



**TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DRESDEN**

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# **Costs of DRG-Upcoding due to the Introduction of the Diagnosis Related Groups in Germany**

# Presenter Disclosures

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**(1) The following personal financial relationships with commercial interests relevant to this presentation existed during the past 12 months:**

**“No relationships to disclose”**

## **1 Introduction**

- German health care reform: introduction of Diagnosis Related Groups (DRG) in 2004 to remunerate in-patient services.
  
- The new DRG-system replaced the existing retrospective system.
  
- Purpose:
  - First: to stabilize expenses
  - Second: to strengthen competition

## **1 Introduction**

- In DRG-system, reimbursement is linked to the coding of services.
- Represents an incentive for hospitals for complete and precise coding
- May increase probability of incorrect coding to increase remuneration

## 1 Introduction

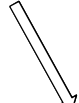
Development of costs in German in-patient sector:

→2002, prior to DRG introduction: 54,7 billion €

→2006, after DRG introduction: 56 billion €

2 explanations:

  
real changes

  
coding changes  
= ‚Upcoding‘

# 1 Introduction

**Upcoding**

**Increased coding**

# 1 Introduction

**Upcoding**

**Increased coding**

**Illegal coding**

## 1 Introduction

**Upcoding**

Increased coding



**Illegal coding**



## **2 Objective**

- Excess of Upcoding expenditures has not been assessed yet for the German health care system
  
- Objective: determine the costs of legal and incorrect Upcoding

## 3 Method

- Intensive literature research to identify studies concerning the extent of Upcoding
  - Three US-studies from the 80s when DRGs were introduced in the United States

Year	Case-Mix-Index-Increase			Upcoding		
	Carter [1]	Carter [2]	Goldfarb [3]	Carter [1]	Carter [2]	Goldfarb [3]
1982			1,5%			18,8%
1983			2,0%			67,9%
1984	4,2%	4,2%	3,5%			63,4%
1985	3,0%	3,0%	3,0%			73,3%
1986	2,4%	2,4%	1,5%		24,1%	42,5%
1987	3,3%	3,7%		30,3%		

## 3 Method

Year	Case-Mix-Index-Increase			Upcoding		
	Carter[1]	Carter[2]	Goldfarb[3]	Carter[1]	Carter[2]	Goldfar [3]
<b>1982</b>			1,5%			18,8%
<b>1983</b>			2,0%			67,9%
<b>1984</b>	4,2%	4,2%	3,5%			63,4%
<b>1985</b>	3,0%	3,0%	3,0%			73,3%
<b>1986</b>	2,4%	2,4%	1,5%		24,1%	42,5%
<b>1987</b>	3,3%	3,7%		30,3%		

## **3 Method**

- Costs of the in-patient sector were provided by the Federal Statistical Office of Germany (Destatis)
- Development of costs until 2009 was calculated by using the data from 2004 to 2006
- 3 scenarios used for annually cost increase:  
Average, the lowest, and the highest



