

## INTISARI

Teknologi kesehatan untuk terapi *life saving* perlu dibandingkan dengan suatu “ambang batas” (*CE-threshold*) sebagai interpretasi nilai rasio efektivitas biaya, dimana *CE-threshold* tersebut salah satunya ditentukan dengan pendekatan WTP per QALY. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui nilai WTP per QALY untuk terapi *life saving* pada masyarakat di Kabupaten Bantul serta mengetahui adanya hubungan berbagai karakteristik responden dengan nilai tersebut.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* terhadap 100 responden yang berdomisili di Kabupaten Bantul. Estimasi nilai WTP per QALY menggunakan metode *stated preference* dengan pendekatan CVM untuk pengukuran WTP dan EQ-5D untuk mengukur *utility* dalam satuan QALY. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *convenience sampling*. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner yang berisi skenario hipotetik untuk pengukuran WTP per QALY. Data karakteristik responden dianalisis secara deskriptif, dihitung nilai WTP per QALY-nya, serta diuji menggunakan analisis nonparametrik (*Mann-Whitney*) untuk mengetahui hubungan karakteristik responden dengan nilai WTP per QALY tersebut.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata nilai WTP per QALY untuk terapi *life saving* pada masyarakat di Kabupaten Bantul sebesar Rp278.681.228±Rp491.956.943; sekitar 6,17x GDP perkapita Indonesia. Karakteristik usia, tingkat pendidikan, penghasilan, pengeluaran, dan kepemilikan aset berhubungan secara signifikan dengan nilai tersebut. Hasil penelitian berupa nilai WTP per QALY dapat digunakan sebagai pertimbangan dalam menentukan *CE-threshold* untuk terapi *life saving* pada masyarakat.

Kata kunci: WTP per QALY, *CE-threshold*, *life saving*

## ABSTRACT

*Health technology for life saving therapy needs to be compared with a "threshold" as an interpretation of cost-effectiveness ratio, where CE-threshold can be determined by the WTP per QALY approach. The aim of this research were to know the value of WTP per QALY for life saving therapy in Bantul regency and the relation of various respondent characteristics with that value.*

*The research was conducted with cross sectional approach to 100 respondents who were domiciled in Bantul Regency. WTP per QALY used the stated preference method with CVM approach for WTP measurements and EQ-5D to measure utility in QALY units. Samples were taken by convenience sampling. Questionnaire that contained hypothetical scenario for WTP per QALY measurements was used as research instrument. Data of respondent's characteristics were analyzed descriptively, calculated its WTP per QALY, and tested using nonparametric analysis (Mann-Whitney) to know the relation of respondent's characteristic with WTP per QALY.*

*The results showed the average of WTP per QALY for life saving therapy in community of Bantul Regency was Rp278.681.228 ± Rp491.956.943; about 6.17x GDP per capita of Indonesia. Age, level of education, income, expenditure, and asset ownership were significantly related to that value. The result of research in the form of WTP value per QALY can be used as consideration in determining CE-threshold for life saving therapy in society.*

*Keywords: WTP per QALY, CE-threshold, life saving*