

Estimating Consuming Cost of HIV/AIDS in Referral Center Provided Related Services

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ABSTRACT

Background and objective: AIDS is a phenomenon with very wide social, cultural and economical aspects. In 1996, the United Nations mentioned AIDS as a health issue, and severe barrier for human development. Based on data reported by the World Health Organization, AIDS epidemic growth rate in Iran is rising and warnings. HIV/ AIDS has intensive effects on human's health and efficacy, typically of young adults. It is also imposes great deal of direct and indirect costs to society. The indirect costs of AIDS were calculated seven times higher than direct costs mainly due to premature mortality and loss of productivity.

Materials and methods: This cross-sectional study conducted to patients referred to West Health Center and 12 Farvardin Clinics. The questionnaire developed for information with items related to costs of HIV/AIDS. Collected data analyzed by one-way Variance and Post Hoc.

Results: HIV/AIDS advanced patients with and without addiction had developed 18,583,449.93 (SD=403,233.63) and 18,535,164.90 (SD=323,515.82) Rial costs respectively. On the other hand HIV/AIDS non-advanced patients with and without addiction were characterized by 7,02,9,487.83 (SD=137,772.75) And 7,007,447.60 (SD=109,136.38) Rial costs respectively. These costs have been calculated on average.

Anova analysis demonstrated statistically significant difference (p-value<0001). Differences between average direct (p-value=0.02) and indirect (p-value<0.001) costs also were found to be statistically significant. Length of stay for one episode of treatment was 24 months.

Conclusion: Because of statistically significant relation between direct and indirect costs treatment between 4 groups on one hand and escalating of treatment costs parallel to the advancement of HIV/AIDS among contacted patients, attention to the economic study and analysis of HIV/AIDS services should be paid.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, Direct Cost, Indirect Cost, Iran