

BMJ Open Direct costs of overdiagnosed asthma: a longitudinal, population-based cohort study in British Columbia, Canada

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ABSTRACT

Objectives A current diagnosis of asthma cannot be objectively confirmed in many patients with physician-diagnosed asthma. Estimates of resource use in overdiagnosed cases of asthma are necessary to measure the burden of overdiagnosis and to evaluate strategies to reduce this burden. We assessed differences in asthma-related healthcare resource use between patients with a confirmed asthma diagnosis and those with asthma ruled out.

Design Population-based, prospective cohort study.

Setting Participants were recruited through random-digit dialling of both landlines and mobile phones in the province of British Columbia, Canada.

Participants We included 345 individuals ≥ 12 years of age with a self-reported physician diagnosis of asthma. The diagnosis of asthma was reassessed at the end of 12 months of follow-up using a structured algorithm, which included a bronchodilator reversibility test, methacholine challenge test, and if necessary medication tapering and a second methacholine challenge test.

Primary and secondary outcome measures Self-reported annual asthma-related direct healthcare costs (2017 Canadian dollars), outpatient physician visits and medication use from the perspective of the Canadian healthcare system.

Results Asthma was ruled out in 86 (24.9%) participants. The average annual asthma-related direct healthcare costs for participants with confirmed asthma were \$C497.9 (SD \$C677.9) and for participants with asthma ruled out, \$C307.7 (SD \$C424.1). In the adjusted analyses, a confirmed diagnosis was associated with higher direct healthcare costs (relative ratio (RR)=1.60, 95% CI 1.14 to 2.22), increased rate of specialist visits (RR=2.41, 95% CI 1.05 to 5.40) and reliever medication use (RR=1.62, 95% CI 1.09 to 2.35), but not primary care physician visits ($p=0.10$) or controller medication use ($p=0.11$).

Conclusions A quarter of individuals with a physician diagnosis of asthma did not have asthma after objective re-evaluation. These participants still consumed a significant amount of asthma-related healthcare resources. The population-level economic burden of asthma overdiagnosis could be substantial.

INTRODUCTION

Over 300 million people worldwide have been diagnosed with asthma.¹ Patients with asthma

Strengths and limitations of this study

- Participants were recruited through random sampling of the general population in the province of British Columbia, Canada.
- Asthma diagnosis was confirmed or ruled out using a structured algorithm of guideline-recommended objective airway tests.
- Healthcare resource use was self-reported, and there is potential for recall bias to have reduced accuracy.
- We did not measure the indirect costs of asthma overdiagnosis, such as productivity loss, which may be substantial.
- The generalisability of the results may be limited by regional differences in medical costs and practices.

experience symptoms of wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness and cough.² These symptoms, and periods of intensified disease activity referred to as exacerbations, or asthma lung attacks,³ impose a significant burden on healthcare resources and reduce patients' quality of life.⁴ A Canadian study estimated the excess direct medical costs of asthma at \$C1058 (2013 Canadian dollars) per person-year.⁵ The majority (74%) of asthma-attributed costs were due to medication use.⁵

Multiple evidence-based guidelines recommend confirming a diagnosis of asthma with objective testing for reversible airflow limitation or increased airway hyper-responsiveness.²⁻⁶ Despite these recommendations, previous studies suggest that in the community, asthma is diagnosed solely based on symptom history in over half of the cases.⁷⁻⁸ The underuse of spirometry has been documented in Canada,⁹ USA¹⁰ and Europe.¹¹ A recent population-based study found that one in three patients with physician-diagnosed asthma did not meet the guideline-recommended spirometric criteria for asthma diagnosis and could have their medications safely stopped.¹² We refer to



this group of patients as ‘overdiagnosed’.¹³ These overdiagnosed patients are likely to be imposing costs on the healthcare system due to treatment for a condition that does not exist, and may be experiencing symptoms of an underlying illness that is not being treated.¹² By some estimates, there are over 785 000 patients with overdiagnosed asthma in Canada alone.¹⁴

In response to these findings, some authors have called for population-based screening or case finding to re-evaluate previous diagnoses of asthma.^{12 14} Assessing the value of these programmes requires precise estimates of the burden of overdiagnosed asthma. To the best of our knowledge, estimates of the cost differences between overdiagnosed and confirmed cases of asthma currently do not exist. A previous study of the costs of overdiagnosed asthma was limited to assessing the potential asthma-related cost savings that a secondary screening programme could provide.¹⁴ Characterising the patterns of healthcare resource use among patients in whom asthma can be ruled out can help identify opportunities for re-evaluation and inform initiatives to improve asthma diagnosis in the community.

