Estimation of Cost of Management of Tobacco Related Cancers

Report of an ICMR Task Force Study (1990-1996)

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Cost of Management of Tobacco Related Cancers
Highlights

A cohort of 195 patients of cancers of tobacco related sites, was followed up for a period of three years with no evidence of disease or till death, to determine their expenditure (direct or indirect) on treatment of their disease; expenditure by the institution on their management; and loss of income due to their absenteeism or premature death. The study was a part of ICMR's task force project on cost of management of tobacco related diseases. The item wise expenditure made by the patients, their relatives/ friends, was recorded, under various headings, namely, consultation, investigations, treatment with different modalities, transport for the purpose, and any additional cost incurred for lodging and boarding. The information was also collected on actual loss of wages for treatment of the disease. Discounting at the rate of 10% per annum was used to convert all the expenditure by patients to 1990 level. The loss due to premature death was estimated based on the last income level and expected remaining age of the patient estimated from the standard life tables available for different areas of the country. The institutional cost was assessed from the records of the institution and the information on services used by the patient.

The patients in the cohort, spent an average of Rs. 17,965, with another Rs. 4,009 being contributed by the institution in the form of various services. The loss of income due to premature deaths amounted to Rs. 112,475. Thus, the total loss due to management of a patient of tobacco related disease diagnosed in 1990, was Rs. 134,449 (discounted at 1990 level).

Loss due to expenditure related to treatment of a cancer case (by the patient, their relatives/ friends, and treating institution) amounted to Rs. 17,774 (Rs. 13,765 by the patient or their relatives, and Rs. 4009 by the treating institution). This category included expenditure on consultations, investigations, treatment, travel & lodging for treatment, and extra money spent for food during treatment time. Secondary losses due to the disease amounted to Rs. 116,675 (Rs. 4,120 due to absenteeism for treatment, and Rs. 112, 475 due to loss of income due to premature death).

There was very little difference in expenditure on items related to direct medical treatment, according to different demographic attributes of the patients. The few exceptions where such differences were noted included a lower expenditure on chemotherapy among old patients; a higher expenditure by residents of Delhi on consultation and surgery; and higher expenses on radiotherapy on patients where the intent of treatment was curative. The indirect expenditure (on travel, lodging, etc.) on treatment was influenced by personal characteristics of the patients', suggesting a variation in expenditure due to their paying capacities. Better occupation, higher distance of the hospital from their place of residence, younger age of the patient, and curative intent of treatment (probably influenced by longevity and higher degree of follow up), resulted in higher expenditure.

Introduction and Review of Literature

Tobacco is responsible for an estimated 3 million annual deaths in the world during early 1990s, and with the current consumption trends it is expected to rise to 10 million annual deaths during the 2020s[1]. About 70% of these deaths are expected to occur in developing countries. Epidemiological studies and animal experiments have proved beyond doubt that tobacco is a major health hazard. Well conducted studies since 1950s on health hazards of tobacco, forced various governments to consider tobacco control activities. The most popular corrective action by the governments have been anti-tobacco community education. Other steps taken by some governments for tobacco control have been, ban on advertisements of tobacco products, tobacco free places for protection of non-smokers, increase in price of tobacco, etc. However, serious action to reduce the availability of tobacco has been avoided by all governments[2]. Not only does the production of tobacco continues unabated, but steps are also being taken for increase in production and productivity of tobacco. The most important reason for these contradictory actions are economic, i.e. tobacco's contribution to revenue and dependence of a large number of persons on its production, processing and sale.

The fear of loss of revenue is so deep rooted that even a country like USA is using tax payers' money to subsidize the tobacco industry[3]. The annual subsidy for tobacco production by European Community was to the tune of 1,300 million ecu (equivalent to US $ 1,500 million). This amounts to 2,500 ecu (US $ 3,100) per minute, the annual amount being more than the total amount spent on tobacco subsidies by the US in the last 50 years[4]. The situation in developing countries is also not different. In India, the objectives of health departments for control of tobacco are in absolute contrast with the goals of agriculture agencies, which aim at promotion of tobacco production and promotion of tobacco marketing[5]. The revenue generated by tobacco and dependence of 5 to 7 million persons on tobacco is often considered a sufficient reason by the government to defer serious thought about tobacco's eradication.

Most health advocates believe that tobacco, instead of adding to GNP, is a drain on its resources. The indications about tobacco being a

loss to a country's economy emerged due to the facts that tobacco induces more deaths before retirement age among users, compared to non-users; non-fatal tobacco illnesses create disability; tobacco users have increased absenteeism; and tobacco generates extra demand for medical care[6]. The production of tobacco in a country is at the expense of reduced food production, and results in adverse economic and ecological effects, due to use of fuel for curing of tobacco.

Many developed countries have worked on the losses caused by smoking, because smoking is the predominant habit of tobacco use in these countries. Most studies have compared direct costs of tobacco use, which relate to payments (by patients, their relatives/ friends, government) for diagnosis and treatment of tobacco related diseases. A few studies have considered the indirect costs (loss of productivity, absenteeism, premature deaths, ecological effects, fires due to smoking, etc.) of tobacco while undertaking an elaborate exercise. A comparison of average life time medical costs in USA showed that costs among smokers exceed those of non-smokers by more than US $ 60,000[7]. The claims from a large insurance company in USA showed more admissions, longer average length of stay, higher average outpatient payment ($122 vs $75) and higher average insured payment ($1145 vs $762)[8]. The total financial cost of smoking for USA during the year 1990 was estimated at US $2.59 per pack of cigarette[9].

One of the earliest comparisons on economics costs and benefits of tobacco, in U.K., showed that an anticipated 20% reduction in smoking from 1973 to 1981 may result in an estimated £42 million increment to GNP, at 1973 values[10]. Many other studies have also concluded that tobacco causes more losses than benefits to the society[11-18]. An analysis of the economic consequences of smoking in Egypt in 1981/82, showed that the losses due to tobacco to the society amounted to 91% of the taxes raised during the same year[19]. Substantial losses have also been reported from other studies on costs due to tobacco[20-21].

No study on economics of tobacco in India has been carried out. However, many health activists felt that even in India, tobacco's costs outweigh its contribution to the nation. In order to generate the data on health care costs of the patients of tobacco related diseases, the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, initiated a project on estimation of cost of management of certain major tobacco related diseases,

namely, cancers, coronary artery diseases, and chronic obstructive lung diseases. The present study was a part of this broad project. The data from this study is expected to help in computation of economics of tobacco in India.

Objectives

1. To estimate the average cost of diagnosis and treatment of tobacco related cancers by the patients and their relatives/friends.

2. To estimate the average cost of diagnosis and treatment of tobacco related cancers by the institution.

3. To estimate the loss of productivity due to absenteeism as a result of the illness, for the patients and their relatives/ friends.

4. To estimate the loss of productivity due to death and disability due to tobacco related cancers.

Materials and Methods

Study Design

The study was a part of ICMR's task force project on cost of management of tobacco related diseases. The diseases considered under the project included tobacco related cancers, coronary heart disease and chronic obstructive lung diseases. The estimation of cost of management of on tobacco related cancers was carried out at the Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital (All India Institute of Medical Sciences), New Delhi. The project component related to cost of management of coronary heart disease and chronic obstructive lung diseases was carried out at the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh.

A cohort approach was adopted for assessment of the cost incurred in management of tobacco related cancers. The patients were followed up for three years or till death, whichever occurred earlier. The data collected from patients included direct as well as indirect costs incurred by patients and their relatives. The institutional cost was assessed from the records of the institution.

Expenditure by patients and their relatives/ friends on treatment of tobacco related cancers

A cohort of 319 patients with cancers of tobacco related sites was established from the new patients reporting from October 1990 to September 1991, at Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital (IRCH), which is a specialized cancer hospital of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. The cohort included cases of cancers of the oral cavity, pharynx (excluding nasopharynx), larynx, lungs and oesophagus. At the time of first contact, the patients were enquired about demographic details, the duration of the illness, the health agencies contacted by them for diagnosis and treatment of their illness (specific or non-specific). The itemwise expenditure made by the patients, their relatives/ friends, was recorded, under various headings, namely, consultation, investigations, treatment with different modalities, transport for the purpose, and any additional cost incurred for lodging and boarding. The information was also collected on any loss of wages for treatment of the disease, or if the disease resulted in loss of job. The information was collected on a pre-tested proforma, by specially trained

medico-social workers.

The patients were followed up till death or till a period of three years with no evidence of disease after treatment. The information on expenditure since the last contact, related to their illness was recorded by medico-social workers, at each of the follow up visit to the hospital, which was generally expected every 3 months. In case, the patient did not report at the time of his expected visit to the hospital, a letter (accompanied by a pre-paid postcard) was sent to him with a request to visit the hospital for follow up. If a reply was received from the patients' relatives indicating the patient's death or if the patient did not report, a visit to the patient's house was planned. For logistic reasons, house visits were limited to 257 patients living in Delhi and neighbouring areas (approximately 250 to 300 Km radius). The farthest areas covered for this purpose included Almora, Pithoragarh, Dehradun, Agra, Karnal, etc. The information on expenditure on the cost of treatment of tobacco related cancers, was elicited during the home visits. The information was collected from the patient, except in case of bad condition of the patient or the last enquiry after the patient's death. In the later circumstances, the information was collected from the patient's relatives. The information generally got collected after every three to six months. Leave used by the patient for treatment was not considered as loss of income, and this cost was collected only if the patient had actually lost his wages or income.

The initial information on expenditure by most patients was for the year 1990 or 1991. The procedure of discounting was adopted for the expenditure incurred by the patients (or their relatives/ friends) during later years. The rate of discounting used was 10%. The expenditure given in the report pertain to the year 1990. The total expenditure for the patients is from starting from the illness till death or till three years without evidence of disease.

Expenditure by the Institution

Expenditure by various departments was determined by the investigations rather than the diagnosis of the patients. Thus, the data collection included, identification of various investigations and service activities undergone by the patients; the determination of unit cost of various investigations and other services needed by patients of tobacco

related cancers; the charges paid by the patients for undertaking the investigations, etc.; and calculation of the excess expenses incurred by the institution in treating these patients. The details of investigations & other hospital services, and charges paid by them, were collected from the patients during interview.

Data was collected from various concerned departments of hospital, on the staff and the equipment available with them to perform the functions needed for treatment and investigations of tobacco related cancer cases. The reference institution being a teaching institution, the needed equipment (for example the number of microscopes in the department of pathology) and sometimes staff was in excess of the requirements for the specific work. Based on the quantum of investigations carried out, this number was reduced to an optimum level. For example the number of microscopes required was determined by assuming that one pathologist would be able to examine about 16 histo-pathology slides per day. The staff working on their postgraduate studies was not considered in the calculations. Thus, the quantum of expenditure is likely to be applicable for any set up in the country. The cost of the equipments was expected to increase every year according to inflation. Thus, the annual cost of the equipment was calculated by dividing the purchase value by the expected life span of the equipment.

The data was collected regarding the salaries of the staff, the proportion of time spent for carrying out that investigation/ service, the purchase value & annual maintenance of equipments, and cost of re-agents/ consumables used for undertaking the investigation/ services. Cost of the general maintenance of the hospital was available for the entire institution. The unit cost for general maintenance was obtained by dividing it by the total number of patients served by the institution. The cost of building was not included in the calculation, as the services are expected to have remained even in the absence of tobacco related cancers (Even though one may argue that the size of the building could have been smaller, this aspect was not included in the calculations). The expenditure on OPD consultation was calculated by the amount of time (and thus propotionate salary) spent by the staff in OPD, and dividing this salary by the total number of OPD consultations. The time spent on consultation by patients of tobacco related cancers was assumed to be equal to any other patient. It was assumed that the time spent on consultation by the patients of tobacco

related sites was similar to the time spent on consultation by other cancers or non-cancer patients. In case of any estimation, the lower expected value was used for calculation, thus, sticking to the principle of underestimation (in case of doubt) followed through out the study. As some of the services in the hospital are paid, the amount collected from the patients was subtracted from the institutional expenditure.

The data collected on institutional expenses for the year 1990-91 was destroyed by a virus in the hard disk of the computer. The data was subsequently collected for the year 1994-95. However comparison of the institutional expenses for radiotherapy for the years 1990-91 and 1994-95, showed that the expenses varied due to variations in the number of patients treated even with almost similar facilities. The comparison of expenses for radiotherapy (Rs. 7,111 for 1990-91, and Rs. 6,296 for 1994-95) indicated that the principle of discounting may not be applicable for this aspect. Thus, the exact estimated cost was used in the final calculation.

Loss due to Premature Death

The age of the patients of tobacco related cancers was compared with the life expectancy of individuals in India (prepared by the Registrar General of India). The difference between the actual age at death and expectation of life at that age was used to compute the salary loss, savings of pension to the government or the organization (in case the patient was entitled to pension), loss of family pension. The following formula was used to estimate the cost to the society due to premature death of a case of tobacco related cancer.

Cost = (Salary from age at death till productive age) +
(family pension till the age of life expectancy) -
(pension from age of 58 years till the age of life expectancy)

The retirement age in India is generally 58 years, and this was considered as the productive age for those in job, whereas for those engaged in business the remaining expected age was considered as the productive age. As the age of the spouse of the deceased person was not collected, the age of the deceased was used for calculation of the family pension. In India, the incidence of tobacco related cancers is

higher among men than women; a higher proportion of men are working; and husbands are generally older than thier wives. These facts suggest that there may be an underestimation of the cost of tobacco due to premature death of cases of tobacco related cancers.

As the salary and pensions are expected to increase proportionate to inflation over the years, the last salary or pension level was taken into consideration, and discounting of the figures was not considered to be necessary.

Analysis

The data was analyzed using the computer package EPI INFO. The mean expenditure (or loss) and standard deviation by patients and their relatives/ friends was calculated according to various item heads. Such expenditure (or loss) was measured according to various demographic or disease characteristics. The differences in expenditures (or losses) were tested for statistical significance by Kruskal Wallis test, as the distribution of the expenditure was not expected (confirmed for most of the items) to follow a normal distribution. The Kruskal Wallis test was performed on raw data by the package EPI INFO.

The utilization of the data may differ depending upon the requirements. In case the data is used for the purpose of calculation of total burden for the country or an area, the average expenditure (or loss) by patients with all the patients in denominator, would be relevant. This expenditure has been reffered to as **"mean"** expenditure in the report. However, if the data is used to calculate the notional cost of treatment considering that all the patients are likely to receive treatment as per the current management protocols, the cost per patient with only the patients incurring the expenditure as denominator, would be required. This expenditure has been referred to as the **"unit"** expenditure in the report.

Observations

Out of the planned 257 cases, follow up could be completed in 195 (76%) cases, i.e. they were followed up till death or three years without evidence of disease. The information on remaining patients was not possible due to wrong or incomplete addresses, assessed after a visit to the address provided as well to the nearest post office. Out of these 195 cases, 71 (36.4%) cases were surviving at the end of three years. The sitewise distribution of the 195 cases as compared to the total patients registered at IRCH during the same year is at Table A1. The proportion of cases of cancer of floor of mouth, other sites in mouth (ICD 145), oesophagus and lungs was lower than the proportion registered at IRCH during the same period.

Expenditure by patients and their relatives/friends

Tables B1 to B14 present the **mean expenditure and standard deviation** (with all patients considered in denominator). Tables C1 to C14 present the **unit expenditure and standard deviation** in various expenditure categories (mean expenditure with denominator as the patients incurring expenditure in that expenditure category). The expenditure or costs as presented in these tables have been discounted to 1990 prices, with an annual discounting rate of 10%.

The analysis of data from 195 patients shows that the patients spent an average of Rs. 17,965 (discounted to 1990 prices) for management of their illness (Table B1). The expenses included direct expenditure on treatment of the illnes (consultation, investigation, and treatment), indirect expenses for treatment (travel to various health facilities, additional money spent for lodging & boarding), and tertiary cost (loss of income) by the patients or their relatives/ friends. The mean direct expenses for treatment amounted to Rs. 6249.7, the mean indirect expenses for treatment was Rs. 7515.7, whereas the mean tertiary cost due to illness was Rs. 4199.5. The details of expenses incurred by the patients' relatives/friends was not ascertained, and has been included in indirect expenses for treatment (mean Rs. 746.1). There was a tremendous variation in the expenditure (the standard deviation was invariably more than the mean expenditure). This was due not only to the personal characteristics, but also due to availability of certain services at no or subsidized cost, and due to the fact that

treatment was not always carried out at the government hospitals.

As all the patients had incurred some expenditure or other, the unit expenditure was equal to the mean expenditure (Table C1). Consideration of the expenditure according to treatment modality revealed that the patients had spent the maximum for chemotherapy (unit expenditure Rs. 9254.6), followed by surgery (unit cost Rs. 5858.4) and radiotherapy (unit cost Rs. 953.2). This is due to availability of radiotherapy and surgical facilities at no or subsidized cost. The unit expenditure of radiotherapy was very low due to the fact that most of the patients underwent radiotherapy at the study institute (which was not the case for other modalities of treatment), where the charges were a subsidized Rs. 750 for the entire course. Consultation and investigations formed 10.3% of the total direct expenses. Most of the patients were treated on ambulatory basis. Hospitalization was more often associated with surgical management. Most of the indirect unit expenditure for the treatment was incurred on extra expenses for food (37.6%) and transportation (27.7%). The expenses on lodging were comparatively small. This could be due to the fact that the patients from the city of Delhi did not spend on this item, and the patients from outside quite often stayed with some relative or friend.

Expenditure in different age groups: The mean expenditure according to age was lower in persons aged 60 years or more. The differnce was more pronounced among persons above 70 years of age. The difference in expenditure were however, statistically significant for total expenditure, chemotherapy, loss of income, extra expenditure on food and travel. The expenditure by relatives/ friends was higher for older patients, though the differences were not significant statistically (Table B2).

The statistical significance for chemotherapy and loss of income was lost if the unit expense for these items was considered (Table C2). Consideration of unit price showed that only the total expenditure and the expenses on extra food and transport were signifcantly different among persons above the age of 70 years. However, the sub-total of expenses other than food and transport, also showed a significantly lower expenditure among patients above 60 years of age ($p<0.002$). Thus, the data suggests that intensity of treatment (and thus, expenditure) was lower among older patients.

Expenditure according to Sex: The mean expenditure among women was significantly differnt only for loss of income due to the disease (Table B3). However, the statistical significance was lost when unit cost for this item was considered (Table C3), suggesting that the differences were due to a higher proportion of women opting to be house wife. Thus, sex does not influence expenditure for treatment.

Religion: Religion did not seem to influence the expenditure for treatment, whether considered as mean expenditure (Table B4) or as unit cost (Table C4).

Occupation: The mean as well unit expenditure according to occupation was significantly different for total expenditure, extra food and transport (Tables B5 and C5), and was brought about mainly because of lower expenses among labourers. The differences in mean loss of income was also observed due to zero loss among house-wives (Table B5), and comparison of expenses among the other occupation categories did not show any significant differences ($p > 0.08$).

Education: The expenditure on many items seemed to be higher among educated, especially among educated upto college or above (Table B6 and Table C6). However, the differences were statistically significant only for travel expenses, whether considered as mean or unit expenditure. It was further observed that the occupation of patients in different educational groups differed significantly, with educated persons engaged in jobs, and illitrate patients were either labourers or house wife. A stratified analysis revealed that the mean expenditure on travel in different occupational categories, did not differ significantly according to education. Thus, the data suggests that the differences observed on unvariate analysis of expenditure on travel according to education, was due to confounding effect of occupation.

Tobacco Use: The difference were observed in mean loss of income and expenses on lodging for treatment in different tobacco use categories (table B7). However, unit cost among different tobacco use categories was not statistically different (Table C7), suggesting that the differences in mean expenditure were probably due to the confounding effect of other variables.

Place of Residence: The mean expenditure according to place of residence revealed that patients from outside Delhi spent more on food

and lodging, but less on transport (Table B8). However, consideration in terms of unit expenditure showed significantly higher expenditure by residents of Delhi on consultation, surgery and transport (Table C8). The extra expenses for food was higher for patients from outside Delhi.

