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ANALISIS KEEFEKTIFAN BIAYA TERAPI KOMBINASI OBAT HIPERTENSI PADA PASIEN DIINSTALASI RAWAT INAP RSUP Dr. KARIADI SEMARANG TAHUN 2021

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Hipertensi dimana tekanan darah >140 mmHg dan >90 mmHg. Terapi kombinasi diperlukan jika antihipertensi tunggal belum mampu mengendalikan target tekanan darah yang diinginkan. Biaya pengobatan dari waktu ke waktu semakin meningkat. Tujuan dari penelitian untuk mengetahui terapi kombinasi obat antihipertensi yang *cost effective* pada pasien hipertensi di Instalasi Rawat Inap RSUP Dr. Kariadi Semarang tahun 2021.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan analisis farmakoekonomi menggunakan metode Cost Effectiveness Analysis (CEA) yang dilakukan secara retrospektif. Pengambilan data menggunakan teknik *Total Sampling* dengan 23 pasien. Data di klasifikasikan berdasarkan terapi serta kelas ruang perawatan pasien hipertensi yang kemudian dianalisis untuk mengetahui terapi yang *cost effective* berdasarkan ACER dan ICER.

Hasil: Hipertensi banyak di alami pasien usia 50-60, jenis kelamin pria lebih banyak di bandingkan wanita. HT stage 2 banyak di alami pasien. DM tipe II merupakan penyakit penyerta terbanyak. Nilai ACER terendah Rp. 60.232. Nilai ICER terendah Rp. 35.421 jika dibandingkan dengan terapi standar yaitu CCB + ACEI. Terapi yang *cost effective* berdasarkan ACER dan ICER adalah kombinasi Diuretik + CCB + ACEI + β -Blokер.

Simpulan: Kombinasi yang digunakan di Instalasi Rawat Inap meliputi dua kombinasi sebanyak 14 pasien (61%) tiga kombinasi 5 pasien (22%), empat kombinasi 1 (4%) lima kombinasi 3 pasien (13%). Rata-rata biaya medik langsung terendah yaitu kombinasi antihipertensi ACEI + Diuretik + β -Blokер Rp. 2.695.531. Terapi yang *cost effective* berdasarkan ACER dan ICER Diuretik + CCB + ACEI + β -Blokер dengan nilai ACER Rp. 60.232 dan juga bersifat dominan.

Kata Kunci: Antihipertensi, Analisis Efektivitas, Biaya

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COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF COMBINATION THERAPY OF HYPERTENSION DRUG IN INSTALLATION PATIENTS Dr. KARIADI SEMARANG IN 2021

ABSTRACT

Background: Hypertension where blood pressure > 140 mmHg and > 90 mmHg. Combination therapy is required if a single antihypertensive has not been able to control the desired target blood pressure. The cost of treatment from time to time is increasing. The purpose of the study was to determine the cost-effective combination therapy for antihypertensive drugs in hypertensive patients at the Inpatient Installation of Dr. RSUP. Kariadi Semarang in 2021.

Methods: This study is a descriptive study with a pharmacoeconomic analysis approach using the Cost Effectiveness Analysis (CEA) method which was carried out retrospectively. Data collection using Total Sampling technique with 23 patients. The data are classified based on therapy and treatment room class for hypertension patients which are then analyzed to find out which therapy is cost effective based on ACER and ICER.

Results: Hypertension is often experienced by patients aged 50-60, male sex is more than female. HT stage 2 is often experienced by patients. Type II DM is the most common comorbidity. The lowest ACER value is Rp. 60.232. The lowest ICER value is Rp. 35.421 when compared with standard therapy, namely CCB + ACEI. The cost effective therapy based on ACER and ICER is a combination of diuretics + CCB + ACEI + -blockers.

Conclusion: The combinations used in the inpatient unit include two combinations of 14 patients (61%) three combinations of 5 patients (22%), four combinations of 1 (4%) five combinations of 3 patients (13%). The lowest average direct medical cost is the combination of ACEI antihypertensive + Diuretic + -Blocker Rp. 2.695.531. Cost effective therapy based on ACER and ICER Diuretics + CCB + ACEI + -Blockers with an ACER value of Rp. 60,232 and is also dominant.

Keywords: Antihypertensive, Effectiveness Analysis, Cost.