

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Alcohol consumption is a leading cause of death, injury and disease in Thailand. Also be the first cause to increase the risk of the traffic accident problem. More than that people who had an accident such as people who drunk and drive themselves, passenger in car with drunk driver or even innocent people walking or transport in the traffic could have a chance to have and injured or death by traffic accident too.

Importantly for who become to be a disability victims by drunk driving from traffic accident and must face with the financial problem and high cost for expenditure after they become a victims.

The aim of this study would like to analyze the total cost which affect to the household costs of disability victims and their relatives by alcohol drunk driving from traffic accident in Bangkok in 1st year of treatment (in term of patient's and their relatives point of view).

The cost of disability victims by drunk driving from traffic accident can be divided into patient cost and patient's relative cost and also each of them can be divided to direct and indirect cost of patient and patient's relative. The direct cost of patient cost and patient's relative cost can be divided again into medical and non-medical cost. In this study total cost includes other cost of both patient and patient's relative.

The direct costs of patient are the costs that patient pay themselves, they're medical equipment cost, supplement food cost (for patient), home nursing and doctor cost and drug cost that all are medical cost. Others of non medical costs are travelling cost (pay for transportation) of patients, electricity and water cost and accommodation cost that the patient pay directly but not for cost of medical treatments.

The indirect cost costs of patient are the costs from income or benefit of patient foregone due to participation in the treatment as inpatient and outpatient themselves, they're total travelling time cost of outpatients and Inpatient, Total waiting time cost of outpatient, Loss of income due to illness during treatment in hospital for inpatient and loss of income due to illness of outpatient.

The direct costs of patient's relative are the costs that patient's relative pay themselves to support patient treatment cost, they're medical equipments cost (Relative pay for patient), Supplement food cost (relative pay for patient), home nursing cost (relative pay for patient) and doctor cost and drug cost (relative pay for patient), which are the medical cost of patient's relative. While travelling cost (relative pay for transportation for patient), travelling cost of relative pay for transportation visit IP during admit in hospital electricity and water cost (relative pay for patient), accommodation (relative pay for patient) are the patient's relative non medical cost.

The indirect cost costs of patient's relative are the costs from income or benefit of patient's relative foregone due to participation in the treatment as inpatient and outpatient themselves, they're total travelling time cost of outpatient's relatives, total travelling time cost of inpatient's relatives, total waiting time cost of outpatient's relative, loss of relative's income due to leaving the job to take care the patient. that's all are non medical cost too. In this study. Researcher would like to include the other costs of patient and other costs of patient's relative for calculation of total cost as well.

This research is a descriptive cross sectional analysis. The data of this study are from the member of Don't Drive Drunk foundation by using 90% significant due to limit of time for doing the data collection and get the sample size 95 samples. The data are both of primary and secondary data, most use secondary data such as a questionnaires as a tool to collect the data by asking questionnaire by telephone more than collect by meeting in person because it's difficult to reach the source of data (disability victims) due to time constraint and budget for travelling to survey of researcher.

The result obtained on the cost per person per first year after accident of patient that they paid for themselves are, Medical equipment cost at 56,359.83 Baht, Supplement food cost (for patient) at 8,973.37 Baht, Home nursing at 1,623.02 Baht, Doctor cost and drug cost at 293,715.50 Baht, Travelling cost (pay for transportation) of patients at 1,969.16 Baht Electricity and water cost at 880.51 Baht, Accommodation cost at 6,422.17 Baht, Total travelling time cost of outpatients and inpatient at 1,900,17 Baht, Total waiting time cost of outpatient at 2,162.17 Baht, Loss of income due to illness during treatment in hospital for Inpatient at 118,872.26 Baht, Loss of income due to illness of Outpatient at 94,190.89 Baht and Other costs of patient at 16,166.74 Baht.

The cost of patient's relative that they paid for support to patient are Medical equipments cost(Relative pay for patient) at 64,158.46 Baht, Supplement food cost(Relative pay for patient) at 30,228.29 Baht, Home nursing cost (Relative pay for patient) at 3,555.38Baht, Doctor cost and drug cost (Relative pay for patient) at 266,479.37 Baht, Travelling Cost (Relative pay for transportation for patient) at 2,647.62 Baht, Travelling cost of relative pay for transportation visit IP during admit in hospital at 42,684.18 Baht, Electricity and water cost (Relative pay for patient) at 1,732.02 Baht, Accommodation (Relative pay for patient) at 70,140.47 Baht, Total Travelling time cost of outpatient's relatives at 1,032.14 Baht, Total Travelling time cost of Inpatient's relatives at 12,676.18 Baht, Total waiting time cost of Outpatient's relative at 1,490.11 Baht, Loss of relative's income due to leaving the job to take care the patient at 111,937.03 Baht and Other costs of patient's relative at 3,921.29 Baht.

