



Cost of **GENITAL WARTS** on Service Provider and Client Perspectives VS Actual Government Program Expenditure for the Prevention Control and Treatment of the Sexually Transmitted Disease (STDs) in Thailand

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Background Commercial sex and its related epidemics of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are becoming an increasing problem, the effectiveness and sustainability of STDs prevention intervention targeting sex workers and their clients are important. Comprehensive interventions have been implemented using several strategies: improved STDs care services; promoting health care seeking behaviours; and promoting condom use. Outreach has been taken for the targeted establishments by STDs Cluster. The study objectives were to assess direct cost of genital warts on service provider and client perspectives and to estimate the actual government program expenditure for prevention, control and treatment of the National STDs Prevention and Control Plan.

Methods This study was collected cost data by activity-base costing (ABC) of providing patients with warts. This includes direct costs and indirect costs and cost of external from the service in the Bang-Rak hospital, Bangkok, Thailand. There are 4 clinics such as clinical research women, clinical research men, women health clinic and male health clinic. The secondary data from the government agencies on resource and budget in the situation under the universal coverage and other related to STDs programs were collected. Sources of the entire allocated budget to each province were mainly compiled and analyzed to estimates of total resource needs.

Results

1. Government expenditure

Regarding the actual of government program expenditure for the prevention control and treatment of the STDs was USD 24,893,460 compared with the total resource need estimation in was USD 81,956,897. It was about 30.37% was actual spending on STDs from government agencies.

National/Department/other sources of actual expenditure

Organisations/Sources	Total Expenditure (USD)
National Health Security Office	17,070,160
BATS/MoPH	2,391,100
BMA and others	5,432,200
Total	24,893,460

Estimation of the total resource need

Intervention	Total Resource need (USD)
Prevention intervention	
- General Population	25,080,000
- Female sex workers	50,794,000
VCT/STDs Clinics	2,180,188
Monitoring and Evaluation	3,902,709
Total	81,956,897

2. Direct Cost

Clinics	Pateints (Person)	Warts Service Time(Hrs)	Direct cost THB (%)
1. Women Research clinic	20	105.23	34,427.40 (30.97)
2. Men Research clinic	17	90.95	27,254.37 (24.52)
3. Women Health clinic	18	70.77	21,320.99 (19.18)
4. Men Health clinic	17	108.09	28,164.31 (25.34)
Total	72	375.03	111,167.08

3. Indirect cost

Indirect cost	visits	Total cost	Cost per visit
Traveling of patients	361	26,675	73.89
Food of patients	174	7,656	44.00
Opportunity cost of patients	106	80,656	760.92
Traveling of caregiver	4	137	34.25
Food of caregiver	5	265	53.00
Total		115,389	966.06

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total cost (72 patients)} &= \text{direct cost} + \text{indirect cost} \\ &= 111,167.08 + 115,389 \\ &= 226,556.08 \text{ THB} \end{aligned}$$

Conclusions

Evaluation of the treatment cost due to genital warts could be used to the develop direction of targeted services at the most appropriate. National resource needs estimates are important for the country to provide comprehensive interventions for the prevention, control and treatment by government agencies and other key stakeholders.

Key Words: Warts, Activity-Based Costing (ABC), Direct cost , Indirect cost, Government expenditure, STDs clinic

