



COST-UTILITY ANALYSIS

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- Cost Utility Analysis is a form of evaluation that focuses on the quality of the resulting health outcomes.
- Has a lot in common with cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA).

Introduction

- In general this terminology is always synonymous with preference
 - The more desirable an outcome is, the more utility is related to preference
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- Preference measurement: Ordinal or Cardinal
 - Ordinal from high to low preference
 - Cardinals must be assigned a number corresponding to the outcome.
 - The cardinal number must be associated with the output that describes it with power.
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- Outcomes in CUA can be singular or plural.
 - CUA requires valid effectiveness data.
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- The value placed on health status as measured by individual or societal preferences.
- Measuring the utility of health conditions or preference values is very important to calculate the most common output, so that JTKD (Adjusted Number of Qualified Years) or QALY is obtained.

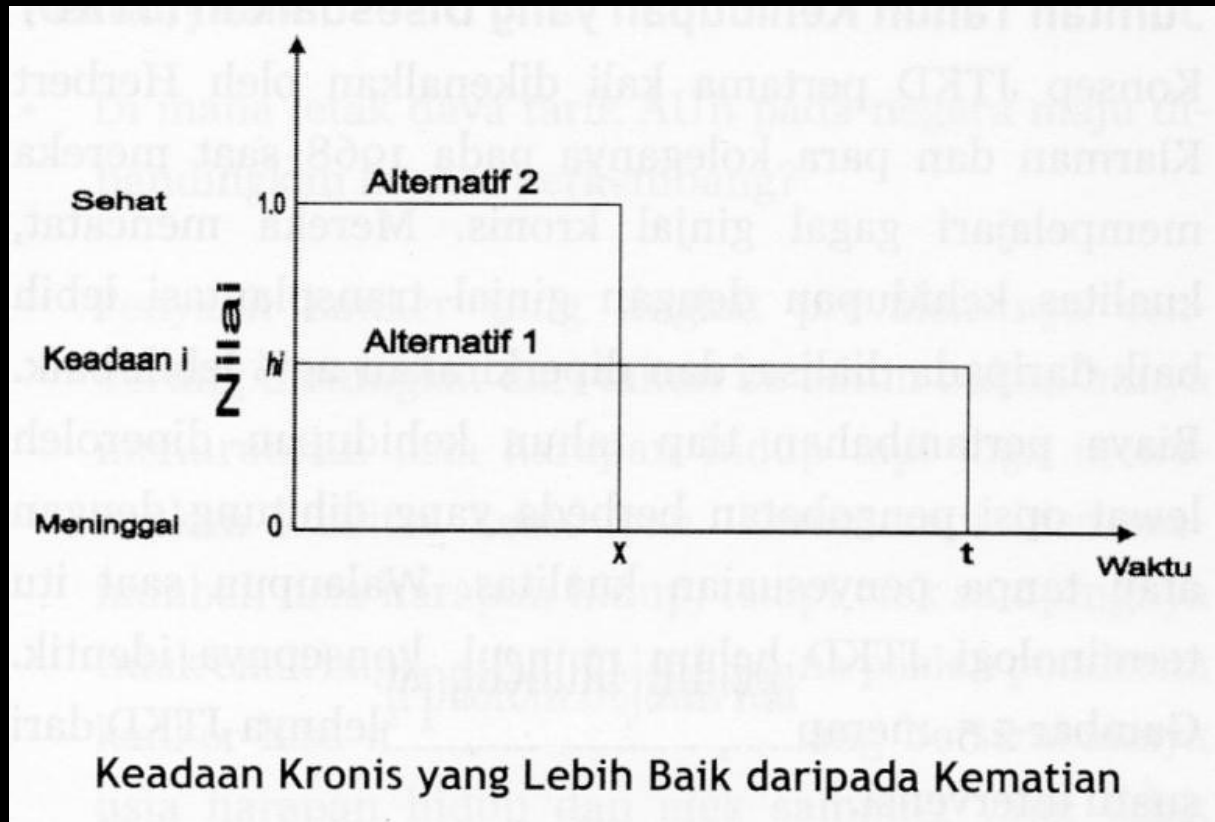
Utility

- If the health-related quality of life is an important output.
- When a program affects both morbidity and mortality, and an output unit that can combine these two impacts is desirable

USE OF CUA

- When programs are compared and have a wide range of outputs, it is desirable to have the same output units.
- If you want to compare a program with other programs that have been evaluated using CUA.

