Strategies for Appropriate Patient-centered Care to Decrease the Nationwide Cost of Cancers in Korea

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In terms of years of life lost to premature mortality, cancer imposes the highest burden in Korea. In order to reduce the burden of cancer, the Korean government has implemented cancer control programs aiming to reduce cancer incidence, to increase survival rates, and to decrease cancer mortality. However, these programs may paradoxically increase the cost burden. For examples, a cancer screening program for early detection could bring about over-diagnosis and over-treatment, and supplying medical services in a paternalistic manner could lead to defensive medicine or futile care. As a practical measure to reduce the cost burden of cancer, appropriate cancer care should be established. Ensuring appropriateness requires patient-doctor communication to ensure that utility values are shared and that autonomous decisions are made regarding medical services. Thus, strategies for reducing the cost burden of cancer through ensuring appropriate patient-centered care include introducing value-based medicine, conducting cost-utility studies, and developing patient decision aids.

Key words: Tumor burden, Cost of illness, Medical practice, Quality of health care, Practice valuation and purchase, Decision support techniques

INTRODUCTION

Measurements of the diseases burden and predictions of trends form the basis for decision-making and the implementation of public health policies, thereby promoting public health in any country [1]. Worldwide, countries are feeling the pressure of the soaring burden of medical care [2]. Increasingly, more countries are using the diseases burden as an important benchmark to decide how to effectively distribute limited medical resources [3].

So far, approaches to measure the diseases burden have principally focused on using (1) conventional epidemiological indices, (2) measuring the cost burden, and (3) calculating indicators of health-related quality of life (HRQoL) [4]. Of these, with respect to HRQoL, the World Health Organization spearheaded the development of an index known as the disability-adjusted life year (DALY) and continues to conduct research on the global burden of disease [5].

In Korea, in terms of DALYs, cancer had the highest disease burden in 2002 [6]; a decade later, this changed to endocrine diseases in 2012 [7]. However, when the years of life lost to premature mortality are used as the index of disease burden, cancer remained the disease with the highest burden in 2012 [7]. This shows that our interpretation of disease burden may be affected by which indices are used; thus, the use of an alternative index such as the mortality-to-incidence ratio (MIR)
has been suggested [8].

Thus, the policies developed to reduce the cancer burden can be summarized as aiming to reduce cancer incidence, to improve the cure rates in cancer patients, and to decrease cancer-related mortality [8]. However, when we assessed the changes in the cancer incidence and mortality rate, and DALYS across a decade, from 2002 to 2012, we found that in contrast to the decreasing mortality rate, the cancer incidence and DALYS increased, showing that there is a need to re-evaluate the cancer burden indices (Table 1). For instance, the national cancer screening programs that were started in order to decrease the cancer burden may paradoxically increase the cost burden of cancer by increasing cancer prevalence [11-14]. Thus, the cost burden would be considered as another index of cancer burden [13].

The purpose of this paper was to assess whether efforts to reduce the cancer burden are having an effect not only in terms of impacting the cancer-burden–related indices, but also in terms of reducing the cost burden of cancer. And then, we would propose strategies about how to minimize the cost of cancer by implementing adequate cancer treatments centered on the patients who are customers of medical services.

### OUTCOMES OF CANCER BURDEN REDUCTION POLICIES BASED ON CANCER-RELATED STATISTICAL INDICES

#### Decreasing Cancer Incidence

Cancer prevention is by far the most effective approach to decrease the cancer burden [15]. Computing the attributable fractions of the risk factors [16] and, then based on these results, developing primary cancer prevention strategies to suppress risk effects should be conducted preferentially and continuously [17]. The fact that the cancer incidence in Koreans has decreased since 2012 is a promising marker, which also reflects an actual reduction in the national burden of cancer [9].

### Improving Cure Rates of Cancer Treatment

Improving the cure rates of cancer treatment in those who already have cancer brings on a reduced burden of cancer. Strategies to increase the cure rate include (1) making early diagnoses and (2) providing more effective medical services.

In Korea, the first of these strategies was the National Cancer Screening Program (NCSP) established in 1999. Till 2016, the program has expanded its list of cancers screened to include the 5 major primary cancers—stomach, liver, colorectal, breast, and uterine cervical—in adults [18]. The findings that all these cancers, except breast cancer, showed a decreasing trend in incidence from 2012 to 2014 [9] and that the total cancer mortality, which had increased between 1983 and 2002, showed a decrease between 2002 and 2007 can be explained as positive outcomes of the NCSP [10]. Nonetheless, further studies containing a cost analysis of the NCSP are required to assess its outcomes more accurately.

