

# Estimating dynamic demand for outpatient antibiotics in Italy

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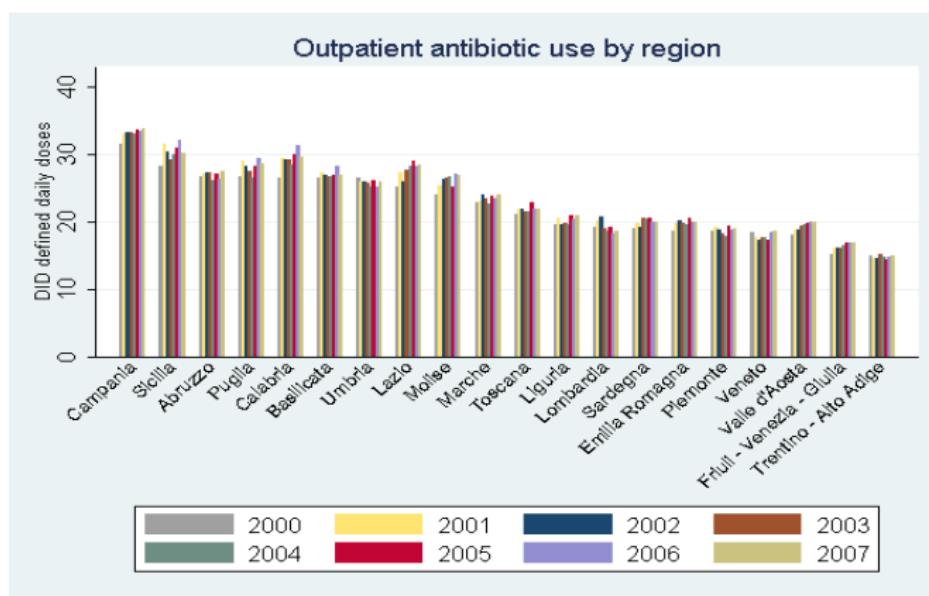
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# Outline

- Background
- The model
- Estimation method
- Results
- Conclusions

# Objectives

- Empirical analysis of the demand for outpatient antibiotics in Italy (static and dynamic approaches)



# Background

## Empirical studies on the demand for outpatient antibiotics

- Determinants of regional variations in the use of antibiotics (Matuz et al., 2006; Filippini et al., 2006, 2009)

## Antibiotic dynamics

- The economic dynamics of antibiotic efficacy (Herrmann and Gaudet, 2009)
- Theory of optimal antibiotic use (Laxminarayan and Brown, 2001; Ellison and Hellerstein, 1999; Elbasha, 2003; Rudholm, 2002)

## Addiction models

- Empirical analysis of cigarette addiction ((McGuiness and Cowling, 1975; Becker et al., 1994)
- Rational addiction (Becker and Murphy, 1988)

# The model

$$\ln a_{it}^* = f(Y_{it}, P_{it}, DPH_{it}, POP_{it}, EDU_{it}, MOR_{it}) \quad (1)$$

where

- $a_{it}^*$  = desired amount of outpatient antibiotic consumption  
*per capita* (DID)
- Y = income per capita
- P = price/copayment
- DPH = physicians' density
- POP = population age structure
- EDU = level of education
- MOR = prevalence of infectious diseases (mortality as a proxy)

# The partial adjustment model

$$\ln a_{it} - \ln a_{it-1} = \phi(\ln a_{it}^* - \ln a_{it-1}) + \eta_{it} \quad (2)$$

## Estimated model

$$\begin{aligned} \ln a_{it} = & \alpha\phi + (1-\phi)\ln a_{it-1} + \beta_1\phi \ln Y_{it} + \beta_2\phi P_t + \\ & \beta_3\phi DPH_{it} + \beta_4\phi POP_{it} + \beta_5\phi POP_{3t} + \\ & \beta_6\phi \ln MOR_t + \nu_{it} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

# Estimation methodology

- Balanced panel covering the period 2000-2007 for 20 Italian regions (antibiotic sales as proxy of consumption)

## Dynamic approach

- Bias-Corrected Least Squared Dummy Variable estimator (LSDVC)

## Static approach

- LSDV estimator

# Results

Parameters	Static model		Dynamic Model			
	LSDV		LSDVC (AB)		LSDVC (AH)	
	Obs 160	Wald <sup>2</sup> (7)	Obs 120	Coeff. (Bootstrap)	Obs 120	Coeff. (Bootstrap)
Coeff.	Std. Err.		Coeff.	(Bootstrap)	Coeff.	(Bootstrap)
Constant	0.427037	0.641338				
In Y	0.258132****	0.052237	0.191399***	0.062426	0.195380	0.068741
POP <sub>t</sub>	0.002746	0.004286	0.006758	0.004376	0.006812***	0.004832
POP <sub>3</sub>	-0.000034	0.000075	-0.000003	0.000073	-0.000002	0.000074
PRIC	-0.010073***	0.003229	-0.007088*	-0.003941	-0.007170*	0.004222
DPH	0.076255	0.131373	0.172796	0.141240	0.174970	0.155954
MOR	-0.008865	0.015815	-0.015826	0.016163	-0.015481	0.016602
DID <sub>t-1</sub>			0.173510**	0.082015	0.168158	0.105606

