

**ANALISIS EFEKTIVITAS BIAYA (*COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS*)
TERAPI KOMBINASI DUA OBAT ANTIHIPERTENSI PADA PASIEN
HIPERTENSI RAWAT INAP DI RSUD SLEMAN**

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INTISARI

Latar belakang: Hipertensi adalah penyakit tidak menular yang dikenal dengan sebutan *silent killer* dan memiliki tekanan darah sistolik >140 mmHg dan tekanan darah diastolik >90 mmHg. Menurut data BPJS kesehatan, biaya pengobatan hipertensi pada tahun 2014-2016 menempati peringkat pertama yang menghabiskan biaya terbanyak yaitu sebesar Rp12,1 triliun. Biaya pengobatan ini sangat berdampak pada biaya kesehatan dan menjadi beban ekonomi, sehingga diperlukan kajian farmakoekonomi guna membantu memilih terapi antihipertensi yang lebih efektif dilihat dari manfaat dan biaya pengobatannya melalui *Cost Effectiveness Analysis* (CEA).

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui efektivitas biaya dari terapi kombinasi dua obat antihipertensi yang digunakan pasien hipertensi rawat inap di RSUD Sleman.

Metode Penelitian: Metode penelitian deskriptif non eksperimental secara retrospektif dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *total sampling*. Sampel pada penelitian ini adalah peserta JKN yang merupakan pasien hipertensi rawat inap dengan BPJS di RSUD Sleman yang mendapatkan terapi kombinasi dua obat antihipertensi sebanyak 47 pasien. Efektivitas biaya terapi dilihat berdasarkan nilai ACER dan ICER.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian diperoleh bahwa terapi paling banyak digunakan adalah kombinasi CCB + ARB (32%), total rerata biaya medis langsung (RP 19.914.907), nilai ACER dan ICER berdasarkan tekanan darah paling kecil adalah kombinasi CCB + ARB (Rp 111.058) dan nilai ARB + Diuretik (-Rp 17.845), nilai ACER dan ICER berdasarkan *Length of Stay* (LOS) adalah kombinasi Diuretik + β -Blokер (Rp 159.728) dan CCB + Diuretik (-Rp 604.559).

Kesimpulan: Terapi kombinasi dua obat yang *cost effective* berdasarkan tekanan darah adalah kombinasi CCB + ARB dan berdasarkan *Length of Stay* (LOS) adalah kombinasi Diuretik + β -Blokер.

Kata kunci: Efektivitas biaya, Hipertensi, Kombinasi dua obat

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COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF THERAPY COMBINATION OF TWO ANTIHYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS HOSPITALIZATION IN SLEMAN HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hypertension is a non-communicable disease known as the silent killer and has a systolic blood pressure >140 mmHg and a diastolic blood pressure >90 mmHg. According to BPJS health data, the cost of hypertension treatment in 2014–2016 ranked first, costing the most, amounting to Rp12.1 trillion. The cost of this treatment greatly impacts health costs and becomes an economic burden, so pharmacoeconomic studies are needed to help choose antihypertensive therapy that is more effective in terms of the benefits and costs of treatment through Cost Effectiveness Analysis (CEA).

Objective: Determine the cost-effectiveness of combination therapy with two antihypertensive drugs used by inpatient hypertensive patients at RSUD Sleman.

Method: Non-experimental descriptive research method retrospectively with total sampling technique. The samples in this study were JKN participants who were inpatient hypertensive patients with BPJS at Sleman Hospital who received a combination therapy of two antihypertensive drugs, including as many as 47 patients. The cost-effectiveness of therapy is seen based on ACER and ICER values.

Results: The results of the study obtained showed that the most widely used therapy was a combination of CCB + ARB (32%), the total average direct medical cost (IDR 19,914,907), the ACER and ICER values based on the smallest blood pressure were a combination of CCB + ARB (IDR 111,058) and ARB + Diuretic values (-IDR 17,845), and the ACER values based on Length of Stay (LOS) were a combination of Diuretic + -Blocker (IDR 159,728) and CCB + Diuretic (-IDR 604,559).

Conclusion: The combination therapy of two drugs that is cost-effective based on blood pressure is a combination of CCB and ARB, and based on Length of Stay (LOS), it is a combination of Diuretic and beta-Blocker.

Keywords: Cost-effectiveness, Hypertension, Combination of two drugs

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