Meanwhile, the fact that the incidence rate of breast cancer, which is included as an item in the NCSP, has consistently increased should be considered cautiously with a controversy of the over-diagnosis of the cancer screening [19,20]. Because breast cancer along with thyroid cancer, prostate cancer, and renal cancer is the representative cancer that are over-diagnosed [21,22]. Over-diagnosis in turn causes over-treatment and the abuse of medical services; thus, the result of efforts for early diagnosis could lead to an increase in the cancer burden, counterintuitively [11,23]. For these reasons, the inclusion of breast cancer in the current NCSP should be re-evaluated [24]. Whereas, only screening for cancers whose burden has been shown to be minimized through early diagnosis may lead to a net reduction in the cancer burden [10].

The second strategy is to provide more effective medical services. Recently, much work in this area has involved providing personalized medicine or precision medicine, such as individualized chemotherapy tailored to the genetic make-up of the patient’s cancer [25]. Despite the increasing cost of treating cancer with such improvements in medical technology, the cost-effectiveness of these treatments in reality is scarcely substantial enough to be of any real use for evidence-based decision-making [2,14]. In other words, since a greater emphasis is placed on the efficacy of treatment than on the economic burden, the cost burden of cancers with respect to cancer treatment is increasing [11,12].

Moreover, higher cure rates lead to higher cancer prevalence, which may increase the years lived with disability and in

### Table 1. Indices of the overall cancer burden between 2002 and 2012 in Korea

|           | 2002 | 2012 |
|-----------|------|------|
| DALY [3,5]| 1525 | 2261 |
| Incidence [9]| 229.8 | 323.3 |
| Mortality [10]| 149.0 | 131.3 |

DALY, disability-adjusted life years.

DALY: per 100 000 population; Age-adjusted Incidence and mortality: per 100 000 population.
Strategies to Decrease Nationwide Cost of Cancers

measures focused on improving cure rates can lead to absolute increases in the cost burden of all cancers, excluding cancer screening program that are known as effective.

Decreasing Cancer Mortality

Whether cancer treatment was unsuccessful or was successful but the possibility of recurrence remains, decreasing early mortality to improve survival rates in cancer patients is an important part of reducing the burden of cancer. However, by endeavoring to improve the survival rates of cancer patients, we may be promoting defensive medicine or futile death-prolonging treatments, counterintuitively.

Defensive medicine refers to non-essential medical services performed to counteract medical malpractice [27]; thus, such practices can in turn entail costly medical fees, expand the medical insurance budget, and subsequently increase the burden of cancer [12,27]. In terminal cancer patients, death-prolonging treatment may also incur unnecessary expenses to delay death [28].

SUGGESTIONS FOR CUTTING THE COST BURDEN OF CANCERS: ACHIEVING APPROPRIATE PATIENT-CENTERED CARE

We evaluated how measures, except those aimed at decreasing incidence by controlling risk factors, aimed at reducing the cancer burden by improving 3 indices—the incidence rate, cure rate, and mortality rate—may paradoxically lead to increased costs of cancer treatment and thereby increase the actual cancer burden. Conversely, given that screening for only cancers that can be effectively controlled through early diagnosis leads to real reductions in the cancer burden, a 3-way concerted effort by patients, physicians, and policy-makers should be made to control the cancer burden through the 2 indices above—the cure rate and the mortality rate [29,30].

In particular, more efficient and effective care should be needed against the apparent increment in the economic burden of cancer that reflect the escalating cost of cancer treatments. This calls for a realization of appropriateness of medical services [29]. To practically drive the appropriateness of care, Brook [29] suggested that both patients and physicians must share their values and allow for patient autonomy in decision-making.

The following milestones should be met if Brook’s recommendations are to be followed: (1) a horizontal patient-physician relationship in terms of communication; (2) closing the patient-physician values gap by using various communication tools to allow patients to understand their physicians; and (3) fostering a proactive and autonomous decision-making environment for patients to choose the kind of medical services they receive [30-33]. Employing these practices will prevent us falling into the inconsistency of increasing the cost burden of cancers through mechanisms such as defensive medicine and death-prolonging treatment while aiming to decrease the cost burden of cancers. To achieve the ideal appropriateness of care, the following operational measures for these three milestones were proposed.