Distance of Residence from Study Institution: The mean as well as unit expenditure for lodging, transport and total expenses were significantly higher among patients coming for treatment from more than 500 Km. away (Tables B9 and C9). The mean expenditure by relatives increased with increase in distance of patients' residence from the study hospital both for Delhi as well as outside Delhi patients living within a distance of 500 Km (Table B9). However, the significance was lost when unit expenses by relatives were considered (Table C9).

A stratified analysis of the mean expenditure revealed that the mean expenditure on travel in different modes of transport, differed according to distance only for patients travelling by train. Thus, the data suggests that the distance of residence from the place of treatment has an independent effect on determination of expenditure on travel.

Similar stratified analysis of the mean expenditure on lodging in different occupational categories, did not reveal any significant difference in expenditure according to distance from the treating hospital, suggesting that the difference observed were due to the confounding effect of occupation.

Mode of Transport: The mean expenditure was high for those who could afford to travel by car or by air (Table B10), with significantly higher expenditure for consultation, food, and transport. Lower expenses were incurred by those travelling by bus or scooter/rickshaw as the cosltliest mode of transportation. Unit cost consideration also showed similar results (Table C10), with differing expenses for investigations, relatives' expenses, food, lodging, transportation, and total expenditure.

Survival Status: The surviving patients incurred a higher mean as well as unit expenditure on transporation and extra food (Tables B11 and C11). Consideration of unit cost also revealed a significantly higher loss of income for the expired patients. However, the loss of income within different occupational categories was not significantly different

according to survival status, thus, suggesting it to be a function of occupation rather than survival status.

Site of the Disease: No significant differences in mean (Table B12) or unit (Table C12) expenditure were observed for differnt sites of tobacco related cancers.

Stage of the Disease: The mean as well as unit expenditure was observed to be higher for the patients whose stage of disease could not be determined as they were already treated elsewhere (Tables B13 and C13). This was probably because of their contact with a larger number of hospitals/ doctors for treatment. Although difference were observed in mean total expenditure, for food and hospitalization, they did not show any trend with the disease stage, and were likly to be a confounding due to occupation. The difference in unit cost were observed for total cost and for food.

Intent of Treatment: Mean expenses were higher for patients receiving curative treatment, for radiotherapy, extra food, lodging, transport and total expenditure (Table B14). The difference in indirect expenses could be due to higher longevity and thus, greater follow up. Consideration of unit expenditure showed higher expenditure for surviving patients for loss of income, food, transporation, and total expenditure (Table C14).

Institutional Expenses on Treatment of Tobacco Related Cancers

The unit cost of investigations and other services generally required by the patients of tobacco related diseases, as well as the loss incurred by various departments of the institution in carrying out these functions is summarised in Table D1, while the details are at Tables D2 to D13. Radiotherapy services followed by surgery, incurred the highest unit cost as well as unit institutional loss.

The excess expenses incurred for the patients of tobacco related cancers in the cohort are presented in the Table D14. The institution incurred an average expense of Rs. 4,009 on each of the patient of tobacco related cancers in the cohort (an average of Rs. 583 on investigations, and Rs. 3,426 on management). The maximum average expenditure was on investigations was for biopsy followed by X-rays.

The highest expenditure in management of these cases was for radiotherapy.

Loss due to Premature Death of Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers

A total of 63.6% (124 out of 195)of patients expired during the study period. The loss of salary (and thus reduction in GNP) was observed for 81 patients (65.3%). The patients with pensionable job formed 31.5% (39 out of 124) of the expired patients. The average loss of salary, the savings to the government for pensions due to premature death, and government's (or the organization's) liability for family pension, have been presented as an average for all the expired patients, as a unit cost (for those incurring the loss or benefit), and as an average for the whole cohort (n=195), to facilitate interpretation by various workers (Table E1). The mean loss due to premature death in the entire cohort was Rs. 112,475.3.

Discussion

Follow up of 195 patients of tobacco related cancers was carried out for a period of three years or till death, to determine, (i) the expenses incurred by them or their relatives/ friends on treatment of their disease; (ii) loss of income due to time spent on treatment; (iii) loss to GNP due to premature death of certain patients; and (iv) institutional expenditure on management of these patients. Data was also collected from the various connected departments of the institution where the study was carried out, to determine the expenses incurred by them on management of these patients. The determination of expenses by the patients as well as the institution was necessary in view of the current health care services pattern in India, wherein free services are available to patients from state run hospitals.

The study reveals that there was an average loss of Rs. 134,449 to the society on account of treatment of each patient of tobacco related cancers in the cohort, which were diagnosed during 1990-91. Most of this loss was due to their premature death (83.7%), which resulted in loss to the GNP. Other secondary loss was in the form of loss of income due to time spent on treatment of their illness (an average of Rs. 4,199.5 per patient). An average of Rs. 17,774 were spent on treatment of their illness, by the patients, their relatives/ friends, and the government institution connected with their management. Of the primary expenditure on treatment, an average of Rs. 13,765.3 (77.4%) was spent by the patient or their relatives and an average of Rs. 4008.9 by the government institution. The break-up of primary management expenditure showed that a mean sum of Rs. 10,258.6 was spent on items directly related for treatment (Rs. 6249.7 by the patient and Rs. 4008.9 by the institution), whereas Rs. 7,515.4 were spent on items indirectly related to treatment of the illness, namely expenditure by relatives, traveling for treatment, money spent on lodging and extra money spent on food during their visits to health care agencies.

The expenditure on treatment by the patient indicated very little differences in expenses on items directly related to medical treatment. The few exceptions where such differences were noted included a lower expenditure on chemotherapy among old patients; a higher expenditure by residents of Delhi on consultation and surgery; and higher expenses on radiotherapy on patients where the intent of treatment was curative. Since, the role of chemotherapy in

management of tobacco related cancer sites is not fully established, a decision by the relatives of old patients for declining chemotherapy seems to be logical in India's social circumstances. Excess expenditure by Delhi residents on consultation and surgery may probably have been influenced by the availability of services near the place of residence. Excess expenditure on radiotherapy by patients treated with curative intent is also understandable, as many patients in higher stage of illness may not opt for radiotherapy. Generally, it seems that the expenditure on direct treatment has been similar was not even influenced by the personal characteristics indicating patients' paying capabilities.

The indirect expenditure on treatment on the other hand seemed to be influenced by personal characteristics of the patients', suggesting a variation in expenditure due to their paying capacities. A higher expenditure was seemed to influenced by the occupation, higher distance of the hospital from their place of residence, younger age of the patient, and curative intent of treatment. The differences according to curative intent of treatment seems to be function of higher longevity and thus, a need for higher follow up. In a mid-term analysis, it was observed that surviving patients incurred less expenditure than those expired early. This difference was lost by the end of the study, probably due to higher follow up period of surviving patients and thus, higher expenditure. Differences observed in expenditure according to sex and education, seemed to be due to confounding effect of occupation, and were not associated. No association in expenditure was observed according to different religions, tobacco habit, survival status, site & stage of the disease.

As a rule the study decided to underestimate any expenditure if there was a need for estimation of certain expenditure. For example, while assessing the average life of equipments used in the host institution, higher side of the expected life was used. Consideration of wife's age as equal to the husband's age (which is generally not the case in India) for calculation of loss due to family pension, the use of first recorded salary as the last salary of the patient before death, are some other examples of underestimation. It was assumed that the contribution of every patient to GNP was equivalent to the salary earned by them. However, this may be an underestimation while calculating the loss to the society due to pre-mature death, since the value of contribution of a person's work to GNP is generally more than the salary. The expenditure on the treatment has been considered only

for a period of three years. However, for all the cases of cancer a follow up for at least five years is suggested, before a patient can be considered as cured. Thus, the estimates can safely be considered as the minimum expenditure (or loss to the society) for treatment of tobacco related cancers.

One may consider that every expenditure or activity would add to the GNP. However, society always considers certain items as desirable and others as undesirable. Therefore, even though items like expenditure on travel adds to GNP, this activity for the purpose of treatment of tobacco related cancers has been considered as an undesirable expenditure, and thus a wastage or loss to the nation.

While calculating the institutional expenses, it was realized that the concerned institution was a teaching institute and thus incurred more routine expenses than a general hospital. However, during calculation only the necessary equipment and staff for the purpose was considered, and thus, the results are applicable for the entire country.

The study presents the expenditure on a cohort of patients of tobacco related cancer sites, diagnosed at a specialized cancer hospital in Delhi during 1990-91. All the costs and expenditure (which were incurred during 1990 to 1995) were discounted to 1990 prices using 10% rate of discounting. However, it was observed from actual data that discounting was not practical for institutional expenses. Thus, discounting was limited only to the expenses incurred by the patients. All other costs and expenses, whether by the institution or the loss of income, etc., were considered as such, irrespective of the year in which they were incurred.

The results present the expenditure as per the current management practices of treatment of these cancers. Thus, the expenditure is likely to change in future due to changes in paying capacity of patients, the management practices by the clinicians. The policy of the hospitals for treatment influences whether the patient or government bears the cost. In the present cohort, most of the cost for chemotherapy was borne by the patients, whereas radiotherapy cost was mainly borne by the institute. It is of importance that the mean expenditure may change if all the patients were treated with curative intent.

The number of incident cases of cancers attributable to their tobacco habits has been estimated as 108,000 for the entire country for the year 1987[22]. If the incident cases of cancers due to tobacco considered to be the same for the year 1990, the loss to the nation due to treatment of these cases would amount to approximately Rs. 14.52 billion for the year 1990.

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Table A1
Sitewise Distribution of Cases of Tobacco Related Cancers in the Cohort in comparison with All Cases seen during the Year at IRCH

Site	Number and %age of Cases in the Cohort	Number and %age seen during the Year
Lip	3 (1.5)	19 (1.7)
Tongue	42 (21.5)	215 (19.2)
Gum	8 (4.1)	49 (4.4)
Floor of Mouth	8 (4.1)	22 (2.0)
Other sites in Mouth	32 (16.4)	91 (8.1)
Oropharynx	34 (17.4)	95 (8.5)
Hypopharynx	12 (6.2)	65 (5.8)
Oesophagus	1 (0.5)	
Larynx	45 (23.1)	246 (21.9)
Lung	10 (5.1)	320 (28.5)
All Sites	195 (100%)	1122 (100)

Table B1
Mean Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment

	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
n = 195	952.0 ±2644.4	974.0 ±3552.3	523.0 ±1010.6	1566.2 ±5388.3	811.2 ±7103.3	906.6 ±1805.0	516.7 ±5392.5	4199.5 ±10675.7	746.1 ±1956.9	3500.3 ±5274.6	503.2 ±1456.0	2766.1 ±4509.5	17564.8 ±26784.8

Table B2
Mean Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Age

AGEGROUP (Years)	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)											
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
19 TO 39 (n=21)	1740.6 ±4118.1	1331.2 ±2665.5	715.9 ±1106.5	3835.1 ±10280.3	82.7 ±247.2	1325.5 ±2357.9	194.1 ±671.6	4228.0 ±4314.5	664.5 ±1076.9	3364.7 ±3946.1	439.5 ±806.8	3076.5 ±3721.3	20998.2 ±22159.3
40 TO 49 (n=49)	1531.9 ±4161.8	828.6 ±1346.1	667.2 ±1212.2	1366.9 ±5476.4	664.3 ±2167.2	979.7 ±1369.1	32.4 ±138.4	5851.5 ±9450.0	846.9 ±2113.4	2812.1 ±2751.7	390.7 ±1287.3	2615.6 ±2692.3	18587.1 ±18015.1
50 TO 59 (n=63)	584.6 ±1059.4	1566.5 ±5881.7	402.4 ±530.1	1631.0 ±4511.9	1848.9 ±12339.9	1033.3 ±2472.6	1501.5 ±9453.2	5265.7 ±16092.9	666.4 ±1202.2	4412.2 ±6847.6	732.3 ±1737.4	3619.9 ±6763.9	23264.6 ±40193.3
60 TO 69 (n=44)	711.4 ±1235.7	295.9 ±566.0	562.7 ±1359.4	1253.0 ±3912.4	30.2 ±157.7	634.5 ±905.0	7.5 ±48.0	1948.7 ±3851.9	651.9 ±2164.5	3965.2 ±6076.6	378.5 ±1477.8	2189.1 ±2787.5	12628.6 ±12209.1
70+ (n=18)	326.6 ±433.7	537.1 ±798.7	231.1 ±336.6	0.0	337.6 ±723.6	440.7 ±515.5	11.5 ±33.7	1439.3 ±3353.3	1076.4 ±3522.0	1204.2 ±1665.5	386.7 ±1386.4	1235.8 ±1603.0	7226.8 ±10573.9
All Ages (n=195)	952.0 ±2644.4	974.0 ±3552.3	522.0 ±1010.6	1566.2 ±5388.3	811.2 ±7103.3	906.6 ±1805.0	516.7 ±5392.5	4199.5 ±10675.7	746.1 ±1956.9	3500.3 ±5274.6	503.2 ±1456.0	2766.1 ±4509.5	17964.8 ±26784.8
p Kruskal Wallis	0.844147	0.172550	0.528926	0.026281	0.281180	0.174153	0.072840	0.002719	0.763139	0.033859	0.020570	0.013097	0.000739

Table B3
Mean Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Sex

SEX	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean + Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Men (n=162)	941.3 ±2759.3	1075.3 ±3874.0	469.9 ±815.1	1623.5 ±5587.0	928.3 ±7781.2	930.8 ±1886.8	613.2 ±5914.3	4869.4 ±11550.7	800.7 ±2110.2	3490.0 ±5192.7	519.6 ±1432.8	2747.4 ±4734.5	19009.5 ±28623.2
Women (n=33)	1004.1 ±2020.7	476.5 ±828.1	783.9 ±1662.9	1284.8 ±4343.9	236.2 ±923.5	787.7 ±1350.0	43.2 ±165.5	910.6 ±2501.4	478.1 ±850.9	3551.1 ±5744.6	422.6 ±1586.0	2857.7 ±3239.8	12836.6 ±13953.3
Both Sexes (n=195)	952.0 ±2644.4	974.0 ±3552.3	523.0 ±1010.6	1566.2 ±5388.3	811.2 ±7103.3	906.6 ±1805.0	516.7 ±5392.5	4199.5 ±10675.7	746.1 ±1956.9	3500.3 ±5274.6	503.2 ±1456.0	2766.1 ±4509.5	17964.8 ±26784.8
P Kruskal Wallis	0.777065	0.404552	0.590511	0.759844	0.417020	0.847029	0.770186	0.000033	0.912818	0.810083	0.768977	0.699651	0.086206

Table B4
Mean Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Religion

RELIGION	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean + Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Hindu (n=164)	955.1 ±2803.1	1060.6 ±3849.4	580.2 ±1084.2	1670.1 ±5726.6	932.4 ±7739.6	970.8 ±1940.6	573.0 ±5872.0	4218.1 ±10977.1	660.3 ±1766.0	3215.8 ±4206.1	457.8 ±1263.6	2818.5 ±4763.3	18112.6 ±28381.8
Muslim (n=23)	573.8 ±771.2	431.8 ±828.6	243.1 ±340.8	789.6 ±2291.8	189.0 ±627.2	483.7 ±550.0	257.3 ±882.9	5471.3 ±10226.5	1489.3 ±3133.7	6113.2 ±10203.9	1001.8 ±2548.5	2918.3 ±3171.8	19962.1 ±17525.1
Others (n=8)	1975.4 ±2703.6	756.6 ±1147.6	155.0 ±286.9	1667.5 ±4716.4	113.6 ±321.4	806.8 ±976.5	109.6 ±290.2	162.5 ±354.3	370.1 ±705.3	1821.7 ±2077.0	0.0	1254.9 ±933.8	9193.6 ±7672.0
All (n=195)	952.0 ±2644.4	974.0 ±3552.3	523.0 ±1010.6	1566.2 ±5388.3	811.2 ±7103.3	906.6 ±1805.0	516.7 ±5392.5	4199.5 ±10675.7	746.1 ±1956.9	3500.3 ±5274.6	503.2 ±1456.0	2766.1 ±4509.5	17964.8 ±26784.8
p Kruskal Wallis	0.266651	0.325606	0.022411	0.828834	0.977316	0.500054	0.565[illegible]4	0.064917	0.092024	0.312459	0.249763	0.506452	0.203774

Table B5
Mean Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Education

EDUCATION	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Illiterate (n=47)	1173.0 ±4076.0	569.0 ±1025.2	544.4 ±1045.9	583.8 ±1765.2	394.9 ±1316.3	768.9 ±1210.5	176.6 ±895.9	3965.8 ±6577.8	1334.1 ±2886.4	2305.8 ±2008.8	501.2 ±1590.9	1993.1 ±2000.6	14310.6 ±12024.3
Just Literate (n=35)	383.9 ±624.2	434.3 ±820.2	302.8 ±357.2	987.8 ±3340.4	161.1 ±537.4	349.3 ±360.8	149.3 ±641.9	2276.1 ±3253.0	325.8 ±715.0	3464.0 ±4228.7	243.1 ±525.0	2258.1 ±2964.8	11335.8 ±8906.9
Prim. School (n=19)	570.7 ±1084.7	453.6 ±575.6	945.3 ±1996.2	1074.0 ±4145.2	172.7 ±549.5	871.7 ±1133.4	109.2 ±428.4	3526.0 ±5512.3	430.5 ±600.2	1980.2 ±1982.9	327.7 ±697.7	1306.8 ±1233.3	11768.3 ±8899.9
Middle Sch. (n=35)	868.5 ±1499.3	1988.4 ±7728.7	504.5 ±850.4	1033.2 ±3265.3	873.4 ±2603.3	952.1 ±1309.3	171.6 ±639.6	5291.9 ±7936.7	698.9 ±1379.3	3707.1 ±5682.5	1017.2 ±2354.1	3797.3 ±5149.0	20904.1 ±24033.3
Secn. School (n=31)	1698.2 ±3610.7	1195.6 ±1750.7	592.0 ±1137.7	4914.8 ±11094.5	1.3 ±7.4	1295.5 ±2212.2	30.8 ±106.5	3873.2 ±7369.6	454.5 ±802.3	4767.9 ±8631.2	280.8 ±902.7	2570.5 ±2187.6	21675.1 ±23140.1
College (n=28)	827.7 ±1442.1	1168.9 ±2627.2	422.8 ±321.9	1230.8 ±3458.3	3574.5 ±18457.3	1370.6 ±3385.4	2792.9 ±14146.1	6449.0 ±23660.2	880.7 ±2882.0	4920.3 ±6028.9	554.6 ±1361.0	4616.3 ±8981.2	28808.0 ±56367.7
All (n=195)	952.0 ±2644.4	974.0 ±3552.3	523.0 ±1010.6	1566.2 ±5388.3	811.2 ±7103.3	906.6 ±1805.0	516.7 ±5392.5	4199.5 ±10675.7	746.1 ±1956.9	3500.3 ±5274.6	503.2 ±1456.0	2766.1 ±4509.5	17964.8 ±26784.8
p Kruskal Wallis	0.427562	0.307671	0.459631	0.188265	0.279142	0.193944	0.657938	0.221599	0.810609	0.721240	0.917713	0.047310	0.224890

Table B6
Mean Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Tobacco Use

TOBACCO USE	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
No (n=43)	1247.6 ±2119.9	1954.0 ±7068.9	824.3 ±1689.2	2222.2 ±6166.3	441.1 ±1591.4	844.8 ±1317.7	193.0 ±719.8	2793.2 ±6812.0	908.0 ±2737.1	3114.0 ±5425.6	497.5 ±1707.5	3352.6 ±5074.3	18392.2 ±24971.7
Past (n=81)	918.5 ±2297.2	761.0 ±1605.1	347.9 ±404.9	1688.6 ±6439.1	1606.3 ±10942.6	1041.8 ±2380.7	1067.4 ±8342.9	5046.0 ±14732.5	598.2 ±1218.4	3020.4 ±3538.9	474.0 ±1519.0	2649.8 ±5361.7	19219.9 ±35474.9
Yes (n=71)	811.0 ±3252.4	623.5 ±1131.1	540.4 ±916.3	1029.1 ±3112.8	128.2 ±425.5	789.7 ±1213.7	84.5 ±357.7	4085.5 ±6156.8	816.9 ±2091.6	4281.7 ±6644.8	539.9 ±1219.2	2543.6 ±2788.6	16274.2 ±13078.6
All (n=195)	952.0 ±2644.4	974.0 ±3552.3	523.0 ±1010.6	1566.2 ±5388.3	811.2 ±7103.3	906.6 ±1805.0	516.7 ±5392.5	4199.5 ±10675.7	746.1 ±1956.9	3500.3 ±5274.6	503.2 ±1456.0	2766.1 ±4509.5	17964.8 ±25784.8
p Kruskal Wallis	0.372502	0.770482	0.328178	0.614301	0.992259	0.974868	0.523523	0.019698	0.987877	0.262596	0.022881	0.492460	0.360876

