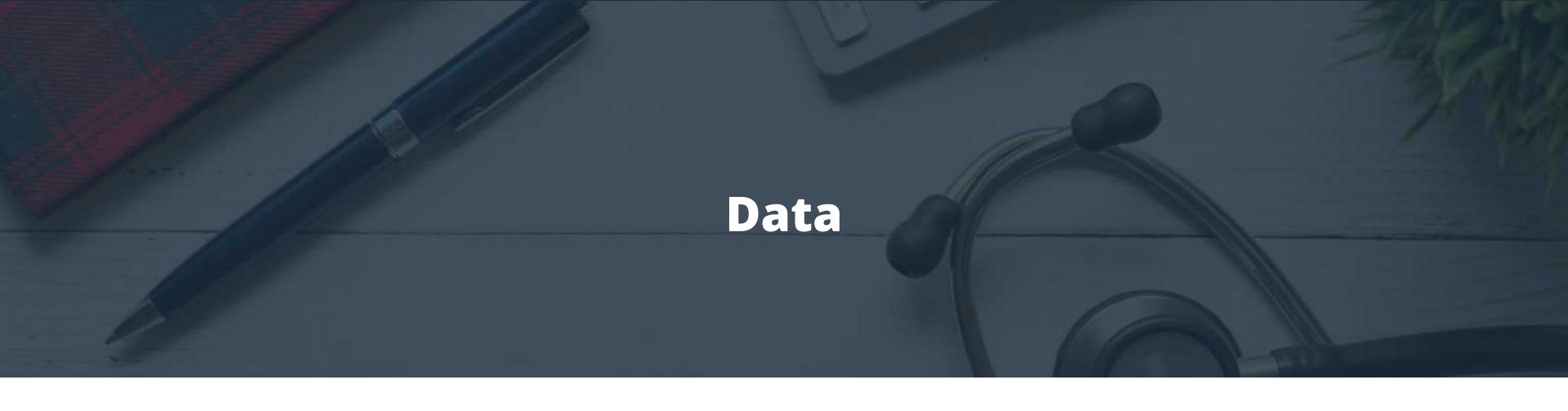
Costs

Scale benefits and lower costs due to reduced length of stay

Surgical Complications

Minimally invasive technique could lead to lower levels of complications

Our work aims to assess the efficacy of this implementation



Brazilian Hospital Admissions System

- Registries of admissions Patients undergoing bariatric surgeries
- Patients' characteristics
- Hospitals' characteristics

National Health Survey

Percentage of obese population per municipality

Municipal Basic Information Survey

- Population per municipality
- Municipal characteristics

~ 110 thousand Surgeries | 2004 - 2022 | ~ 100 Hospitals



Units Comparison

- Treatment Group: Hospitals that performed Laparoscopic Bariatric Surgeries after the Law
- Control Group: Hospitals that performed only Open Bariatric Surgeries

Staggered Difference- in-Differences

- Multiple treatment points (units start performing Laparoscopic Bariatric Surgeries in different periods)
- <u>ATT (Average Treatment Effect on the Treated) estimation</u>

Mechanisms / Robustness

- Do the effects change for hospitals that perform more laparoscopic procedures?
- Are there any differences between public and private providers?

Results

Table A1 - Effects of Laparoscopic Bariatric Surgery Implementation - Multiple Treatment Groups (1) (5)(6)**Treatment Group** Type of Hospital General Baseline Mean General Above median Public Below median Private Outcomes -0.1140.288-0.0560.016 -0.263 Total Length of Stay (days) 4.368 (0.398)(0.503)(0.410)(0.441)(0.358)0.280*** 0.220*** 0.089 0.189** 0.169*Length of Stay in ICU (days) 0.239 (0.082)(0.077)(0.102)(0.079)(0.129)114.939*** 85.439*** 75.360 110.816*** 22.400 Costs (US\$) 1678.650 (32.988)(33.567)(73.248)(42.019)(22.048)8.488 9.411 6.592 7.668 10.030 Number of Procedures Performed 6.340 (0.475)(9.594)(9.876)(10.154)(9.838)7,800 Observations 11,068 7,955 9,385 6,248

Notes: *p<0.10, **p<0.05, and ***p<0.01. This table explores the effect of the introduction of Laparoscopic Bariatric Surgery on Brazilian Unified Health System hospitals. Coefficients in columns 2 to 6 refer to the Average Treatment Effect on the Treated units (ATT).