Building Competency in Patient-physician Communication

Patient-physician communication is one of the most important aspects of cancer treatment [34]. Because it involves informing cancer patients of their final diagnosis as well as discussing the financial implications of having cancer with them [35]. Thus, physicians must utilize action guidelines to build a positive relationship with patients [36]. To this end, a protocol known as SPIKE$ was developed [37], so that it need to be adapted and contextualized to the Korean medical environment.

Studies have found that younger patients, female patients, and patients with higher educational levels tended to demand a greater level of patient-physician communication [34]. These finding suggests that an educational curriculum should be developed that teaches physicians ways to deal with patients from diverse socio-demographic backgrounds [38].

Physicians should communicate to patients what is set out in the clinical practice guidelines (CPGs), which are developed according to the best evidence [33]. However, CPGs are not easily applicable to real-life contexts because there may not be enough scientific evidences or due to wide variation in the medical services that individual patients expect [31,38]. Further research may be done in cases of insufficient evidence. However, when individual demands differ, the next step should be to determine patient preferences, after which physicians should be able to explain the relationships between the costs of various treatments and the benefit of their outcomes [12]. Underestimating the importance of this step leads to the widespread use of defensive medicine and unnecessary death-prolonging treatment [27,28].
Development of a Values Assessment Tool to Determine Patient Preferences

Incorporating the preferences of patients in decision-making in medicine is a way of implementing value-based medicine [31]. Patient preferences are closely linked to utility, which influences decision-making processes through an evaluation of the estimated gain and loss [39].

The time trade-off technique is the most widely used indicator for measuring the utility value in patients because it is easy for the lay individual to understand and gives reproducible results [40]. An adapted scale, based on the time-trade-off technique, must be developed for a cost-utility analysis appropriate to the Korean context to be conducted [31]. This would allow cancer patients to make choices that maximize the cost-to-utility ratio with respect to cancer treatment, leading to real reductions in the cost burden of cancers [41].

Development of a Tool That Assists Autonomous Decision-making in Patients

For cancer patients, as the consumers of medical services, to be completely autonomous in their decision making, the provider of these services, or the physicians, must provide them with sufficient explanations based on the best evidence; only then can patients make an informed choice regarding their preferred mode of treatment [38].

Patient decision aids (PDAs) are currently under development. These PDAs are expected to better inform patients of their situation, to allow them to make an objective assessment of their preferences, and to promote patient autonomy when deciding the kind of care they wish to receive [32,42]. For instance, a PDA has been developed that enables patients to critically evaluate whether they will undergo screening for prostate cancer, a cancer often associated with over-diagnosis [43]; interestingly, the application of this PDA has lowered the rate of screening by 13% [44]. As such, autonomous decisions by medical consumers using PDAs will help in the long run to reduce the wastage of medical resources through practices such as defensive medicine [45,46] and will improve the quality of public health care [38,47].

CONCLUSION

Thus, the following measures would ensure that appropriate cancer care is established: the development of guidelines that build patient-physician communication competence in physicians; a scale to measure patients’ utility value; and finally, PDAs, which encourage patient autonomy in decision-making on the basis of the best evidences and utility values. Through such measures, not only the patients’ cost burden of cancers but also that of the country as a whole can be reduced.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research was funded by the Jeju National University Research Excellence Foundation in 2017.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author has no conflicts of interest associated with the material presented in this paper.

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Supplemental material (Korean version) is available at http://www.jpmph.org/.

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서론

한국에 있어 각종 질병부담(burden of disease)의 수준을 측정하고 그 추세(trends)를 알아보는 것은, 국민의 건강수준을 추구하는 국가 보건사업 정책의 결정과 수행에 주요한 근거가 된다[1]. 터무니나 전 세계적으로 국가별 보건의료의비용상승에 대한 압박을 받으면서[2], 국가별로 한정된 의료자원을 효율적으로 분배하기 위하여 질병부담을 의사결정의중요한기준으로 삼고 있다[3].