Table B7
Mean Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Occupation

OCCUPATION	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Job (Govt.) (n=51)	764.5 ±1300.1	948.6 ±1786.0	507.6 ±870.3	1578.2 ±5488.1	206.7 ±567.2	834.0 ±1145.8	85.7 ±435.4	5533.7 ±18178.2	655.6 ±2327.9	4984.8 ±7364.7	415.8 ±1148.5	2779.7 ±3239.5	19294.9 ±23068.8
Job (Pvt.) (n=22)	990.9 ±1914.1	1238.1 ±2267.4	363.4 ±340.2	1671.0 ±5938.8	4730.5 ±20796.4	1391.2 ±3832.1	3574.3 ±15953.8	6021.1 ±6995.8	801.9 ±1382.4	3735.8 ±4939.4	605.9 ±1706.2	5171.8 ±9583.1	30295.9 ±57412.3
Business (n=28)	1231.9 ±3519.4	2227.9 ±8644.6	505.9 ±486.0	2360.7 ±8661.7	435.4 ±1755.3	1023.6 ±1852.1	227.4 ±758.0	4872.1 ±8093.8	889.9 ±1977.2	3093.2 ±2887.2	352.6 ±789.1	3119.3 ±5377.3	20339.9 ±28005.6
Agriculture (n=20)	827.9 ±1137.7	818.6 ±1270.5	297.5 ±338.1	1228.6 ±3897.0	723.2 ±2786.2	888.4 ±1448.2	90.5 ±248.7	4786.0 ±4936.7	923.9 ±1292.3	3684.7 ±4839.7	456.6 ±789.8	2629.7 ±2781.0	17355.6 ±12747.4
Skilled Labour (n=26)	1350.3 ±5320.8	614.5 ±1288.5	486.0 ±983.2	1316.5 ±3745.6	42.3 ±196.3	682.6 ±1224.5	0.0	2475.9 ±3303.3	856.2 ±2831.4	1053.4 ±1130.9	517.0 ±1929.1	1223.1 ±1291.8	10617.8 ±11111.3
Unskilled Labour (n=22)	608.7 ±990.7	344.4 ±594.5	552.6 ±1265.9	2567.0 ±5358.2	451.9 ±1489.2	707.9 ±1075.6	370.5 ±1296.8	4895.8 ±7945.2	960.4 ±1904.7	2635.2 ±2841.7	800.0 ±1952.0	2008.5 ±2855.9	16902.9 ±16840.2
House Wife (n=26)	972.7 ±1966.8	461.7 ±856.4	892.4 ±1857.7	260.6 ±1090.6	225.7 ±981.7	919.0 ±1494.0	54.8 ±185.4	0.0	293.5 ±619.1	3864.7 ±6346.5	520.8 ±1779.8	2612.5 ±2406.5	11078.4 ±12302.9
All (n=195)	952.0 ±2644.4	974.0 ±3552.3	523.0 ±1010.6	1566.2 ±5388.3	811.2 ±7103.3	906.6 ±1805.0	516.7 ±5392.5	4199.5 ±10675.7	746.1 ±1956.9	3500.3 ±5274.6	503.2 ±1456.0	2766.1 ±4509.5	17964.8 ±26784.8
p Kruskal Wallis	0.654460	0.424417	0.537657	0.488329	0.651218	0.945931	0.226.098	0.000000	0.106812	0.010292	0.374932	0.031900	0.022166

Table B8
Mean Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Distance from IRCH

DISTANCE Km	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)											
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Residents of Delhi													
1 TO 9 (n=10)	280.6 ±369.9	1490.6 ±1756.6	1655.4 ±3232.7	3124.0 ±9878.8	0.0	878.3 ±1418.1	30.6 ±80.6	5293.1 ±11361.9	63.8 ±201.8	2324.0 ±5692.7	330.8 ±1046.2	1427.4 ±1982.2	16808.4 ±25069.7
10 TO 29 (n=36)	909.8 ±1711.3	2406.8 ±7722.8	610.6 ±663.4	1042.7 ±3321.9	3318.2 ±16277.0	1407.0 ±3207.6	2216.2 ±12477.8	2878.8 ±4751.2	829.3 ±2581.1	3024.6 ±4363.1	37.0 ±157.5	3106.9 ±8755.1	21787.9 ±49158.5
30 TO 49 (n=5)	4320.9 ±8017.6	1465.6 ±2676.8	409.1 ±373.4	9090.9 ±20327.9	0.0	2286.8 ±3836.8	63.6 ±142.3	1549.2 ±2475.9	1035.0 ±959.0	1113.2 ±1936.8	0.0	4218.2 ±4210.3	25552.5 ±41139.2
All (n=51)	1120.9 ±2900.8	2134.9 ±6561.9	795.7 ±1545.2	2239.9 ±8014.4	2342.3 ±13703.7	1389.6 ±2979.0	1576.6 ±10487.7	3221.8 ±6383.7	699.4 ±2202.0	2699.9 ±4451.4	91.0 ±478.3	2886.5 ±7511.3	21198.3 ±44113.0
p Kruskal Wallis	0.362169	0.714207	0.519415	0.816653	0.146665	0.637120	0.976708	0.994757	0.003318	0.072433	0.769695	0.565115	0.964242

DISTANCE Km	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)											
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Outside Delhi Residents													
<50 (n=22)	2253.9 ±5952.3	274.5 ±487.3	417.0 ±569.4	2518.5 ±7246.4	264.8 ±1063.0	962.4 ±1692.2	7.5 ±35.2	9178.8 ±26449.1	329.6 ±735.4	2514.9 ±2413.8	135.3 ±472.6	2017.3 ±2063.2	20856.6 ±29020.1
50 TO 99 (n=25)	790.9 ±1458.9	740.8 ±1315.9	372.7 ±341.5	678.4 ±2305.1	168.5 ±539.6	500.3 ±555.7	184.2 ±750.6	3280.0 ±5940.1	332.1 ±934.1	3171.1 ±2853.8	98.4 ±202.6	2017.2 ±1781.2	12334.6 ±8471.0
100 TO 249 (n=40)	660.6 ±1107.9	670.5 ±1754.8	325.0 ±348.7	841.9 ±2891.4	225.4 ±1092.0	621.6 ±729.2	146.0 ±559.5	3237.9 ±4227.0	1163.1 ±2859.8	5480.4 ±9160.4	516.9 ±1694.7	2535.9 ±3381.9	16425.1 ±16568.3
250 TO 499 (n=29)	455.3 ±639.2	514.4 ±860.9	352.7 ±346.7	939.4 ±2899.1	111.7 ±393.8	480.9 ±772.3	31.3 ±168.8	3319.0 ±7870.8	368.1 ±744.8	2514.6 ±2740.5	490.7 ±933.7	2533.1 ±2712.0	12111.2 ±9925.9
500+ (n=28)	709.9 ±1070.0	526.9 ±652.3	703.3 ±1402.7	2067.2 ±4418.2	586.7 ±2369.8	1194.0 ±1445.8	315.5 ±1155.2	5174.6 ±7206.6	1324.0 ±1972.3	4218.5 ±3599.0	1898.0 ±2635.1	4374.1 ±2744.2	23092.6 ±14498.5
All (n=144)	892.1 ±2555.6	562.8 ±1188.7	426.5 ±717.5	1327.6 ±4087.8	268.9 ±1287.6	735.5 ±1097.4	141.3 ±670.2	4545.8 ±11828.2	762.7 ±1870.5	3783.8 ±5523.2	649.2 ±1647.4	2723.5 ±2802.4	16819.7 ±16965.7
p Kruskal Wallis	0.960831	0.618249	0.963472	0.635692	0.938989	0.149051	0.244219	0.126340	0.022971	0.272168	0.000005	0.000825	0.009324

Table B9
Mean Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Mode of Transport

COSLIEST MODE OF TRANSP	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalizatio.	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Scooter (n=40)	1190.4 ±3249.1	695.3 ±1352.2	389.1 ±339.4	2121.8 ±8257.5	89.1 ±271.6	834.5 ±1599.2	48.1 ±158.7	2643.9 ±4895.6	283.5 ±576.9	2534.7 ±3537.3	150.3 ±438.9	1907.7 ±1979.5	12888.3 ±17363.3
Car (n=16)	1244.7 ±1770.9	4585.0 ±11489.7	1057.6 ±2218.6	1282.2 ±2951.4	6734.0 ±24374.7	2177.0 ±4503.0	5130.4 ±18643.3	11184.7 ±30969.6	599.3 ±1198.7	7880.9 ±11901.6	112.0 ±247.7	6866.3 ±12971.4	48854.1 ±74004.5
Bus (n=76)	495.3 ±1043.8	731.0 ±1239.1	463.0 ±829.5	958.3 ±4044.4	292.7 ±1026.9	614.3 ±982.3	68.6 ±434.5	3102.8 ±5558.8	599.5 ±1920.2	3181.3 ±4859.1	347.7 ±1385.7	1647.1 ±1881.7	12501.5 ±13031.7
Train (n=61)	1243.7 ±3600.3	543.3 ±931.5	552.4 ±1019.2	1935.9 ±5011.0	403.7 ±1735.0	973.5 ±1422.7	189.1 ±826.3	4789.8 ±7593.2	1295.2 ±2587.8	3218.4 ±3086.7	1045.9 ±1962.8	3576.9 ±3039.1	19768.0 ±15072.8
Air (n=2)	2293.9 ±3190.0	27.3 ±25.7	309.9 ±438.3	4545.5 ±6428.2	0.0 ±0.0	1251.3 ±1152.4	0.0 ±0.0	3100.0 ±4384.1	0.0 ±0.0	8489.6 ±5960.1	50.0 ±70.7	4926.0 ±2364.9	24993.4 ± 6420.0
All (n=195)	952.0 ±2644.4	974.0 ±3552.3	523.0 ±1010.6	1566.2 ±5388.3	811.2 ±7103.3	906.6 ±1805.0	516.7 ±5392.5	4199.5 ±10675.7	746.1 ±1956.9	3500.3 ±5274.6	503.2 ±1456.0	2766.1 ±4509.5	17964.8 ±26784.8
p Kruskal Wallis	0.025764	0.351351	0.797749	0.184411	0.830565	0.341868	0.042594	0.713057	0.037200	0.050845	0.004652	0.000011	0.000378

Table B10
Mean Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Place of Residence

PLACE OF RESI	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Delhi (n=51)	1120.9 ±2900.8	2134.9 ±6561.9	795.7 ±1545.2	2239.9 ±8014.4	2342.3 ±13703.7	1389.6 ±2979.0	1576.6 ±10487.7	3221.8 ±6383.7	699.4 ±2202.0	2699.9 ±4451.4	91.0 ±478.3	2886.5 ±7511.3	21198.3 ±44113.0
Outside Delhi (n=144)	892.1 ±2555.6	562.8 ±1188.7	426.5 ±717.5	1327.6 ±4087.8	268.9 ±1287.6	735.5 ±1097.4	141.3 ±670.2	4545.8 ±11828.2	762.7 ±1870.5	3783.8 ±5523.2	649.2 ±1647.4	2723.5 ±2802.4	16819.7 ±16965.7
All (n=195)	952.0 ±2644.4	974.0 ±3552.3	523.0 ±1010.6	1566.2 ±5388.3	811.2 ±7103.3	906.6 ±1805.0	516.7 ±5392.5	4199.5 ±10675.7	746.1 ±1956.9	3500.3 ±5274.6	503.2 ±1456.0	2766.1 ±4509.5	17964.8 ±26784.8
p Kruskal Wallis	0.302165	0.078561	0.099465	0.866600	0.522459	0.314267	0.303597	0.333840	0.693829	0.004632	0.000007	0.000890	0.123817

Table B11
Mean Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Survival

Survival Status	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Expired (n=124)	1134.4 ±3220.1	1166.0 ±4314.8	493.4 ±1053.3	1897.8 ±6338.3	1161.7 ±8876.9	970.3 ±2101.9	767.4 ±6751.3	4627.1 ±12524.5	757.0 ±1871.3	2730.4 ±4220.6	474.8 ±1511.4	2648.7 ±5166.2	18829.2 ±31909.9
Living (n=71)	633.3 ±999.4	638.7 ±1442.2	574.8 ±936.4	986.9 ±3055.4	198.9 ±881.4	795.3 ±1116.5	78.8 ±441.1	3452.7 ±6272.1	727.1 ±2111.8	4844.9 ±6551.4	552.8 ±1362.7	2971.1 ±3064.7	16455.3 ±13980.5
All (n=195)	952.0 ±2644.4	974.0 ±3552.3	523.0 ±1010.6	1566.2 ±5388.3	811.2 ±7103.3	906.6 ±1805.0	516.7 ±5392.5	4199.5 ±10675.7	746.1 ±1956.9	3500.3 ±5274.6	503.2 ±1456.0	2766.1 ±4509.5	17964.8 ±26784.8
p Kruskal Wallis	0.725665	0.160520	0.215731	0.424059	0.938736	0.838050	0.120345	0.979062	0.566758	0.000193	0.221035	0.013676	0.199976

Table B12
Mean Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Site of Disease

Site	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
140 (n=3)	58.0 ±100.5	72.7 ±83.3	454.5 ±393.6	4781.8 ±7327.8	0.0	124.5 ±63.6	0.0	3836.1 ±3310.8	1426.7 ±1912.6	3466.3 ±3189.5	60.6 ±105.0	1910.4 ±1075.7	16191.7 ±5402.6
141 (n=42)	788.8 ±1575.9	849.1 ±1322.9	504.6 ±667.5	1242.9 ±3950.0	687.8 ±2274.5	604.4 ±1057.2	83.8 ±329.1	3213.9 ±4152.8	916.2 ±2654.2	2771.7 ±2837.5	103.8 ±285.2	2315.4 ±2649.7	14082.5 ±11445.2
143 (n=8)	973.9 ±1657.3	7079.5 ±16033.6	255.7 ±352.9	1506.3 ±2919.1	13354.4 ±34246.8	2643.6 ±6307.5	9825.1 ±26330.7	3465.4 ±7408.3	509.3 ±911.7	5015.7 ±6566.6	110.2 ±286.9	10471.6 ±17305.9	55210.7 ±100562.9
144 (n=8)	3229.9 ±6399.4	1105.9 ±2137.1	120.5 ±315.6	5681.8 ±16070.6	258.5 ±731.2	1754.4 ±3041.7	102.3 ±195.5	4719.6 ±6418.5	1135.6 ±1041.8	3294.2 ±3431.1	473.4 ±787.1	3360.5 ±2809.0	25286.4 ±30696.9
145 (n=32)	411.3 ±859.7	524.3 ±885.6	705.7 ±1771.3	1951.5 ±3878.5	204.8 ±653.1	1085.9 ±1577.9	31.7 ±131.2	4356.7 ±8974.9	647.7 ±1212.1	2808.6 ±3957.5	1035.0 ±2324.5	2302.5 ±2419.7	16065.7 ±15552.3
146 (n=34)	1320.3 ±4726.3	624.1 ±1139.0	641.8 ±1074.4	1838.0 ±7017.2	51.0 ±207.5	655.7 ±856.7	209.3 ±998.4	3296.5 ±6875.9	299.3 ±724.2	4573.9 ±8413.6	550.2 ±1038.4	2089.7 ±1615.9	16149.8 ±17569.0
148 (n=12)	382.6 ±482.6	680.9 ±1068.8	517.6 ±313.9	1007.9 ±2708.4	403.9 ±1107.7	767.6 ±1124.6	202.6 ±630.3	3197.8 ±4634.3	93.5 ±220.8	3005.0 ±4146.0	0.0	1916.2 ±2289.8	12175.4 ±9404.4
150 (n=1)	3090.0	2727.3	0.0	5454.5	0.0	1545.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	32396.7	9090.9	4917.3	59132.2
161 (n=45)	928.3 ±1353.6	597.9 ±1703.4	457.0 ±915.9	357.1 ±2020.7	105.9 ±360.9	849.9 ±1170.3	78.7 ±452.8	3545.4 ±5630.8	1209.7 ±2769.4	3267.6 ±3633.8	587.5 ±1530.3	2807.2 ±3633.2	14702.1 ±13263.5
162 (n=10)	1128.2 ±2061.2	1276.2 ±1245.8	484.7 ±936.5	2279.2 ±6652.4	248.4 ±785.4	979.5 ±1759.2	371.9 ±1176.1	15751.4 ±38816.5	311.7 ±659.1	2838.5 ±3811.8	156.1 ±313.5	2679.4 ±2839.9	28505.1 ±39313.5
All (n=195)	952.0 ±2644.4	974.0 ±3552.3	523.0 ±1010.6	1566.2 ±5388.3	811.2 ±7103.3	906.6 ±1805.0	516.7 ±5392.5	4199.5 ±10675.7	746.1 ±1956.9	3500.3 ±5274.6	503.2 ±1456.0	2766.1 ±4509.5	17964.8 ±26784.8
p Kruskal Wallis	0.152851	0.239069	0.254199	0.017414	0.588598	0.771996	0.274892	0.859276	0.388183	0.724451	0.061329	0.753922	0.753494

Table B13
Mean Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Stage of Disease

Stage	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
1 (n=14)	851.7 ±1385.5	1128.8 ±2661.9	510.2 ±285.0	1957.0 ±7322.2	338.3 ±650.4	692.0 ±731.5	283.1 ±813.8	3471.8 ±4092.4	273.7 ±738.5	3491.5 ±3687.7	140.2 ±231.8	3209.3 ±4305.1	16347.6 ±16607.3
2 (n=26)	890.6 ±1566.3	389.2 ±657.9	954.7 ±1513.1	1873.3 ±5378.3	3.8 ±19.6	1010.0 ±1515.5	0.0	4893.6 ±6926.7	1855.7 ±4196.3	5419.1 ±8963.2	950.5 ±1932.5	2772.9 ±2374.0	21013.5 ±16372.2
3 (n=42)	901.4 ±1776.0	726.2 ±1003.8	529.9 ±1007.9	1313.7 ±5231.4	487.1 ±1372.4	764.5 ±1341.3	179.6 ±649.0	4195.5 ±6887.3	954.5 ±1846.7	3854.4 ±3299.1	329.6 ±696.0	2143.4 ±2008.4	16379.8 ±13825.2
4 (n=104)	946.1 ±3288.5	1186.6 ±4700.7	353.5 ±388.5	1506.7 ±5390.1	1277.3 ±9680.7	887.1 ±2039.0	830.9 ±7365.7	3098.7 ±6062.6	413.5 ±815.7	2752.0 ±4039.7	466.5 ±1438.4	2973.5 ±5689.7	15692.4 ±32015.1
5 (n=9)	1588.8 ±1700.8	1121.7 ±1182.9	1223.6 ±2966.5	1936.1 ±3333.3	5.1 ±15.2	1830.2 ±2051.8	315.2 ±725.8	16065.3 ±41154.1	1146.8 ±2160.5	4965.3 ±10644.6	1010.1 ±3030.3	2566.2 ±2224.9	33774.2 ±39818.0
All (n=195)	952.0 ±2644.4	974.0 ±3552.3	523.0 ±1010.6	1566.2 ±5388.3	811.2 ±7103.3	906.6 ±1805.0	516.7 ±5392.5	4190.5 ±10675.7	746.1 ±1956.9	3500.3 ±5274.6	503.2 ±1456.0	2766.1 ±4509.5	17964.8 ±26784.8
p Kruskal Wallis	0.395431	0.567004	0.129942	0.494924	0.128424	0.097857	0.029941	0.364112	0.348657	0.001410	0.230969	0.384924	0.006684

Table B14
Mean Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Intent of Treatment

Treatment Intent	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)											
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Curative (n = 134)	1143.9 ±3084.5	743.3 ±1525.8	628.6 ±1071.3	1739.5 ±5592.1	1063.5 ±8525.9	1033.9 ±2064.4	691.9 ±6490.0	3337.9 ±5326.5	807.5 ±2183.4	4510.0 ±6017.4	609.5 ±1572.6	3131.1 ±4701.7	19440.6 ±27343.9
Palliative (n = 61)	530.4 ±1121.8	1480.7 ±5938.1	291.2 ±823.8	1185.3 ±4933.5	256.8 ±1246.7	627.0 ±985.7	131.9 ±661.5	6092.2 ±17329.5	611.2 ±1337.1	1282.3 ±1553.6	269.7 ±1136.5	1964.2 ±3974.8	14723.1 ±25431.2
All (n = 195)	952.0 ±2644.4	974.0 ±3552.3	523.0 ±1010.6	1566.2 ±5388.3	811.2 ±7103.3	906.6 ±1805.0	516.7 ±5392.5	4199.5 ±10675.7	746.1 ±1956.9	3500.3 ±5274.6	503.2 ±1456.0	2766.1 ±4509.5	17964.8 ±26784.8
p Kruskal Wallis	0.063156	0.824350	0.000027	0.173270	0.061651	0.234887	0.547033	0.577086	0.522973	0.000000	0.004930	0.000040	0.000059

Table C1
Unit Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment

	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Mean	1271.4	1123.8	953.2	9254.6	5858.4	955.6	3875.4	7582.4	2020.8	3771.1	1464.6	2780.4	17964.8
s.d.	±2991.2	±3795.1	±1206.4	±10131.0	±18595.0	±1840.7	±14564.3	±13444.2	±2802.1	±5381.3	±2191.3	±4516.7	±26784.8
n	146	169	107	33	27	185	26	108	72	181	67	194	195

Note: Unit expenditure was calculated for each of the items, for the patients incurring some expense on that expenditure item.

