

## Supplementary tables

Table A: Summary of cost estimates and methods used to derive them

	Total cost/ year	Average cost/ patient	Method	Reference to items in Figure 1
<b>A. SOCIETAL PRODUCTIVITY LOSSES</b>				
<b>Early mortality</b>	£3.2m	£64,937	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early mortality losses were estimated for patients that died within 30 days of SACT from all causes.</li> <li>• Relevant mortality rates were derived from the SACT England (SACT Systemic Anti-Cancer Therapy Chemotherapy Dataset, 2019) dataset and applied to newly diagnosed patients receiving chemotherapy with curative intent. The same proportion was applied to the target population for Scotland, Wales and N. Ireland.</li> <li>• Average productivity losses were calculated by age group by estimating the potential productive life years lost and placing monetary values on these.</li> <li>• The overall average cost per patient is the weighted average cost across age groups, calculated as follows:           <math display="block">\text{Average early mortality cost per patient} = \frac{w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + \dots + w_nx_n}{w_1 + w_2 + \dots + w_n}, \text{ where } x</math> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= average productivity loss of early mortality for an age group, <math>w</math></li> <li>= proportion of patients that died within 30 days post chemotherapy in that age group</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The total cost per year was calculated as the sum of age-group specific productivity loss for the total number of deaths within that age group           <math display="block">\text{Total early mortality cost} = t_1x_1 + t_2x_2 + \dots + t_nx_n, \text{ where } x</math> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= average productivity loss of early mortality (potential life years lost) for an age group, <math>t</math></li> <li>= total number of deaths within 30 days post chemotherapy in that age group</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	11
<b>Long term work absence</b>	£105m	£32,857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This cost category captures long term work absence (up to 3 years following chemotherapy).</li> <li>• Estimates for work absence were derived from the Taxotere as Adjuvant Chemotherapy Trial (E. Hall et al., 2010) which reported that 17% and 62% leave employment aged less and more than 60 years respectively when followed up after 6yrs on receiving chemotherapy. We assumed that the proportions that left employment did so at 3 years post chemotherapy.</li> <li>• Costs were estimated using an approach similar to that taken for early mortality.</li> <li>• The average cost per person is the weighted average cost due to long term work absence across age groups, calculated as follows:</li> </ul>	10

			<p><math display="block">\text{Average long term absence cost per patient} = \frac{w1b1 + w2b2 + \dots + wnb_n}{w1 + w2 + \dots + w_n}, \text{ where } b</math></p> <p>= average productivity loss of long term absence for an age group, <math>w</math></p> <p>= proportion of patients that took long term absence upto 3 years in that age group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total cost per year was calculated as the sum of age-group specific productivity loss for the total number of estimated patients on long term work absence, calculated as follows:  <math display="block">\text{Total long term absence cost} = c1y1 + c2y2 + \dots + cny_n, \text{ where } y</math> <p>= average productivity loss of long term absence for an age group, <math>c</math></p> <p>= total number of patients on long term absence in that age group</p> </li> </ul>	
<b>Short term work absence</b>	£28.7m	£3,425	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This cost category captures time lost by the patient when receiving chemotherapy.</li> <li>We assumed an average chemotherapy regimen lasts 9-12 weeks, as per NICE NG101 (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, 2018) and that all patients would take time off work during this period (assumed to be 10 weeks).</li> <li>The average cost per person is the weighted average cost across age groups, calculated as follows:  <math display="block">\text{Average short term absence cost per patient} = \frac{w1d1 + w2d2 + \dots + wdn_d}{w1 + w2 + \dots + w_n}, \text{ where } d</math> <p>= average wage loss for an age group as a result of work absence for entire duration of chemotherapy ,</p> <p><math>w</math> = proportion of patients treated with chemotherapy in that age group</p> </li> <li>The total cost per year was calculated as the sum of age-group specific wage loss as a result of chemotherapy, calculated as follows:  <math display="block">\text{Total short term absence cost} = a1bc1 + a2bc2 + \dots + anbc_n, \text{ where } a</math> <p>= average weekly wage for an age group, <math>b</math> = duration of chemotherapy (weeks), <math>c</math></p> <p>= total number of patients treated with chemotherapy in that age group</p> </li> </ul>	9
<b>Secondary malignancies</b>	£3.4m	£49,964	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chemotherapy has been linked to the development of secondary acute myeloid leukemia and myelodysplastic syndrome (H. A. Azim, Jr. et al., 2011, G. Beadle et al., 2008, C. Praga et al., 2005, M. Schaapveld et al., 2008, M. S. Tallman et al., 1995).</li> <li>5-year incidence rates of acute myeloid leukemia in early breast cancer following adjuvant therapy were applied to estimate the number of potential cases developing secondary malignancies (H. A. Azim, Jr. et al., 2011).</li> </ul>	12