We used a longitudinal, population-based cohort of individuals with physician-diagnosed asthma to address this important evidence gap. Our primary objective was to compare total direct asthma-related healthcare costs in patients with a confirmed diagnosis of asthma versus patients in whom a diagnosis of asthma was ruled out using objective testing. Our secondary objectives were to characterise differences in healthcare resource use in terms of (1) the number of outpatient physician visits and (2) the type and amount of asthma medication use.

METHODS

Study design and sample

We used longitudinal data from the Economic Burden of Asthma study, which has been previously described.^{15 16} In summary, individuals with a self-reported physician diagnosis of asthma and at least one asthma-related healthcare encounter in the past 5 years were eligible. Participants were recruited through random-digit dialling of both landlines and mobile phones in the census subdivisions of Vancouver and Central Okanagan (populations of 603 502 and 179 839 in 2011, respectively) in British Columbia, Canada.¹⁷ Between 2010 and 2012, 618 participants were recruited, evaluated at baseline and followed for 12 months with visits at 3-month intervals. We included 345 participants who were ≥ 12 years of age at baseline and successfully completed a bronchodilator reversibility or methacholine challenge test at the end of follow-up.

Outcomes

Participants reported their asthma-related primary care and specialist physician visits, hospitalisations, emergency department visits and current medication use at each study visit with a recall period of 3 months. The primary

outcome was total asthma-related direct healthcare costs per patient over the 1-year follow-up period. Total direct healthcare costs comprised all outpatient and inpatient encounters and medication costs incurred by the patient. We determined the average proportion of total costs each category constituted. Per-patient costs were determined by multiplying self-reported resource use quantities by average unit costs of each resource. We used provincial physician billing data between 2008 and 2012 to determine the average unit cost of specialist versus primary care physician visits with asthma as the main diagnostic code.¹⁸ We determined the average unit cost of hospitalisation by multiplying the average cost of hospitalisation in the province for the corresponding fiscal year by the resource intensity weight assigned to hospital discharges with asthma as the main diagnostic code.¹⁹ Medication unit costs were determined by linking the drug identification numbers of participant-reported asthma medications to the Provincial Drug Master Plan database.²⁰ Cost per dose was estimated using the lowest price equivalent of the medication. All costs were adjusted to 2017 Canadian dollars using the healthcare component of the Consumer Price Index.²¹ All analyses were conducted from the perspective of the Canadian healthcare system.

Secondary outcomes were the number of asthma-related outpatient physician visits and the use of asthma medications. We did not evaluate asthma-related emergency department visits or hospitalisations as a separate outcome due to the low frequency of these events ($n=14$). The number of outpatient physician visits over 1 year of follow-up was assessed separately by physician type (primary care or specialist). Medication use was captured using the questionnaire shown in online supplementary figure E1, and medications were classified into controller or reliever using a reference list (online supplementary table E1). In general, controller medications are those with anti-inflammatory effects (namely, inhaled corticosteroids and leukotriene receptor antagonists), while reliever medications are those that are used on as-needed basis for temporary symptom relief (namely, short-acting beta agonists). Medication use was determined by calculating the medication possession ratio (MPR) separately for controller and reliever medications. MPR was calculated by dividing the total days in which participants reported taking medications of each type by the total follow-up time. It represents the proportion of days in which medications were available to the participant.²²

Exposure: objective confirmation of asthma

Participants underwent an objective assessment of asthma at the final visit. The diagnostic algorithm for asthma is shown in figure 1 and consisted of both bronchodilator reversibility and methacholine challenge tests implemented in a stepwise fashion. Spirometry was performed by a trained technician using a regularly calibrated spirometer. Reversible airflow obstruction was defined as a $\geq 12\%$ increase in forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV_1) 15 min after administration of 200 μg of salbutamol via pressurised metered