1.37%



0.9%

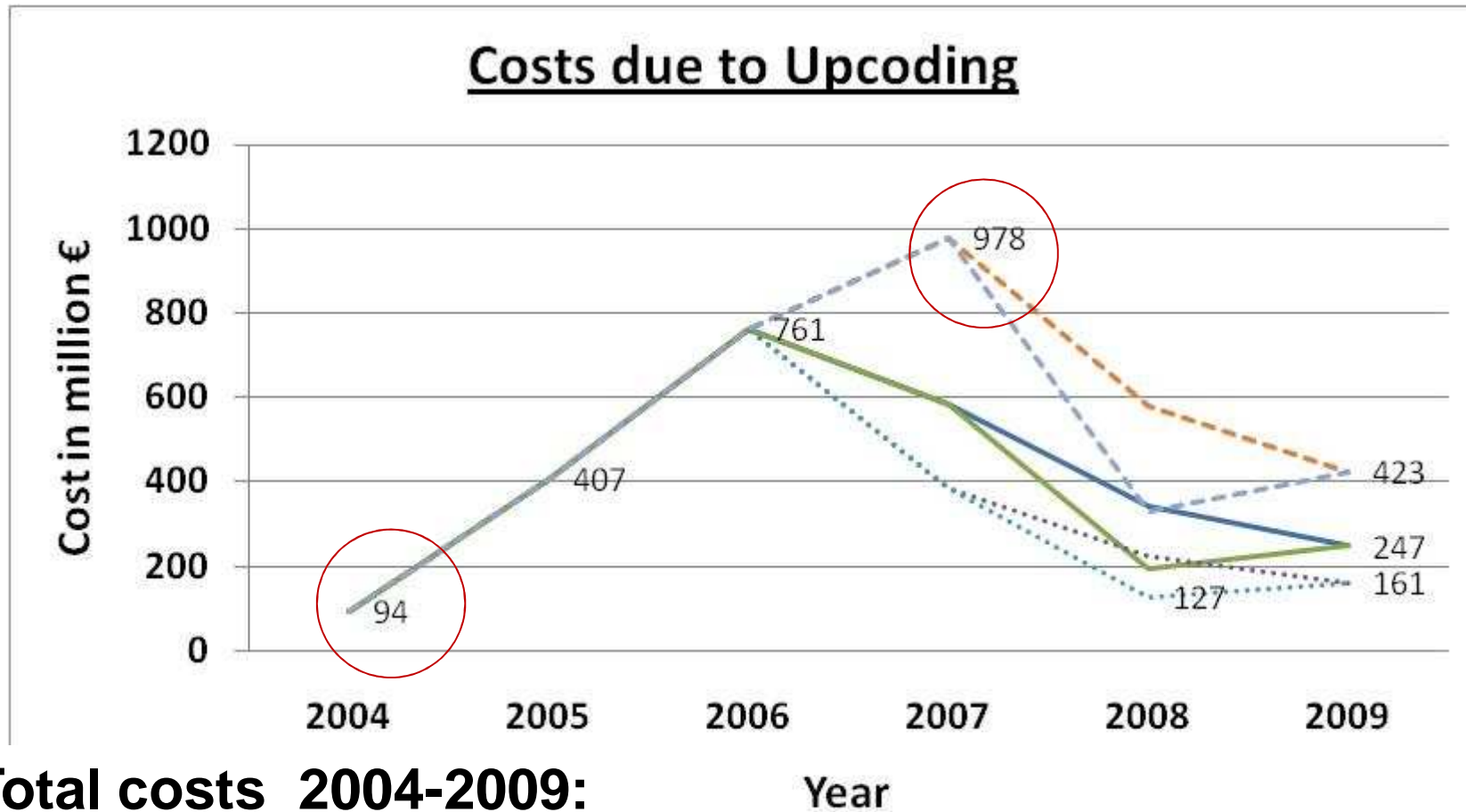


2.3%

## **3 Method**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Health care costs (in billion €)</b>		
<b>Increase by</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.37%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
<b>2004</b>	56.20	56.20	56.20
<b>2005</b>	56.80	56.80	56.80
<b>2006</b>	58.00	58.00	58.00
<b>2007</b>	58.52	58.79	59.33
<b>2008</b>	59.05	59.60	60.70
<b>2009</b>	59.58	60.42	62.09

## 4 Results



**Total costs 2004-2009:  
1.9 to 3.4 billion €**

## 4 Results

Year	Cost of incorrect Upcoding (in million €)		
Increase by	0.9%	1.37%	2.3%
2008 (Carter et al.)	224	342	580
2008 (Goldfard)	127	194	329
2009	161	247	423
$\Sigma$	288 to 385	441 to 589	752 to 1.003

## **5 Discussion**

- An overview of upcoding costs can be drawn from these calculations.
- Data regarding illegal upcoding are of interest
  - Cost do not create additional benefit for patients or the health care system
  - Waste of resources
- Results show that the maximum of costs has already been reached
- To gain the exact upcoding costs in Germany, additional analyses are required



## **6 References**

- [1] Carter G, Newhouse J, Relles D. How much Change in the Case Mix is DRG- Creep?. Journal of Health Economics 1990, 9: 411-428
- [2] Carter G, Newhouse J, Relles D.: Has DRG-Creep crept us?, Decomposing The Case Mix Change Between 1987 and 1988, RAND Publication Series, RAND, Santa Monica, 1991
- [3] Goldfarb G, Coffey R. Change in the Medicare case-mix index in the 1980s and the effect of the prospective payment system. Health Services Research 1992, 27: 385-415

Thank you for your attention