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 5-year relative survival rates were used to estimate the number of potential deaths after 10 years of receiving adjuvant chemotherapy (European Cancer Information System).</li> <li>The YPLL remaining until average life expectancy were valued using a similar process as that followed for losses due to early mortality.</li> <li>The average cost per person is weighted across age groups, calculated as follows:  <math display="block">\text{Average mortality cost per patient due to secondary malignancy} = \frac{w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + \dots + w_nx_n}{w_1 + w_2 + \dots + w_n}, \text{ where } x = \text{average productivity loss of secondary malignancy for an age group, } w = \text{proportion of patients that died within 30 days post chemotherapy in that age group}</math> </li> <li>The total cost per year was calculated as the sum of age group-specific costs due to productivity losses for deaths due to secondary malignancies.  <math display="block">\text{Total cost due to secondary malignancies} = t_1x_1 + t_2x_2 + \dots + t_nx_n, \text{ where } x = \text{average productivity loss of secondary malignancy (potential life years lost) for an age group, } t = \text{total number of deaths from secondary malignancies in that age group}</math> </li> </ul>	
<b>Patient productivity losses</b>	£140.3m	£101.2k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These figures represent the sum of early mortality + long term work absence + short term work absence + secondary malignancy costs.</li> <li>All productivity losses were estimated using a human capital approach to value the time losses. We applied age and gender specific wage rates, workforce participation and employment rates and accounted for wage growth.</li> </ul>	7
<b>Caregiver productivity losses</b>	£1.1m	£1,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.88% of UK population currently provide care for early breast cancer patients, of which ~34% were assumed to be for patients receiving <b>chemotherapy</b> (Office for National Statistics, 2018d, Ipsos MORI and Macmillan Cancer Support, 2011) The average time spent caring is estimated at 2 hours per week (Jeff Round et al., 2015).</li> <li>We estimated the value of this time by applying weighted median hourly wages, accounting for the distribution of part-time and full-time workers (Office for National Statistics, 2018a, Macmillan Cancer Support, 2016).</li> <li>For the proportion of carers assumed not to be employed, we applied the average hourly household expenditure on recreation and culture as a proxy value for the opportunity cost of their leisure time.</li> <li>The average cost per carer is estimated as follows:  <math display="block">\text{Avg. cost/carers} = \text{median hourly wage} * \text{time lost per year}</math> </li> <li>Total cost per year is calculated as follows:  <math display="block">\text{Total cost per year} = \text{Avg. cost per carer} * \text{total number of carers}</math> </li> </ul>	8

<b>Total societal productivity losses</b>	£141.4m	£102.2k	This sub-total is the sum of patient productivity losses and caregiver productivity losses.	4
<b>B. PATIENT/CAREGIVER COSTS</b>				
<b>Out-of-pocket costs</b>	£4.2m	£1.1k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Travel and health care: the average cost per visit for travel to and from appointments and parking were obtained from a Macmillan survey (Macmillan Cancer Support, 2013). These were multiplied with the expected number of hospital visits (3-12) depending on the type of chemotherapy regimen (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, 2018).</li> <li>Health care costs and other out-of-pocket costs: health care costs and other costs that could reasonably be assumed to be associated with chemotherapy were also obtained from the Macmillan survey (Macmillan Cancer Support, 2013).</li> <li>The proportion of people experiencing each cost and the amount (appropriately inflated) were applied to the target population.</li> <li>Costs per patient is calculated as follows: <i>Cost/patient = avg. travel cost + avg. healthcare related cost + other costs</i> This represents maximum cost that the patient would face when incurring all of these cost categories.</li> <li>Total cost per year is calculated as follows: <i>Total cost/year = (avg. travel cost * proportion incurring travel costs * chemotherapy treated cases) + (average healthcare related costs * proportion incurring healthcare related costs * chemotherapy treated cases) + (average other costs * proportion incurring other costs * chemotherapy treated cases)</i></li> </ul>	5
<b>Carers' emotional wellbeing loss</b>	£82m	£74k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To account for the wellbeing impact of informal care, we used a wellbeing valuation (WV) approach to monetise this burden (Rebecca McDonald and Nattavudh Powdthavee, 2018). Broadly, this approach estimates how much additional income would be required to offset a wellbeing loss.</li> <li>Average cost per carer is calculated as the disposable annual income (Office for National Statistics, 2019f) required to offset the wellbeing loss.</li> <li>Total cost per year is calculated as follows: <i>Total cost per year = wellbeing loss per carer * total number of carers</i>  <i>where total number of carers = proportion to total UK population currently providing care * those providing care in breast cancer</i> <i>* proportion of those caring for patients receiving chemotherapy based on treatment statistics.</i></li> </ul>	6