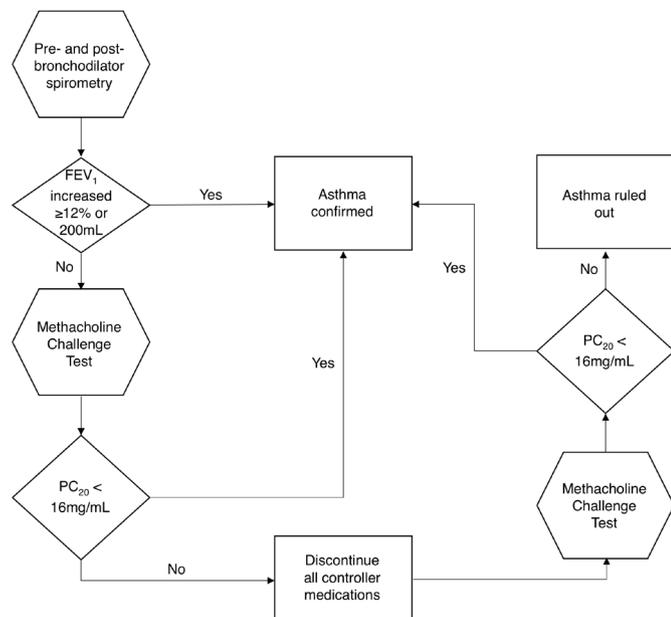


Figure 1 Algorithm for confirming or ruling out a diagnosis of asthma. FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; PC₂₀, provocative concentration of methacholine needed to produce a 20% fall in FEV₁ from baseline.

dose inhaler and a spacer device.²³ Participants who did not meet the criteria for reversible airflow obstruction returned within 1 week to undergo a methacholine challenge test. Participants who did not meet the criteria for asthma diagnosis at the first methacholine challenge test had their controller medications tapered and discontinued

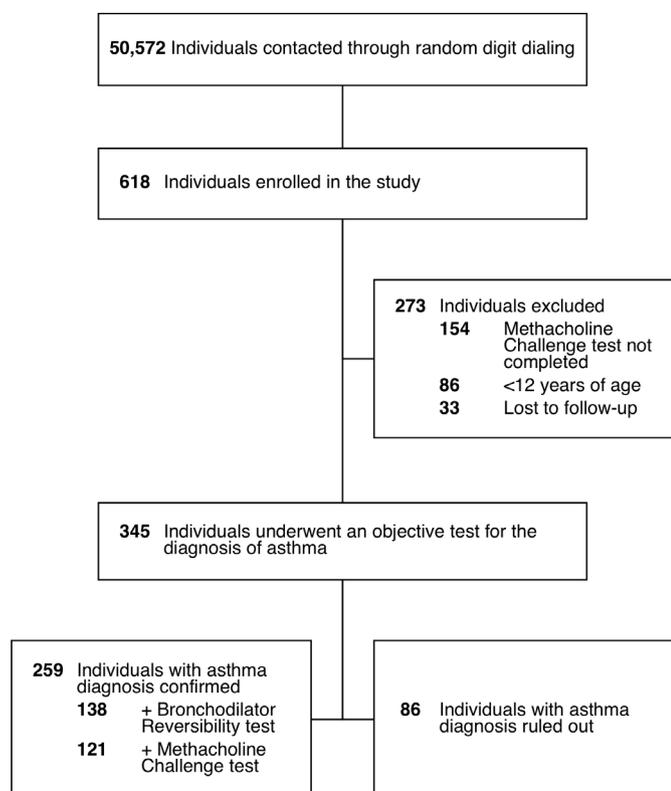


Figure 2 Sample selection procedure.

by a respirologist before returning for a second methacholine challenge test. A diagnosis of asthma was ruled out if FEV₁ decreased by <20% following the administration of 16mg/mL of methacholine²⁴ in both methacholine challenge tests. Participants had a ‘confirmed asthma diagnosis’ if they met the criteria for asthma at the bronchodilator reversibility test or either methacholine challenge test.

Statistical analysis

All statistical analyses were performed in R V.3.5.0.²⁵ We considered a two-tailed p value of <0.05 as statistically significant.

We constructed separate generalised linear regression models (negative binomial distribution, log link) for the primary and secondary outcomes. This resulted in five separate models for the following outcomes: annual asthma-related (1) direct healthcare costs, (2) number of primary care physician visits, (3) number of specialist physician visits, (4) controller MPR and (5) reliever MPR. All models included the objective diagnosis of asthma (confirmed vs ruled out) as the exposure. Costs and MPR values (as a percentage) were rounded to the nearest integer value. Measured variables that have previously been shown to impact resource use were included as covariates in all models.^{18 26} Models were adjusted for participants’ tobacco smoking history (ever smoked vs never smoked), ethnicity (Caucasian vs non-Caucasian), age, sex, education (post-secondary vs no postsecondary), income (annual household income ≥\$70 000 vs less) and third-party insurance coverage for medications (coverage vs no), all self-reported at baseline with a 12-month recall period. The resulting regression coefficients were exponentiated to create effect estimates on the relative scale (rate ratio). We did not adjust for asthma severity due to the high likelihood that there is a causal relationship between severe asthma and a confirmed diagnosis of asthma.¹²

Patient and public involvement

This study was based on secondary analysis of a cohort study; patients were not directly involved in its design or completion.