Table C2
Unit Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Age

AGEGROUP (Years)	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
19 TO 39	2811.8 ±5000.2 (n=13)	1471.3 ±2270.6 (n=19)	10739 ±1212.2 (n=14)	11505.3 ±15790.1 (n=7)	578.8 ±424.5 (n=3)	1391.7 ±2399.0 (n=20)	1358.5 ±1462.0 (n=3)	5222.8 ±4212.8 (n=17)	1395.4 ±1201.6 (n=10)	3532.9 ±3970.6 (n=20)	922.9 ±975.0 (n=10)	3076.5 ±3721.3 (n=21)	20998.2 ±22159.3 (n=21)
40 TO 49	1924.7 ±4593.7 (n=39)	944.2 ±1399.7 (n=43)	1089.7 ±1398.5 (n=30)	13395.3 ±12589.3 (n=5)	4650.3 ±3993.7 (n=7)	979.7 ±1369.1 (n=49)	310.7 ±343.9 (n=5)	8960.1 ±10465.3 (n=32)	2964.3 ±3119.7 (n=14)	3062.1 ±2734.5 (n=45)	1595.4 ±2265.9 (n=12)	2615.6 ±2692.3 (n=49)	18587.1 ±18015.1 (n=49)
50 TO 59	783.7 ±1163.4 (n=47)	1701.5 ±6115.2 (n=58)	768.1 ±504.7 (n=33)	6850.3 ±7200.5 (n=15)	10589.1 ±29022.2 (n=11)	1103.3 ±2541.1 (n=59)	6756.6 ±19696.6 (n=14)	9214.9 ±20526.4 (n=36)	1825.3 ±1364.2 (n=23)	4711.3 ±6977.8 (n=59)	1537.9 ±2274.2 (n=30)	3619.9 ±6763.9 (n=63)	23264.6 ±40193.3 (n=63)
60 TO 69	948.6 ±1349.1 (n=33)	361.6 ±607.6 (n=36)	1031.6 ±1717.6 (n=24)	9188.8 ±6643.4 (n=6)	665.3 ±473.3 (n=2)	697.9 ±926.0 (n=40)	165.9 ±215.4 (n=2)	5716.2 ±4743.1 (n=15)	1509.8 ±3134.5 (n=19)	4255.3 ±6199.2 (n=41)	1514.0 ±2738.6 (n=11)	2189.1 ±2787.5 (n=44)	12628.6 ±12209.1 (n=44)
70+	419.9 ±451.4 (n=14)	743.6 ±858.7 (n=13)	693.2 ±27.8 (n=6)	(n=0)	1519.1 ±757.5 (n=4)	466.6 ±519.1 (n=17)	103.3 ±17.5 (n=2)	3238.5 ±4544.2 (n=8)	3229.1 ±5816.8 (n=6)	1354.7 ±1710.6 (n=16)	1740.2 ±2784.3 (n=4)	1308.4 ±1621.5 (n=17)	7226.8 ±10573.9 (n=18)
All Ages	1271.4 ±2991.2	1123.8 ±3795.1	951.2 ±1206.4	9254.6 ±10131.0	5858.4 ±18595.0	955.6 ±1840.7	3875.4 ±14564.3	7582.4 ±13444.2	2020.8 ±2802.1	3771.1 ±5381.3	1464.6 ±2191.3	2780.4 ±4516.7	17964.8 ±26784.8
n	146	169	107	33	27	185	26	108	72	181	67	194	195
p Kruskal Wallis	0.274522	0.326764	0.776240	0.631117	0.158710	0.382290	0.203744	0.249036	0.161761	0.025723	0.817442	0.025781	0.099739

Table C3
Unit Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Sex

SEX	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Male	1239.8 ±3110.5 (n=123)	1235.5 ±4130.4 (n=141)	865.0 ±940.0 (n=88)	9392.9 ±10509.5 (n=28)	6265.9 ±19721.3 (n=24)	972.9 ±1918.6 (n=155)	4515.1 ±15802.4 (n=22)	7810.4 ±13842.3 (n=101)	2198.6 ±3038.7 (n=59)	3769.2 ±5298.8 (n=150)	1503.2 ±2122.2 (n=56)	2764.5 ±4744.2 (n=161)	19088.5 ±28623.2 (n=162)
Female	1440.7 ±2298.2 (n=23)	561.5 ±873.6 (n=28)	1361.4 ±2021.4 (n=19)	8480.0 ±8642.1 (n=5)	2598.4 ± 2106.6 (n=3)	866.5 ±1393.0 (n=30)	356.5 ±378.4 (n=4)	4293.0 ±4053.3 (n=7)	1213.7 ±981.6 (n=13)	3780.2 ±5857.1 (n=31)	1267.7 ±2621.1 (n=11)	2857.7 ±3239.8 (n=33)	12836.6 ±13953.3 (n=33)
Both Sexes	1271.4 ±2991.2	1123.8 ±3795.1	953.2 ±1206.4	9254.6 ±10131.0	5858.4 ±18595.0	955.6 ±1840.7	3875.4 ±14564.3	7582.4 ±13444.2	2020.8 ±2802.1	3771.1 ±5381.3	1464.6 ±2191.3	2780.4 ±4516.7	17964.8 ±26784.8
n	146	169	107	33	27	185	26	108	72	181	67	194	195
p Kruskal Wallis	0.653741	0.427849	0.552128	0.920005	0.486988	0.792856	0.393688	0.365620	0.450850	0.704409	0.492996	0.740022	0.086206

Table C4
Unit Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Religion

Religion	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Hindu	1283.8 ±3187.3 (n=122)	1216.4 ±4101.1 (n=143)	981.0 ±1264.3 (n=97)	9444.8 ±10717.1 (n=29)	6648.7 +20101.8 (n=23)	1027.1 ±1981.9 (n=155)	4271.1 ±15845.6 (n=22)	7686.2 ±13918.6 (n=90)	1933.6 ±2595.4 (n=56)	3469.6 ±4267.4 (n=152)	1272.6 ±1852.8 (n=59)	2818.5 ±4763.3 (n=164)	18112.6 ±28381.8 (n=164)
Muslim	733.2 ±803.7 (n=18)	496.5 ±872.4 (n=20)	698.9 ±31.6 (n=8)	6053.9 ±3158.1 (n=3)	1449.1 ±1260.2 (n=3)	483.7 ±550.0 (n=23)	2959.5 ±1074.1 (n=2)	7865.0 ±11545.7 (n=16)	2634.9 ±3838.4 (n=13)	6113.2 ±10203.9 (n=23)	2880.0 ±3772.3 (n=8)	2918.3 +3171.8 (n=23)	19962.1 ±17525.1 (n=23)
Others	2633.9 ±2855.1 (n=6)	1008.8 ±1240.4 (n=6)	619.8 ±0.0 (n=2)	13340.0 (n=1)	909.1 (n=1)	922.0 ±994.2 (n=7)	438.2 ±549.0 (n=2)	650.0 ±495.0 (n=2)	987.0 ±909.8 (n=3)	2428.9 ±2066.3 (n=6)	(n=0)	1434.2 ±847.0 (n=7)	9193.6 ±7672.0 (n=9)
All	1271.4 +2991.2	1123.8 ±3795.1	953.2 ±1206.4	9254.6 ±10131.0	5858.4 ±18595.0	955.6 ±1840.7	3875.4 ±14564.3	7582.4 ±13444.2	2020.8 ±2802.1	3771.1 ±5381.3	1464.6 ±2191.3	2780.4 ±4516.7	17964.8 ±26784.8
n	146	169	107	33	27	185	26	108	72	181	67	194	195
p Kruskal Wallis	0.064612	0.132395	0.157697*	0.636251	0.865265	0.176403	0.216609	0.109450	0.706611	0.845168	0.363418	0.818606	0.203774

* The test for significance does not include values of "other" religions, as the variance in this category was zero.

Table C5
Unit Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Education

Education	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Illiterate	1621.5 ±4733.8 (n=34)	685.8 ±1090.9 (n=39)	1112.4 ±1275.3 (n=23)	3920.0 ±2938.2 (n=7)	3093.0 ±2434.3 (n=6)	840.5 ±1242.3 (n=43)	2074.7 ±2656.2 (n=4)	5824.7 ±7281.8 (n=32)	3300.1 ±3800.4 (n=19)	2408.3 ±1991.6 (n=45)	1811.9 ±2670.1 (n=13)	1993.1 ±2000.6 (n=47)	14310.6 ±12024.3 (n=47)
Just Literate	516.8 ±677.1 (n=26)	542.9 ±886.6 (n=28)	706.5 ±65.7 (n=15)	8643.7 ±6182.9 (n=4)	1409.9 ±962.0 (n=4)	359.6 ±361.0 (n=34)	746.4 ±1347.3 (n=7)	4686.0 ±3238.4 (n=17)	877.3 ±961.5 (n=13)	3565.9 ±4248.5 (n=34)	607.7 ±694.4 (n=14)	2258.1 ±2964.8 (n=35)	11335.8 ±8906.9 (n=35)
Prim Sch.	903.6 ±1263.8 (n=12)	478.8 ±581.4 (n=18)	1282.9 ±2247.4 (n=14)	10202.9 ±11091.2 (n=2)	1093.9 ±1098.1 (n=3)	871.7 ±1133.4 (n=19)	518.8 ±904.4 (n=4)	8374.2 ±5633.2 (n=8)	908.9 ±567.0 (n=9)	2351.5 ±1946.0 (n=16)	1037.6 ±931.9 (n=6)	1306.8 ±1233.3 (n=19)	11768.3 ±8899.9 (n=19)
Middle Sch.	1125.9 ±1624.3 (n=27)	2174.8 ±8068.2 (n=32)	882.9 ±970.8 (n=20)	7232.2 ±5881.3 (n=5)	3821.3 ±4477.0 (n=8)	980.1 ±1318.3 (n=34)	1201.2 ±1389.7 (n=5)	7717.3 ±8578.2 (n=24)	2038.6 ±1703.3 (n=12)	3931.8 ±5779.1 (n=33)	2738.5 ±3255.0 (n=13)	3797.3 ±5149.0 (n=35)	20904.1 ±24033.3 (n=35)
Sec. Sch	2024.8 ±3867.4 (n=26)	1235.5 ±1766.3 (n=30)	1079.5 ±1366.7 (n=17)	15235.9 ±15348.3 (n=10)	41.3 (n=1)	1338.7 ±2236.7 (n=30)	318.2 ±181.8 (n=3)	8004.5 ±8997.1 (n=15)	1280.8 ±875.8 (n=11)	5096.8 ±8836.5 (n=29)	791.5 ±1414.2 (n=11)	2570.5 ±2187.6 (n=31)	21675.1 ±23140.7 (n=31)
College	1103.6 ±1577.3 (n=21)	1486.6 ±2894.5 (n=22)	657.7 ±31.1 (n=18)	6892.3 ±5652.5 (n=5)	20017.0 ±43452.6 (n=5)	1535.1 ±3553.9 (n=25)	26066.8 ±42326.2 (n=3)	15047.6 ±35112.9 (n=12)	3082.3 ±4927.6 (n=8)	5740.3 ±6144.7 (n=24)	1553.0 ±1958.1 (n=10)	4787.3 ±9105.7 (n=27)	28808.0 ±56367.7 (n=28)
All	1171.4 ±2991.2	1123.8 ±3795.1	953.2 ±1206.4	9254.6 ±10131.0	5858.4 ±18595.0	955.6 ±1840.7	3875.4 ±14564.3	7582.4 ±13444.2	2020.8 ±2802.1	3771.1 ±5381.3	1464.6 ±2191.3	2780.4 ±4516.7	17964.8 ±26784.8
n	146	169	107	33	27	185	26	108	72	181	67	194	195
p Kruskal Wallis	0.572371	0.709381	0.050844	0.642816	0.421254	0.067956	0.409612	0.576732	0.088931	0.575051	0.065217	0.031934	0.224890

Table C6
Unit Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Tobacco Use

Tobacco Use	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Non-user	1625.7 ±2294.4 (n=33)	2471.2 ±7891.8 (n=34)	1471.7 ±2029.1 (n=25)	10617.2 ±9967.4 (n=9)	3161.2 ±3309.9 (n=6)	931.5 ± 355.1 (n=9)	1037.4 ±1451.9 (n=8)	7506.7 ±9601.5 (n=16)	2440.2 ±4121.8 (n=16)	3433.4 ±5604.5 (n=39)	2377.0 ±3206.4 (n=9)	3432.4 ±5108.4 (n=42)	18392.2 ±24971.7 (n=43)
Past Users	1240.0 ±2598.1 (n=60)	880.6 ±1697.1 (n=70)	722.5 ±259.5 (n=39)	9769.8 ±13043.4 (n=14)	11828.2 ±28721.5 (n=11)	1096.0 ±2430.2 (n=77)	8645.7 ±23364.6 (n=10)	9289.3 ±19065.0 (n=44)	1615.0 ±1548.0 (n=30)	3306.1 ±3573.1 (n=74)	1535.8 ±2447.9 (n=25)	2649.8 ±5361.7 (n=81)	19219.9 ±35474.9 (n=81)
Users	1086.5 ±3732.9 (n=53)	681.0 ±1166.0 (n=65)	892.3 ±1038.2 (n=43)	7306.9 ±4939.2 (n=10)	909.9 ±786.0 (n=10)	812.6 ±1223.7 (n=69)	750.4 ±841.7 (n=8)	6043.1 ±6661.4 (n=48)	2230.8 ±2994.9 (n=26)	4470.6 ±6728.5 (n=68)	1161.7 ±1583.2 (n=33)	2543.6 ±2788.6 (n=71)	16274.2 ±13078.6 (n=71)
All	1271.4 ±2991.2	1123.8 ±3795.1	953.2 ±1206.4	9254.6 ±10131.0	5858.4 ±18595.0	955.6 ±1840.7	3875.4 ±14564.3	7582.4 ±13444.2	2020.8 ±2802.1	3771.1 ±5381.3	1464.6 ±2191.3	2780.4 ±4516.7	17964.8 ±26784.8
n	146	169	107	33	27	185	26	108	72	181	67	194	195
p Kruskal Wallis	0.166548	0.068158	0.493188	0.672481	0.101645	0.890404	0.844807	0.586344	0.696474	0.433760	0.871452	0.383120	0.360876

Table C7
Unit Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Occupation

Occupation	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Job (Govt)	1053.8 ±1426.3 (n=37)	1051.7 ±1852.9 (n=46)	835.0 +989.8 (n=31)	10061.1 ±10844.4 (n=8)	1171.2 ±860.3 (n=9)	905.0 ±1166.8 (n=47)	728.7 ±1154.8 (n=6)	12828.1 ±26244.0 (n=22)	3039.7 ±4373.0 (n=11)	5409.0 ±7524.0 (n=47)	1247.5 ±1737.7 (n=17)	2835.3 ±3247.7 (n=50)	19294.9 ±23068.8 (n=51)
Job (pvt)	1282.3 ±2100.4 (n=17)	1297.1 ±2306.0 (n=21)	666.3 ±28.0 (n=12)	12253.7 ±13259.6 (n=3)	26017.7 ±47843.2 (n=4)	1391.2 ±3832.1 (n=22)	39316.8 ±50342.9 (n=2)	8831.0 +6842.9 (n=15)	1960.3 ±1569.1 (n=9)	4109.4 ±5034.8 (n=20)	1666.2 ±2591.1 (n=8)	5171.8 ±9583.1 (n=22)	30295.9 ±57412.3 (n=22)
Business	1567.9 ±3920.9 (n=22)	2712.3 ±9504.8 (n=23)	786.9 ±375.5 (n=18)	13220.0 ±18082.3 (n=5)	4063.3 ±4413.6 (n=3)	1102.3 ±1901.1 (n=26)	909.7 ±1364.4 (n=7)	7180.0 ±8987.5 (n=19)	1916.6 ±2581.5 (n=13)	3331.1 ±2859.8 (n=26)	987.3 ±1082.4 (n=10)	3119.3 ±5377.3 (n=28)	20339.9 ±28005.6 (n=28)
Agriculture	919.8 ±1164.9 (n=18)	909.6 ±1310.1 (n=18)	661.1 ±31.0 (n=9)	8190.6 ±7664.2 (n=3)	7232.5 ±7303.4 (n=2)	935.2 ±1472.3 (n=19)	452.3 ±416.7 (n=4)	5982.4 ±4820.3 (n=16)	1679.9 ±1332.8 (n=11)	3878.7 ±4891.9 (n=19)	761.0 ±908.2 (n=12)	2629.7 ±2781.0 (n=20)	17355.6 ±12747.4 (n=20)
Skilled Labour	2194.3 ±6723.9 (n=16)	726.2 ±1375.3 (n=22)	1053.0 ±1243.3 (n=12)	6845.7 ±6353.9 (n=5)	550.0 ±636.4 (n=2)	682.6 ±1224.5 (n=26)	(n=0)	3786.7 ±3431.6 (n=17)	2226.2 ±4345.2 (n=10)	1141.2 ±1133.9 (n=24)	2688.3 ±3995.4 (n=5)	1223.1 ±1291.8 (n=26)	10617.8 ±11111.3 (n=26)
Unskilled Labour	787.7 ±1066.9 (n=17)	420.9 ±634.4 (n=18)	1215.8 ±1686.3 (n=10)	8067.8 ±6979.2 (n=7)	1988.3 ±2797.2 (n=5)	741.6 ±1090.2 (n=21)	2716.8 ±2845.3 (n=3)	5668.8 ±8307.9 (n=19)	2112.9 ±2400.0 (n=10)	2898.8 ±2849.7 (n=20)	2933.5 ±2914.4 (n=6)	2008.5 ±2855.9 (n=22)	16902.9 ±16840.2 (n=22)
House Wife	1391.1 ±2206.6 (n=19)	571.6 ±922.4 (n=21)	1546.8 ±2253.5 (n=15)	3388.4 ±2921.9 (n=2)	2933.9 ±2863.5 (n=2)	995.6 ±1531.9 (n=24)	356.5 ±378.4 (n=4)	(n=0)	954.0 ±805.6 (n=8)	4019.2 ±6427.2 (n=25)	1504.5 ±2869.4 (n=9)	2612.5 ±2406.5 (n=26)	11078.4 ±12302.9 (n=26)
All	1271.4 ±2991.2	1123.8 ±3795.1	953.2 ±1206.4	9254.6 ±10131.0	5858.4 ±18595.0	955.6 ±1840.7	3875.4 ±14564.3	7582.4 ±13444.2	2020.8 ±2802.1	3771.1 ±5381.3	1464.6 ±2191.3	2780.4 ±4516.7	17964.8 ±26784.8
n	146	169	107	33	27	185	26	108	72	181	67	194	195
p Kruskal Wallis	0.996374	0.798341	0.018928	0.971472	0.407550	0.705081	0.198491	0.084275	0.553660	0.002058	0.834494	0.024605	0.022166