<b>Total patient/caregiver cost</b>	£86.2m	£74.7k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This average sub-total is the sum of average out-of-pocket costs and average cost for carers' emotional wellbeing loss.</li> <li>The total is the sum of total out-of-pocket costs and + total cost for carers' emotional wellbeing loss.</li> </ul>	2
<b>C. TOTAL COSTS</b>				
<b>Total costs</b>	£248.6m (£145.5m)	£108.3k (£103.3k)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This total is calculated as the sum of societal productivity losses + patient/caregiver costs and treatment costs. (Excluding treatment costs borne by NHS)</li> <li>Carers' emotional wellbeing loss is excluded from this total due to the novel nature of this valuation approach.</li> </ul>	1
<b>D. TREATMENT COSTS</b>				
<b>Treatment costs</b>	£102.7	£5.5k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct treatment costs are included merely to place the overall societal costs in context. Treatment costs comprised of costs associated with chemotherapy acquisition, delivery and toxicity per regimen. The cost per regimen was taken from NICE DG34 (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, 2018).</li> <li>The average cost per patient is calculated as the cost per chemotherapy regimen.</li> <li>Total cost per year is calculated as follows:   <math display="block">\begin{aligned} \text{Total cost/ year} \\ &amp;= \text{Cost per chemotherapy regimen} * \text{total incidence of breast cancer} \\ &amp;* \text{proportion receiving chemotherapy} \end{aligned}</math> </li> </ul>	3
<b>E. BACKGROUND ESTIMATES</b>				
<b>Chemotherapy related deaths</b>		48	Chemotherapy treated cases*30-day mortality rates (accounting for age difference in incident cases treated with chemotherapy and mortality rates)	
<b>Chemo-related early mortality - life years lost</b>		930	Sum of age at death to average life expectancy across age groups.	
<b>Short term absence - total patients</b>		7481	Patients receiving chemotherapy, adjusted by employment rate as well as workforce participation by age groups.	
<b>Short term absence - days off work</b>		39-51	Based on 5-day work week and each chemotherapy regimen lasting between 8-12 weeks.	
<b>Long term work absence - total number unable to return to work</b>		5784	Of the total patients in workforce as calculated above, 17% leave employment aged <60yrs, 62% leave employment aged >60yrs are unable to return to work	
<b>New incident cases treated with chemotherapy</b>		~19000	Breast cancer incidence * % treated with chemotherapy	
<b>Total cases developing secondary malignancies</b>		93	Based on published source, 0.5% of chemotherapy treated cases develop secondary malignancies within 5 years.	

<b>Total deaths following secondary malignancies</b>	67	Above cases minus % age-specific 5-year relative survival rates for AML.	
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Table B: Valuation inputs and background estimates