Average Treatment Effect (changes due to the treatment)

Results

Table A1 – Effects of Laparoscopic Bariatric Surgery Implementation – Multiple Treatment Groups								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
		•	•	Treatment Group				
	D 1' M	General	General		Type of Hospital			
	Baseline Mean		Above median	Below median	Private	Public		
Outcomes			•	•				
Total Length of Stay (days)		-0.114	0.288	-0.056	0.016	-0.263		
	4.368			•				
		(0.398)	(0.503)	(0.410)	(0.441)	(0.358)		
Length of Stay in ICU (days)		0.189**	0.280***	0.169*	0.220***	0.089		
	0.239	No. 2007	•					
		(0.082)	• (0.077)	(0.102)	(0.079)	(0.129)		
Costs (US\$)		85.439***	• 114.939***	75.360	110.816***	22.400		
	1678.650		· —					
		(32.988)	• (33.567)	(73.248)	(42.019)	(22.048)		
		8.488	9.411	6.592	7.668	10.030		
Number of Procedures Performed	6.340			•				
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Average Treatment Effect

(percentage of laparoscopic procedures above and below median - 52,26%)

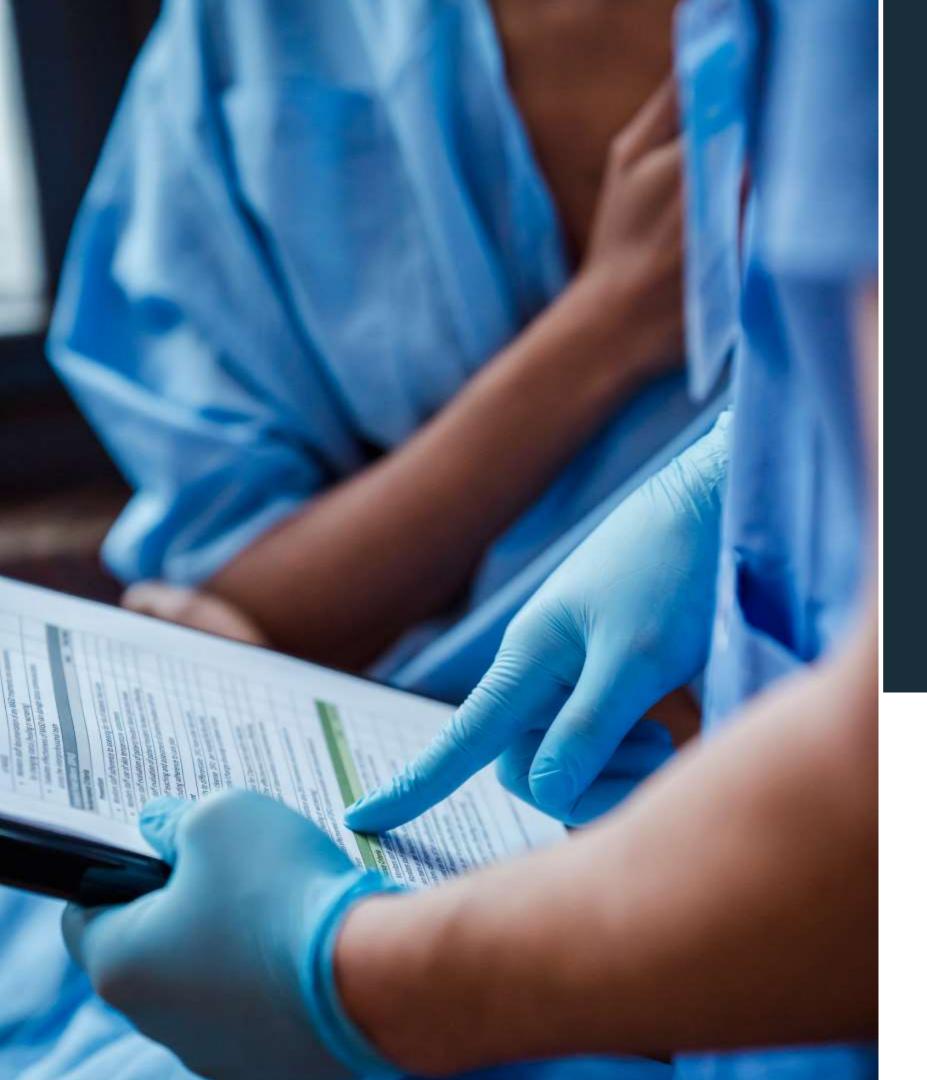
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Average Treatment Effect (private vs. public providers)



Discussion

- Private Health Providers serving individuals from the Public Health System might have financial incentives to extend the length of stay of patients
- Our results suggest that, despite the expectations, the implementation of Laparoscopic Bariatric
 Surgeries has not brought the benefits proposed so far
- The effects observed (increase in ICU length of stay and costs) occur in hospitals that perform a high percentage of laparoscopic procedures, suggesting that the effects are not due to a lack of experience / technical knowledge

Conclusion

- Laws are not enough to ensure the desired outcomes of Laparoscopic Bariatric Surgeries
- Brazilian Health authorities should implement more strict protocols and monitoring tools to guarantee the efficacy of these procedures

Thankyou

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