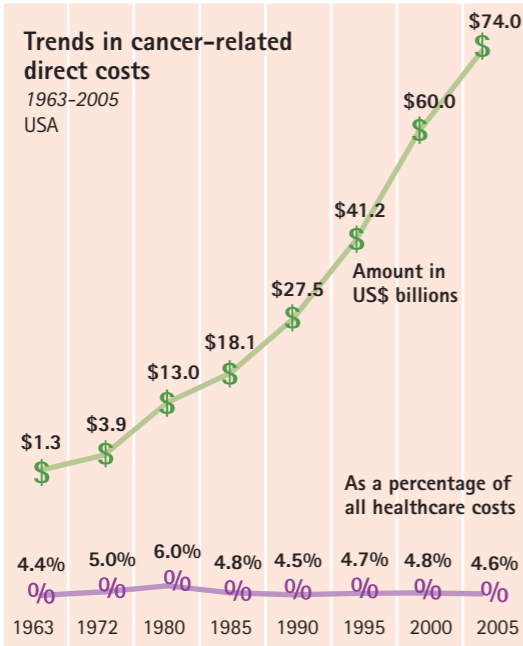
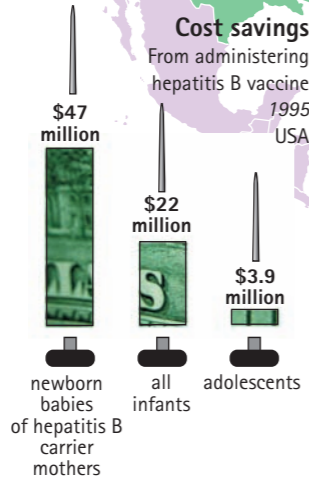
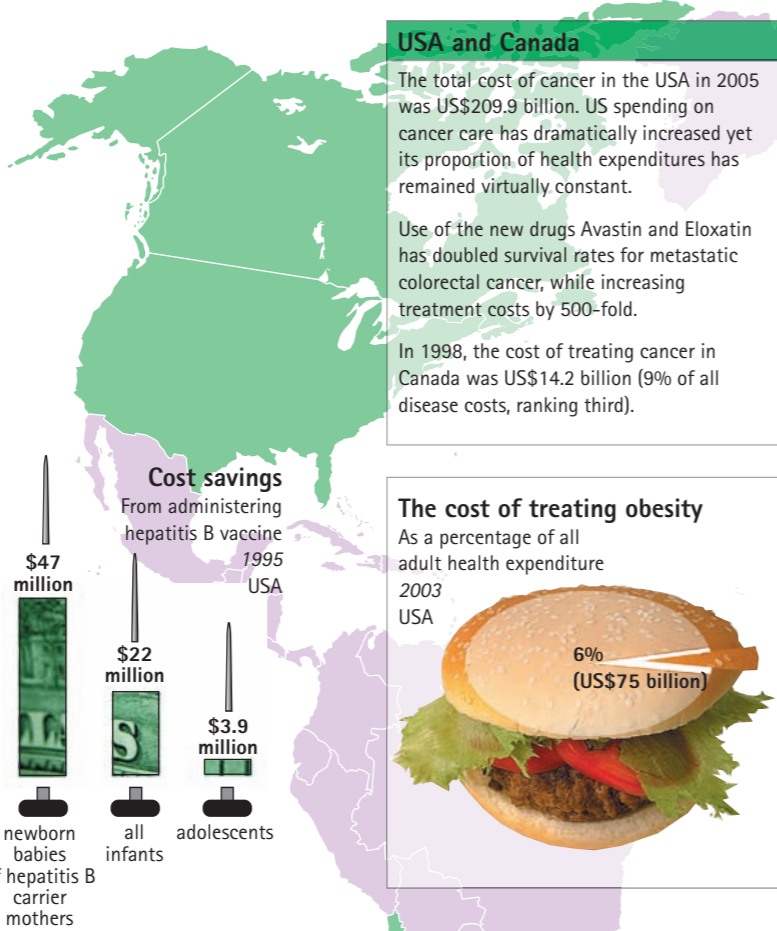


Economic costs

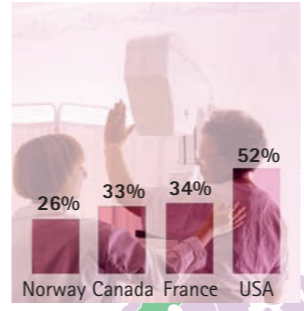
"Economics is first and foremost about the thoughts leading up to choice."
 Gerald P O'Driscoll, Former Director,
 Center for International Trade and Economics,
 Heritage Foundation

The costs of cancer are quite diverse. First, the direct costs include payments and resources used for treatment, care and rehabilitation directly related to the illness. Indirect costs include the loss of economic output due to days off work (morbidity costs) and premature death (mortality costs). There are also the hidden costs of cancer, such as health insurance premiums and non-medical expenses (for example, transportation, child or elder care, housekeeping assistance, wigs, ostomy supplies, prostheses). Cancer prevention may be the best way to save money for many countries as these costs continue to rise.

Data limitations do not allow for a worldwide comparison of the economic costs of cancer; these data only represent selected countries.



Chile
 Treatment for tobacco-related lung cancer accounted for 6% of total healthcare costs in 2004.



The cost of breast cancer treatment
 Cost per patient of first 6 months of treatment expressed as percentage of GDP per capita published 2003 or latest available data selected countries

Sweden
 Total cancer drug sales rose from US\$37.3 million in 2000 to US\$118.7 million in 2004.

UK
 Expenditure on cancer treatment by the National Health Service in 2000-01 was US\$3.2 billion (10.6% of all disease costs).

The Netherlands
 In 1999, the cost of cancer care was US\$1.2 billion. The cost of smoking-related healthcare for those aged 20 years and older was US\$514 million.

France
 Cancer hospitalizations within the public health system cost US\$6.2 billion in 1999 (23% for chemotherapy). Estimated total cancer drug sales in 2002 were US\$1.3-1.6 billion.

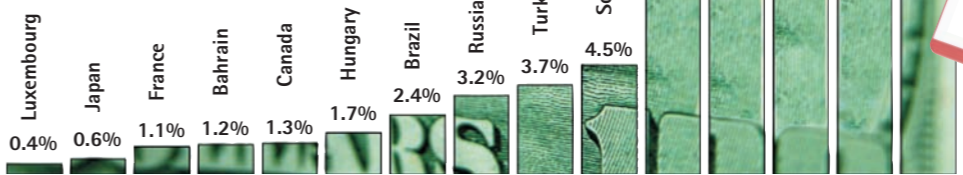
Switzerland
 The Benefit-Cost Ratio for hepatitis B vaccinations in 1998 was 2.4 for vaccinating all infants, 1.2 for vaccinating newborns of hepatitis B carrier mothers, and 2.9 for vaccinating all adolescents. (Values greater than 1.0 indicate net savings.)

China
 The Benefit-Cost Ratio for hepatitis B vaccinations in 1995 was 42.4 - 48.0 for vaccinating all infants. (Values greater than 1.0 indicate net savings.)

Smoking accounts for 6%-15% of annual healthcare costs in high-income countries.

Cigarettes are most affordable in high-income countries, even when prices increase with tobacco taxes.

The price of 100 packs of cigarettes
 As a percentage of GDP per capita 1999-2001 selected countries



The costs of cancer pose an economic burden on both the individual and society.