Description	Input	References/notes
<b>Carer costs</b>		
<b>Informal Care</b>		
Hours of employment lost by carer (weekly)	2.18	(Jeff Round et al., 2015)
<b>Wage rates</b>		
Gross median wage (/hr) FT	£14.37	(Office for National Statistics, 2018a)
Gross median wage (/hr) PT	£9.35	
Gross median wage (/hr) Basic	£7.83	(Low Pay Commission, 2018)
Household expenditure on recreation and culture	£0.44	(Office for National Statistics, 2019c)
<b>Workforce type</b>		
% Full time workers	33%	(Macmillan Cancer Support, 2016)
% Part time workers	17%	
% Unemployed-looking for work	3%	
% Retired	30%	
% Unemployed-not looking for work	15%	
Weighted median hourly wage for carer	£8.92	Calculated as weighted average of workforce type*median wage
<b>Total carers in UK</b>		
Total UK population size	66.04 m	(Office for National Statistics, 2018d)
Incidence of cancer carers	2% of above	(Ipsos MORI and Macmillan Cancer Support, 2011, Macmillan Cancer Support, 2016)
% Breast cancer carers in UK of total carers	24%	
% Currently providing care	3.65%	This was calculated using estimates provided in (Ipsos MORI and Macmillan Cancer Support, 2011) (pg19). [(% currently providing care - (% who no longer provide care because the person or people have since died)) currently providing care - 5% no longer do so because the person or people have since died - 27%
% Providing care for patients undergoing treatment	50%	% carers by Stage of cancer (Ipsos MORI and Macmillan Cancer Support, 2011) (Pg 4, 25)
Total breast cancer carers for patients undergoing Chemotherapy	1967	Calculated as UK population * Incidence of cancer carers * % Breast cancer carers * Carers currently providing care * % carers for patients undergoing treatment * % breast cancer patients receiving Chemotherapy
<b>Emotional wellbeing</b>		
Disposable household income/annum	£19,834	(Office for National Statistics, 2019f)
Coefficient for caring for other member who had an accident within last year + can still do daily activities	0.138	(Rebecca McDonald and Nattavudh Powdthavee, 2018)
Coefficient for caring for other member who had an accident within last year + cannot do daily activities	0.176	
Coefficient for caring for other member who had an accident within last year + can still do daily activities (Men)	0.107	
Coefficient for impact on real equivalent household income	0.089	
Coefficient for impact on real equivalent household income for men	0.142	
<b>Patient costs</b>		

<b>Discounting rate</b>	3.5%	(National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, 2013)
<b>Wage growth</b>	3.50%	(Office for National Statistics, 2019e)
<b>Avg. life expectancy (years), females (UK)</b>	82.86	(Office for National Statistics, 2018c)
<b>Avg. life expectancy (years), males (UK)</b>	79.18	
<b>Out-of-pocket (others)</b>		
<b>Inflation indices</b>		(Office for National Statistics, 2019d)
<b>Travel to and from appointments</b>		(Macmillan Cancer Support, 2013)
<b>Probability of incurring costs associated with outpatient appointments</b>	71%	
<b>Probability of incurring outpatient travel cost</b>	69%	
<b>Probability of incurring outpatient parking cost</b>	38%	
<b>Avg. Travel cost per week for outpatient visit</b>	£31	This was estimated using monthly costs reported in (Macmillan Cancer Support, 2013) Avg. monthly travel cost = £170 Avg. monthly parking cost = £37
<b>Avg. Parking cost per week for outpatient visit</b>	£7	
<b>Healthcare related</b>		
<b>Probability of receiving over-the-counter/prescription medications</b>	22%	(Macmillan Cancer Support, 2013)
<b>Probability of receiving dietary supplements</b>	12%	
<b>Probability of receiving private treatment for healthcare</b>	4%	
<b>Probability of receiving personal care at person's home</b>	5%	
<b>Avg. over-the-counter medication cost per year</b>	£104.30	This was estimated using monthly costs reported in Macmillan UK. (Macmillan Cancer Support, 2013). Avg. monthly OTC medication = £8 Avg. monthly dietary supplements = £16 Avg. monthly private healthcare = £112 Avg. monthly personal care = £56 *for the duration of chemotherapy only, others assumed to occur over a period of one year.
<b>Avg. cost of dietary supplements per year</b>	£208.60	
<b>Avg. annual cost of private treatment for healthcare</b>	£330*	
<b>Avg. annual cost of personal care at person's home</b>	£139*	
<b>Other costs - daily living (monthly costs)</b>		
<b>Food and drink</b>	£28.65	Average monthly costs as reported in Macmillan UK and adjusted for inflation using indices reported in ONS 2019.
<b>% affected - food &amp; drink</b>	22%	
<b>Home help</b>	£37.47	(Macmillan Cancer Support, 2013), (Office for National Statistics, 2019d)
<b>% affected - need home help</b>	25%	
<b>Childcare</b>		
<b>% affected - need childcare</b>	1%	
<b>Other costs - one-off (monthly cost)</b>		
<b>Wigs, hairpieces</b>	£25.35	
<b>% affected - wigs, hairpieces</b>	10%	
<b>fabric supports</b>	£15.43	
<b>% affected - fabric supports</b>	5%	
<b>Clothing</b>	£34.16	
<b>% affected - clothing</b>	29%	
<b>Target Population estimates</b>		
<b>Breast cancer incidence, UK</b>	55439	(World Health Organization - International Agency for Research on Cancer, 2018)
<b>% Proportion treated with chemotherapy</b>	34%	(Cancer Research UK)
<b>New breast cancer cases treated with chemotherapy</b>	18849	Breast cancer incidence*% proportion treated with chemotherapy
<b>30-day mortality due to Chemotherapy</b>		
<b>&lt; 50 yrs</b>	0.03%	

