ABSTRACT

The object of this study is the cost of Allogeneic Stem Cell Transplant (HSCT) and has as general objective analyzing the financial cost of Allogeneic HSCT in a Federal Hospital in the city of Rio de Janeiro. This is a retrospective study, with analysis of patient records, developed into a Bone Marrow Transplant Center, in Rio de Janeiro. There were investigated 158 records, 2006 and 2012, finding a sample of 14 patients who underwent stem cell transplantation, allogeneic, related bone marrow. The data collected were organized in electronic database by typing in Excel 2010 spreadsheets, from which they were exported and presented in graphs and tables. The following cost items were analyzed: raw materials, drugs, tests performed with the patient and nursing time for each year of data collection (2006 and 2012) and, for each phase of transplantation (pre phase, during and after HSCT). The cost of transplantation in the two years studied was from the sum of the cost of material inputs, drugs, tests and the time spent in nursing care. We used the model of decision tree to analyzing the cost-minimization of HSCT, and to compose it variables were used related to infectious complications in transplant and their respective and their respective costs. Results: comparing the costs between 2006 and 2012, it was proved a higher consumption in 2006. The year control for comparison was 2006 when the Systematization of Nursing Assistance (SAE) had not been implemented. Cost-minimization analysis showed a lower expense for 2012, and through the tornado chart was shown the cost difference between the two interventions, with an incremental cost of R$ 143.205,51 for 2006. Knowing the impact of HSCT costs for the SUS and the need for more beds available for treatment, the effectiveness of it must be ensured through the nursing work planning with SAE.

Key words: Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. Cost and cost analysis. Systematization of nursing care.