\* significant at 10%, \*\* significant at 5%, \*\*\* significant at 1%, \*\*\*\* significant at 0.1%

# Conclusions

- Outpatient antibiotic consumption in Italy exhibits a relatively weak persistence
- The process of adjustment to optimal levels of antibiotics use is relatively fast (1.2 years). Evidence of "rational-addicted behaviour"?
- Further research:
  - Expanding the panel to 2008
  - Testing "direct" indicators of the "stock of antibiotic efficacy", i.e. bacterial resistance
  - Spacial aspects to capture consumption and resistance effects across the areas

# Appendix

Assume

$u_i(t) = u[c_i(t), a_i(t), R^{-1}(t)]$  through a process of "resource exhaustability"

$R^{-1}(t)$  = measure of the efficacy of antibiotic

$\rightarrow SIS : w(t) = \frac{I_w(t)}{I(t)}$ ,  $\dot{w} = f(\text{individuals treated, fitness cost of resistance})$

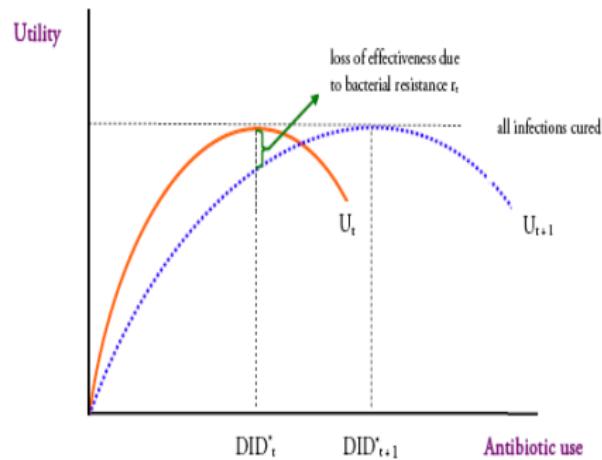
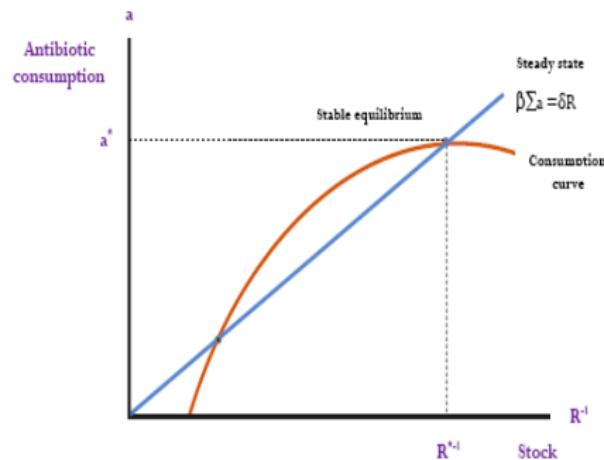
$$\dot{R}(t) = \beta \sum a_j(t) - \delta R(t)$$

The utility function with a length of time equal to T is:

$$U(0) = \int_0^T e^{-\sigma t} u[c_i(t), a_i(t), R^{-1}(t)] dt \quad s.t. \text{an expenditure constraint}$$

Stable equilibrium: ( $c^*, a^*, R^*(a^*)$ )

## Appendix



# Appendix

$$\ln a_{it}^* = f(Y_{it}, P_{it}, DPH_{it}, POP_{it}, EDU_{it}, MOR_{it}) \quad (4)$$

$$\ln a_{it} - \ln a_{it-1} = \phi(\ln a_{it}^* - \ln a_{it-1}) + \eta_{it} \quad (5)$$

$$\ln a_{it}^* = \frac{1}{\phi} \ln a_{it} + (1 - \frac{1}{\phi}) \cdot \ln a_{it-1} - \frac{1}{\phi} \eta_{it} \quad (6)$$

## Estimated model

$$\begin{aligned} \ln a_{it} &= \alpha\phi + (1 - \phi) \ln a_{it-1} + \beta_1\phi \ln Y_{it} + \beta_2\phi P_t + \\ &\quad \beta_3\phi DPH_{it} + \beta_4\phi POP_{it} + \beta_5\phi POP_{3t} + \beta_6\phi \ln MOR_t + \nu_{it} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

