Obesity and North Carolina's Health Care System

Presentation to the

North Carolina General Assembly

Task Force on Obesity

January 26, 2009

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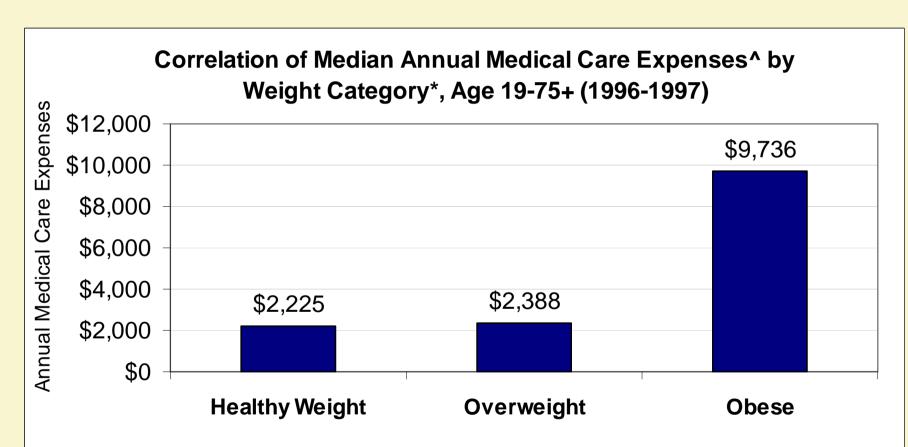


U.S. Costs

- ➤ The direct medical costs of obesity in the U.S. have been estimated to be greater than \$92 billion a year.
- Obese people have annual medical costs that are 37% higher than their healthy weight counterparts, representing an additional \$732 per obese person per year.
- Nearly one half of overweight and obesity attributable medical spending is the responsibility of the public sector (Medicaid and Medicare).



Workplaces



^Median medical costs, using Wilcoxon rank sum tests.*Based on the 1998 National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute guidleines for BMl Source: Edington, D. et al. "The Relationship Betw een National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute Weight Guidelines and Concurrent Medical Costs in a Manufacturing Population." *American Journal of Health Promotion*, Jan/Feb 2003 [Sample of 177,781 employees, retirees, and adult dependents]



U.S. Costs to Employers

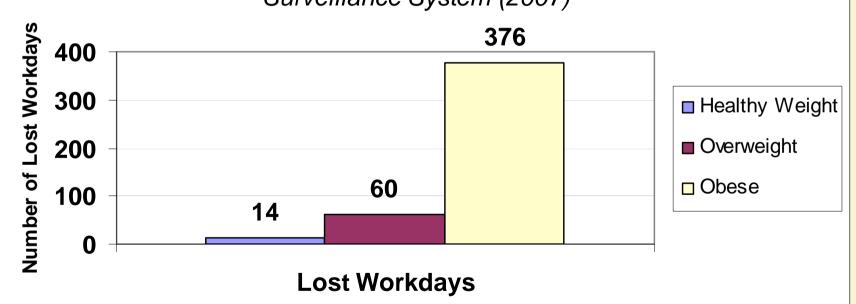
➤ Obese workers have 21% higher health care costs compared with those of a healthy weight.

In 1994, the estimated cost of obesity to U.S. businesses was \$12.7 billion, including \$7.7 billion in health care costs alone.



U.S. Lost Workdays

Health Care and University Employees' Number of Lost Workdays*, by BMI, Duke Health and Safety Surveillance System (2007)



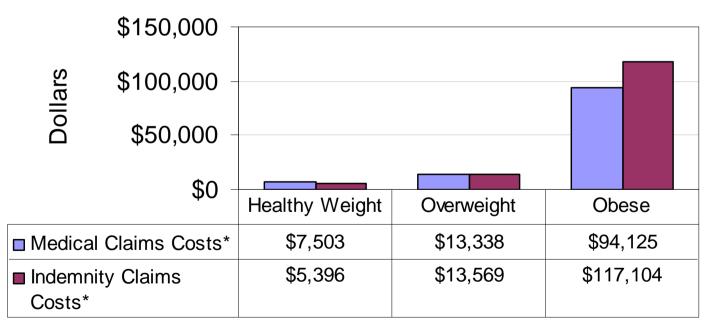
*Per 100 Full-Time Equivalents. Source: Østbye, T. et al. Obesity and Workers' Compensation: Results From the Duke Health and Safety Surveillance System, *Arch Intern Med*. 2007;167:766-773.



U.S. Medical Claims & Indemnity Costs

Health Care and University Employees' Medical Claims and Indemnity Costs, by

BMI, Duke Health and Safety Surveillance System (2007)



^{*}Per 100 Full-Time Equivalents. Source: Østbye, T. et al. Obesity and Workers' Compensation: Results From the Duke Health and Safety Surveillance System, *Arch Intern Med*. 2007;167:766-773.

