Direct costs of treatment for colorectal cancer in Iran: analysis of patients data in a specialized hospital of cancer patients in Isfahan.

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Background and Aims: Nowadays cancer is one of the major health problems in Iran and the world. Since colorectal cancer treatment is costly and affects the patient’s life, in this research we decided to assess the cost of CRC treatment.

Methods: In this descriptive cross-sectional research, we studied with CRC admitted Patients' medical records in Seyedoshohada hospital of Isfahan from 1384 to 1389. The Research population includes 320 medical records. As the measurement was not conducted again, the validity and reliability of the tool was not evaluated. Analyzing the data was done using descriptive and inferential statistical methods (Kruskal-Wallis) through SPSS software.

Results: In this research, Men are more likely than women to get CRC(56/1%), also the average age for CRC is decreased (56). 35/6% of patients are in stage of 1 to 3 & more than half of them (64/4%) are in stage 4. With increase of stage of illness, combination of treatments is increased(surgery more than anothers:71/4%). 5FU/LV is the most common diet of chemotherapy(42/5%). Also mean of cost of treatment in comparison with increase stage of illness was not significantly (p>0.05). Average cost of treatment were 3540(4927), 5347(3440), 5740(2828) and 5438(2555) Dollars in stage 1 to 4 respectively. Also main costs are related to Pharmacotherapy.

Conclusions: As for high morbidity of CRC, decrease of accession age & high cost of colorectal cancer treatment, Any intervention in care and management, delayed complications, progress of illness, or decrease length of hospital stay could relief patient distress, improve life quality and lessen costs.

Keywords: Colorectal cancer; Cost analysis; Health care cost; Accession