Table C8
Unit Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers, living in Delhi, on Treatment according to Distance

Distance (Km)	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Residents of Delhi													
< 10	467.6 ± 376.0 (n = 6)	1656.2 ± 1738.4 (n = 9)	4138.4 ± 4201.1 (n = 4)	31239.6 (n = 1)	(n = 0)	1057.8 ± 1519.9 (n = 6)	152.8 ± 145.4 (n = 2)	10586.2 ± 14846.4 (n = 5)	638.0 (n = 1)	2905.0 ± 6303.8 (n = 8)	3308.3 (n = 1)	1427.4 ± 1982.2 (n = 10)	16898.4 ± 25069.7 (n = 10)
10 to 29	1637.7 ± 2034.7 (n = 20)	2888.2 ± 8399.0 (n = 30)	845.4 ± 640.1 (n = 26)	5362.7 ± 6111.0 (n = 7)	14931.9 ± 33563.6 (n = 8)	1489.8 ± 3284.1 (n = 34)	13297.0 ± 30217.0 (n = 6)	5757.5 ± 5378.4 (n = 18)	2296.6 ± 3972.5 (n = 13)	3202.6 ± 4427.6 (n = 34)	443.6 ± 404.3 (n = 3)	3195.6 ± 8866.5 (n = 35)	21787.9 ± 49158.5 (n = 36)
> 30	5401.1 ± 8827.7 (n = 4)	1832.0 ± 2942.5 (n = 4)	681.8 ± 0.0 (n = 3)	45454.5 (n = 1)	(n = 0)	2286.8 ± 3836.8 (n = 5)	318.2 (n = 1)	2581.9 ± 2874.0 (n = 3)	1035.0 ± 959.0 (n = 5)	1855.4 ± 2331.7 (n = 3)	(n = 0)	4218.2 ± 4210.3 (n = 5)	25552.5 ± 41139.2 (n = 5)
All	1905.5 ± 3600.2	2532.1 ± 7087.3	1229.7 ± 1783.4	12692.5 ± 15880.4	14931.9 ± 33563.6	1507.9 ± 3076.4	8034.0 ± 24769.0	6319.7 ± 7819.4	1877.3 ± 3336.8	3059.8 ± 4625.0	1159.8 ± 1469.9	2944.2 ± 7576.2	21198.3 ± 44113.0
n	(n = 30)	(n = 43)	(n = 33)	(n = 9)	(n = 8)	(n = 47)	(n = 9)	(n = 26)	(n = 19)	(n = 45)	(n = 4)	(n = 50)	(n = 51)
p Kruskal Wallis	0.312871	0.847318	0.248468	0.118442		0.799383	0.496585	0.507599	0.932374	0.326115	0.179712	0.565858	0.964242
Patients residing outside Delhi													
< 50	3279.4 ± 7034.2 (n = 15)	317.8 ± 512.4 (n = 19)	833.9 ± 546.3 (n = 11)	13851.9 ± 12579.9 (n = 4)	1942.1 ± 2641.8 (n = 3)	654.3 ± 733.8 (n = 38)	165.3 (n = 1)	15533.4 ± 33425.8 (n = 13)	1450.4 ± 898.3 (n = 5)	2766.4 ± 2389.0 (n = 20)	496.2 ± 850.5 (n = 6)	2017.3 ± 2063.2 (n = 22)	20856.6 ± 29020.1 (n = 22)
50 TO 99	898.7 ± 1526.8 (n = 22)	881.9 ± 1395.4 (n = 21)	655.6 ± 73.8 (n = 14)	5653.7 ± 4644.2 (n = 3)	1403.9 ± 944.9 (n = 3)	498.0 ± 780.9 (n = 28)	921.0 ± 1591.2 (n = 5)	6833.4 ± 7106.0 (n = 12)	1383.8 ± 1562.6 (n = 6)	3303.3 ± 2836.0 (n = 24)	351.3 ± 245.9 (n = 7)	2017.2 ± 1781.2 (n = 25)	12334.6 ± 8471.0 (n = 25)
100 TO 249	777.1 ± 1165.0 (n = 34)	766.3 ± 1859.2 (n = 35)	684.3 ± 63.1 (n = 19)	6734.8 ± 5648.4 (n = 5)	1803.1 ± 2841.0 (n = 5)	543.8 ± 558.7 (n = 23)	1167.8 ± 3249.3 (n = 5)	5631.1 ± 4193.5 (n = 23)	2736.7 ± 3919.1 (n = 17)	6089.4 ± 9470.4 (n = 36)	1723.1 ± 2813.4 (n = 12)	2535.9 ± 3381.9 (n = 40)	16425.1 ± 16568.4 (n = 40)
250 TO 499	528.2 ± 660.8 (n = 25)	596.7 ± 902.0 (n = 25)	681.8 ± 0.0 (n = 15)	5448.7 ± 5303.2 (n = 5)	1079.6 ± 776.7 (n = 3)	1194.0 ± 1445.8 (n = 28)	909.1 (n = 1)	8020.8 ± 10795.8 (n = 12)	1186.1 ± 921.9 (n = 9)	2604.5 ± 2747.0 (n = 28)	889.4 ± 1117.7 (n = 16)	2533.1 ± 2712.0 (n = 29)	12111.2 ± 9925.9 (n = 28)
500+	993.8 ± 1153.2 (n = 20)	567.4 ± 660.0 (n = 26)	1312.8 ± 1713.8 (n = 15)	8268.8 ± 5293.1 (n = 7)	3285.7 ± 5179.1 (n = 5)	1008.2 ± 1720.0 (n = 21)	1767.0 ± 2408.5 (n = 5)	6585.8 ± 7552.3 (n = 22)	2317.1 ± 2132.6 (n = 16)	4218.5 ± 3599.0 (n = 28)	2415.6 ± 2760.1 (n = 22)	4374.1 ± 2744.2 (n = 28)	23092.6 ± 14498.5 (n = 28)
All	1107.5 ± 2807.2	643.2 ± 1250.8	829.9 ± 818.1	7965.3 ± 6980.2	2037.9 ± 3060.3	767.5 ± 1110.1	1197.3 ± 1634.2	7982.8 ± 14806.0	2072.2 ± 2618.4	4006.4 ± 5605.0	1483.9 ± 2236.2	2723.5 ± 2802.4	16819.7 ± 16965.7
n	(n = 116)	(n = 126)	(n = 74)	(n = 24)	(n = 19)	(n = 138)	(n = 17)	(n = 82)	(n = 53)	(n = 136)	(n = 63)	(n = 144)	(n = 144)
p Kruskal Wallis	0.577824	0.629810	0.993321*	0.762913	0.967023	0.243568	0.842148	0.980216	0.608772	0.233663	0.045050	0.000825	0.009324

* Patients from distance group 250 to 499 Km category were not included in testing for statistical significance, since all of them incurred an expenditure of Rs. 681.0 and variance was 0.

Table C9
Unit Expenditure by Patients Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Mode of Transport

COSTLIEST MODE OF TRANSP	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Scooter	1831.4 ±3904.8 (n=26)	842.8 ±1449.2 (n=33)	676.7 ±26.6 (n=23)	21218.5 ±18605.3 (n=4)	890.7 ±83.1 (n=4)	953.7 ±1678.3 (n=35)	385.1 ±288.7 (n=5)	4406.5 ±5704.0 (n=24)	944.9 ±705.9 (n=12)	2816.3 ±3623.0 (n=36)	751.5 ±746.2 (n=8)	1956.6 ±1980.7 (n=39)	12888.3 ±17363.3 (n=40)
Car	1531.9 +1855.7 (n=13)	5643.1 ±12591.6 (n=13)	1692.1 ±2647.8 (n=10)	6838.6 ±2887.2 (n=3)	35914.8 ±53702.0 (n=3)	2177.0 ±4503.0 (n=16)	13681.0 ±30039.0 (n=6)	22369.3 ±42063.1 (n=8)	1917.9 ±1492.4 (n=5)	9006.8 ±12349.9 (n=14)	448.0 ±325.6 (n=4)	6866.3 ±12971.4 (n=16)	48854.1 ±74094.5 (n=16)
Bus	723.9 ±1197.2 (n=52)	817.0 ±1283.5 (n=68)	879.7 ±973.2 (n=40	7282.9 ±9226.5 (n=10)	2022.1 ±2015.4 (n=11)	639.6 ±994.4 (n=73)	651.9 ±1260.1 (n=8)	6046.5 ±6536.1 (n=39)	1822.5 ±3033.2 (n=25)	3405.3 ±4952.1 (n=71)	1100.9 ±2322.9 (n=24)	1647.1 ±1881.7 (n=76)	12501.5 ±13031.7 (n=76)
Train	1431.5 ±3831.7 (n=53)	625.3 ±974.2 (n=53)	1021.2 ±1205.8 (n=33)	7872.8 ±7585.2 (n=15)	2736.2 ±3924.0 (n=9)	1006.5 ±1435.3 (n=59)	1647.5 ±2005.9 (n=7)	8116.1 ±8430.4 (n=36)	2633.5 ±3195.2 (n=30)	3384.9 ±3075.0 (n=58)	2126.6 ±2365.1 (n=30)	3576.9 ±3039.1 (n=61)	19768.0 ±15072.8 (n=61)
Air	2293.9 ±3190.0 (n=2)	27.3 ±25.7 (n=2)	619.8 (n=1)	9090.9 (n=1)	(n=0)	1251.3 ±1152.4 (n=2)	(n=0)	6200.0 (n=1)	(n=0)	8489.6 ±5960.1 (n=2)	100.0 (n=1)	4926.0 ±2364.9 (n=2)	24993.4 ±6420.0 (n=2)
All	1271.4 ±2991.2	1123.8 ±3795.1	953.2 ±1206.4	9254.6 ±10131.0	5858.4 ±18595.0	955.6 ±1840.7	3875.4 ±14564.3	7582.4 ±13444.2	2020.8 ±2802.1	3771.1 ±5381.3	1464.6 ±2191.3	2780.4 ±4516.7	17964.8 ±26784.8
n	146	169	107	33	27	185	26	108	72	181	67	194	195
p Kruskal Wallis	0.261834	0.043365	0.402503	0.559682	0.367744	0.236300	0.445077	0.058259	0.029384	0.029115	0.014864	0.000014	0.000378

Table C10
Unit Expenditure by Patients Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Place of Residence

Place of Residence	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Delhi	1905.5 ±3600.2 (n=30)	2532.1 ±7087.3 (n=43)	1229.7 ±1783.4 (n=33)	12692.5 +15880.4 (n=9)	14931.9 +33563.6 (n=8)	1507.9 +3076.4 (n=47)	8934.0 ±24769.0 (n=9)	6319.7 ±7819.4 (n=26)	1877.3 ±3336.8 (n=19)	3059.8 ±4625.0 (n=45)	1159.8 ±1469.9 (n=4)	2944.2 ±7576.2 (n=50)	21198.3 ±44113.0 (n=51)
Outside Delhi	1107.5 ±2807.2 (n=116)	643.2 ±1250.8 (n=126)	829.9 ±818.1 (n=74)	7965.3 ±6980.2 (n=24)	2037.9 ±3060.3 (n=19)	767.5 ±1110.1 (n=138)	1197.3 ±1634.2 (n=17)	7982.8 ±14806.0 (n=82)	2072.2 ±2618.4 (n=53)	4006.4 ±5605.0 (n=136)	1483.9 ±2236.2 (n=63)	2723.5 ±2802.4 (n=144)	16819.7 ±16965.7 (n=144)
All	1271.4 ±2991.2	1123.8 ±3795.1	953.2 ±1206.4	9254.6 ±10131.0	5858.4 ±18595.0	955.6 ±1840.7	3875.4 ±14564.3	7582.4 ±13444.2	2020.8 ±2802.1	3771.1 ±5381.3	1464.6 ±2191.3	2780.4 ±4516.7	17963.8 ±26784.8
n	146	169	107	33	27	185	26	108	72	181	67	194	195
p Kruskal Wallis	0.031702	0.008823	0.752238	0.935560	0.027385	0.127280	0.829281	0.470176	0.085692	0.013514	0.915693	0.001608	0.123817

Table C11
Unit Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Survival Status

Survival Status	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Expired	1545.8 ±3678.0 (n=91)	1326.4 ±4581.3 (n=109)	971.1 ±1315.1 (n=63)	10231.8 ±11638.9 (n=23)	8473.9 ±23236.4 (n=17)	1019.7 ±2143.4 (n=118)	4758.2 ±16585.7 (n=20)	8827.0 ±16242.5 (n=65)	1955.7 ±2601.9 (n=48)	2996.2 ±4331.2 (n=113)	1509.6 ±2406.5 (n=39)	2648.7 ±5166.2 (n=124)	18829.2 ±31909.9 (n=124)
Surviving	817.5 ±1068.4 (n=55)	755.8 ±1542.0 (n=60)	927.6 ±1045.3 (n=44)	7006.9 ±5073.7 (n=10)	1412.0 ±2034.5 (n=10)	842.8 ±1132.0 (n=67)	932.6 ±1329.8 (n=6)	5701.0 ±7241.7 (n=43)	2151.0 ±3221.3 (n=24)	5058.6 ±6614.0 (n=68)	1401.8 ±1892.1 (n=28)	3013.5 ±3065.7 (n=70)	16455.3 ±13980.5 (n=71)
All n	1271.4 ±2991.2 146	1123.8 ±3795.1 169	953.2 ±1206.4 107	9254.6 ±10131.0 33	5858.4 ±18595.0 27	955.6 ±1840.7 185	3875.4 ±14564.3 26	7582.4 ±13444.2 108	2020.8 ±2802.1 72	3771.1 ±5381.3 181	1464.6 ±2191.3 67	2780.4 ±4516.7 194	17964.8 ±26784.8 195
p Kruskal Wallis	0.847863	0.209453	0.658104	0.953140	0.087459	0.747926	0.542733	0.028498	0.738004	0.000398	0.597771	0.007939	0.199976

Table C12
Unit Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Site of Involvement

Site of Involvement ICD9 code	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
140	174.0 (n=1)	109.1 ±77.1 (n=2)	681.8 ±0.0 (n=2)	7172.8 ±8549.6 (n=2)	(n=0)	124.5 ±63.6 (n=3)	(n=0)	3836.1 ±3310.8 (n=3)	2140.1 ±2064.7 (n=2)	3466.3 ±3189.5 (n=3)	181.8 (n=1)	1910.4 ±1075.7 (n=3)	16191.7 ±5402.6 (n=3)
141	1003.9 ±1720.3 (n=33)	938.5 ±1361.3 (n=38)	847.7 ±676.9 (n=25)	8700.6 ±7076.6 (n=6)	3209.8 ±4172.1 (n=9)	634.7 ±1074.8 (n=40)	879.9 ±739.1 (n=4)	5399.4 ±4143.6 (n=25)	2263.6 ±3848.6 (n=17)	2984.9 ±2834.5 (n=39)	396.3 ±453.9 (n=11)	2315.4 ±2649.7 (n=42)	14082.5 ±11445.2 (n=42)
143	973.9 ±1657.3 (n=8)	8090.9 ±17040.4 (n=7)	681.8 ±0.0 (n=3)	6025.3 ±2278.3 (n=2)	53417.7 ±62687.5 (n=2)	3021.3 ±6714.5 (n=7)	26200.3 ±42225.9 (n=3)	9241.0 ±10584.6 (n=3)	1358.0 ±1086.3 (n=3)	5015.7 ±6566.6 (n=8)	440.9 ±533.6 (n=2)	10471.6 ±17305.9 (n=8)	55210.7 ±100562.8 (n=8)
144	3229.9 ±6399.4 (n=8)	1105.9 ±2137.1 (n=8)	681.8 ±0.0 (n=2)	45454.5 (n=1)	2068.2 (n=1)	1754.4 ±3041.7 (n=8)	409.1 ±128.6 (n=2)	7551.4 ±6735.3 (n=5)	1816.9 ±593.1 (n=5)	3294.2 ±3431.1 (n=8)	946.7 ±920.9 (n=4)	3360.5 ±2809.0 (n=8)	25286.4 ±30696.0 (n=8)
145	658.1 ±1017.3 (n=20)	645.3 ±944.1 (n=26)	1505.5 ±2378.6 (n=15)	6938.5 ±4400.3 (n=9)	1638.7 ±1128.9 (n=4)	1198.2 ±1617.7 (n=29)	337.9 ±334.3 (n=3)	8200.8 ±11071.1 (n=17)	1727.1 ±1451.5 (n=12)	3099.2 ±4050.6 (n=29)	2365.7 ±3081.3 (n=14)	2376.8 ±2422.3 (n=31)	16065.7 ±15552.3 (n=32)
146	1870.5 ±5565.6 (n=24)	663.1 ±1163.7 (n=32)	991.9 ±1204.2 (n=22)	15622.9 ±15953.0 (n=4)	867.8 ±58.5 (n=2)	655.7 ±856.7 (n=34)	1778.8 ±2691.4 (n=4)	6226.8 ±8512.1 (n=18)	925.0 ±1046.0 (n=11)	4859.7 ±8597.8 (n=32)	1559.0 ±1232.6 (n=12)	2089.7 ±1615.9 (n=34)	16149.8 ±17569.0 (n=34)
148	459.1 ±495.6 (n=10)	742.8 ±1098.1 (n=11)	690.1 ±39.6 (n=9)	3023.7 ±4332.4 (n=4)	1615.7 ±1952.3 (n=3)	837.4 ±1151.9 (n=11)	607.9 ±1062.2 (n=4)	6395.5 ±4765.2 (n=6)	561.0 ±108.9 (n=2)	3278.1 ±4233.6 (n=11)	(n=0)	1916.2 ±2289.8 (n=12)	12175.4 ±9404.4 (n=12)
150	3000.0 (n=1)	2727.3 (n=1)	(n=0)	5454.5 (n=1)	(n=0)	1545.5 (n=1)	(n=0)	(n=0)	(n=0)	32396.7 (n=1)	9090.9 (n=1)	4917.3 (n=1)	59132.2 (n=1)
161	1193.5 ±1430.2 (n=35)	768.8 ±1902.6 (n=35)	934.8 ±1135.7 (n=22)	8033.7 ±7504.3 (n=2)	952.7 ±651.4 (n=5)	910.7 ±1188.8 (n=42)	708.2 +1303.1 (n=5)	6647.7 ±6255.9 (n=24)	3202.2 ±3783.1 (n=17)	3501.0 ±3651.6 (n=42)	1555.0 ±2200.3 (n=17)	2807.2 ±3633.2 (n=45)	14792.1 ±13263.5 (n=45)
162	1880.3 ±2439.3 (n=6)	1418.0 ±1232.9 (n=9)	692.4 ±45.4 (n=7)	11396.1 ±13802.2 (n=2)	2483.5 (n=1)	979.5 ±1759.2 (n=10)	3719.0 (n=1)	22502.0 ±45638.4 (n=7)	1039.1 ±906.2 (n=3)	3548.2 ±3975.4 (n=8)	312.2 ±400.3 (n=5)	2679.4 ±2839.9 (n=10)	28505.1 ±39313.5 (n=10)
All	1271.4 ±2991.2	1123.8 ±3795.1	953.2 ±1206.4	9254.6 ±10131.0	5858.4 ±18595.0	955.6 ±1840.7	3875.4 ±14564.3	7582.4 ±13444.2	2020.8 ±2802.1	3771.1 ±5381.3	1464.6 ±2191.3	2780.4 ±4516.7	17964.8 ±26784.8
n	146	169	107	33	27	185	26	108	72	181	67	194	195
p Kruskal Wallis	0.402026	0.415437	0.382517*	0.747503	0.433131	0.620262	0.473170	0.978796	0.203397	0.875756	0.034766	0.755258	0.753494

* Data for sites 140, 143 & 144 not considered while calculating statistical significance, as these categories had 0 variance.

