

INTISARI

Cost-utility analysis membutuhkan *cost-effectiveness threshold* (CET) untuk menilai suatu teknologi kesehatan bersifat *cost-effective* atau tidak. Penentuan CET dapat dilakukan dengan mengestimasi nilai *Willingness to Pay* per *Quality Adjusted Life Year* (WTP per QALY). Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengestimasi nilai WTP per QALY untuk terapi penyakit terminal pada masyarakat Kabupaten Kulon Progo dan mengetahui faktor karakteristik yang mempengaruhi WTP per QALY.

Penelitian menggunakan rancangan observasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Survei dilakukan di Kabupaten Kulon Progo dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 100. WTP per QALY dapat diestimasi dengan menggunakan metode *contingent valuation*. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner yang menanyakan karakteristik responden, pengukuran *utility* menggunakan EQ-5D-5L dan EQ-Visual Analogue Scale serta pengukuran WTP menggunakan metode *dichotomous choice* diikuti *open-ended question*. Pengukuran WTP per QALY menggunakan formula perbandingan antara WTP dan QALY *gained*, sedangkan hubungan faktor karakteristik terhadap WTP per QALY dianalisis menggunakan uji *Mann-Whitney* dan *Kruskal-Wallis*.

Diperoleh nilai rata-rata WTP per QALY untuk terapi penyakit terminal pada masyarakat Kabupaten Kulon Progo adalah Rp 164.949.511±Rp 217.271.120. Nilai tersebut merupakan 3,44 kali GDP per kapita Indonesia 2016. Faktor karakteristik yang mempengaruhi WTP per QALY meliputi tingkat pendidikan, jumlah pendapatan, pengeluaran perbulan serta kepemilikan aset.

Kata kunci: *Willingness to Pay* (WTP), *Quality Adjusted Life Year* (QALY), penyakit terminal, faktor karakteristik

ABSTRACT

Cost-utility analysis required cost-effectiveness threshold (CET) to assess a health technology was cost-effective or not. CET could be estimated using the value of Willingness to Pay per Quality Adjusted Life Year (WTP per QALY). This study aimed to estimate the value of WTP per QALY for terminal disease therapy in Kulon Progo Regency community and to know the characteristic factors that affect the WTP per QALY.

This study used an observational design with cross-sectional approach. The survey was conducted in Kulon Progo Regency with 100 samples. WTP per QALY could be estimated using contingent valuation method. Instrument contained of questionnaire, which asked respondent characteristic, utility measurement using EQ-5D-5L and EQ-Visual Analogue Scale and WTP measurement using dichotomous choice method followed by open-ended question. Measurement of WTP per QALY using comparison formula between WTP and QALY gained, while the relation of characteristic factors to WTP per QALY was analyzed using Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis test.

The average value of WTP per QALY for terminal disease therapy in Kulon Progo Regency is Rp 164.949.511 ± Rp 217.271.120. This value represents 3.44 times the GDP per capita of Indonesia 2016. The characteristic factors affecting WTP per QALY include education level, total income, monthly expenditure and asset ownership.

Keywords: Willingness to Pay (WTP), Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY), terminal illness, characteristic factors