

***COST OF ILLNESS* PADA PASIEN HIPERTENSI RAWAT JALAN DI PUSKESMAS GAMPING 2**

Sephia Wulandari¹, Yuni Andriani¹, Melia Eka Rosita²

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Jumlah penderita hipertensi di dunia sebesar 972 juta (26,4%) dan meningkat pada tahun 2021 menjadi 1,2 miliar (29,2%). Pengobatan hipertensi dilakukan dalam waktu lama bahkan seumur hidup, sehingga menghabiskan banyak biaya pengobatan. Berdasarkan data dari BPJS Kesehatan, pada tahun 2014 penyakit hipertensi menghabiskan biaya sekitar Rp 2,8 triliun dan meningkat setiap tahunnya hingga tahun 2016 menghabiskan biaya sekitar Rp 4,2 triliun. Biaya suatu penyakit dapat dianalisis dengan studi *Cost of Illness* (COI).

Tujuan Penelitian: Menggambarkan keseluruhan estimasi *Cost of Illness* dari pasien hipertensi rawat jalan di Puskesmas Gamping 2.

Metode Penelitian: Deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* berdasarkan perspektif *payer* dan pasien. Data penelitian berupa data primer yakni kuesioner dan data sekunder yakni data administrasi keuangan Puskesmas Gamping 2 serta rekam medis dari pasien hipertensi.

Hasil Penelitian: Total biaya medis langsung seluruh pasien hipertensi rawat jalan selama satu tahun yaitu Rp 31.450.848 dan rata-rata per responden Rp 546.076 dengan rentang Rp 42.997 – Rp 515.970. Biaya non medis langsung sebesar Rp 11.400.000 dan rata-rata per responden Rp 175.385 dengan rentang Rp 14.615 – Rp 175.385. Biaya tidak langsung sebesar Rp 31.165.659 dan rata-rata per responden Rp 1.108.764 dengan rentang Rp 92.397 – Rp 1.108.764.

Kesimpulan: Total *cost of illness* yang dikeluarkan oleh seluruh pasien hipertensi selama satu tahun yaitu Rp 74.016.507 dan rata-rata per responden Rp 1.830.225 dengan rentang Rp 150.009 – Rp 1.800.119.

Kata Kunci: Biaya Medis Langsung, Biaya Non Medis Langsung, Biaya Tidak Langsung, *Cost of Illness*, Hipertensi

¹ Farmasi Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

² Farmasi STIKes AKBIDYO

COST OF ILLNESS IN OUTPATIENT HYPERTENSION PATIENS AT GAMPING 2 HEALTH CENTER

Sephia Wulandari¹, Yuni Andriani¹, Melia Eka Rosita²

ABSTRACT

Background: The number of hypertension suffers in the world is 972 million (26,4%) and increased in 2021 to 1,2 billion (29,2%). Hypertension treatment is carried out for a long time, even for life, so it costs a lot of medical costs. Based on data from BPJS, in 2014 hypertension cost around IDR 2,8 trillion and increased every year until 2016 cost around IDR 4,2 trillion. The cost of an illness can be analyzed with a Cost of Illness Study (COI).

Objective: To describe the overall estimated Cost of Illness of outpatient hypertension patients at the Gamping 2 Health Center.

Methods: Descriptive with a cross sectional approach based on the perspective of the payer and the patient. The research data is questionnaires as primary data and financial administration as secondary data at Gamping 2 Health Center as well medical records of hypertensive patients.

Results: The total direct medical costs for all outpatient hypertension patients amounted to IDR 31.450.848 and the average per respondent was IDR 546.076 with a range of IDR 42.997 – IDR 515.970. Direct non-medical costs amounted to IDR 11.400.000 and the average per respondent was IDR 175.385 with a range of IDR 14.615 – IDR 175.385. Indirect costs amounted to IDR 31.165.659 and the average per respondent was IDR 1.108.764 with a range of IDR 92.397 – IDR 1.108.764.

Conclusion: The total cost of illness incurred by all hypertensive patients for one year is IDR 74.016.507 and the average per respondent is IDR 1.830.225 with a range of IDR 150.009 – IDR 1.800.119.

Keywords : Direct Medical Costs, Direct Non Medical Costs, Indirect Costs, Cost of Illness, Hypertension

¹ Farmasi Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

² Farmasi STIKes AKBIDYO