Table C13
Unit Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Stage of Disease

Stage of Disease	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
I	1192.4 ±1523.6 (n=10)	1317.0 ±2846.7 (n=12)	649.3 ±78.8 (n=11)	27397.3 (n=1)	1183.9 ±729.7 (n=4)	745.2 ±732.6 (n=13)	991.0 ±1390.9 (n=4)	5400.6 ±3936.6 (n=9)	1277.3 ±1273.6 (n=3)	3760.1 ±3693.0 (n=13)	392.7 ±225.0 (n=5)	3209.3 ±4305.1 (n=14)	16347.6 ±16607.3 (n=14)
2	1218.8 ±1727.8 (n=19)	421.6 ±675.5 (n=24)	1379.0 ±1657.5 (n=18)	12176.6 ±8589.1 (n=4)	100.0 (n=1)	1010.0 ±1515.5 (n=26)	± (n=0)	8482.2 ±7284.4 (n=15)	4386.2 ±5640.4 (n=11)	5870.7 ±9195.6 (n=24)	1901.0 ±2413.0 (n=13)	2772.9 ±2374.0 (n=26)	21013.5 ±16372.2 (n=26)
3	1081.6 ±1898.1 (n=35)	824.3 ±1031.7 (n=37)	1011.6 ±1213.6 (n=22)	11034.8 ±12101.0 (n=5)	2273.3 ±2255.0 (n=9)	823.3 ±1375.3 (n=39)	1077.6 ±1322.8 (n=7)	6076.3 ±7590.9 (n=29)	2227.2 ±2285.4 (n=18)	3948.4 ±3282.6 (n=41)	865.1 ±910.9 (n=16)	2195.7 ±2004.3 (n=41)	16379.8 ±13825.2 (n=42)
4	1311.9 ±3816.5 (n=75)	1402.4 ±5084.7 (n=88)	706.9 ±223.7 (n=52)	7834.9 ±10261.9 (n=20)	11069.6 ±7554.8 (n=12)	941.4 ±2143.7 (n=98)	7201.3 ±21400.3 (n=12)	6445.3 ±7433.1 (n=50)	1194.6 ±599.1 (n=36)	2920.5 ±4102.6 (n=98)	1516.1 ±2287.3 (n=32)	2973.5 ±5689.7 (n=104)	16692.4 ±32015.1 (n=104)
Not Classifiable	2042.7 ±1665.9 (n=7)	1262.0 ±1181.9 (n=8)	2753.1 ±4225.3 (n=4)	5808.3 ±3272.2 (n=3)	45.5 (n=1)	1830.2 ±2051.8 (n=9)	945.5 ±1101.6 (n=3)	28917.5 ±54062.4 (n=5)	2580.3 ±2741.4 (n=4)	8937.5 ±13499.6 (n=5)	9090.9 ± (n=1)	2566.2 ±2224.9 (n=9)	33774.2 ±39818.0 (n=9)
All	1271.4 ±2991.2	1123.8 ±3795.1	953.2 ±1206.4	9254.6 ±10131.0	5858.4 ±18595.0	955.6 ±1840.7	3875.4 ±14564.3	7582.4 ±13444.2	2020.8 ±2802.1	3771.1 ±5381.3	1464.6 ±2191.3	2780.4 ±4516.7	17964.8 ±26784.8
n	146	169	107	33	27	185	26	108	72	181	67	194	195
p Kruskal Wallis	0.199995	0.292493	0.235249	0.400087	0.236346	0.199358	0.959066	0.547905	0.308930	0.001235	0.346682	0.394089	0.006684

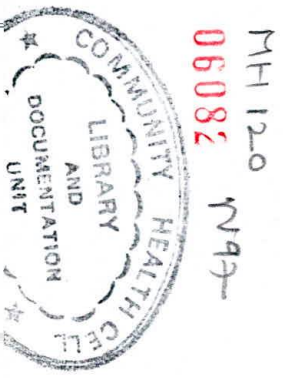


Table C14
Unit Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Intent of Treatment

Intent of Treatment	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Curative	1473.8 ±3434.2 (N=104)	837.0 ±1595.3 (n=119)	946.4 ±1196.0 (n=89)	8965.3 +9949.6 (n=26)	6196.1 ±20154.5 (n=23)	1082.3 ±2100.1 (n=128)	4879.6 ±17019.2 (n=19)	5590.9 ±5916.9 (n=80)	2081.0 ±3119.3 (n=52)	4721.4 ±6075.7 (n=128)	1512.4 ±2194.2 (n=54)	3154.7 ±4711.5 (n=133)	19440.6 ±27343.9 (n=134)
Palliative	770.3 ±1285.5 (N=42)	1806.5 +6525.0 (n=50)	986.9 ±1291.7 (n=18)	10328.9 ±11541.9 (n=7)	3916.3 ±3460.9 (n=4)	671.0 ±1005.5 (n=57)	1149.6 ±1735.3 (n=7)	13272.4 ±23833.9 (n=28)	1864.3 ±1785.3 (n=20)	1475.8 ±1579.2 (n=53)	1265.7 ±2256.7 (n=13)	1964.2 ±3974.8 (n=61)	14723.1 ±25431.2 (n=61)
All	1271.4 ±2991.2	1123.8 ±3795.1	953.2 ±1206.4	9254.6 ±10131.0	5858.4 ±18595.0	955.6 ±1840.7	3875.4 ±14564.3	7582.4 ±13444.2	2020.8 ±2802.1	3771.1 ±5381.3	1464.6 ±2191.3	2780.4 ±4516.7	17964.8 ±26784.8
n	146	169	107	33	27	185	26	108	72	181	67	194	195
p Kruskal Wallis	0.172563	0.494135	0.362222	0.964872	0.108352	0.299355	0.259558	0.009586	0.580114	0.000000	0.136091	0.000025	0.000059

Table D1
Institutional Expenditure on Treatment of Tobacco Related Cancers

Department	Expenditure on Each Activity (Rs.)	Loss on Each Activity (Rs.)
Radiotherapy	7,084.02	6,295.84
ENT Surgery	1,163.0	1,113.0
Surgery at IRCH	4,276.64	4,276.64
Chemotherapy at IRCH	110.8	110.8
Anaesthesia	721.22	721.22
Radiodiagnosis		
X-ray	134.20	126.70
CT Scan	1,316.99	942.1
Ultrasound	210.87	85.87
Mammography	491.8	491.8
Endoscopy	826.3	826.3
Biochemistry		
Sugar	15.9	15.9
Urea	16.1	16.1
Haematology		
Blood Counts	26.85	26.85
Pathology		
Biopsy/Cytolody	148.91	142.31
General Maintenance	83.47	83.47
OPD expenses	4.35	3.35

Table D2

Estimated Institutional Expenditure for Treatment of Tobacco Related Cancers in the Department of Radiotherapy (1994-95)

Item		Amount
Total no. of patients treated	-	1,827
Purchase value of equipments	-	Rs. 87.5 million
Average life of equipments	-	15 years
Annual cost of equipments	-	Rs. 5,833,300
Annual salaries of staff	-	Rs. 5,359,200
Annual cost of maintenance of machines	-	Rs. 750,000
Annual cost of comsumables	-	Rs. 1,000,000
Total expenditure by the institution	-	Rs. 12.9425 million
Money collected from patients	-	Rs. 1.44 million
Deficit for institution for radiotherapy	-	Rs. 11.5025 million
Institutional radiotherapy expenditure (per patients)	-	Rs. 7084.02
Institutional loss on radiotherapy (per patient)	-	Rs. 6,295.84

Table D3

Estimated Institutional Expenditure for ENT Surgery for Treatment of Tobacco Related Cancers (1994-95)

Item		Amount
Total no. of Surgeries	-	20,567
Purchase value of equipments	-	Rs. 100,000
Average life of equipments	-	10 years
Annual cost of equipmets	-	Rs. 10,000
Annual maintenance & consumables	-	Rs. 12,000
Annual salaries of staff	-	Rs. 2.302 million
Total expenses on ENT surgery work	-	Rs. 2.324 million
Money received from patients	-	Rs. 1.028 million
Deficit for institution	-	Rs. 1.296 million
Kitchen expenses per stay (10 days)	-	Rs. 1,050 /patient
Average cost of a ENT surgery to institution	-	Rs. 1,163
Average loss on a ENT surgery to institution	-	Rs. 1,113

Estimated Institutional Expenditure for Surgery RCH for Treatment of Tobacco Related Cancers (1994-95)

Item		Amount
Total no. of Surgeries	-	428
Cost of equipments.	-	Rs. 530,0(
Average life of equipments		1 to 15 ye
Annual cost of equipmets	-	Rs. 97,000
Annual maintenance	-	Negligible
Annual cost of consumables	-	Negligible
Annual salaries of staff	-	Rs. 1.602 mi
Annual salary for surgery work	-	Rs. 1.362 mi.
Total expenses on Surgery work	-	Rs. 1.459 mil ...
Money received from patients	-	Rs. 78,000
Deficit for institution.	-	Rs. 1.381 million
Kitchen expenses per patient	-	Rs. 1,050
Average cost of a Surgery to institution-		Rs. 4,458.88
Average loss on a Surgery to institution-		Rs. 4,276.64

Estimated Institutional ... re for Chemoth at IRCH
for Treatment of Tobacco ... Cancers (1994-95)

Item		Amour
Number of chemotherpies	-	6,062
Cost of equipments		-Nil
Annual salaries of staff	-	Rs. 1.84
Annual salary for chemotherapy	-	Rs. 1.84
Total salary of staff for day care chemotherapy	-	Rs. 626,00
Money received from patients	-	Nil
Deficit for institution	-	Rs. 626,000
Average cost of a chemotherapy to institution	-	Rs. 110.8
Average loss on a chemotherapy to institution	-	Rs. 110.8

Estimated Institutional ... on Anaesthesia Treatment of Tobacco Related ... (1994-95)

Item		Amount
Total no. of Anaesthesias	-	74,228
Purchase value of equipments	-	Rs. 36.3
Average life of equipments	-	7 years
Annual cost of equipmets	-	Rs. 5,186,
Annual maintenance of equipments	-	Rs. 1,45 m...
Annual cost of consumables	-	Rs. 37.114 m...on
Annual salaries of staff	-	Rs. 9.785 m...
Annual salary for anaesthesia work	-	Rs. 9.785 mi
Total expenses on anaesthesia work	-	Rs. 53.535 m...
Money received from patients	-	Nil
Deficit for institution for anaesthesia	-	Rs. 53.535 million
Average cost of an anaesthesia to instituion		Rs. 721.22
Average institutional loss on an anaesthesia		Rs. 721.22

Estimated Institutional Expenditure for Investigation of Tobacco Related Cancers in the Department of Radiodiagnosis (1994-95)

Item		Amount
Plain X-rays		
Total no. of patients	-	178,034
Plain X-rays	-	151,456
Cost of equipments	-	Rs. 37.0 n
Average life of equipments	-	10 years
Annual cost of equipments	-	3.7 milli
Annual maintenance	-	Rs. 925,00
Annual cost of consumables	-	Rs. 11.0 mi n
Annual salaries of staff in department	-	Rs. 7.998 m n
Annual salary for X-ray work (58.76%)	-	Rs. 4.7 mil
Total expenses on X-ray work	-	Rs. 20.325 m on
Money received from patients for plain X-rays	-	Rs. 1.136 mi on
Deficit for institution for X-rays	-	Rs. 19.189 million
Average cost of an X-ray to Institution	-	Rs. 134.20
Average loss for an X-ray to Institution	-	Rs. 126.70
CT Scan		
Total no. of CT scans	-	5,281
Purchase value of equipments	-	Rs. 40.0 million
Average life of equipments	-	10 years
Annual cost of equipments	-	Rs. 4.0 million
Annual cost of maintenance of equipments	-	Rs. 2.0 million
Annual cost of consumables	-	Rs. 300,000
Annual salary of staff in the department	-	Rs. 7.998 million
Annual salary of staff for CT work (8.19%)	-	Rs. 655,000
Total expenses on CT scan work	-	Rs. 6.955 million
Money received from CT patients	-	Rs. 1.98 million
Deficit for institution for CT scan	-	Rs. 4.975 million
Average cost of a CT scan to institution	-	Rs. 1316.99
Average loss on a CT scan to institution	-	Rs. 942.1

Cont....

Table D7 (cont.)
Estimated Institutional Expenditure for Investigations of Tobacco Related Cancers in the Department of Radiodiagnosis (1994-95)

Item		Amount
Ultrasound		
Total no. of Ultrasounds	-	12112
Purcahse value of equipments	-	Rs. 3.2 million
Average life of equipments	-	10 years
Annual cost of equipments	-	Rs. 0.32 million
Annual maintenance	-	Rs. 0.08 million

Annual cost of [illegible]	-	Rs million
Annual salaries of [illegible]	-	Rs. million
Annual salary for [illegible] work (18.8%)	-	Rs. million
Total institutional [illegible] on Ultrasound	-	Rs. million
Money received from ultrasound patients	-	Rs. million
Deficit for institution for ultrasound	-	Rs. [illegible]illion
Average cost of an ultrasound to Govt	-	Rs. 2
Average loss on an ultrasound to Govt	-	Rs 8
Mammography		
Total number of mammogrames	-	122
Purchase value of the equipment	-	0.5 mi[illegible]
Average life of equipment	-	10 year
Annual cost of equipment	-	Rs. 0.05 [illegible]n
Annual cost of maintenance	-	Nil
Annual cost of consumables	-	Rs. 10,000
Staff salary for mammography work	-	Negligible
Total expenses on mammography work	-	Rs. 50,000
Money received from patients	-	Nil
Average cost of a mammogram to institution	-	Rs. 491.8

Estimated Inst... ...ture for End... at IRCH (1994-95)

Item		Amount
Total no. of Endoscopies	-	783
Purchase value of equipments	-	Rs. ... ...on
Average life of equipments	-	10 years
Annual cost of equipmets	-	Rs. 450
Annual maintenance	-	Nil
Annual cost of consumables	-	Nil
Annual salaries of staff	-	Rs. 1.15... ...n
Annual salary for Endoscopy work (17%)	-	Rs. 197,00
Total expenses on Endoscopy work	-	Rs. 647,00
Money received from patients	-	Nil
Deficit for institution	-	Rs. 647,000
Average cost of an endoscopy to institution	-	Rs. 826.3
Average loss on an endoscopy to institution	-	Rs. 826.3

Estimated Institutional ... for Investi ... of Tobacco
Related Cancers in t... ...ent of Biochemistr ... 4-95)

Item		Amou
Blood Sugar		
Total no. of Blood sugars tests	-	10,40
Purchase value of equipments	-	Rs. 1,.
Proportionate purchase value of equipment for blood sugar estimation (13%)	-	Rs. 1[illegible]
Average life of equipments	-	8 years
Annual cost of equipmets for blood sugar	-	Rs. 19,5
Annual maintenance for blood sugar	-	Rs. 3,000
Annual cost of consumables	-	Rs. 50,000
Annual salaries of staff in department	-	Rs. 714,00
Annual salary for Blood sugar work (13%)	-	Rs. 92,820
Total expenses on Blood sugar work	-	Rs. 165,320
Money received from patients	-	Nil
Deficit for institution for blood sugar	-	Rs. 165,320
Average institution cost of a Blood sugar	-	Rs. 15.90
Average loss to institution for a Blood sugar	-	Rs. 15.90
Blood Urea		
Total no. of Blood Urea tests	-	12,000
Purchase value of equipments	-	Rs. 1,200,000
Proportionate purchase value of equipment for blood urea estimation (15%)	-	Rs. 180,000
Average life of equipments	-	8 years
Annual cost of equipmets for blood urea	-	Rs. 22,500
Annual maintenance for blood urea (15%)	-	Rs. 3,600
Annual cost of consumables	-	Rs. 60,000
Annual salaries of staff	-	Rs. 714,000
Annual salary for Blood Urea work (15%)	-	Rs. 107,100
Total expenses on Blood Urea work	-	Rs. 193,200
Money received from patients	-	Nil
Deficit for Institution for Blood urea	-	Rs. 193,200
Average cost of a Blood Urea to institution	-	Rs. 16.10
Average loss to institution for a Blood Urea	-	Rs. 16.10

Table D10

Estimated Institutional Expenditure in the Department of Haematology for Blood Counts

Item		Amount
Total no. of investigations	-	25,000
Cost of equipments	-	Rs. 700,000
Average life of equipments	-	7 years
Annual cost of equipmets	-	Rs. 100,000
Annual maintenance & consumables	-	Rs. 350,000

Annual salaries of [illegible]	-	Rs.	)0
Annual salary spent [illegible]	-	Rs.	0
Total institutional [illegible] on CBCs work-	-	Rs.	0
Money received from patients	-	Nil	
Deficit for institution for CBC	-	Rs. (	)
Average cost of a CBC to institution	-	Rs. 2	
Average loss on a CBC to institution	-	Rs. 2	

Table D11

Estimated Institutional Expenditure on Biopsy/Cytology in the Department of Pathology (1994-95)

Item		Amount
Total no. of biopsies and cytologies	-	35,423
Purchase value of equipments	-	Rs. 1.05 million
Average life of equipments	-	30 years
Annual cost of equipments	-	Rs. 35,000
Annual maintenance of equipments	-	Rs. 0.125 million
Annual cost of consumables	-	Rs. 0.35 million
Annual salaries of staff	-	Rs. 5.358 million
Total expenses on biopsy work	-	Rs. 5.868 million
Expenses for routine histopathology(89.9%)	-	Rs. 5.275 million
Money received from patients	-	Rs. 0.234 million
Deficit for institution for histopathology	-	Rs. 5.041 million
Average cost of a biopsy/cytology to Govt	-	Rs. 148.91
Average loss for a biopsy/cytology to Govt	-	Rs. 142.31

Table D12

Estimated Institutional Expenditure for General Maintenance (1994-95)

Item	Amount
Total expenditure on general maintenance	Rs. 131.8 million
Number of patients seen	1,579,087
Average cost of general maintenance	Rs. 83.47

Table D13

Estimated Expenditure for OPD Patients (5)

Item	Amount
Total number of OPD cases seen	1,492,832
Staff salary for for OPD work (100% for staff for OPD, 1/3rd for senior residents and faculty)	Rs. 6,494,900
Receipt from patients (Re. 1/new pati	Rs. 524,000
Deficit for institution for OPD work	Rs. 5,970,900
Average expenditure for an OPD patie	Rs. 4.35
Average loss for an OPD patient	Rs. 4.00

Table D14

Institutional Loss for Various Management Activities for the Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers in the Cohort

Item	Average Loss (Rs.)
Investigations	
X-rays	166.98
CT Scan	159.43
Biopsy	186.10
Ultrasound	5.72
Haemogram	28.23
LFT/RFT	16.35
Endoscopy	12.71
Special X-rays	5.2
Bonescan	2.6
Total Investigations	**583.32**
Management	
Radiotherapy	3,196.35
Anaesthesia	36.99
ENT Surgery	45.66
General Surgery	43.86
Chemotherapy	15.91
General Maintenance	83.47
OPD Expenses	3.35
Total Management	**3,425.59**
Total Loss	**4,008.91**

Table E1
Loss to GNP due to Death of Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers

	Loss of salary Pension	Savings on Family Pension	Loss of	Total Loss
Average Loss Mean ± s.d. (for expired patients)	172,471.9 ±396,092.9 (n=124)	65,263.6 ±140,676.9 (n=124)	69,668.1 ±140,385.9 (n=124)	176,876.5 ±411,929. (n=124)
Unit Loss Mean ± s.d.	264,031.1 ±465,554.5 (n=81)	207,504.6 ±183,751.7 (n=39)	221,508.9 ±171,093.9 (n=39)	238,398.8 ±463,171. (n=92)
Mean for the cohort	109,674 (n=195)	41,501 (n=195)	44,302 (n=195)	112,475.3 (n=195)

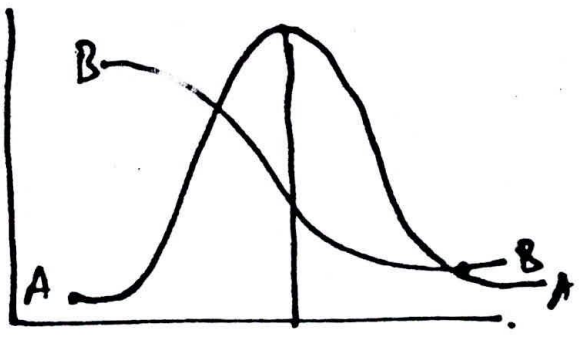
Tables on Median Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers

Choice of Average for Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment of their Illness

During one of the meetings of the Expert Group on this Task Force study, it was suggested that median as an expression of average may be considered in view of the fact that many of the patients did not spend any money on certain aspects related to their treatment. This was tried during the analysis.