<b>50-69 yrs</b>	0.28%	(SACT Systemic Anti-Cancer Therapy Chemotherapy Dataset, 2019)
<b>70+ yrs</b>	0.54%	
<b>Treatment costs</b>		
<b>Direct costs for adjuvant chemotherapy per regimen</b>	£5,504	(National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, 2018)

Table C: Average National Wages

Female Group	Annual				Weekly				Male Group	Annual				Weekly			
	Gross	Basic	Basic	Gross	Basic	Gross	Basic	Gross		Gross	Basic	Basic	Gross	Basic	Gross		
<b>20-24</b>	£20,337	£19,724	£379	£391	<b>20-24</b>	£26,577	£22,428	£431	511.1								
<b>25-29</b>	£20,337	£19,724	£379	£391	<b>25-29</b>	£26,577	£22,428	£431	511.1								
<b>30-34</b>	£22,568	£21,793	£419	£434	<b>30-34</b>	£36,124	£28,943	£557	694.7								
<b>35-39</b>	£22,568	£21,793	£419	£434	<b>35-39</b>	£36,124	£28,943	£557	694.7								
<b>40-44</b>	£21,174	£20,186	£388	£407	<b>40-44</b>	£41,673	£31,871	£613	801.4								
<b>45-49</b>	£21,174	£20,186	£388	£407	<b>45-49</b>	£41,673	£31,871	£613	801.4								
<b>50-54</b>	£19,178	£18,398	£354	£369	<b>50-54</b>	£39,723	£29,864	£574	763.9								
<b>55-59</b>	£19,178	£18,398	£354	£369	<b>55-59</b>	£39,723	£29,864	£574	763.9								
<b>60-64</b>	£13,343	£12,917	£248	£257	<b>60-64</b>	£30,082	£23,020	£443	578.5								
<b>65-69</b>	£13,343	£12,917	£248	£257	<b>65-69</b>	£30,082	£23,020	£443	578.5								
<b>70-74</b>	£13,343	£12,917	£248	£257	<b>70-74</b>	£30,082	£23,020	£443	578.5								
<b>75-79</b>	£13,343	£12,917	£248	£257	<b>75-79</b>	£30,082	£23,020	£443	578.5								
<b>80-84</b>	£13,343	£12,917	£248	£257	<b>80-84</b>	£30,082	£23,020	£443	578.5								
<b>85-89</b>	£13,343	£12,917	£248	£257	<b>85-89</b>	£30,082	£23,020	£443	578.5								
<b>90+</b>	£13,343	£12,917	£248	£257	<b>90+</b>	£30,082	£23,020	£443	578.5								

(Office for National Statistics, 2018a)

Table D: Labour market statistics

Age group	Labour market participation rates		Employment rates		Paid hours	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
<b>20-24</b>	72%	76%	61.6%	63.9%	36.00	37.50
<b>25-29</b>	81%	93%	77.5%	89.8%	36.00	37.50
<b>30-34</b>	79%	94%	77.5%	89.8%	34.90	37.50
<b>35-39</b>	80%	94%	79.6%	91.0%	34.90	37.50
<b>40-44</b>	81%	93%	79.6%	91.0%	32.80	37.50
<b>45-49</b>	82%	92%	79.6%	91.0%	32.80	37.50
<b>50-54</b>	81%	89%	67.7%	76.4%	32.50	37.50
<b>55-59</b>	72%	82%	67.7%	76.4%	32.50	37.50
<b>60-64</b>	48%	61%	67.7%	76.4%	23.00	37.00
<b>65-69</b>	17%	26%	7.8%	13.9%	23.00	37.00
<b>70-74</b>	8%	14%	7.8%	13.9%	23.00	37.00
<b>75-79</b>	2%	4%	7.8%	13.9%	23.00	37.00
<b>80-84</b>	2%	4%	7.8%	13.9%	23.00	37.00
<b>90+</b>	2%	4%	7.8%	13.9%	23.00	37.00
<b>LFP</b>	(Office for National Statistics, 2018b)					
<b>Employment rates</b>	(Office for National Statistics, 2019a)					
<b>Paid hours</b>	(Office for National Statistics, 2018a)					

