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Willingness to pay for a quality-adjusted life year among advanced non-small cell lung cancer patients in Viet Nam, 2018

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A variety of challenges accompanies the introduction of a new lung cancer remedy. Among these, significant ones concern the questions about whether patients are willing to accept and purchase the new treatment. This study aimed to explore the willingness to pay (WTP) for a quality-adjusted life year (QALY) gained among Vietnamese advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients and to analyze the factors affecting an individual's WTP. A cross-sectional, contingent valuation study was conducted among 400 NSCLC patients across six national hospitals in Viet Nam. Self-reported information was recorded from patients regarding their socio-demographic status, EQ-5D (EuroQol-5 dimensions) utility, EQ-5D vas, and WTP for one QALY gained. To explore the factors related to the WTP, gamma generalized linear model and multiple logistic regression tools were applied to analyze data. The overall mean and median of WTP/QALY among the NSCLC patients were \$11,301 and \$8,002, respectively. A strong association was detected between WTP/QALY amount and the patient's education, economic status, comorbidity status, and health utility. This study reveals that government and policymakers should consider providing financial supports to disadvantaged groups to improve their access to life-saving cancer treatment.