RESULTS

Sample characteristics

The cohort selection procedure is illustrated in figure 2. From the Economic Burden of Asthma cohort (618 participants), we excluded 86 participants who were <12 years of age, 154 in whom a methacholine challenge was contraindicated (n=29), refused (n=112) or could not be completed for other reasons (n=13), and 33 participants who were lost to follow-up. The final study cohort included 345 participants, who underwent an objective diagnostic test for asthma at the final visit (12 months after baseline). The characteristics of participants in our study cohort are shown in table 1. The characteristics of participants excluded from our study cohort are shown in online supplementary table E2. Of the participants, 212

**Table 1** Sample characteristics

Characteristics	Total (N=345)	Asthma confirmed (n=259)	Asthma ruled out (n=86)	P value†
Variables evaluated at baseline				
Female, n (%)	212 (61.4)	156 (60.2)	56 (65.1)	0.50
Age, mean (SD)	48.9 (17.8)	49.3 (18.1)	47.7 (17.2)	0.46
Ever smoked (vs never smoked), n (%)	93 (27.0)	71 (27.4)	22 (25.6)	0.85
Caucasian (vs non-Caucasian), n (%)	267 (77.4)	206 (79.5)	61 (70.9)	0.13
High income (vs low income)‡, n (%)	183 (53.0)	137 (52.9)	46 (53.5)	>0.99
Health insurance (full coverage vs not full coverage)§, n (%)	69 (20.0)	52 (20.1)	17 (19.8)	>0.99
Higher education (postsecondary vs no postsecondary), n (%)	242 (70.1)	178 (68.7)	64 (74.4)	0.39
Variables evaluated during follow-up				
Total direct healthcare costs (\$C), mean (SD); median (IQR)	450.5 (629.2); 208.3 (51.3–622.9)	497.9 (677.9); 237.6 (68.7–694.1)	307.7 (424.1); 148.5 (44.7–369.0)	<0.01*
Primary care physician visits, mean (SD)	2.2 (4.1)	2.1 (2.8)	2.7 (6.6)	0.39
Specialist physician visits, mean (SD)	0.5 (1.9)	0.6 (2.2)	0.2 (0.8)	0.16
MPR of controller medications, mean (SD)	69.7% (74.4)	74.9% (76.4)	54.0% (65.8)	<0.01*
MPR of reliever medications, mean (SD)	28.4% (33.2)	31.3% (34.3)	19.5% (28.0)	<0.01*

*Significant at 0.05 level.

†P values for the absolute difference between the 'asthma confirmed' and 'asthma ruled out' groups were determined using a Mann-Whitney U test for continuous variables, with the exception of a Student t-test for age, and Chi-squared test for categorical variables.

‡High income defined as household income \geq \$C70,000.

§Full coverage defined as all drug and physician services paid for through third-party coverage.

MPR, medication possession ratio.

(61.4%) were female, and the mean age at baseline was 48.9 (SD 17.8) years. A diagnosis of asthma was confirmed in 259 (75.1%) participants: 138 (53.3%) by bronchodilator reversibility test, 98 (37.8%) following the first methacholine challenge test and 23 (8.9%) following the second methacholine challenge test. Asthma was ruled out in 86 (24.9%) participants following negative results on all bronchodilator reversibility and methacholine challenge tests.

Total direct healthcare costs

The average annual direct healthcare costs over 1 year was \$C497.9 (SD \$C677.9) in participants with confirmed asthma and \$C307.7 (SD \$C424.1) in those with asthma ruled out. There was a significant difference in average annual direct healthcare costs (\$C190.2) between exposure groups in the unadjusted analysis ($p < 0.01$; [table 1](#)). The average annual direct healthcare cost was 1.6 times (95% CI 1.14 to 2.22, $p < 0.01$) higher in participants with confirmed asthma after adjustment for participants' smoking history, ethnicity, age, sex, education, income and insurance coverage ([figure 3](#)). Medications comprised the greatest proportion of total costs in both correctly diagnosed and overdiagnosed individuals (56.4% and 47.6%, respectively; [table 2](#)).