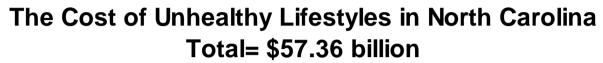


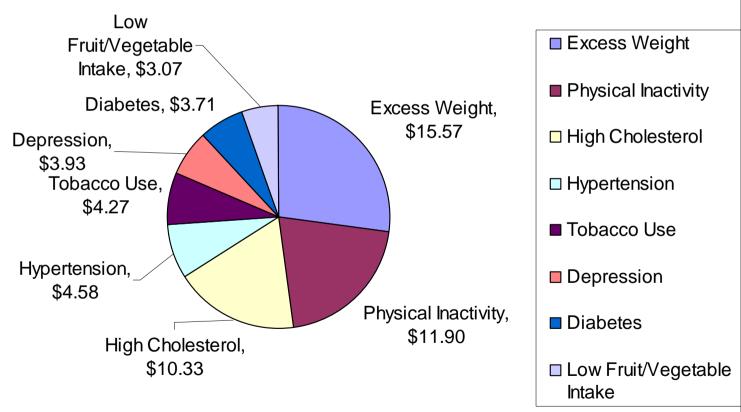
North Carolina Costs

- In N.C., overweight and obesity accounted for \$83 million in medical costs in 2003 for those with Blue Cross Blue Shield (BCBS) coverage.
- The N.C. BCBS customers who were obese had costs 32% higher than those with healthy weights.



North Carolina Costs

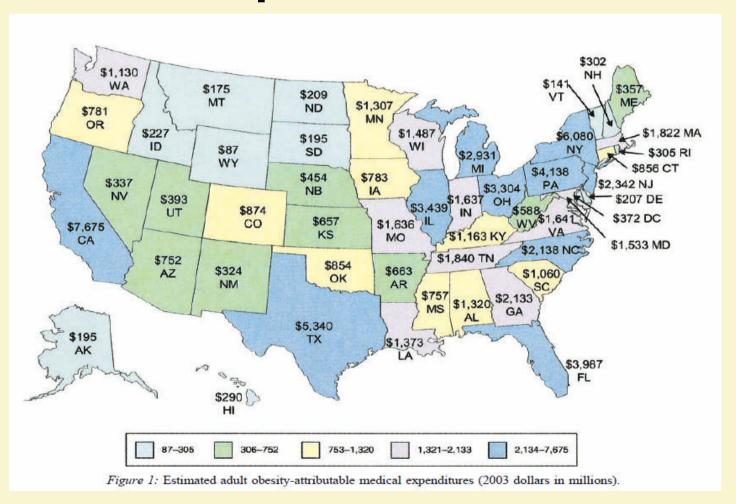




Source: Tipping the Scales: How Obesity and Unhealthy Lifestyles have become a Weighty Problem for the North Carolina Economy. Be Active North Carolina. Available at: www.beactive.org



Estimated Adult Obesity-Attributable Medical Expenditures (2003 dollars in millions)

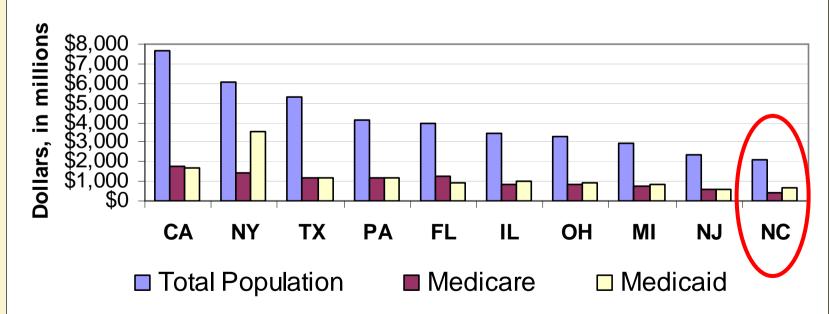


Finkelstein EA., Fiebelkorn IC, Wang G. State-level estimates of annual medical expenditures attributable to obesity. Obes Res. 2004; 12: 18-24.