지금까지 질병부담의측정을위해제시된방법은(1)고전적역학지표를활용하는법,(2)비용부담(cost burden)을측정하는법,(3)건강관련삶의질(health-related quality of life, HRQoL)을고려한측정법으로대부분할수있다[4].이중HRQoL에있어서세계보건기구가추천이되어Disability Adjusted Life Year(DALY)란지표를개발하여지속적으로국제질병부담연구(Global burden of disease)를수행하고있다[5].

한국인에 있어DALY를기준으로질병부담이가장높은질환은2002년당시암(cancer)이었으며[6],십여년이지난2012년현재대부분질환으로변동이있었다[7].그러나상실건강년수(years of life lost to premature mortality)지표로볼때암은2012년에도전히1위를차지하고있다[7].이처럼적용하는지표에따라질병부담의해석에차이가있다는점에서,생존율을반영하는사망/발생비(mortality: incidence ratios, MIR)를활용하자는 주장도제기되고있다[8].

따라서암부담을감소시키려는각종정책들은암발생을줄이고,이미발생한환자에 있어서생존율을높여서암으로인한사망수준을줄이는것이라고요약할수있다[8].그러면,2002년과2012년의10년사이에암의발생률,사망
발암을 줄이는 데 영향을 미친 요인

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1. 발생률 감소

암 부담을 감소시키기 위해서는, 암 발생을 예방하는 것이 무엇보다 강조되어야 한다[15]. 암 발생에 관련된 위험 요인 (risk factor)의 가중분율(attributable fraction)을 산출하고 [16]. 그 결과에 근거하여 일자 암예방 사업의 우선순위를 정해서 위험 요인들을 감소시키는 노력은 지속적으로 이루어져야 한다[17]. 한국인에 있어서 2012년부터 암 발생률이 감소하고 있다는 것은 국가 차원의 암 부담 수준을 낮추는 고무적인 사실이다[9].

2. 완치율 향상

일반 방문자가 시작된 암에 대하여는 완치율을 높이는 것이 암 부담 감소를 사료하는 것이 된다. 완치율을 높이는 전략으로 (1) 조기에 진단을 하거나, (2) 효과적인 의료서비스를 제공하는 것이다.

첫째 전략인 국가암검진 사업(National Cancer Screening Program in Korea, NCSP)은 1999년을 시작으로 검진 대상 원발암을 확대하여 2012년 현재 5개 주요 원발암 - 위암, 간암, 대장암, 유방암, 자궁경부암 -에 대하여 성인을 대상으로 시행하고 있다[18]. 2012-2014년도 발생률 변화에 있어 유방암을 제외한 나머지 4개 암의 발생률이 감소 추세를 보 였다는 점[9]과 전체 암사망률이 1983-2002년까지는 증가 했다가 2002-2007년에 감소했다는 점은 NCSP의 근본적 영향으로 설명할 수 있다[10]. 그렇지만 NCSP 사업에 있어 다 각도의 비용분석(cost analysis) 연구가 이루어져야만 보다 정확한 추론이 가능하다.

한편 NCSP의 임상요망과 포함된 유방암의 발생률이 지속적으로 상승했다는 점은 조기검진의 과정(over-detection) 논란과 연계해서 실제로 감소할 필요가 있다[19,20]. 유방암은 감상선암, 전립선암, 신장암과 함께 과진진을 일으키는 대표 암종이기 때문이다[21,22]. 과진진은 곧 과치료(over-treatment)를 야기하고, 의료서비스를 오남용하는 결과를 초래한다는 점에서, 이들 암에 대한 조기검진의 노력은 오히려 암 부담을 증가시키는 요소로 나타난다[11,12]. 그 런기에 현재 NCSP 사업의 검사 항목에 유방암을 포함하는 것을 고발할 필요가 있다[24]. 반면에 조기검진의 효과가 입증된 암종에 대하여만 검진을 할 때, 암 부담 감소 목적이 달성할 수 있는 것이다[10].

둘째 전략인 효과적인 의료를 제공하려는 노력의 일환으로 최근에는 개별 환자의 암 유전형에 맞추는 항암제를 투여하는 맞춤의학(personalized medicine) 혹은, 정밀의학( precision medicine)이 대두되고 있다[25]. 이처럼 의료기술 개발에 의해 암 치료 비용이 크게 상승하고 있지만, 비용 대비 효과에 대한 의사결정 근거가 부족한 것이 현실이다[21,24]. 즉, 진료 현장에서 비용부담보다는 치료 효과를 더 강조한 흐름 속에, 암 치료의 비용 부담이 증가하고 있는 것이다[11,12].