In view of the great variation in the amount spend by the patients, it would be appropriate to consider only mean or median for expression of the average money spent by these patients.

It is expected that most of the characteristics have a normal distribution in universe (AA in figure). In a normally distribute sample, the mean and median are exactly the same. However, this is not the case when a sample contains values from the extreme end of the spectrum (BB in figure). At such times, mean may not represent a true average, thus, it may be better to use median. This is to take care of the inherent problem associated with sampling procedure.



A look at the data collected on the project shows that a large number of value were at the extreme of the spectrum. This was mainly brought about due to the fact that a large number of people were availing the free or near free facilities being provided by the government hospital. Also there werwe differences in choice of treatment modalities, due to site of the disease and other disease characteristics, which are considered by the doctors while deciding treatment modalities. Some indirect costs were also influenced by personal characteristics of the people. **While the expenditure did not show a normal distribution, it was not due to sampling.** Thus, choice of median may not be better than choosing mean as an expression of average. A look at the median distribution of expenditure also shows that expenditure for some of the subcategories was 0, which is again not true representation. Even though the standard deviation in many categories is more than the mean, it is to be expected due to expenditure pattern. It is felt that mean would be an appropriate average, as it would enable calculation of expenditure at national level.

Table F1
Median Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment

	Median Expenditure in Rupees												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
n=195	181.8	130.0	619.8	0.0	0.0	380.9	0.0	635.0	0.0	2027.4	0.0	1671.1	10847.2

Table F2
Median Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Age

AGEGROUP (Years)	Median Expenditure in Rupees											
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
19 TO 39 (n=21)	220.0	151.0	619.8	0.0	0.0	272.0	0.0	3669.4	0.0	1768.6	0.0	2438.0	14002.2
40 TO 49 (n=49)	200.0	127.3	619.8	0.0	0.0	492.3	0.0	2500.0	0.0	2286.4	0.0	1686.0	10886.4
50 TO 59 (n=63)	175.3	227.3	619.8	0.0	0.0	380.9	0.0	1000.0	0.0	2424.6	0.0	2043.8	13702.7
60 TO 69 (n=44)	166.1	64.1	619.8	0.0	0.0	272.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2162.4	0.0	746.3	9065.4
70+ (n=18)	132.7	160.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	213.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	468.2	0.0	498.6	4843.8
All Ages (n=195)	181.8	130.0	619.8	0.0	0.0	380.9	0.0	635.0	0.0	2027.4	0.0	1671.1	10847.2

Table F3
Median Expenditure all by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Sex

SEX	Median Expenditure in Rupees												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Men (n=162)	200.0	135.5	619.8	0.0	0.0	390.5	0.0	1609.1	0.0	2060.4	0.0	1678.6	11430.6
Women (n=32)	170.0	113.6	619.8	0.0	0.0	373.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1872.6	0.0	1428.6	7639.6
Both Sexes (n=195)	181.8	130.0	619.8	0.0	0.0	380.9	0.0	635.0	0.0	2027.4	0.0	1671.1	[illegible]

Table F4
Median Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Religion

RELIGION	Median Expenditure in Rupees											
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Hindu (n=164)	142.0	144.4	619.8	0.0	0.0	400.0	0.0	553.5	0.0	2215.3	0.0	1641.6	10827.8
Muslim (n=23)	327.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	218.2	0.0	1863.6	253.6	1802.9	0.0	1952.6	19073.8
Others (n=8)	859.4	234.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	523.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1373.8	0.0	1229.7	7331.2
All (n=195)	181.8	130.0	619.8	0.0	0.0	380.9	0.0	635.0	0.0	2027.4	0.0	1671.1	10847.2

Table F5
Median Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Education

EDUCATION	Median Expenditure in Rupees												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Illiterate (n=47)	200.0	81.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	373.6	0.0	1854.5	0.0	2248.6	0.0	1428.6	10749.8
Just Literate (n=35)	76.4	86.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	186.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1802.9	0.0	1272.7	7925.0
Prim. School (n=19)	115.2	140.9	681.8	0.0	0.0	492.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1429.2	0.0	747.0	9225.4
Middle Sch. (n=35)	210.0	204.5	619.8	0.0	0.0	474.5	0.0	2063.6	0.0	2093.4	0.0	2440.0	12715.3
Secn. School (n=31)	400.0	169.1	619.8	0.0	0.0	400.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2635.6	0.0	2325.3	14537.5
College (n=28)	125.3	177.3	619.8	0.0	0.0	513.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1828.2	0.0	1801.5	9625.9
All (n=195)	181.8	130.0	619.8	0.0	0.0	380.9	0.0	635.0	0.0	2027.4	0.0	1671.1	10547.2

Table F6
Median Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Tobacco Use

TOBACCO USE	Median Expenditure in Rupees												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
No (n=43)	385.0	191.0	619.8	0.0	0.0	373.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1503.8	0.0	1863.6	8778.2
Past (n=81)	200.0	140.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	357.3	0.0	931.8	0.0	2199.1	0.0	1428.6	10683.6
Yes (n=71)	114.5	86.4	619.8	0.0	0.0	414.8	0.0	1863.6	0.0	2476.5	0.0	1761.9	13211.8
All (n=195)	181.8	130.0	619.8	0.0	0.0	380.9	0.0	635.0	0.0	2027.4	0.0	1671.1	10847.2

Table F7
Median Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Occupation

OCCUPATION	Median Expenditure in Rupees												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Job (Govt.) (n=51)	75.2	145.5	619.8	0.0	0.0	487.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2715.7	0.0	1730.3	11715.6
Job (Pvt.) (n=22)	82.5	239.1	619.8	0.0	0.0	315.3	0.0	3879.1	0.0	2176.5	0.0	2456.6	15670.4
Business (n=28)	382.5	119.7	681.8	0.0	0.0	418.8	0.0	1195.5	0.0	2243.5	0.0	1803.5	10195.9
Agriculture (n=20)	386.3	203.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	269.9	0.0	3889.5	134.3	1983.9	61.1	1727.9	14129.1
Skilled Labour (n=26)	87.6	67.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	322.8	0.0	1322.8	0.0	727.3	0.0	745.9	5856.1
Unskiled Labour (n=22)	282.7	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	193.4	0.0	2070.9	0.0	2195.6	0.0	875.2	13329.4
House Wife (n=26)	175.9	99.0	650.8	0.0	0.0	402.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2098.9	0.0	2238.0	7368.6
All (n=195)	181.8	130.0	619.8	0.0	0.0	380.9	0.0	635.0	0.0	2027.4	0.0	1671.1	10437.2

Table F8
Median Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Distance from IRCH

DISTANCE Km	Median Expenditure in Rupees												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Residents of Delhi													
1 TO 9 (n=10)	30.5	473.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	437.3	0.0	68.2	0.0	300.0	0.0	649.4	8976.4
10 TO 29 (n=36)	152.5	252.8	681.8	0.0	0.0	418.7	0.0	150.0	0.0	1558.8	0.0	667.8	8110.4
30 TO 49 (n=5)	1100.0	140.9	681.8	0.0	0.0	694.2	0.0	413.2	727.3	413.2	0.0	4573.6	9225.4
All (n=51)	105.0	330.6	619.8	0.0	0.0	421.4	0.0	136.4	0.0	909.1	0.0	669.4	8905.4
Outside Delhi Residents													
< 50 (n=22)	96.8	70.5	309.9	0.0	0.0	350.9	0.0	1527.3	0.0	1900.1	0.0	1725.0	12606.9
50 TO 99 (n=25)	175.3	125.0	619.8	0.0	0.0	272.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2325.2	0.0	1618.8	10209.3
100 TO 249 (n=40)	187.0	102.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	327.1	0.0	901.5	0.0	2736.2	0.0	1481.0	8434.6
250 TO 499 (n=29)	200.0	104.5	681.8	0.0	0.0	240.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1802.9	63.6	1946.0	9830.7
500+ (n=28)	212.8	200.1	619.8	0.0	0.0	734.3	0.0	4014.9	608.7	2430.2	600.0	4213.3	20349.5
All (n=144)	190.9	114.5	619.8	0.0	0.0	365.9	0.0	897.7	0.0	2374.9	0.0	1881.9	12288.8

Table F9
Median Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Mode of Transport

COSTLIEST MODE OF TRANSP	Median Expenditure in Rupees												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Scooter (n=40)	107.5	114.5	650.8	0.0	0.0	400.0	0.0	315.3	0.0	836.1	0.0	1065.8	8496.2
Car (n=16)	513.2	423.8	650.8	0.0	0.0	799.9	0.0	1810.0	0.0	4019.5	0.0	1549.9	16747.1
Bus (n=76)	59.8	114.8	619.8	0.0	0.0	293.5	0.0	282.8	0.0	1964.2	0.0	1022.3	8569.8
Train (n=61)	372.5	136.4	619.8	0.0	0.0	327.3	0.0	1818.2	0.0	2537.1	0.0	2784.3	16384.3
Air (n=2)	2293.9	27.3	309.9	4545.5	0.0	1251.3	0.0	3100.0	0.0	8489.6	50.0	4926.0	24993.4
All (n=195)	181.8	130.0	619.8	0.0	0.0	380.9	0.0	635.0	0.0	2027.4	0.0	1671.1	[illegible]

Table F10
Median Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Place of Residence

PLACE OF RESI	Median Expenditure in Rupees												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Delhi (n=51)	105.0	330.6	619.8	0.0	0.0	421.4	0.0	136.4	0.0	909.1	0.0	669.4	8905.4
Outside Delhi (n=144)	190.9	114.5	619.8	0.0	0.0	365.9	0.0	897.7	0.0	2374.9	0.0	1881.9	12288.8
All (n=195)	181.8	130.0	619.8	0.0	0.0	380.9	0.0	635.0	0.0	2027.4	0.0	1671.1	10847.2

Table F11
Median Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Survival

Survival Status	Median Expenditure in Rupees											
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Expired (n = 124)	160.2	157.5	530.9	0.0	0.0	369.5	0.0	735.3	0.0	1663.1	0.0	1206.4	10129.7
Living (n = 71)	210.0	86.4	681.8	0.0	0.0	400.0	0.0	635.0	0.0	2836.8	0.0	1958.6	13100.5
All (n = 195)	181.8	130.0	619.8	0.0	0.0	380.9	0.0	635.0	0.0	2027.4	0.0	1671.1	10847.2

Table F12
Median Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Site of Disease

Site ICD9 code	Median Expenditure in Rupees												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
140 (n=3)	0.0	54.5	681.8	1127.3	0.0	127.3	0.0	5545.5	680.1	3317.8	0.0	2237.9	13702.7
141 (n=42)	166.8	170.6	619.8	0.0	0.0	369.5	0.0	1458.4	0.0	2281.4	0.0	1037.1	10831.8
143 (n=8)	392.5	210.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	458.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2658.1	0.0	2251.6	6813.4
144 (n=8)	354.8	86.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	732.4	0.0	3127.5	1361.3	1999.1	50.0	2052.6	15631.0
145 (n=32)	125.2	184.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	283.9	0.0	563.2	0.0	1464.6	0.0	1740.9	11330.8
146 (n=34)	56.2	125.7	681.8	0.0	0.0	382.1	0.0	320.0	0.0	2264.8	0.0	2020.6	9970.0
148 (n=12)	200.0	203.2	681.8	0.0	0.0	382.7	0.0	68.2	0.0	1789.7	0.0	970.4	9407.0
150 (n=1)	3000.0	727.3	0.0	5454.5	0.0	1545.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	32396.7	9090.9	4917.3	59132.2
161 (n=45)	675.6	56.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	455.5	0.0	330.6	0.0	2255.6	0.0	1618.8	10050.0
162 (n=10)	311.4	987.3	681.8	0.0	0.0	310.4	0.0	2720.5	0.0	1144.7	12.4	1549.9	15282.1
All (n=195)	181.8	130.0	619.8	0.0	0.0	380.9	0.0	635.0	0.0	2027.4	0.0	1671.1	10847.2

Table F13
Median Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Stage of Disease

Stage	Median Expenditure in Rupees												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
I (n=14)	82.5	158.0	650.8	0.0	0.0	481.2	0.0	2225.7	0.0	2579.4	0.0	1720.5	10498.0
2 (n=26)	95.2	63.7	681.8	0.0	0.0	513.2	0.0	1218.2	0.0	3206.2	15.9	2138.5	15402.2
3 (n=42)	311.3	164.3	619.8	0.0	0.0	222.1	0.0	1227.3	0.0	2859.2	0.0	1604.1	15342.2
4 (n=104)	162.2	127.6	309.9	0.0	0.0	361.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1466.5	0.0	1275.6	8743.2
Not Classifiable (n=9)	784.5	477.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	909.1	0.0	1854.5	0.0	903.5	0.0	1723.4	19517.7
All (n=195)	181.8	130.0	619.8	0.0	0.0	380.9	0.0	635.0	0.0	2027.4	0.0	1671.1	10847.3

Table F14
Median Expenditure by all Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Intent of Treatment

Treatment Intent	Median Expenditure in Rupees											
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Curative (n= 134)	222.5	132.1	681.8	0.0	0.0	400.0	0.0	845.0	0.0	2616.1	0.0	1962.9	13792.2
Palliative (n= 61)	100.0	130.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	267.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	636.4	0.0	692.7	6846.6
All (n= 195)	181.8	130.0	619.8	0.0	0.0	380.9	0.0	635.0	0.0	2027.4	0.0	1671.1	10847.2

Table G1
Unit Median Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment

	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Median	400.0 (n=146)	191.0 (n=169)	681.8 (n=107)	6423.6 (n=33)	1000.8 (n=27)	400.0 (n=185)	318.2 (n=26)	4734.2 (n=108)	1049.8 (n=72)	2286.4 (n=181)	545.5 (n=67)	1678.6 (n=194)	10847.2 (n=195)

Note: Unit expenditure was calculated for each of the items, for the patients incurring some expense on that expenditure item.

Table G2
Unit Median Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Age

AGEGROUP (Years)	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
19 TO 39	753.4 (n=13)	163.6 (n=19)	681.8 (n=14)	4958.7 (n=7)	727.3 (n=3)	346.7 (n=20)	727.3 (n=3)	5000.0 (n=17)	975.0 (n=10)	1793.4 (n=20)	500.0 (n=10)	2438.0 (n=21)	14002.2 (n=21)
40 TO 49	400.0 (n=39)	204.5 (n=43)	681.8 (n=30)	9243.0 (n=5)	3801.6 (n=7)	492.3 (n=49)	136.4 (n=5)	4539.8 (n=32)	2170.1 (n=14)	2465.8 (n=45)	632.7 (n=12)	1686.0 (n=49)	10886.4 (n=49)
50 TO 59	372.5 (n=47)	264.1 (n=58)	681.8 (n=33)	4414.3 (n=15)	1000.8 (n=11)	400.0 (n=59)	804.6 (n=14)	5113.7 (n=36)	1818.2 (n=23)	2836.8 (n=59)	562.0 (n=30)	2043.8 (n=63)	13702.7 (n=63)
60 TO 69	420.9 (n=33)	134.4 (n=36)	681.8 (n=24)	8144.2 (n=6)	665.3 (n=2)	385.3 (n=40)	165.9 (n=2)	5454.5 (n=15)	537.2 (n=19)	2325.2 (n=41)	327.3 (n=11)	746.3 (n=44)	9065.4 (n=44)
70+	220.5 (n=14)	320.0 (n=13)	681.8 (n=6)	0.0 (n=0)	1488.7 (n=4)	226.5 (n=17)	103.3 (n=2)	487.3 (n=8)	1088.7 (n=6)	634.3 (n=16)	512.4 (n=4)	508.8 (n=17)	4843.8 (n=18)
All Ages	400.0 (n=146)	191.0 (n=169)	681.8 (n=107)	6423.6 (n=33)	1000.8 (n=27)	400.0 (n=185)	3[illegible]2 (n=26)	4734.2 (n=108)	1049.8 (n=72)	2286.4 (n=181)	545.5 (n=67)	1678.6 (n=194)	10847.2 (n=195)

Table G3
Unit Median Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Sex

SEX	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Male	420.9 (n=123)	213.6 (n=141)	681.8 (n=88)	6530.0 (n=28)	1000.4 (n=24)	400.0 (n=155)	318.2 (n=22)	4815.5 (n=101)	1050.0 (n=59)	2283.7 (n=150)	545.5 (n=56)	1686.0 (n=161)	11430.6 (n=162)
Female	242.0 (n=23)	166.8 (n=28)	681.8 (n=19)	5454.5 (n=5)	1927.3 (n=3)	402.5 (n=30)	275.0 (n=4)	3305.8 (n=7)	1000.0 (n=13)	2325.2 (n=31)	545.5 (n=11)	1428.6 (n=33)	7639.6 (n=33)
Both Sexes	400.0 (n=146)	191.0 (n=169)	681.8 (n=107)	6423.6 (n=33)	1000.8 (n=27)	400.0 (n=185)	318.2 (n=26)	4734.2 (n=108)	1049.8 (n=72)	2286.4 (n=181)	545.5 (n=67)	1678.6 (n=194)	10847.3 (n=195)

Table G4
Unit Median Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Religion

Religion	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Hindu	382.5 (n=122)	209.1 (n=143)	681.8 (n=97)	5454.5 (n=29)	1000.8 (n=23)	415.9 (n=155)	295.5 (n=22)	5250.0 (n=90)	1000.0 (n=56)	2344.5 (n=152)	545.5 (n=59)	1641.6 (n=164)	10827.8 (n=164)
Muslim	410.5 (n=18)	55.0 (n=20)	681.8 (n=8)*	6423.6 (n=3)	1818.2 (n=3)	218.2 (n=23)	2959.5 (n=2)	3337.2 (n=16)	1050.0 (n=13)	1802.9 (n=23)	1155.9 (n=8)	1952.6 (n=23)	19073.8 (n=23)
Others	1395.4 (n=6)	700.6 (n=6)	? (n=2)	13340.0 (n=1)	909.1 (n=1)	690.7 (n=7)	438.2 (n=2)	650.0 (n=2)	1127.8 (n=3)	1764.3 (n=6)	? (n=0)	1278.5 (n=7)	7331.2 (n=8)
All	400.0 (n=146)	191.0 (n=169)	681.8 (n=107)	6423.6 (n=33)	1000.8 (n=27)	400.0 (n=185)	318.2 (n=26)	4734.2 (n=108)	1049.8 (n=72)	2286.4 (n=181)	545.5 (n=67)	1678.6 (n=194)	10847.2 (n=195)

Table G5
Unit Median Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Education

Education	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Illiterate	378.8 (n=34)	170.0 (n=39)	681.8 (n=23)	2727.3 (n=7)	2443.2 (n=6)	389.1 (n=43)	1236.4 (n=4)	3575.3 (n=32)	1652.9 (n=19)	2281.0 (n=45)	776.8 (n=13)	1428.6 (n=47)	10749.8 (n=47)
Just Literate	223.2 (n=26)	134.1 (n=28)	681.8 (n=15)	10508.2 (n=4)	1376.9 (n=4)	202.5 (n=34)	165.3 (n=7)	4109.6 (n=17)	636.4 (n=13)	1837.8 (n=34)	390.9 (n=14)	1272.7 (n=35)	7925.0 (n=35)
Prim.Sch.	611.7 (n=12)	188.7 (n=18)	681.8 (n=14)	10202.9 (n=2)	909.1 (n=3)	492.3 (n=19)	77.3 (n=4)	6994.3 (n=8)	800.0 (n=9)	2035.3 (n=16)	806.8 (n=6)	747.0 (n=19)	9225.4 (n=19)
Middle Sch.	(n= 27)	572.7 (n=32)	231.8 (n=20)	681.8 (n=5)	6636.4 (n=8)	1409.1 (n=34)	499.2 (n=5)	727.3 (n=24)	5227.3 (n=12)	2009.1 (n=33)	2199.1 (n=13)	909.1 (n=35)	2440.012715.3 (n=35)
Seco. Sch.	446.0 (n=26)	198.2 (n=30)	681.8 (n=17)	9167.0 (n=10)	41.3 (n=1)	418.2 (n=30)	318.2 (n=3)	5045.5 (n=15)	1127.8 (n=11)	2715.7 (n=29)	124.0 (n=11)	2325.3 (n=31)	14537.5 (n=31)
College	554.5 (n=21)	291.8 (n=22)	681.8 (n=18)	4958.7 (n=5)	909.1 (n=5)	700.0 (n=25)	3030.1 (n=3)	4466.9 (n=12)	1751.9 (n=8)	3111.6 (n=24)	681.9 (n=10)	1863.6 (n=27)	9625.9 (n=28)
All	400.0 (n=146)	191.0 (n=169)	681.8 (n=107)	6423.6 (n=33)	1000.8 (n=27)	400.0 (n=185)	318.2 (n=26)	4734.2 (n=108)	1049.8 (n=72)	2286.4 (n=181)	545.5 (n=67)	1678.6 (n=194)	10847.2 (n=195)