# Appendix

Static Model							Dynamic Model			
Parameters	GLS AR(1)		PCSE		LSDV		LSDVC (AB)		LSDVC (AH)	
	Obs 160		Obs 160		Obs 160		Obs 120		Obs 120	
	Wald <sup>a</sup> (6)	145.41	Wald <sup>a</sup> (6)	147.02	Wald <sup>a</sup> (7)	519.99	Coeff.	(Bootstrap)	Coeff.	(Bootstrap)
Constant	<b>4.556521<sup>d</sup></b>	0.946904	<b>4.011821<sup>d</sup></b>	1.074888	0.427037	0.641338				
In Y	<b>-0.242901<sup>c</sup></b>	0.075326	<b>-0.230617<sup>c</sup></b>	0.085432	<b>0.258132<sup>d</sup></b>	0.052237	<b>0.191399<sup>c</sup></b>	0.062426	0.195380	0.068741
POP <sub>1</sub>	<b>0.020674<sup>d</sup></b>	0.005380	<b>0.024218<sup>d</sup></b>	0.006117	0.002746	0.004286	0.006758	0.004376	<b>0.006812<sup>c</sup></b>	0.004832
POP <sub>3</sub>	-0.000113	0.000211	-0.000083	0.000216	-0.000034	0.000075	-0.000003	0.000073	-0.000002	0.000074
PRIC	<b>-0.023435<sup>d</sup></b>	0.005423	<b>-0.019252<sup>c</sup></b>	0.006348	<b>-0.010073<sup>c</sup></b>	0.003229	<b>-0.007088<sup>a</sup></b>	-0.003941	<b>-0.007170<sup>a</sup></b>	0.004222
DPH	<b>0.625997<sup>c</sup></b>	0.210222	<b>1.012747<sup>d</sup></b>	0.245203	0.076255	0.131373	0.172796	0.141240	0.174970	0.155954
MOR	0.002174	0.020179	-0.002149	0.024194	-0.008865	0.015815	-0.015826	0.016163	-0.015481	0.016602
DID <sub>t-1</sub>							<b>0.173510<sup>b</sup></b>	0.082015	0.168158	0.105606

<sup>a</sup> significant at 10%,<sup>b</sup> significant at 5%,<sup>c</sup> significant at 1%,<sup>d</sup> significant at 0.1%

# Appendix

Static model (spatial interaction)								
	LSDV		GLS (AR1)		G2SLS		PCSE	
Parameters	Coeff.	Std. Err.	Coeff.	Std. Err.	Coeff.	Std. Err.	Coeff.	Std. Err.
Constant	0.024248	0.054671	-0.114767	0.698454	-0.676987	0.779240	-0.545015	0.870143
In Y	0.225972 <sup>d</sup>	0.054672	0.017329	0.052971	0.135005 <sup>c</sup>	0.056304	0.032940	0.066780
POP <sub>1</sub>	0.004373	0.004340	0.009558 <sup>c</sup>	0.003728	0.009082 <sup>c</sup>	0.004342	0.013955 <sup>d</sup>	0.004583
POP <sub>3</sub>	-0.000023	0.000074	-0.000167	0.000200	-0.000003	0.000081	-0.000136	0.000203
PRIC	-0.008754 <sup>c</sup>	0.003281	-0.005914	0.004071	-0.005791	0.003665	-0.001994	0.005546
DPH	0.043624	0.131440	0.193293	0.147713	0.030599	0.140820	0.465879 <sup>c</sup>	0.200965
MOR	-0.004602	0.015848	0.001900	0.014194	0.006036	0.017239	0.009438	0.019940
DID <sub>-1</sub>	0.225619	0.123021	0.856447 <sup>d</sup>	0.065352	0.702789 <sup>d</sup>	0.185949	0.832079 <sup>d</sup>	0.083025

a significant at 10%,

b significant at 5%,

c significant at 1%,

d significant at 0.1%



# Appendix

Parameters	Dynamic Model (spatial interaction)			
	LSDVC (AB)		LSDVC (AH)	
	Obs 120	Coeff. (Bootstrap)	Obs 120	Coeff. (Bootstrap)
In Y	<b>0.152783<sup>c</sup></b>	0.067076	<b>0.149959<sup>a</sup></b>	0.083276
POP <sub>1</sub>	<b>0.007428<sup>a</sup></b>	0.004303	<b>0.007574</b>	0.004695
POP <sub>3</sub>	-0.000006	0.000072	-0.000008	0.000094
PRIC	-0.005970	0.004092	-0.005930	0.004274
DPH	0.127334	0.139386	0.124991	0.155317
MOR	-0.008980	0.016043	-0.009603	0.016624
DID <sub>t-1</sub>	<b>0.187160<sup>c</sup></b>	0.083962	<b>0.207419<sup>a</sup></b>	0.120981
DID <sub>-i</sub>	<b>0.285037<sup>a</sup></b>	0.160182	<b>0.296106<sup>a</sup></b>	0.167042

<sup>a</sup> significant at 10%,<sup>b</sup> significant at 5%,<sup>c</sup> significant at 1%,<sup>d</sup> significant at 0.1%