Outpatient physician visits

The total number of annual primary care and specialist physician visits was similar between participants with confirmed asthma and those with asthma ruled out (2.1 vs 2.7 primary care visits, $p = 0.39$; and 0.6 vs 0.2 specialist visits per year, $p = 0.16$; [table 1](#)). The adjusted analysis also indicated no significant difference in the number of primary care physician visits between participants with confirmed asthma and those with asthma ruled out ($p = 0.10$; [figure 3](#)). However, confirmed asthma was associated with 2.41 times (95% CI 1.05 to 5.40, $p = 0.03$) more specialist visits than when an asthma diagnosis could be ruled out.

Medication usage

Participants with a confirmed diagnosis of asthma used controller medications for a greater proportion of follow-up time than those with asthma ruled out (MPR of 74.9% vs 54.0%, $p < 0.01$) and similarly for reliever medications (31.3% vs 19.5%, $p < 0.01$; [table 1](#)). This difference persisted in the adjusted analysis for reliever medications but not for controller medications ($p = 0.11$; [figure 3](#)). The MPR for reliever medications was 1.62 times higher (95% CI 1.09 to 2.35, $p = 0.01$) among participants with confirmed asthma than those with asthma ruled out.

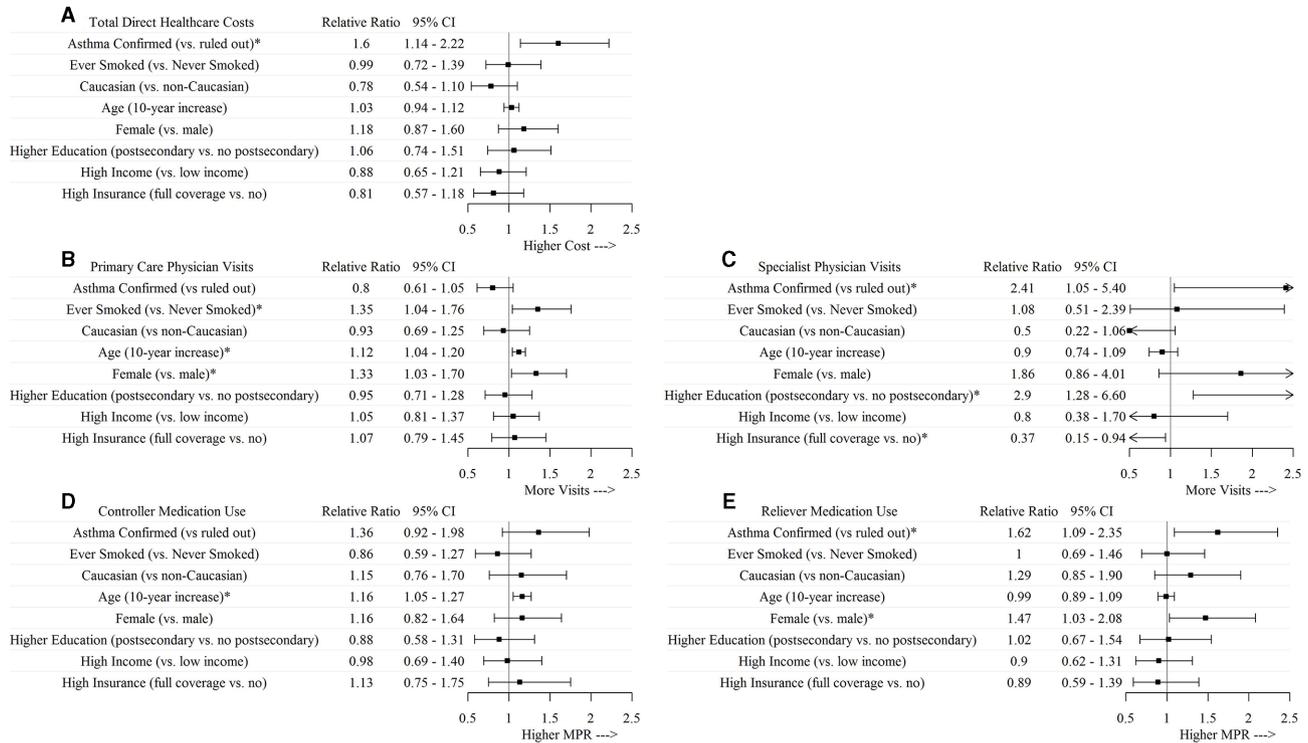


Figure 3 Relative ratios for the adjusted differences in asthma-related (A) total direct healthcare costs, (B) primary care physician visits, (C) specialist physician visits, (D) controller medication use, and (E) reliever medication use over 1 year of follow-up between patients with confirmed asthma and those with asthma ruled out. *Significant at 0.05 level. MPR, medication possession ratio.

