

## INTISARI

Interpretasi terhadap nilai rasio efektivitas biaya untuk teknologi kesehatan membutuhkan *cost-effectiveness threshold* yang digunakan sebagai pembandingan dan penentuan suatu teknologi kesehatan bersifat *cost effective* atau tidak. Indonesia belum memiliki *cost-effectiveness threshold* sesuai konteks negara, sehingga penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan estimasi *Willingness To Pay per Quality-Adjusted Life Year* (WTP per QALY) dari terapi penyakit *moderate* pada masyarakat di Kabupaten Kulon Progo serta mengetahui apakah ada perbedaan nilai WTP per QALY tersebut pada kategori kelompok karakteristik.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Survei berbasis komunitas dilakukan terhadap 100 responden yang berdomisili di Kabupaten Kulon Progo tepatnya di Kecamatan Nanggulan, Sentolo, Pengasih, Wates dan Galur. Digunakan instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner untuk mengetahui karakteristik yang membedakan nilai WTP per QALY, kuesioner untuk mengukur *utility* (EQ-5D *Descriptive System* dan EQ-5D VAS) dan kuesioner pengukur WTP menggunakan metode *contingent valuation* dengan teknik *dichotomous bidding*. Data dianalisis menggunakan *Mann Whitney test* dan *Kruskal Wallis test*.

Hasil penelitian berupa nilai WTP per QALY masyarakat Kabupaten Kulon Progo yang mengikuti skenario hipotetik penyakit *moderate* mencapai Rp 21.785.313 ± Rp 16.725.659. Diketahui terdapat perbedaan nilai WTP per QALY yang bermakna pada kategori kelompok karakteristik jenis asuransi kesehatan dari 62% responden yang mempunyai asuransi kesehatan.

**Kata Kunci:** WTP per QALY, penyakit *moderate*, *Cost-Effectiveness Threshold*

### ***ABSTRACT***

Interpretation toward cost-effectiveness ratio for the health technology needs a cost effectiveness threshold to compare and determine how cost-effective the health technology is. Indonesia has not a specific cost effectiveness threshold which based on this country's context yet. The purpose of this research is to determine the estimation of willingness to pay per quality-adjusted life year (WTP per QALY) for therapy of moderate stage disease in Kulon Progo societies and to know what's the difference from WTP per QALY value in category of characteristic groups.

This research used observational design with cross sectional approach. Community based survey is done for 100 respondents whose domiciled in Kulon Progo regency, exactly in Nanggulan, Sentolo, Pengasih, Wates and Galur districts. Questionnaires which been used to be the research instrument are questionnaire to know the factors which make differences to WTP per QALY value, questionnaire to measure utility (EQ-5D Descriptive System and EQ-5D VAS) and questionnaires to measure WTP by contingent valuation method with dichotomous bidding technique. Data were analyzed by *Mann Whitney test* and *Kruskal Wallis test*.

The result of this research was the value of WTP per QALY from Kulon Progo societies who follow the hypothetic scenarios of moderate stage disease as worth as Rp 21.785.313 ± Rp 16.725.659. Beside that, health insurance ownership is knew as significantly different factors which affect to the WTP per QALY value from 62% respondents who own the health insurances.

**Key Words:** WTP per QALY, moderate stage, Cost-Effectiveness Threshold