According to the cost both of patient and relative costs ,it show the summaries of the cost in each type, first about cost of patient, the total number of cost that patient have for first year of their accident per one person is 603,235.52 Baht. As same as cost of patient's relative, the total that patient's relative have for the first year after patient's accident per one person is equal to 612,682.54 Baht, this number of cost is more likely higher than cost of patient's pay themselves a little bit but when calculate as a percentage of total cost .there're both equal as 50% by patient's cost and 50% by patient's relative cost.

For the final calculation for the Total Cost of the disability victims by alcohol drunk drivers from traffic accident: A case study in Bangkok, from the result of this study by summarise of all cost components is 1,215,918.06 Baht per person in first year of patient's accident. This means suppose 1 people become to the disability victims by drunk driving from traffic accident and live in Bangkok. They might pay around 1,215,918.06 Baht/person in first year of patient's accident for their living and treatment during their first year as a disability victim.

According from result of regression for the study in factor affecting to the total cost of the disability victims by alcohol drunk driving from traffic accident : A case study in Bangkok per person in first year after patient's accident found that patient's income before accident per person per month and relative's income before patient's accident per person per month are significant at allowance error 0.05 and might affect to the total cost. But the number of patient's relative is most nearly significant at allowance error 0.05 and will be significant when error allowance at 0.10 .It may be one of factors affecting to the total cost of the disability victims by alcohol drunk driving from traffic accident : A case study in Bangkok too.

From the result of regression can suggest of policy implication to the government and related organisation such as Social Security Office. National Health Security Office (NHSO).Ministry of health.etc. to help and create the appropriate policy to help patient's and patient's relative by providing health benefit or the compensation for the patient who have income or employed before but have to leave the job and unemployed due to disability more. For patients who have to leave the job, the government should pay them for compensation as the different rate due to

different income of patient's income per month. Because patient who have higher income before accident will loss their income in the future that they should get more than patient who have lower income. So, government should pay by using the income before accident of patient as the factor to decide how much government should pay for support the patient. For patient who have no relative, government should implement the programme to help such as give them the health benefit to get free medical treatment in a public hospital by using disability card. Discount the tax that patient's need to pay for government or leave them not pay for tax. provide the discount for purchasing the medicine in the pharmacy (some of the drug that 's not include in the health scheme and patient need to pay out of pocket) or provide free medical equipment to patient who don't have relative. Should provide the free service for disability as a discount rate for taxi ,discount rate or free ticket for transportation by BMTA bus, or BTS sky train or MRT subway to make the patient comfortable and safe the money while their travelling. because in travelling time cost that patient pay for transportation it might be expensive with large amount of money per each round trip. For relative who take care the disability victims, the government or related organisation should fund the compensation or implement the policy to help patient who take care disability by drunk driving such as discount for the tax for patient's relative, provide the compensation to patient's relative who take care disability as same as the money that government give to elderly, family who have children during their education, people have to take care parents. Government should collect the fund to support patient and patient's relative from increase sin tax or increase alcohol tax.

Limitation

1. Patient who're disability victims are from only member of DDD it may necessary for data collection but should be better if can collect data from sources which is not specified field to get data sample to cover all of population.
2. Relative may have more than one person to support and take care disability but in this study only use person who's the most take care on patient's treatment for necessary to collect and calculate the relative's cost.
3. This thesis study just only in Bangkok. It can be explained the cost only in Bangkok and may need the study in the whole country for further.
4. The sample size can be more if use 95% of confident interval, due to the limit of researcher time for doing this thesis just only use 90% of confident interval as 95 samples ,it may show the result in the regression different for some variables which're not significant in this study if collect more observations.
5. for some of cost calculation there're some of cost that have limit due to it 'd difficult to define or collect data to calculate and explain the cost.so it's not include in this study.
6. This study just only study only cost that patient's and patient's relative pay during treatment only first year of patient's accident.
7. This study focuses only patient and relative's point of view only. But the treatment cost of hospital point of view, property damage cost and human cost (painful and sadness) are not included in this research due to budget and time constraints.

Suggestion for the further study

1. Going to study in the country level such as “Cost of the disability victims by alcohol drunk drivers from traffic accident: A case study in Thailand”.
2. There're other cost related to cost of disability victims by drunk driving from traffic accident such as economic lost, property lost, human cost, treatment cost in term of hospital or in provider point of view.
3. due to the limit of researcher time for doing this thesis just only use 90% of confident interval as 95 samples. But I'd like to suggest for the further interested researcher that study at 95% confident interval or collect sample size about 327 samples.
4. The number of disability victims just only estimated, no one can do a research for real number surveys.
5. This study just only 1st year of disability victims, further might continue for calculate and study more in term of life year of victims.
6. This study just only study only cost that patient's and patient's relative pay during treatment only first year of patient's accident. It would be better to calculate for estimate value of all life year for disabled patient.
7. The policy implication can use the value of the cost of disability victims to study possible policy for increasing alcohol taxation, for collect more fund support the victims.
8. The treatment cost of hospital point of view, property damage cost and human cost (painful and sadness) may interesting to study for further study.