Table G6
Unit Median Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Tobacco Use

Tobacco Use	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Non user	572.7 (n=33)	407.7 (n=34)	681.8 (n=25)	7636.3 (n=9)	1590.9 (n=6)	400.0 (n=39)	307.9 (n=8)	4582.7 (n=16)	908.7 (n=16)	1808.2 (n=39)	909.1 (n=9)	1990.9 (n=42)	8778.2 (n=43)
Past Users	400.0 (n=60)	206.8 (n=70)	681.8 (n=39)	4150.9 (n=14)	2483.5 (n=11)	389.1 (n=77)	318.2 (n=10)	5511.8 (n=44)	1063.9 (n=30)	2325.1 (n=74)	545.5 (n=25)	1428.6 (n=81)	10683.6 (n=81)
Users	327.3 (n=53)	125.0 (n=65)	681.8 (n=43)	7217.3 (n=10)	818.2 (n=10)	421.4 (n=69)	477.8 (n=8)	4321.9 (n=48)	1200.3 (n=26)	2578.2 (n=68)	545.5 (n=33)	1761.9 (n=71)	13211.8 (n=71)
All	400.0 (n=146)	191.0 (n=169)	681.8 (n=107)	6423.6 (n=33)	1000.8 (n=27)	400.0 (n=185)	318.2 (n=26)	4734.2 (n=108)	1049.8 (n=72)	2286.4 (n=181)	545.5 (n=67)	1678.6 (n=194)	10847.2 (n=195)

Table G7
Unit Median Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Occupation

Occupation	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives	Exp Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Job (Govt)	573.1 (n=37)	209.2 (n=46)	681.8 (n=31)	6878.1 (n=8)	909.1 (n=9)	514.8 (n=47)	264.2 (n=6)	7048.9 (n=22)	1127.8 (n=11)	3283.9 (n=47)	490.9 (n=17)	1842.7 (n=50)	11715.6 (n=51)
Job (Pvt)	210.0 (n=17)	264.6 (n=21)	681.8 (n=12)	6636.4 (n=3)	3142.6 (n=4)	315.3 (n=22)	39316.8 (n=2)	7518.2 (n=15)	2200.0 (n=9)	2450.6 (n=20)	657.9 (n=8)	2456.6 (n=22)	15670.4 (n=22)
Business	477.3 (n=22)	177.3 (n=23)	681.8 (n=18)	4958.7 (n=5)	2272.7 (n=3)	457.1 (n=26)	318.2 (n=7)	5841.7 (n=19)	1000.0 (n=13)	2396.4 (n=26)	580.5 (n=10)	1803.5 (n=28)	10195.9 (n=28)
Agriculture	435.6 (n=18)	304.5 (n=18)	681.8 (n=9)	9243.0 (n=3)	7232.5 (n=2)	272.0 (n=19)	418.2 (n=4)	4599.2 (n=16)	1503.8 (n=11)	2199.1 (n=19)	418.2 (n=12)	1777.9 (n=20)	14120.1 (n=20)
Skilled Labour	370.5 (n=16)	161.4 (n=22)	681.8 (n=12)	6423.6 (n=5)	550.0 (n=2)	322.8 (n=26)	0.0 (n=0)	3530.6 (n=17)	673.5 (n=10)	939.7 (n=24)	1090.9 (n=5)	745.9 (n=26)	5846.1 (n=26)
Unskilled Labour	400.0 (n=17)	147.1 (n=18)	681.8 (n=10)	7798.2 (n=7)	826.4 (n=5)	200.0 (n=21)	2200.0 (n=3)	2931.6 (n=19)	1222.7 (n=10)	2413.8 (n=20)	2764.5 (n=6)	875.2 (n=22)	13329.4 (n=22)
House Wife	242.0 (n=19)	170.0 (n=21)	681.8 (n=15)	3388.4 (n=2)	2933.9 (n=2)	435.7 (n=24)	275.0 (n=4)	0.0 (n=0)	727.3 (n=8)	2325.2 (n=25)	578.5 (n=9)	2238.0 (n=26)	7368.6 (n=26)
All	400.0 (n=146)	191.0 (n=169)	681.8 (n=107)	6423.6 (n=33)	1000.8 (n=27)	400.0 (n=185)	318.2 (n=26)	4734.2 (n=108)	1049.8 (n=72)	2286.4 (n=181)	545.5 (n=67)	1678.6 (n=194)	10847.2 (n=195)

Table G8
Unit Median Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers, living in Delhi, on Treatment according to Dista

Distance (Km)	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)											
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Residents of Delhi													
< 10	572.3 (n=6)	477.3 (n=9)	3421.5 (n=4)	31239.6 (n=1)	0.0 (n=0)	481.0 (n=8)	152.8 (n=2)	7518.2 (n=5)	638.0 (n=1)	507.1 (n=8)	3308.3 (n=1)	649.4 (n=10)	8976.4 (n=10)
10 to 29	809.9 (n=20)	477.3 (n=30)	681.8 (n=26)	3636.4 (n=7)	2545.5 (n=8)	422.1 (n=34)	549.6 (n=6)	3772.5 (n=18)	484.0 (n=13)	1777.9 (n=34)	497.5 (n=3)	669.4 (n=35)	8110.4 (n=36)
> 30	1484.1 (n=4)	560.2 (n=4)	681.8 (n=3)	45454.5 (n=1)	0.0 (n=0)	694.2 (n=5)	318.2 (n=1)	1490.9 (n=3)	727.3 (n=5)	607.5 (n=3)	0.0 (n=0)	4573.6 (n=5)	9225.4 (n=5)
All	684.4 (n=30)	477.3 (n=43)	681.8 (n=33)	4665.3 (n=9)	2545.5 (n=8)	474.5 (n=47)	272.7 (n=9)	3772.5 (n=26)	638.0 (n=19)	1369.9 (n=45)	657.9 (n=4)	681.1 (n=50)	8905.4 (n=51)
Residence out of Delhi													
< 50	372.5 (n=15)	151.3 (n=19)	681.8 (n=11)	13896.1 (n=4)	826.4 (n=3)	374.4 (n=38)	165.3 (n=1)	4090.9 (n=13)	1049.6 (n=5)	2259.0 (n=20)	174.8 (n=6)	1725.0 (n=22)	12606.9 (n=22)
50 TO 99	432.7 (n=22)	204.5 (n=21)	681.8 (n=14)	6423.6 (n=3)	1000.8 (n=3)	318.2 (n=28)	63.6 (n=5)	5582.7 (n=12)	760.3 (n=6)	2411.4 (n=24)	363.6 (n=7)	1618.8 (n=25)	10209.3 (n=25)
100 TO 249	321.7 (n=34)	115.4 (n=35)	681.8 (n=19)	5454.5 (n=5)	826.4 (n=5)	396.9 (n=23)	500.0 (n=5)	5454.5 (n=23)	1272.7 (n=17)	3053.4 (n=36)	700.0 (n=12)	1481.0 (n=40)	8434.6 (n=40)
250 TO 499	242.0 (n=25)	143.2 (n=25)	681.8 (n=15)	4414.3 (n=5)	909.1 (n=3)	243.0 (n=28)	909.1 (n=1)	3465.3 (n=12)	1127.8 (n=9)	1915.2 (n=28)	562.0 (n=16)	1946.0 (n=29)	9830.7 (n=28)
500+	607.9 (n=20)	247.1 (n=26)	681.8 (n=15)	9010.9 (n=7)	1818.2 (n=5)	734.3 (n=21)	700.0 (n=5)	4998.7 (n=22)	1735.6 (n=16)	2430.2 (n=28)	1288.6 (n=22)	4213.3 (n=28)	20349.5 (n=28)
All	368.9 (n=116)	157.5 (n=126)	681.8 (n=74)	6530.0 (n=24)	909.1 (n=19)	385.0 (n=138)	500.0 (n=17)	4907.8 (n=82)	1172.7 (n=53)	2512.9 (n=136)	545.5 (n=63)	1881.9 (n=144)	12288.8 (n=144)

Table G9
Unit Median Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Mode of Transpor

COSTLIEST MODE OF TRANSP	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Scooter	450.0 (n=26)	190.1 (n=33)	681.8 (n=23)	19600.6 (n=4)	867.8 (n=4)	500.0 (n=35)	318.2 (n=5)	2902.9 (n=24)	850.0 (n=12)	1185.0 (n=36)	590.9 (n=8)	1172.7 (n=39)	8486.2 (n=40)
Car	675.6 (n=13)	477.3 (n=13)	681.8 (n=10)	7636.3 (n=3)	9090.9 (n=3)	799.9 (n=16)	1674.2 (n=6)	6922.0 (n=8)	2000.0 (n=5)	5865.4 (n=14)	474.6 (n=4)	1549.9 (n=16)	16747.1 (n=16)
Bus	245.5 (n=52)	173.7 (n=68)	681.8 (n=40	5059.9 (n=10)	1818.2 (n=11)	357.3 (n=73)	173.3 (n=8)	3741.8 (n=39)	520.6 (n=25)	2286.4 (n=71)	345.5 (n=24)	1022.3 (n=76)	8560.8 (n=76)
Train	500.0 (n=53)	163.6 (n=53)	681.8 (n=33)	4958.7 (n=15)	1818.2 (n=9)	375.0 (n=59)	909.1 (n=7)	5500.0 (n=36)	1660.5 (n=30)	2599.3 (n=58)	1250.0 (n=30)	2784.3 (n=61)	16384.3 (n=61)
Air	2293.9 (n=2)	27.3 (n=2)	619.8 (n=1)	9090.9 (n=1)	(n=0)	1251.3 (n=2)	(n=0)	6200.0 (n=1)	(n=0)	8489.6 (n=2)	100.0 (n=1)	4926.0 (n=2)	24993.4 (n=2)
All	400.0 (n=146)	191.0 (n=169)	681.8 (n=107)	6423.6 (n=33)	1000.8 (n=27)	400.0 (n=185)	318.2 (n=26)	4734.2 (n=108)	1049.8 (n=72)	2586.4 (n=181)	545.5 (n=67)	1678.6 (n=194)	10843.2 (n=195)

Table G10
Unit Median Expenditure by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Place of Residence

Place of Residence	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Delhi	684.4 (n=30)	477.3 (n=43)	681.8 (n=33)	4665.3 (n=9)	2545.5 (n=8)	474.5 (n=47)	272.7 (n=9)	3772.5 (n=26)	638.0 (n=19)	1369.9 (n=45)	657.9 (n=4)	681.1 (n=50)	8905.4 (n=51)
Outside Delhi	368.9 (n=116)	157.5 (n=126)	681.8 (n=74)	6530.0 (n=24)	909.1 (n=19)	385.0 (n=138)	500.0 (n=17)	4907.8 (n=82)	1172.7 (n=53)	2512.9 (n=136)	545.5 (n=63)	1881.9 (n=144)	12288.8 (n=144)
All	400.0 (n=146)	191.0 (n=169)	681.8 (n=107)	6423.6 (n=33)	1000.8 (n=27)	400.0 (n=185)	318.2 (n=26)	4734.2 (n=108)	1049.8 (n=72)	2286.4 (n=181)	545.5 (n=67)	1678.6 (n=194)	10847.2 (n=195)

Table G11
Unit Median by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Survival Status

Survival Status	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Expired	400.0 (n=91)	216.0 (n=109)	681.8 (n=63)	6423.6 (n=23)	1927.3 (n=17)	382.1 (n=118)	409.1 (n=20)	5545.5 (n=65)	1000.0 (n=48)	1808.2 (n=113)	545.5 (n=39)	1206.4 (n=124)	10129.7 (n=124)
Surviving	500.0 (n=55)	139.8 (n=60)	681.8 (n=44)	6378.5 (n=10)	867.8 (n=10)	436.4 (n=67)	126.1 (n=6)	3411.1 (n=43)	1088.9 (n=24)	3040.1 (n=68)	594.7 (n=28)	2001.2 (n=70)	13109.5 (n=71)
All	400.0 (n=146)	191.0 (n=169)	681.8 (n=107)	6423.6 (n=33)	1000.8 (n=27)	400.0 (n=185)	318.2 (n=26)	4734.2 (n=108)	1049.8 (n=72)	2286.4 (n=181)	545.5 (n=67)	1678.6 (n=194)	10847.2 (n=195)

Table G12
Unit Median by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Site of Involvement

Site of Involvement ICD9 code	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
140	174.0 (n=1)	109.1 (n=2)	681.8 (n=2)	7172.8 (n=2)	0.0 (n=0)	127.3 (n=3)	0.0 (n=0)	5545.5 (n=3)	2140.1 (n=2)	3317.8 (n=3)	181.8 (n=1)	2237.9 (n=3)	13702.7 (n=3)
141	400.0 (n=33)	263.6 (n=38)	681.8 (n=25)	8444.6 (n=6)	909.1 (n=9)	386.8 (n=40)	776.9 (n=4)	3999.5 (n=25)	625.0 (n=17)	2371.1 (n=39)	225.6 (n=11)	1037.1 (n=42)	10831.8 (n=42)
143	392.5 (n=8)	330.6 (n=7)	681.8 (n=3)	6025.3 (n=2)	53417.7 (n=2)	690.7 (n=7)	3636.4 (n=3)	5924.1 (n=3)	1668.0 (n=3)	2658.1 (n=8)	440.9 (n=2)	2251.6 (n=8)	6813.4 (n=8)
144	354.8 (n=8)	86.4 (n=8)	681.8 (n=2)	45454.5 (n=1)	2068.2 (n=1)	732.4 (n=8)	409.1 (n=2)	6200.0 (n=5)	1652.9 (n=5)	1999.1 (n=8)	715.7 (n=4)	2052.6 (n=8)	15631.0 (n=8)
145	321.7 (n=20)	270.3 (n=26)	681.8 (n=15)	6423.6 (n=9)	1818.2 (n=4)	351.4 (n=29)	272.7 (n=3)	4652.9 (n=17)	1442.1 (n=12)	1802.9 (n=29)	711.2 (n=14)	1963.6 (n=31)	11339.8 (n=32)
146	284.7 (n=24)	136.4 (n=32)	681.8 (n=22)	15516.9 (n=4)	867.8 (n=2)	382.1 (n=34)	582.4 (n=4)	3465.3 (n=18)	420.0 (n=11)	2378.8 (n=32)	1118.2 (n=12)	2020.6 (n=34)	9870.0 (n=33)
148	200.0 (n=10)	236.4 (n=11)	681.8 (n=9)	1398.7 (n=4)	1000.0 (n=3)	500.0 (n=11)	93.0 (n=4)	7259.9 (n=6)	561.0 (n=2)	1872.6 (n=11)	0.0 (n=0)	979.4 (n=12)	9407.0 (n=12)
150	3000.0 (n=1)	2727.3 (n=1)	0.0 (n=0)	5454.5 (n=1)	0.0 (n=0)	1545.5 (n=1)	0.0 (n=0)	0.0 (n=0)	0.0 (n=0)	32396.7 (n=1)	9090.9 (n=1)	4917.3 (n=1)	59132.2 (n=1)
161	864.7 (n=35)	130.0 (n=35)	681.8 (n=22)	8033.7 (n=2)	909.1 (n=5)	525.6 (n=42)	115.7 (n=5)	5896.7 (n=24)	1818.2 (n=17)	2415.6 (n=42)	458.2 (n=17)	1618.8 (n=45)	10050.0 (n=45)
162	662.5 (n=6)	1270.0 (n=9)	681.8 (n=7)	11396.1 (n=2)	2483.5 (n=1)	310.4 (n=10)	3719.0 (n=1)	3545.5 (n=7)	917.4 (n=3)	2330.2 (n=8)	49.6 (n=5)	1549.9 (n=10)	15282.1 (n=10)
All	400.0 (n=146)	191.0 (n=169)	681.8 (n=107)	6423.6 (n=33)	1000.8 (n=27)	400.0 (n=185)	318.2 (n=26)	4734.2 (n=108)	1020.8 (n=72)	2286.4 (n=181)	545.5 (n=67)	1678.6 (n=194)	10417.2 (n=195)

Table G13
Unit Median by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Stage of Disease

Stage of Disease	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)											
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
1	797.0 (n=10)	226.0 (n=12)	681.8 (n=11)	27397.3 (n=1)	867.8 (n=4)	539.6 (n=13)	421.5 (n=4)	5628.0 (n=9)	680.1 (n=3)	2652.9 (n=13)	327.3 (n=5)	1720.5 (n=14)	10498.0 (n=14)
2	751.9 (n=19)	106.9 (n=24)	681.8 (n=18)	13114.2 (n=4)	100.0 (n=1)	513.2 (n=26)	0.0 (n=0)	6200.0 (n=15)	1049.6 (n=11)	3459.6 (n=24)	909.1 (n=13)	2138.5 (n=26)	15402.2 (n=26)
3	572.7 (n=35)	264.6 (n=37)	681.8 (n=22)	4665.3 (n=5)	1818.2 (n=9)	225.0 (n=39)	700.0 (n=7)	3741.8 (n=29)	1660.5 (n=18)	3099.2 (n=41)	509.1 (n=16)	1664.3 (n=41)	15342.2 (n=42)
4	385.0 (n=75)	169.6 (n=88)	681.8 (n=52)	5691.2 (n=20)	1872.8 (n=12)	382.1 (n=98)	264.2 (n=12)	4327.6 (n=50)	863.2 (n=36)	1648.5 (n=98)	562.0 (n=32)	1275.6 (n=104)	8743.2 (n=104)
N.S Classifiable	2909.1 (n=7)	873.7 (n=8)	650.8 (n=4)	5454.5 (n=3)	45.5 (n=1)	909.1 (n=9)	500.0 (n=3)	6119.8 (n=5)	1797.4 (n=4)	1628.1 (n=5)	9090.9 (n=1)	1723.4 (n=9)	19517.7 (n=9)
All	400.0 (n=146)	191.0 (n=169)	681.8 (n=107)	6423.6 (n=33)	1000.8 (n=27)	400.0 (n=185)	318.2 (n=26)	4734.2 (n=108)	1049.8 (n=72)	2286.4 (n=181)	545.5 (n=67)	1678.6 (n=194)	10847.2 (n=195)

Table G14
Unit Median by Patients of Tobacco Related Cancers on Treatment, according to Intent of Treatment

Intent of Treatment	Expenditure in Rupees (Mean ± Std Dev)												
	Consultation	Investigations	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Surgery	Other Drugs	Hospitalization	Income Loss	Relatives' Exp	Extra Food	Lodging	Transport	Total
Curative	541.1 (n=104)	191.0 (n=119)	681.8 (n=89)	6045.5 (n=26)	909.1 (n=23)	407.5 (n=128)	318.2 (n=19)	3916.4 (n=80)	1024.8 (n=52)	2869.0 (n=128)	632.7 (n=54)	1967.1 (n=133)	13792.2 (n=138)
Palliative	286.7 (n=42)	197.3 (n=50)	681.8 (n=18)	6423.6 (n=7)	2378.1 (n=4)	357.3 (n=57)	90.9 (n=7)	6489.8 (n=28)	1127.8 (n=20)	909.1 (n=53)	272.7 (n=13)	602.7 (n=61)	6846.6 (n=61)
All	400.0 (n=146)	191.0 (n=169)	681.8 (n=107)	6423.6 (n=33)	1000.8 (n=27)	400.0 (n=185)	318.2 (n=26)	4734.2 (n=108)	1030.8 (n=72)	2286.4 (n=181)	545.5 (n=67)	1678.6 (n=194)	10847.2 (n=195)