Table E: Number of Chemotherapy treated cases

Range	Females (Chemotherapy Treated)	Males (Chemotherapy Treated)
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	England	Scotland	Wales	N.Ireland	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	N.Ireland	UK
<b>20 - 24</b>	17.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
<b>25-29</b>	132.8	5.7	1.9	1.6	142	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
<b>30-34</b>	397.0	17.4	7.8	7.2	429	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
<b>35-39</b>	807.5	31.2	23.0	14.5	876	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
<b>40-44</b>	1436.3	67.9	38.9	31.8	1575	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
<b>45-49</b>	2789.0	102.6	58.3	51.2	3001	6.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	7
<b>50-54</b>	2522.3	205.3	91.0	69.1	2888	12.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	13
<b>55-59</b>	2344.5	169.3	84.2	65.2	2663	8.9	0.6	1.0	0.0	10
<b>60-64</b>	1597.9	182.6	81.6	65.1	1927	7.1	1.3	1.0	0.0	9
<b>65-69</b>	1963.4	215.3	59.9	73.3	2312	15.6	2.5	0.3	0.0	18
<b>70-74</b>	892.0	155.8	71.6	55.8	1175	10.9	1.6	1.6	0.0	14
<b>75-79</b>	675.4	125.9	69.3	47.7	918	7.9	1.3	1.9	0.0	11
<b>80-84</b>	111.2	98.7	49.9	40.8	301	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	3
<b>85-89</b>	78.4	68.7	36.9	24.4	208	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	1
<b>90+</b>	51.4	39.7	28.5	14.0	134	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

Table F: Detailed breakdown of patient out-of-pocket expenses

Scenario Summary	Appointment travel			Parking			Over-the-counter medications		Supplements		Private Health Care		Home care		Wigs, hairpieces		Fabric supports		Clothing		Overall		
	BaC	WoC	BeC	BaC	WoC	BeC	WoC	BeC	WoC	BeC	WoC	BeC	WoC	BeC	WoC	BeC	WoC	BeC	WoC	BeC	WoC	BeC	
Appointment travel	£188	£375	£94	£188	£188	£188	£188	£188	£188	£188	£188	£188	£188	£188	£188	£188	£188	£188	£188	£188	£188	£375	£94
Parking	£41	£41	£41	£82	£20	£41	£41	£41	£41	£41	£41	£41	£41	£41	£41	£41	£41	£41	£41	£41	£41	£82	£20
Over-the-counter medications	£104	£104	£104	£104	£104	£104	£104	£73	£104	£104	£104	£104	£104	£104	£104	£104	£104	£104	£104	£104	£104	£104	£73
Dietary supplements	£209	£209	£209	£209	£209	£209	£209	£209	£209	£146	£209	£209	£209	£209	£209	£209	£209	£209	£209	£209	£209	£209	£146
Private Health Care	£330	£330	£330	£330	£330	£330	£330	£330	£330	£330	£330	£231	£330	£330	£330	£330	£330	£330	£330	£330	£330	£330	£231
Home care	£139	£139	£139	£139	£139	£139	£139	£139	£139	£139	£139	£139	£139	£115	£139	£139	£139	£139	£139	£139	£139	£139	£115
Wigs, hairpieces	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25	£18	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25	£18
fabric supports	£15	£15	£15	£15	£15	£15	£15	£15	£15	£15	£15	£15	£15	£15	£15	£15	£15	£11	£15	£15	£15	£15	£11
Clothing	£34	£34	£34	£34	£34	£34	£34	£34	£34	£34	£34	£34	£34	£34	£34	£34	£34	£34	£34	£34	£24	£34	£24
Avg. / Person	£1,273	£992	£1,085	£1,126	£1,065	£1,085	£1,085	£1,054	£1,085	£1,023	£1,085	£986	£1,085	£1,061	£1,085	£1,078	£1,085	£1,081	£1,085	£1,075	£1,014	£1,314	£732
Total/Year (£m)	£6.6	£3.0	£4.2	£4.5	£4.1	£4.2	£4.2	£4.1	£4.2	£4.1	£4.2	£4.1	£4.2	£4.2	£4.2	£4.2	£4.2	£4.2	£4.2	£4.2	£4.2	£6.9	£2.4

BaC= Base case, WoC=worst case, Best Case = BeC

