INTISARI

Short Form-6 Dimension (SF-6D) adalah instrumen generik untuk mengukur utilitas dalam kajian farmakoekonomi. Utilitas harus diukur menggunakan instrumen yang valid dan reliabel sehingga hasil kajian farmakoekonomi dapat diterima sebagai masukan dalam menentukan kebijakan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai validitas dan reliabilitas instrumen SF-6D dan mengetahui utilitas pada populasi umum di Kota Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Subjek penelitian adalah populasi umum yang berdomisili di Kota Yogyakarta. Utilitas responden diukur menggunakan kuesioner SF-6D dan EQ-5D sebagai pembanding. Hasil pengukuran utilitas dinilai menggunakan uji validitas dan reliabilitas. Uji validitas meliputi *ceiling effect*, *agreement* dengan uji statistik ICC, *convergent validity* dengan korelasi Spearman, dan *known group validity* dengan uji Mann Whitney U dan Kruskal Wallis H. Uji reliabilitas meliputi *internal consistency reliability* dengan uji statistik *Cronbach's alpha* dan *test-retest reliability* dengan korelasi Spearman.

Dari pengukuran utilitas 200 responden didapatkan hasil bahwa SF-6D dapat mengukur utilitas populasi umum Kota Yogyakarta dengan valid dan reliabel dilihat dari korelasi yang baik dengan instrumen standar ($r=0,569$), dapat membedakan utilitas berdasarkan usia, pekerjaan, penghasilan, status pernikahan, dan riwayat penyakit, derajat *agreement* yang baik dengan instrumen standar ($ICC=0,700$; $p<0,05$), dan *ceiling effect* yang rendah. Nilai *Cronbach's alpha* yang memuaskan ($\alpha=0,794$) dan *test-retest* menghasilkan korelasi yang baik ($r=0,636-0,893$). Utilitas pada populasi umum di Kota Yogyakarta yang diukur menggunakan instrumen SF-6D sebesar $0,823 \pm 0,123$.

Kata kunci: SF-6D, utilitas, validitas, reliabilitas

ABSTRACT

The Short Form-6 Dimension (SF-6D) is a generic instrument for measuring utilities in pharmacoeconomic studies. Utilities must be measured using valid and reliable instruments so that the results of pharmacoeconomic studies can be accepted as inputs in determining policy. The study aims to assess the validity and reliability of the SF-6D instruments and to know the utilities of the general population in Yogyakarta.

This research is an observational research with a cross sectional approach. The research subject is a general population domiciled in the city of Yogyakarta. The respondent utilities were measured using the SF-6D and EQ-5D questionnaires as comparators. Utility measurement results are assessed using validity and reliability tests. The validity test includes the ceiling effect, agreement with the ICC statistical tests, convergent validity with the correlation of Spearman, and known group validity with the tests Mann Whitney U and Kruskal Wallis H. Reliability tests include internal consistency reliability with Cronbach's alpha statistical tests and test-retest reliability with Spearman correlation.

From the measurement of utilities 200 respondents obtained the result that SF-6D can measure the utilities general population of Yogyakarta City with valid and reliable seen from good correlation with standard instruments (R = 0,569), can distinguish utilities based on age, occupation, income, marital status, and history of disease, good degree of agreement with standard instruments (ICC = 0,700; $p < 0.05$), and ceiling The satisfactory value of Cronbach's alpha ($\alpha = 0,794$) and test-retest results in a good correlation (r = 0,636−0,893). Utilities in the general population in Yogyakarta City measured using SF instruments of 0.823 ± 0.123.

Keywords: SF-6D, utility, validity, reliability