NKY2NK

**Cost assessment: case of liver cancer, Senegal 2012**

Dr Bangaman Christian Akani, Institut national d'Hygiène Publique Côte d’Ivoire, banakani1@gmail.com

(1) Dr Bangaman Christian Akani, Institut National d'Hygiène Publique, banakani1@gmail.com, 04 BP 2951Abidjan 04.

(2) Pr Petronille Acray-Zengbé, Institut National d'Hygiène Publique, petronille.acray@gmail.com, BPV 14 Abidjan 04,

(3) Dr Douba Alfred, Institut National d'Hygiène Publique, alfreddouba1@gmail.com , BPV 14 Abidjan 04

(4) Dr Lepri Bernadin Nicaise Aka, Institut National d'Hygiène Publique, akanicaise@yahoo.fr, BPV 14 Abidjan 04

(5) Dr Attoh Harvey Touré, Institut National d'Hygiène Publique, harveyattohtoure@yahoo.fr , BPV 14 Abidjan 04

(6) Dr Patrick Yvan Agbassi, Aconda-Vs, ayjpatrick@gmail.com

(7) Pr Hervé Lafarge, Paris-Dauphine, lafargeh@yahoo.fr

Context: Hepatitis B Virus affects 2 billion people worldwide. Despite the vaccine protection, it will remain chronic hepatitis B and thus cirrhosis and cancers and its costs. The aim of our study was to assess the human and economic cost of primary liver cancer due to Hepatitis B Virus in Senegal.

Methods: We performed a retrospective descriptive study covered over a period of 05 years on 89 patients. We used hospital’s view point. A cost analysis was conducted in Hopital principal de Dakar using homogeneous section method. A population model based on Markov’s model was simulated on a cohort of 1,000 infected patients in order to assess the human impact.

Results: The annual medical cost of a liver cancer was estimated at 613,565 FCFA and expected medical cost of expected cancers come near to 5,223,888,459 FCFA or the year 2012. This represented about 5% from the budget granted the health. In human terms, the expected number of liver cancer cases was 8514 with 8.1 years of life lost.

Conclusion: This study showed that the policy strategy "doing nothing" represented a higher economic and human cost.

Keywords: Evaluation- cost, cancer, liver, Senegal