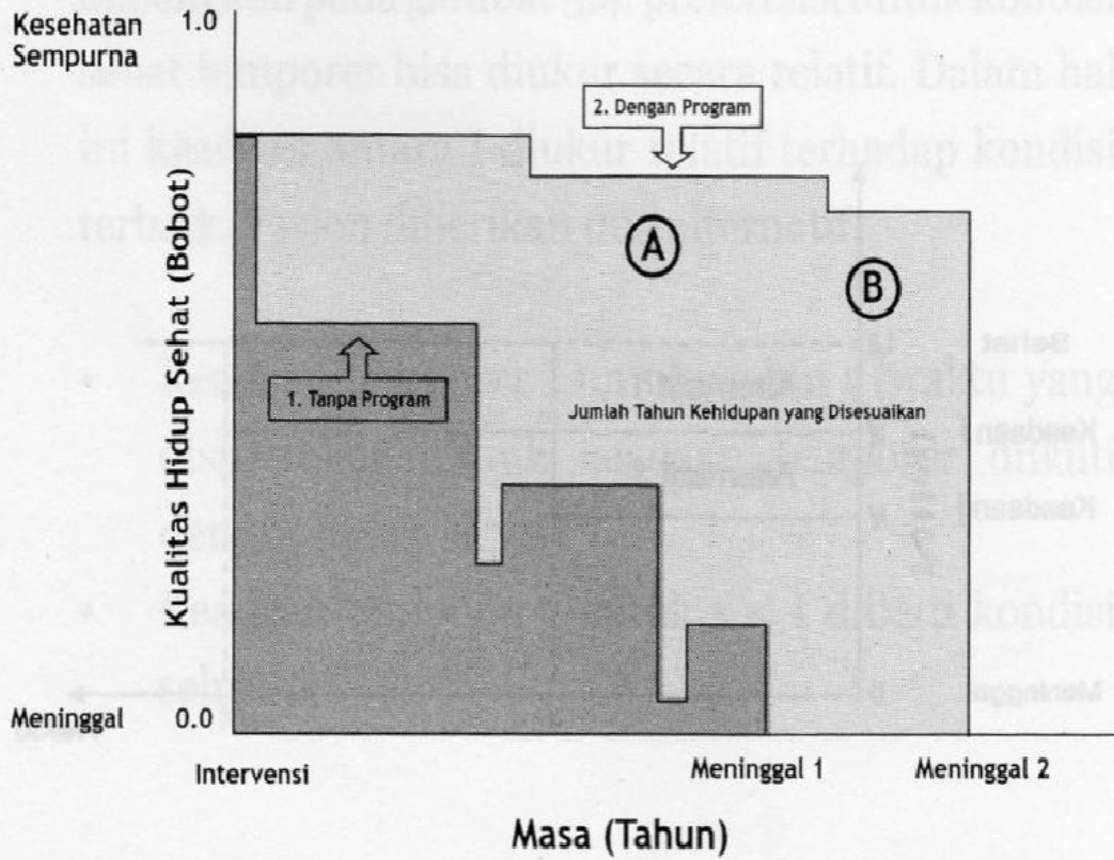
USE OF CUA



Picture 1

- When dealing with a limited budget situation, it forces decision makers to determine which services should be eliminated or reduced
- When the objective is to optimally allocate limited resources.

