[Cost-effectiveness of human papillomavirus vaccination in South Korea]

Lee YJ, Kim JM, Park JY, Kim YJ, Kim Y

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Authors' objectives
The purpose of this study is to provide evidence for rational decision making through conducting the economic evaluation of HPV vaccine by societal perspective.

Authors' conclusions
Based on the assumption that the cost of the vaccine after introduction of the vaccination program would decrease to 70% of its current price, the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio of the vaccination of 13-year-old girls was $32,000 per quality-adjusted life-year (QALY) gained, as compared with the current screening practice. Therefore, the vaccination program is not cost-effective in Korea given the cost-effectiveness threshold of GDP per capita ($23,680). The sensitivity analysis showed that the price, the effectiveness of vaccination and discount rate affected the result.

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Address for correspondence
National Evidence-based Healthcare Collaborating Agency (NECA), Changkyung B/D 9F, Wonnam-dong 28-7, Jongnogu, Seoul, South Korea Email: hta_neca@neca.re.kr

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