N.C. is 10th Highest for Obesity-Attributable Costs

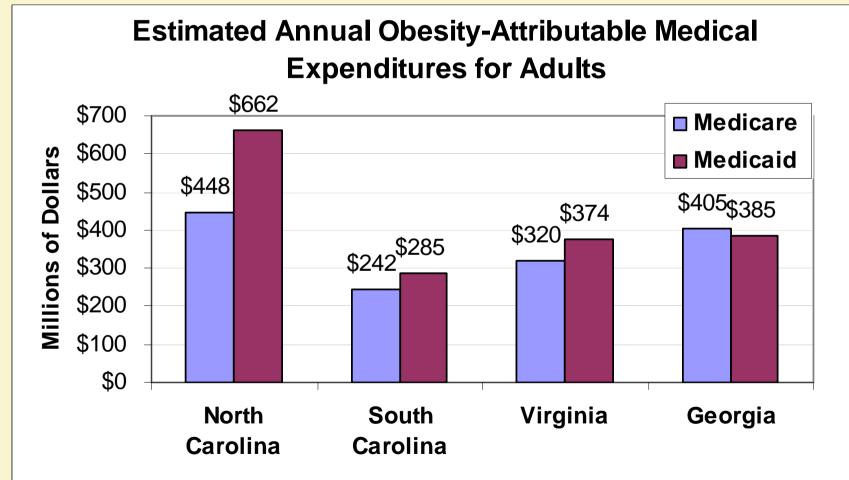
Estimated Annual Obesity-Attributable Medical Expenditures for Adults The 10 Most Expensive States



Finkelstein EA., Fiebelkorn IC, Wang G. State-level estimates of annual medical expenditures attributable to obesity. Obes Res. 2004; 12: 18-24.



Obesity-Attributable Medical Costs Southeastern States



Finkelstein EA., Fiebelkorn IC, Wang G. State-level estimates of annual medical expenditures attributable to obesity. Obes Res. 2004; 12: 18-24.



Costs: Children and Youth

Nationally

Among children 6-17 years old, obesity-associated annual hospital costs increased from \$35 million during 1979-1981 to \$127 million during 1997-1999.

In North Carolina

➤ Direct and indirect costs of obesity in N.C. youth were nearly 16 million dollars per year.

NC DHHS Efforts to Reduce and Prevent Obesity

Selected Highlights



Medicaid Reimbursement for Obesity-Related Care

- ➤ Medical Nutritional Therapy (MNT) allowable since Jan 2008
 - For children and qualified pregnant/post-partum women
 - Must be delivered by a dietician/nutritionist currently licensed by the NC Board of Dietetics/Nutrition or a dietician currently registered with the Commission of Dietetic Registration
 - Available through Medicaid-enrolled providers who employ or contract with licensed dieticians/ nutritionists or registered dieticians



WIC Food Package



- ➤ Implementation began October 1, 2009
- Impacts over 270,000 WIC participants in North Carolina
- ➤ New WIC Food Package is designed to:
 - Address public health nutrition-related concerns obesity and low breastfeeding rates
 - Meet 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans
 - Meet the American Academy of Pediatrics recommendations on infant feeding
 - Provide breastfeeding incentives and support
 - Offer greater balance, variety and choice and cultural appropriateness



Physical Activity and Nutrition Branch



- Promotes increased opportunities for physical activity and healthy eating through policy and environmental change
- The Branch uses evidence-based strategies to create policies and physical environments conducive to physical activity and healthy eating, including in:
 - Worksites
 - Schools
 - Child Care Centers
 - Healthcare Settings

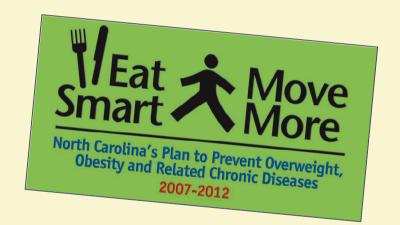
- Faith Centers
- Communities at large



Eat Smart, Move More NC

Partners in the Statewide Movement

- ➤ Over 60 organizations (including NC DPH)
- Developed State Plan to Address Obesity



Created Policy Agenda aligned with State Plan, NC IOM Task Force Recommendations, and CDC guidance



Links to Local Public Health

Healthy Carolinians

 Assists with Community Health Assessment process used to identify and address local health priorities

Statewide Health Promotion

 Provides technical assistance for local health departments to address local health priorities including physical activity, nutrition, and tobacco



Child Care Standards

Proposed changes to be considered by Child Care Commission in February:

- Include a minimum of one hour of outdoor time daily for full day programs and 30 minutes of outdoor time daily for half day programs
- Specify a daily gross motor activity in the daily schedule
- Have a full range of equipment and materials to support children's learning activities in the outdoor learning environment
- Support breastfeeding mothers by providing seating and an electrical outlet, if needed
- ➤ Limit screen time to no more than 2 ½ hours a week. No screen time for children under 2 years old



Interagency Collaboration

- Healthy Environments Collaborative with NC Departments of Transportation, Commerce, and Environment & Natural Resources
- Healthy Schools Collaboration between DHHS and Department of Public Instruction



Contact Information

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