또한 치료율을 높일 경우 암 유병률이 높아지면서, 장애 손실연수(years lived with disability)가 늘어암 암 부담을 증가시키는 요소가 된다[26]. 따라서 완치율을 향상시키려는 다 각도의 노력을 조기검진의 효과가 입증된 암종에 대한 검 진사업을 제외하고는 나머지 모두가 암 비용부담을 설계적으로 중대시킬 수 있다.

3. 사망률 감소

암 진단이후 치료를 했지만 완치를 할 수 없는 경우뿐만 아니라, 완치가 되었다고 해도 그 이후 재발 가능성이 있는 암환자에게 있어서, 조기 사망을 줄여서 생존율을 높이는 것이 암 부담 감소에서 중요하다. 그러나 암 진료현장에서 생존율을 높이기 위한 노력에서, 방어진료(defensive medicine)와 무의미한 연명치료(futility)가 이루어질 수 있다.

방어 진료는 의료결과( medical malpractice)에 대한 대비를 위하여 불필요한 의료서비스를 행하는 것으로 [27]. 이는
곤 의료비의 상승과 의료보험의 재정 위기의 초래하여 암
비용 부담을 증대 시키는 중요한 요인이된다[12,27]. 암
환자에게 있어 영양저항도 사망 일자를 늦추기 위하여 불
필요하게 치료비용을 증가시키게 한다[28].
실제적인 암 비용부담 감소를 위한 제언: 완자중심의
진료 적정성(appropriateness) 확보
이상에서 암 부담의 감소를 위해 3가지 지표의 변화-발
생률 감소, 완치율 향상, 사망률 감소를 추구하는 노력은,
의료보험을 관리하여 발생률을 감소시키려는 것을 제외하
고는 오히려 암 치료비용을 증대시켜 실제적으로는 암 비
용부담을 증대시킬 수 있음을 살펴보았다. 반면 조기검진
의 효과가 있는 알종에 대한 검진사업은 암 부담을 실제로
감소시킬 수 있다는 점에서, 앞서 두 가지 지표 완치율 향
상과 사망률 감소의 변화 노력에서 실제적으로 암 부담을
줄이기 위하여 의료서비스 소비자 환자, 제공자 의료인, 그
리고 정책 담당자의 3자간 다각적인 전략들을 강구해야 한
다[29,30].
특히 암 진료비의 상승에 따른 암 비용부담 증대를 감축
하기 위해서는 보다 효율적이면서 효과적인 치료(more effi-
cient and effectiveness care)를 해야하는데, 이는 곧 의료 서비-
스 제공의 적정성(appropriateness)을 실현하는 것이다[29].
진료에 있어 적정적 확보를 위한 실천적 추진을 위하여
Brook [29]은 의료진과 환자간의 가치(value)를 공유하여,
의료서비스 선택에 있어 자율적 결정을 할 수 있다고 하
고 주장하였다. 그의 주장은 수용하려면 (1) 환자-의사 간 수
명적 소통 관계를 형성할 수 있어야 하고, (2) 다양한 소통 도
구들을 이용하여 의료진의 적절한 설명에 환자가 충분히
이해하면서, 상호간 가치의 갭(gap)을 줄일 수 있어야 하
며, (3) 이런 상황 속에서 환자는 제공받은 의료 서비스
를 능동적으로 결정할 수 있도록 하는 것이다[30-33]. 이
렇게 되어야만 방안 진료나 무의미한 영리치료 같이 암 비
용부담을 줄이려면istle시의 비용을 추구해야 할 수 있는
것이다. 이상의 진료의 적정성을 확보하기 위한 3가지 추진
요구들 각각에 있어 구체적인 수행방안들은 다음과 같다.