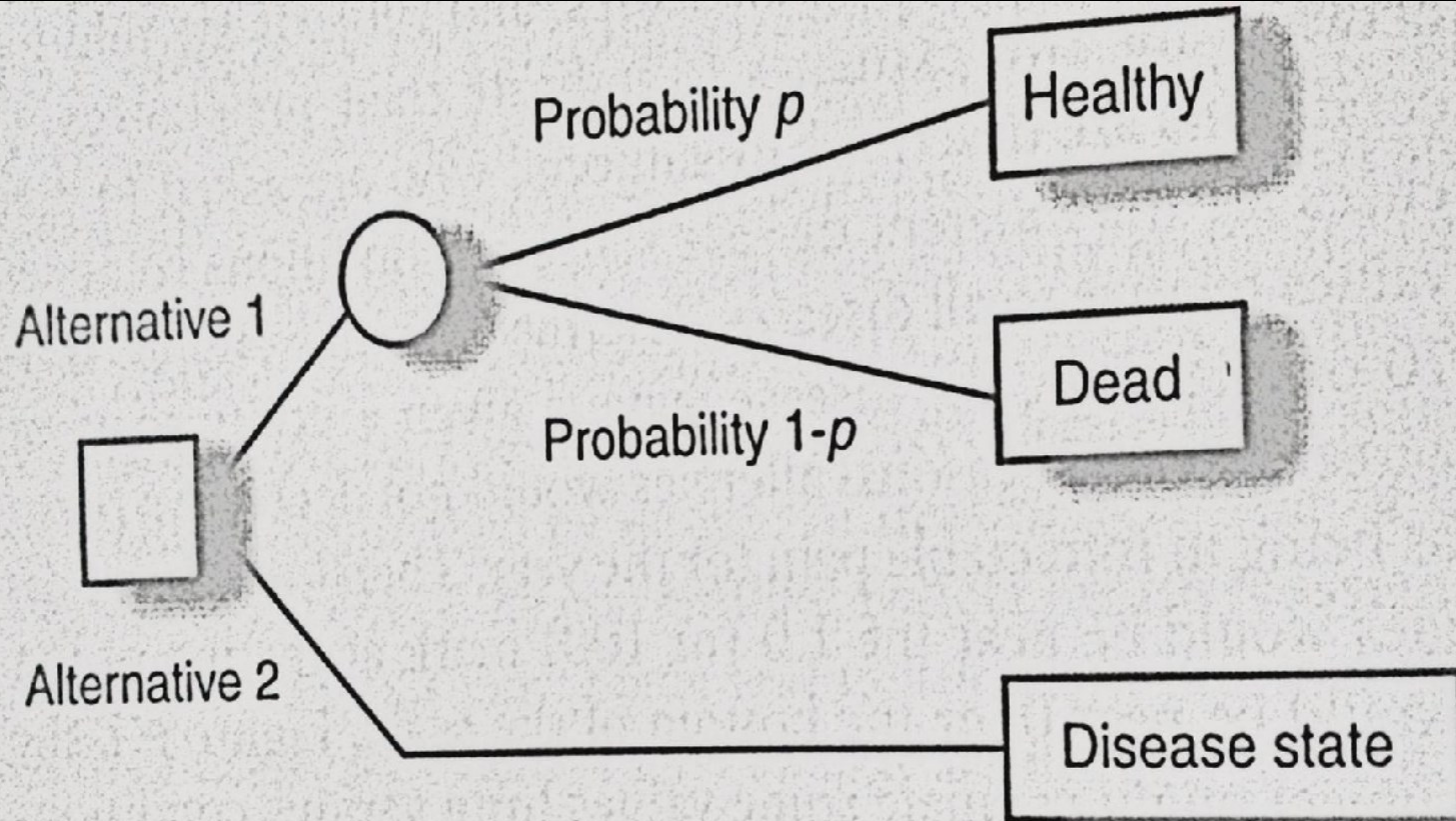
USE OF CUA



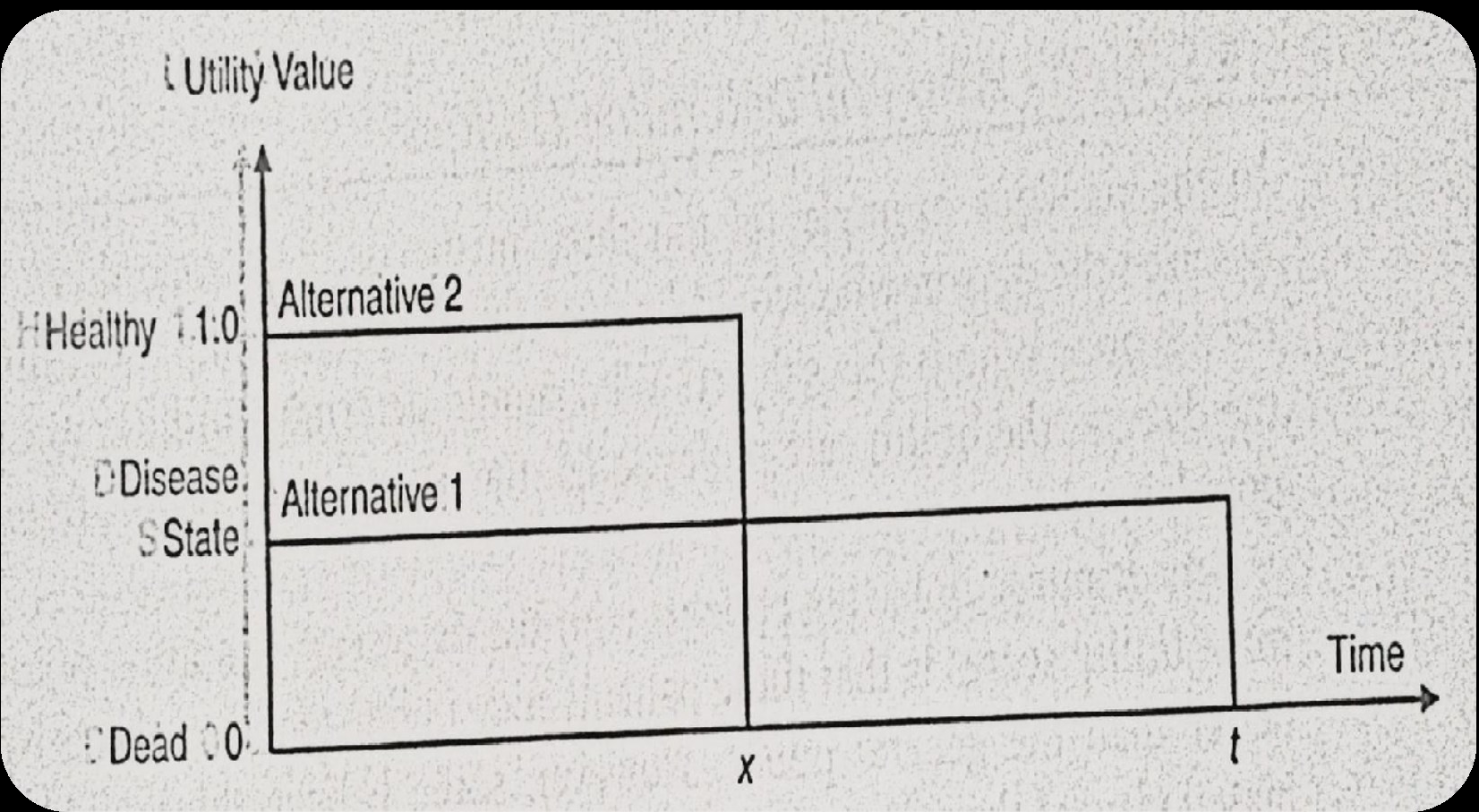
- Rating scale, category scale, and visual analog scale.
- Standard Gamble
- Time Change

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Measuring Preference



Standard gamble (SG)



Time tradeoff (TTO)



The End

