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ANALISIS EFEKTIVITAS BIAYA ANTIBIOTIK PASIEN PNEUMONIA PEDIATRI DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP RSUD dr.H. SOEMARNO SOSROADMODJO KUALA KAPUAS

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : *Cost effectiveness analysis* (CEA) untuk memilih pengobatan yang terbaik dari beberapa pilihan pengobatan yang memiliki tujuan pengobatan yang sama. CEA di gambarkan dalam perhitungan *Average Cost Effectiveness Ratio* (ACER) dan *Incremental Cost Effectiveness Ratio* (ICER). Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran biaya medik langsung terapi antibiotik pasien balita pneumonia di instalasi rawat inap RSUD dr. H. Soemarno Sosroatmodjo Kuala Kapuas dilihat dari nilai *Average Cost Effectiveness Ratio* (ACER) dan *Incremental Cost Effectiveness Ratio* (ICER).

Metode : Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode non eksperimental. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara retrospektif menggunakan data rekam medik pasien dan data *billing* pasien pada tahun 2021 dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Analisis data ACER dilakukan dengan cara rata-rata biaya perawatan kesehatan dibagi dengan efektivitas.

Hasil : Biaya medik langsung pasien balita pneumonia yang diberikan injeksi antibiotik ceftriaxone sebesar Rp 17.803.200 dengan rata-rata sebesar Rp 1.369.477 sedangkan pada pasien yang diberikan injeksi antibiotik gentamisin sebesar Rp 20.507.100 dengan rata-rata sebesar Rp 1.864.282. Nilai ACER injeksi antibiotik ceftriaxone sebesar Rp 323.753 sedangkan nilai ACER injeksi antibiotik gentamisin sebesar Rp 301.663. Injeksi antibiotik ceftriaxone memiliki efektivitas lebih tinggi dan biaya lebih rendah sehingga masuk ke dalam kolom G (dominan). Posisi pada kolom G merupakan posisi dominan sehingga tidak perlu dilakukan perhitungan ICER.

Simpulan : Nilai ACER injeksi antibiotik ceftriaxone sebesar Rp 323.753 dan nilai ACER injeksi antibiotik gentamisin sebesar Rp 301.663.

Kata Kunci : Pneumonia, efektivitas, biaya, ACER, ICER

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COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF ANTIBIOTIC TODDLER PNEUMONIA PATIENTS IN INPATIENT INSTALLATION RSUD dr.H. SOEMARNO SOSROATMODJO KUALA KAPUAS

ABSTRACT

Background : *Cost effectiveness analysis (CEA) to choose the best treatment from several treatment options that have the same treatment goal. CEA is described in the calculation of Average Cost Effectiveness Ratio (ACER) and Incremental Cost Effectiveness Ratio (ICER). The purpose of this study was to determine the description of the direct medical costs of antibiotic therapy for patients with pneumonia under five in the inpatient installation of dr.H. Soemarno Sosroatmodjo Kuala Kapuas seen from the value of Average Cost Effectiveness Ratio (ACER) and Incremental Cost Effectiveness Ratio (ICER).*

Methods : *This research was conducted using non-experimental methods. Data collection was carried out retrospectively using patient medical record data and patient billing data in 2021 with a purposive sampling technique. ACER data analysis was performed by means of the average cost of health care divided by effectiveness.*

Results : *The direct medical costs for pneumonia under-five patients who were given ceftriaxone antibiotic injection was Rp 17,803,200 with an average of Rp 1,369,477, while for patients who were given gentamicin injection, it was ripe. 20,507,100 with an average of Rp 1,864,282. The ACER value of ceftriaxone antibiotic injection was Rp 323,753 while the ACER value of gentamicin injection was Rp 301,663.Ceftriaxone injection antibiotic has higher effectiveness and lower cost, so it enters column G (dominant). The position in column G is the dominant position so there is no need for ICER calculations.*

Conclusion : *The ACER value of ceftriaxone antibiotic injection was RP. 323,753 and the ACER value of gentamicin injection was RP. 301,663*.

Keywords : *Pneumonia, effectiveness, cost, ACER, ICER*