

ABSTRAK

COST EFFECTIVENES ANALYSIS TERAPI HPERTENSI PADA PASIEN RAWAT INAP RSUD DATU SANGGUL RANTAU (Oleh Mariatul Qiptiyah : Pembimbing M. M. Maulidie S. dan Fairuz Yaumil Afra. : 2024 : 116 Halaman)

Hipertensi merupakan salah satu penyakit degeneratif yang membutuhkan perawatan jangka panjang dan memerlukan biaya yang besar dikarenakan setiap pasien memiliki perbedaan terapi hipertensi sehingga besarnya biaya obat yang dikeluarkan pasien bervariasi. Tujuan penelitian yaitu mengetahui CEA terapi hipertensi pasien rawat inap RSUD Datu Sanggul Rantau berdasarkan ACER dan ICER. Jenis penelitian non eksperimental dengan populasi 120 pasien dengan total sampling 60 pasien, untuk instrument penelitian menggunakan lembar observasi dan rekam medis pasien tahun 2023 dan dilakukan analisis data yaitu mengelompokkan data demografi pasien, efektivitas terapi, efektivitas biaya, perhitungan ACER, diagram efektivitas dan perhitungan ICER. Hasil penelitian terapi hipertensi yang banyak digunakan yaitu amlodipine 5 mg sebanyak 11 pasien yang mencapai target 7 pasien presentase 63,63 %. Nilai ACER yang paling *cost effective* dari semua terapi hipertensi yaitu candesartan 8 mg + amlodipine 5 mg + captopril 25 mg dengan biaya sebesar Rp. 13.884 dengan presentase sebesar 100 % dan ICER apabila terapi candesartan 8 mg ingin meningkatkan efektivitas yang setara dengan terapi candesartan 16 mg + amlodipine 5 mg + inj furosemide maka perlu penambahan biaya sebesar Rp. 128.046 untuk setiap perubahan. Berdasarkan data dan hasil penelitian didapatkan kesimpulan terapi candesartan 16 mg + amlodipine 5 mg + inj furosemide lebih *cost effective* dibanding terapi yang lain dengan nilai ACER Rp. 31.559.

Kata kunci : Farmakoekonomi, CEA, Hipertensi, Efektivitas, Biaya

ABSTRACT

COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF HYPERTENSION THERAPY IN INPATIENT PATIENTS AT DATU SANGGUL HOSPITAL RANTAU (By Mariatul Qiptiyah: Supervisor of M. M. Maulidie S. and Fairuz Yaumil Afra : 2024: 116 Pages)

Hypertension is a degenerative disease that requires long-term treatment and requires large costs because each patient has different hypertension therapy so that the amount of drug costs incurred by patients varies. The aim of the research is to determine the CEA of hypertension therapy for inpatients at Datu Sanggul Rantau Regional Hospital based on ACER and ICER. This type of non-experimental research with a population of 120 patients with a total sampling of 60 patients, for the research instrument used observation sheets and patient medical records for 2023 and data analysis was carried out, namely grouping patient demographic data, effectiveness of therapy, cost effectiveness, ACER calculations, effectiveness diagrams and ICER calculations. The results of research on hypertension therapy which is widely used, namely amlodipine 5 mg, were 11 patients who reached the target of 7 patients, a percentage of 63.63%. The most cost effective ACER value of all hypertension therapies is candesartan 8 mg + amlodipine 5 mg + captopril 25 mg at a cost of IDR. 13,884 with a percentage of 100% and the ICER if 8 mg candesartan therapy is to increase effectiveness which is equivalent to 16 mg candesartan therapy + 5 mg amlodipine + furosemide inj then an additional cost of Rp. 128,046 for each change. Based on the data and research results, it was concluded that candesartan 16 mg + amlodipine 5 mg + inj furosemide therapy was more cost effective than other therapies with an ACER value of Rp. 31,559.

Keywords: *Pharmacoeconomics, CEA, Hypertension, Effectiveness, Cost*