

INTISARI

EMILIYA DWI AGUSTIN. 2023. ANALISIS EFEKTIVITAS BIAYA PENGOBATAN ANTIDISLIPIDEMIA GOLONGAN STATIN PADA PASIEN PENYAKIT JANTUNG KORONER DI RSUD KOTA MADIUN 2021/2022. PROPOSAL SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA. Dibimbing oleh Dr.apr.Lucia.Vita Inandha.D.,M.Sc, dan apt.Inaratul Rizkhy H,M.Sc.

PJK adalah penyakit dengan prevelensi tertinggi di Indonesia. Salah satu terapi yang diterima pasien PJK di RSUD Kota Madiun ialah atorvastatin dan simvastatin. Konsumsi obat-obat jangka panjang untuk pasien PJK, perawatan dan tingginya angka kunjungan dokter, mempengaruhi mahalannya biaya pengobatan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui antidislipidemia golongan statin mana yang lebih *cost effective*.

Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif *non interventional*, dengan mengambil data secara *retrospektif* melalui data sekunder yakni rekam medik dan *billing* pasien. Subjek penelitian ialah pasien yang sesuai kriteria inklusi yaitu pasien PJK dengan terapi obat simvastatin dan atorvastatin sejumlah 64 pasien. Efektivitas pengobatan diukur melalui perhitungan jumlah pasien yang kadar LDL dan HDL darahnya mencapai target yaitu bisa menekan kolestrol LDL sebesar 18 – 55% dan menaikkan HDL 5-15%. Metode analisis biaya yang digunakan ialah *Cost Effectiveness Analysis*, biaya yang dihitung ialah biaya medis langsung dengan perhitungan ACER, ICER.

Perolehan penelitian memperlihatkan rata-rata biaya total atorvastatin dan simvastatin sebesar Rp. 7.874.384 dan Rp. 6.828.385 dengan persentase efektivitas sebesar 94,28% dan 79,31%. Atorvastatin lebih *cost effective* karena memiliki nilai ACER dibawah nilai ACER Rp. 8.352.125 sedangkan simvastatin sebesar Rp.8.609.740. Kesimpulannya ialah obat antidislipidemia yang paling *cost-effective* ialah atorvastatin dan untuk menambah 1 efektifitas diperlukan biaya sebesar Rp. 6.987.241,15.

Kata Kunci : Analisis efektivitas biaya, Antidislipidemia, Atorvastatin, Simvastatin, Penyakit jantung koroner

ABSTRACT

EMILIYA DWI AGUSTIN. 2023. COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF ANTIDISLIPIDEMIA TREATMENT IN THE STATIN CATEGORY IN CORONARY HEART DISEASE PATIENTS AT MADIUN CITY HOSPITAL 2021/2022. PROPOSAL THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA. Supervised by Dr.apr.Lucia.Vita Inandha.D.,M.Sc, and apt.Inaratul Rizkhy H,M.Sc.

CHD is a disease with the highest prevalence in Indonesia. Among the therapies used are anti-dyslipidemia statins. The antidyislipidemias that are often used in Madiun City Hospital are atorvastatin and simvastatin. Long-term consumption of drugs for CHD patients, hospital care and the high number of doctor visits, affect the high cost of treatment. The purpose of this study was to determine which antidyislipidemia statin group is more cost effective.

The method used is descriptive non-interventional, by collecting data retrospectively through secondary data, namely medical records and patient billing. The research subjects were patients who met the inclusion criteria, namely CHD patients treated with simvastatin and atorvastatin, a total of 64 patients. The effectiveness of treatment was measured by calculating the number of patients whose blood LDL and HDL levels reached the target, namely being able to reduce LDL cholesterol by 18-55% and increase HDL 5-15%. The cost analysis method used is Cost Effectiveness Analysis, the costs calculated are direct medical costs by calculating ACER, ICER and sensitivity analysis.

Research results show that the average total cost of atorvastatin and simvastatin is Rp. 7,874,384 and Rp. 6,828,385 with an effectiveness percentage of 94.28% and 79.31%. Atorvastatin is more cost effective because it has an ACER value below the ACER value of Rp. 8,352,125 while simvastatin is IDR 8,609,740. The conclusion is that the most cost-effective antidyislipidemia drug is atorvastatin and to increase 1 effectiveness requires a cost of Rp. 6,987,241.15.

Keywords : Cost effectiveness analysis, Antidyislipidemia, Atorvastatin, Simvastatin, Coronary heart disease