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Skripsi, Agustus 2022  
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## **ANALISIS EFEKTIVITAS BIAYA ANTIHIPERTENSI PADA PASIEN HIPERTENSI TANPA KOMPLIKASI DI PUSKESMAS DEMAK 2**

### **ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang :** Besarnya biaya pengobatan untuk penyakit hipertensi mengindikasikan perlunya dilakukan pengendalian biaya melalui kajian farmakoekonomi. Salah satu metode yang dapat digunakan untuk melakukan penelitian farmakoekonomi adalah analisis efektivitas biaya. Tujuannya untuk mengetahui Cost-effective Analisis (CEA) dari beberapa golongan pada biaya terapi antihipertensi berdasarkan nilai ACER dan ICER.

**Metode :** Jenis penelitian ini kuantitatif deskriptif, pengambilan data secara retrospektif, dengan menggunakan Teknik sampling total sampling diperoleh sampel sebesar 30 responden yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi, data dianalisis berdasarkan besaran biaya responden dengan analisis ACER dan ICER.

**Hasil :** Mayoritas responden terapi antihipertensi captopril dalam Hipertensi darah stadium 1 sebanyak 13 responden (56.5%), mayoritas responden dengan terapi antihipertensi Amlodipin dalam kategori Klasifikasi stadium 2 sebanyak 4 responden (57.2%), rata-rata biaya pasien terapi amlodipin hipertensi tertinggi sebanyak 7 responden dengan biaya sebesar Rp 22.500,-/bulan, sedangkan rata-rata biaya pasien terapi antihipertensi captopril sebanyak 23 responden dengan biaya sebesar Rp 19.800,-, outcome terapi antihipertensi captopril responden dalam kategori efektif sebanyak 17 responden (73,9%), mayoritas tingkat outcome antihipertensi amlodipin responden dalam kategori efektif sebanyak 5 responden (71,4%), Harga Average Cost Effectiveness (ACER) Amlodipin sebesar Rp 315,13 dan Captopril Rp 267,92.

**Kesimpulan :** Berdasarkan Nilai ACER, Jenis Obat Captopril lebih *cost effectiveness* daripada obat Amlodipin,

**Kata Kunci :** Cost Effectiveness, ACER, ICER

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Final Project, July 2022  
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**COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF ANTIHYPERTENSION IN  
HYPERTENSION PATIENTS WITHOUT COMPLICATIONS IN  
PUSKESMAS DEMAK 2**

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *The high cost of treatment for hypertension indicates the need to control costs through pharmacoeconomic studies. One method that can be used to conduct pharmacoeconomic research is cost-effectiveness analysis.*

**Methods:** *This type of research is quantitative descriptive, retrospective data collection, using a total sampling technique, obtained a sample of 30 respondents who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria, the data were analyzed based on the respondent's cost with ACER and ICER analysis.*

**Results:** *The majority of respondents on captopril antihypertensive therapy in stage 1 blood hypertension were 13 respondents (56.5%), the majority of respondents with Amlodipine antihypertensive therapy in the Classification category of stage 2 were 4 respondents (57.2%), the average cost of patients receiving amlodipine therapy for hypertension was 7 respondents. with a cost of Rp. 22,500,-/month, while the average cost of patients on captopril antihypertensive therapy was 23 respondents with a cost of Rp. 19,800,-, the outcome of captopril antihypertensive therapy of respondents in the effective category was 17 respondents (73.9%), the majority of the outcome rate 5 respondents (71.4%), the Avarage Cost Effectiveness (ACER) of Amlodipine was Rp. 315.13 and Captopril was Rp. 267.92.*

**Conclusion:** *Based on the ACER value, the type of drug Captopril is more cost-effective than the drug Amlodipine,*

**Keywords:** *Cost Effectiveness, ACER, ICER*