1. 환자-의사 간 소통 구축을 위한 역량 강화
암 진료에 있어 환자-의사 간 소통(patient-physician com-
munication)은 무엇보다 중요하다[34]. 환자에게 정면적
인 암 확진 사실을 알려주어야 하고, 암 치료로 인한 비용부
담이 생기기 때문이다[35]. 따라서 주의해야 할 일중에서 성공적
인 환자관계를 구축할 수 있는 실제 지침등을 개발해서 이
론 적극 활용해야 한다[36]. 이와 관련하여 SPIKES 체
로서 전문가들이 제시되어 있는데[37]. 국내 진료환경에 맞게 변안하
여 실제 활용할 필요가 있다.
또한 젊은 환자일수록, 여성 환자일수록, 교육수준이 높
은수록 환자-의사 간 소통을 더 요구한다는 점에서[34], 환
자 맞춤별로 소통의 폭을 달려할 수 있는 역량은 의료진들
이 갖출 수 있도록 교육과정을 개발할 필요도 있다[38].
소통과정을 통해 의료진은 환자에게 최선의 근거(best ev-
idences)에 따라 개발된 암상징별지침(clinical practice guide-
line, CPG)의 내용을 우선적으로 전달해야 한다[33]. 그러나
실제 진료현장은 CPG를 적용하기가 용이하지 않다. 그 이
유로는 의학적 근거가 부족하거나, 환자 개개인이 따라서
의료서비스 요구 수준이 다르기 때문이다[31,38]. 근거가 부
족한 경우는 추가적인 연구를 수행하여 해결할 수 있지만,
개별 요구수준이 다른 경우에는 다음 단계로 환자의 선호
도를 알아야 다음 비용에 따른 진료성과의 결과 심을 설명
할 수 있어야 한다[12]. 이 과정을 순환할 때 방해 진료나
무의미한 영리치료 등이 개입되는 것이다[27,28].

2. 환자의 선호도를 알아낼 가능평가 도구 개발
환자의 선호도(preference)를 알아내는 노력은 곧 가치중
심의학(value-based medicine)을 실현하는 것이다[31]. 환자
의 선호도는 효용(utility) 개념과 연결되고, 효용 개념은 예
상되는 결과 값을 검토하여 의사결정 과정에 반영되기 때
문이다[39].
환자의 효용가치를 도출하기 위하여 시간환환(email trade-off)을 가장 많이 사용하고 있는데, 환자가 이해하기
쉽고, 재현이 높다는 장점 때문이다[40]. 이 측정법을활
용하여 국내 암 환자의 상황에 맞게 비용-효용분석(cost-
utility analysis)을 할 수 있는 측정도구 개발이 활발히 이루
어져야 한다[31]. 그에야만 암 진료의 비용 재배 효용을 극
대화하는 선택을 할 수 있어, 암 비용부담을 실제적으로 감
소시킬 방향을 마련할 수 있기 때문이다[41].

3. 환자의 자율적 의사결정을 도울 도구 개발
의료서비스의 소비자인 환자가 의사결정을 자율적으로
하려면 서비스 제공자인 의료진이 환자의 부담을 이를 수
있는 선호 관계를 확보해서 주의의로부터 최선의 근거에
맞는 충분한 설명이 이루어 진 다음, 환자 자신의 선호도
를 객관적으로 평가할 수 있어야 한다[38].
이렇게 환자는 처방 상황을 스스로 이해하고, 의사의
선호도를 객관적으로 평가하면서 자율적인 의사결정을 할
수 있도록 환자결정 조력도구(patient decision aids, PDA)가
개발되고 있다[32,42]. 그 예로 파킨슨 논란이 되고 있는
진단설정 조기검진검사를 할 것인가에 대하여 스스로
판단할 수 있는 도구가 개발되었으며[43], 이를 활용해서
조기검진 검사를 13% 줄일 수 있었다[44]. 이처럼 PDA를
이용하여 의료서비스 소비자가 스스로 결정할 경우, 방어 진료 가운데 의료자원을 낭비하는 것을 줄일 수 있으며, 방어 진료 같은 것이 의료자원을 낭비하는 것을 줄일 수 있으면서 
보건의료의 질적 향상도 도모할 수 있는 것이다.

결론

따라서 암 진료의 적정성을 확보하기 위해서는 환자-의
사 소통을 할 수 있도록 의료진의 역량을 강화시킬 행동 지
침서를 개발하고 교육하며, 환자의 효용가치를 측정할 수
있는 측정도구들을 적극 개발해야 하며, 최선의 근거와 효
용가치에 따라 환자 스스로 의사결정을 자율적으로 할 수
있는 PDA를 개발하는 것이 핵심이다. 이를 통해 암 환자와
그 가족, 나아가 국가의 암 비용부담을 줄일 수 있을 것이다.

감사의 글

이 논문은 2017학년도 제주대학교 학술진흥연구비 지원
사업에 의하여 연구되었음.

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