DISCUSSION

In this study, we used objective testing to confirm the diagnosis of asthma in a population-based sample of patients with a self-reported physician diagnosis of asthma. We found that asthma could be ruled out in 25% of cases after negative spirometry and two negative methacholine challenge tests. This proportion is in line with the 28%–33% rate of overdiagnosis reported in previous Canadian studies.^{12 14 27} We compared asthma-related direct healthcare costs between participants with confirmed asthma versus those with asthma ruled out. Although total direct costs were higher in participants with a confirmed diagnosis of asthma, the costs of overdiagnosed asthma remained substantial. The average direct asthma-related healthcare costs for a participant with overdiagnosed asthma was \$C308 over 12 months, which was \$C190 lower than for participants with a confirmed diagnosis. This difference in costs remained statistically significant after controlling for confounding variables that could affect both the exposure and outcomes but are likely not on the causal pathway between them.

Participants with overdiagnosed asthma visited specialists less frequently than those with confirmed asthma, but they visited primary care physicians as frequently. These participants may have scheduled a similar number of annual primary care visits for routine monitoring of ‘asthma’ activity or to fill new prescriptions. Conversely, participants with confirmed asthma may have had exacerbations of their asthma symptoms that required referral to a specialist

physician to improve asthma control.²⁸ Across both groups, participants visited primary care physicians more frequently than specialist physicians; 79% of our sample visited a primary care physician at least once during follow-up. The high frequency of these visits, and their low cost compared with specialist consultations,¹⁴ suggests that primary care visits may provide effective opportunities for re-evaluating previous asthma diagnoses.

On average, overdiagnosed participants possessed controller medications for over half of follow-up time and reliever medications for 20% of follow-up time. Reliever medications are typically used as needed, while controller medications are used daily.^{2 6} In comparison with participants with confirmed asthma, and after adjusting for potential confounders, participants with asthma ruled out tended to use similar levels of controller medications and less reliever medications. This difference may be due to a lower symptom burden in overdiagnosed participants, which led to self-adjustment of reliever medication use.²⁹ Conversely, overdiagnosed individuals may have used controller medications as prescribed. However, previous studies have reported lower frequencies of controller medication use in patients with overdiagnosed asthma.^{12 30}

Although inhaled medications for asthma are generally safe, the use of asthma medications among overdiagnosed patients puts them at risk of net harm due to medication side effects.³¹ These patients are also incurring additional healthcare expenditure without therapeutic benefit. Further, asthma medications may have masked symptoms

**Table 2** Asthma-related healthcare cost categories over 1 year of follow-up

Cost category	Cost per patient (\$C), mean (SD); median (IQR)	Percentage of total cost per patient*
Asthma ruled out		
Medications	146.4 (239.9); 28.2 (2.2–203.2)	47.6
Primary care physician visits	118.2 (292.6); 44.2 (0–88.4)	38.4
Specialist physician visits	27.9 (101.4)†	9.1
Hospitalisations	0 (0)†	0.0
Emergency visits	15.2 (69.1)†	4.9
Total	307.7 (424.1); 148.5 (44.7–369.0)	100.0
Asthma confirmed		
Medications	280.7 (404.2); 92.6 (10.0–447.3)	56.4
Primary care physician visits	91.0 (125.7); 44.2 (44.2–132.6)	18.3
Specialist physician visits	73.1(257.6)†	14.7
Hospitalisations	39.2 (362.6)†	7.9
Emergency visits	13.9 (72.1)†	2.8
Total	497.9 (677.9); 237.6 (68.7–694.1)	100.0

*Calculated using mean cost.

