

INTISARI

Kuesioner *Health Utilities Index Mark 3* (HUI3) merupakan instrumen multi-atribut pengukur utilitas yang mampu menghasilkan nilai yang objektif. Untuk menyatakan bahwa pertanyaan kuesioner mampu menginterpretasikan sesuatu yang akan diukur dan keajegan dalam mengukur, maka perlu dilakukan uji validitas dan reliabilitas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui validitas dan reliabilitas kuesioner HUI3 dalam mengukur utilitas pada populasi umum di Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta.

Jenis dari penelitian ini adalah observasional deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. HUI3 dan EQ-5D-5L digunakan untuk mengukur utilitas pada subjek penelitian ini yaitu populasi umum di Kabupaten Sleman. Validitas yang dianalisis meliputi validitas konvergen dan *internal-construct validity* yang dianalisis dengan *Spearman's correlation* serta *known-group validity* dengan *Mann-Whitney*, *Kruskal Wallis*. Sedangkan reliabilitas yang dianalisis meliputi *agreement* yang diukur nilai ICC dan *Bland-Altman Plot* serta *internal consistency reliability* yang dianalisis nilai *Cronbach's Alpha*.

Hasil penelitian terhadap 200 responden, HUI3 memiliki validitas yang baik dalam mengukur utilitas populasi umum di Kabupaten Sleman. HUI3 memiliki korelasi yang baik pada validitas konvergen ($r = 0,311-0,830$) dan *internal-construct validity* ($r = 0,29$). HUI3 dapat membedakan status kesehatan ($p < 0,05$) pada beberapa kelompok sosiodemografi seperti usia, status pernikahan, dan riwayat penyakit secara signifikan. *Agreement* yang diperoleh sudah baik dengan nilai ICC (0,786) dan rentang *limits of agreement* (95%) yang sudah sesuai standar. Namun, *Cronbach's Alpha* pada uji *internal consistency reliability* masih cukup rendah (0,485) dan pada penelitian ini, terdapat *ceiling effect*. Rata-rata utilitas pada populasi umum di Kabupaten Sleman lebih rendah pada kuesioner HUI3 dibanding dengan kuesioner EQ-5D-5L.

Kata Kunci: HUI3, validitas, reliabilitas, utilitas.

ABSTRACT

The Health Utilities Index Mark 3 (HUI3) questionnaire is a multi-attribute instrument measuring utility that is able to produce objective values. To state that the questionnaire questions are able to interpret something that will be measured and the constancy in measuring, it is necessary to test the validity and reliability. This study aims to determine the validity and reliability of the HUI3 questionnaire in measuring utility in the general population in Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta.

The type of this research was a descriptive observational with cross sectional approach. HUI3 and EQ-5D-5L were used to measure the utility of the subjects of this study, the general population in Sleman Regency. Validity analyzed includes convergent validity and internal-construct validity analyzed by Spearman's correlation and known-group validity with Mann-Whitney, Kruskal Wallis. While the reliability analyzed includes agreement measured by ICC and Bland-Altman Plot values and internal consistency reliability which is analyzed by Cronbach's Alpha value.

The results of a study of 200 respondents were the HUI3 had good validity in measuring the utility of the general population in Sleman Regency. HUI3 had a good correlation on convergent validity ($r = 0.311-0.830$) and internal-construct validity ($r = 0.29$). HUI3 can distinguish health status ($p < 0.05$) in several sociodemographic groups such as age, marital status, and disease history significantly. The agreement obtained is good with ICC value (0.786) and range of agreement (95%) which is in accordance with the standard. However, Cronbach's Alpha in the internal consistency reliability test was still quite low (0.485). In this study, there is a ceiling effect. The average utility in the general population in Sleman Regency is lower on the HUI3 questionnaire compared with the EQ-5D-5L questionnaire.

Keywords: HUI3, validity, reliability, utility.