

**COST ANALYSIS OF
ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME PATIENTS IN
CARDIAC MEDICAL UNIT OF
YANGON GENERAL HOSPITAL, 2017**

**KYAW THU LYNN
M.B., B.S**

**MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH (MPH)
UNIVERSITY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
YANGON
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ABSTRACT

Acute coronary syndrome is the most common cause of morbidity and mortality in the worldwide. The economic burden of the acute coronary syndrome is high and is due to the direct medical cost, direct non-medical cost and indirect cost. Most of the developing countries are threatened by the burden of cost of treatment for non-communicable diseases. This study was carried out for the aims of assessing the costs incurred by acute coronary syndrome patients at Cardiac Medical Unit of Yangon General Hospital. It was a cross-sectional descriptive study. Data was collected from September to December, 2017 by face to face interview method with the use of semi-structured pretested questionnaires. This study was carried out to 90 acute coronary syndrome patients who were attended to CMU of YGH from 10th September to 27th September, 2017. In this study, one third of the patients aged between 50-59 years and two third of the respondents were male. Most of them educated only upto primary school level and lived mostly in the urban area. The mean of each patient's income per month was 141,770 kyats with the median of 75,000 kyats. About 50% of average family income was used for food consumption. In all respondents, 26.7% had hypertension, 17.8% had diabetes mellitus and 12.2% had transient ischemic attack. 75.5% of the patients had ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction, 16.7% of the patients had Non ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction and 7.8% of the patients had Unstable Angina Pectoris out of 90. The median duration of hospital stay of the patients was 5 Days. The total median direct medical cost for the patients was 112,000 kyats which ranged from 10,000 kyats to 2,330,000 kyats. The total median direct non-medical cost for the patients was 82,750 kyats which ranged from 15,500 kyats to 394,000 kyats. The total median indirect cost was 48,000 kyats with maximum of 660,000 kyats. As proportion to the total expenditure, 52.47% constituted by direct medical cost, 31.95% by direct non-medical cost and 15.58% by indirect cost respectively. The total median hospital cost was 200,000 kyats and the cost for PCI was ranged from 17 lakhs to 57 lakhs in the previous study done in 2009. However, the total median cost including PCI was 284,000 kyats only in this study which was costed after political changes. Compared with the previous study, the proportion of the direct medical cost was seemed to be high in this study and it was because the direct medical cost was calculated by all treatment given including PCI.