in lung cancer treatment is variable according to several items: the country where the treatment is performed, hospitalization, administration and drug costs. METHODS: A total of 344 Lung cancer patients were selected within the records of a private hospital in Brazil. Of those, 69 patients that received pemetrexed or docetaxel as second line chemo. The chemotherapy protocols considered were: Pemetrexed 500mg/m² every 3 weeks, Docetaxel 75mg/m² every three weeks, Docetaxel 35mg/m² weekly (3 times per cycle) and Docetaxel 40mg/m² weekly (3 times per cycle). HRU frequency (hospitalization, clinical visits, complementary examinations, medication, transfusions) related to lung cancer treatment was reviewed retrospectively from clinical records. The costs were calculated in dollars (US$) following the original records for each cycle. The values for neutropenia were also calculated. RESULTS: Pemetrexed 500mg/m² every three weeks was used by 20.3% of the patients; Docetaxel 75 mg/m² every three weeks by 17.1%; Docetaxel 35mg/m² weekly (3 times per cycle) by 8.1% and Docetaxel 40mg/m² weekly (3 times per cycle) by 1.1%. The cost of each cycle was US$6897.00.

METHODS: Diagnostic test characteristics were derived from the literature. Probabilistic sensitivity analysis was conducted to understand the impact of uncertainty in test accuracy and tumor burden on the cost-effectiveness of these strategies.

CONCLUSION: Typically, the expected annual health care cost of protecting cervical diseases is $3.7 million to $9.7 million from 2008–2010.