†The median cost is \$C0 (IQR \$C0–\$C0).

of a serious underlying illness and resulted in a delay in the diagnosis and treatment of the correct disease. We did not evaluate the true underlying condition in this sample, but a similar study by Aaron *et al*¹² found that 2 out of 213 patients had subglottic stenosis, which was treated as asthma for a number of years before the correct diagnosis was identified during the study. If other health conditions were responsible for the overdiagnosis of asthma, their costs have implications for the burden of overdiagnosed asthma. For example, if ruling out an asthma diagnosis results in the correct alternative diagnosis, the proper management of the underlying condition could confer further cost benefits.

To our knowledge, this is the first study to examine the costs associated with overdiagnosed asthma. Our findings have important population-level implications. Given an estimate of approximately 785 000 individuals with overdiagnosed asthma in Canada¹⁴ and an annual direct healthcare cost of \$C308 per patient, the estimated cost of overdiagnosed asthma in Canada is \$C242 million per year (2017 Canadian dollars). A previous study reported an average cost of \$C263 per patient (2009 Canadian dollars) for additional physician visits to reassess an asthma diagnosis. This resulted in an average lifetime cost savings of \$C351 per patient screened,¹⁴ primarily due

to the avoided costs of asthma medications. Our results suggest that additional screening to correct an overdiagnosis of asthma would save asthma-related costs in the first year, with savings compounding in subsequent years. Savings could be reallocated to the management of individuals with a true diagnosis of asthma, especially those with severe asthma who could pursue novel but expensive treatments, or to identify and treat the underlying diseases of overdiagnosed patients.³² Given the prevalence and costs of overdiagnosis, our findings highlight the need for routine objective testing to confirm all new and existing diagnoses of asthma.^{2 6}

There are several strengths to this study. We used a population-based random sample of patients with a physician diagnosis of asthma, meaning our results are likely to be representative of routine healthcare use in the general asthma population. We used longitudinal healthcare utilisation data, which, compared with cross-sectional data, are likely to provide a less biased estimate of the average costs accrued by an individual. Finally, we evaluated airway reversibility using objective testing following the recommendations of international guidelines.^{2 6} This allowed us to evaluate the costs of evidence-based best practices.

Our study has several limitations. We did not include indirect costs in our analysis, and we were therefore unable to consider the societal costs of overdiagnosis. Previous studies suggest that the cost of productivity loss in this sample is substantial.¹⁶ Further, our use of the lowest price equivalent for medication cost may only be applicable to publicly funded healthcare systems. Physician visits and medication use were self-reported with a recall period of 3 months. It is possible that recall bias reduced the accuracy of our measurements. Our algorithm for ruling out asthma involved one less methacholine challenge test than in some previous studies,^{12 14 30} which makes it slightly less rigorous. It is possible that this led to a higher rate of overdiagnosis in our study; however, over 90% of diagnoses were confirmed by the second visit in previous studies.^{14 27} In contrast, our estimates of overdiagnosis may be conservative due to the likelihood of false positive methacholine challenge tests²⁴; this in turn may have resulted in an underestimation of cost. We excluded participants in whom an objective diagnostic test was contraindicated due to asthma-related reasons, which may have resulted in lower representation of participants with more severe disease and therefore higher resource utilisation. Finally, we only assessed asthma-related costs; we were unable to determine the costs of the true underlying condition or the benefit of correcting the diagnosis.

CONCLUSIONS

In this population-based sample, one in four participants with a physician diagnosis of asthma had their diagnosis ruled out on objective airflow reversibility testing. Patients with overdiagnosed asthma consumed a substantial amount of asthma-related healthcare resources, although less than those with confirmed asthma. The extent of

overdiagnosed asthma in Canada and other countries, and its associated healthcare resource costs, suggests that the population-level burden of overdiagnosed asthma is high. Future studies should evaluate the cost-effectiveness of systematic screening or case detection initiatives for re-evaluating previous diagnoses of asthma.

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Contributors JMF and MS conceived, designed and conducted the Economic Burden of Asthma study. MS formulated the current study idea, and MS, KMJ and BN designed the study. BN performed all data analyses and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. AS and KMJ provided guidance on the statistical analysis. All authors critically commented on the manuscript and approved the final version. KMJ is the guarantor of the manuscript.

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Competing interests BN, AS, JMF and KMJ have no conflicts to declare. MS has received honorarium for unrelated consultancy work from GSK Canada and GSK Global.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

Ethics approval The Economic Burden of Asthma study received approval from the University of British Columbia Human Ethics Board (#H10-01542).

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement Data are available in a public, open access repository.

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