

## ABSTRAK

**PURNOMO LS, 2023, *COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS* TERAPI ANEMIA PADA PASIEN GAGAL GINJAL KRONIS (GGK) YANG MENJALANI HEMODIALISIS DI RSUD DR.MOEWARDI (RSDM) TAHUN 2022. SKRIPSI, PROGRAM STUDI S1 FARMASI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA. Dibimbing oleh Lucia Vita Inandha Dewi S.Si., M.Sc., Apt dan Inaratul Rizkhy H, M.Sc., Apt.**

Pasien Gagal Ginjal Kronis (GGK) yang menjalani hemodialisis akan mengalami komplikasi anemia, maka membutuhkan terapi anemia yaitu terapi tunggal Asam Folat dan terapi kombinasi Asam Folat – Eritropoietin (EPO). Terdapat perbedaan dari segi biaya serta efektivitas masih menjadi permasalahan. Beberapa peneliti menyebutkan bahwa terapi kombinasi terbukti lebih efektif dari terapi tunggal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui terapi mana yang lebih *cost effective*.

Pengambilan data sudah dilakukan pada Agustus 2023, dengan sampel pasien GGK yang menjalani hemodialisis terdiagnosa anemia di bulan Januari – Desember 2022. Untuk mengetahui efektivitas dan biaya medis. Secara *cross sectional* dari rekam medis dan data *billing*. Analisis efektivitas biaya dilakukan dengan menghitung biaya medis langsung, efektivitas terapi, nilai ACER dan ICER serta dilakukan analisis sensitivitas.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terapi kombinasi Asam Folat – Eritropoietin (EPO) lebih efektif dengan persentase sebesar 53% dibandingkan dengan terapi tunggal Asam Folat sebesar 46%. Rata - rata biaya medis terapi tunggal sebesar Rp 911.835 dan terapi kombinasi Asam Folat – Eritropoietin (EPO) sebesar Rp 1.155.769, dengan nilai ACER Rp 2.183.119. Maka disimpulkan terapi kombinasi paling *cost effective* dengan nilai ICER Rp3.593.961 per persen aktivitas.

Kata kunci : ACER, Anemia, Asam Folat, CEA, Eritropoietin (EPO), ICER, Gagal Ginjal Kronis

## ABSTRACT

**PURNOMO LS, 2023, COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF ANEMIA IN CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE PATIENTS UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS IN DR. MOEWARDI HOSPITAL (RSDM) IN 2022. THESIS, PHARMACEUTICAL STUDY PROGRAM, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA . Supervised by Lucia Vita Inandha Dewi S.Si., M.Sc., Apt and Inaratul Rizkhy H, M.Sc., Apt.**

Patients with Chronic Renal Failure (CRF) undergoing Hemodialysis will experience anemia complications, so they need anemia therapy, namely Erythropoetin (EPO) and Folic Acid. There are differences in terms of cost and effectiveness, both are still a problem. Some researchers say that Erythropoetin (EPO) has proven to be more effective than Folic Acid. This study aims to find out which drug is more cost effective..

Data collection will be carried out in August 2023, with a sample of patients (CKD) undergoing hemodialysis in January - December 2022. To find out the effectiveness and costs of medical treatment. In cross sectional from medical records and billing data. Cost-effectiveness analysis was carried out by calculating direct medical costs, therapeutic effectiveness, ACER and ICER values and was made using sensitivity analysis.

The research results showed that combination therapy of Folic Acid - Erythropoietin (EPO) was more effective with a percentage of 53% compared to single therapy of Folic Acid of 46%. The average medical cost for single therapy is IDR 911,835 and combination therapy for Folic Acid – Erythropoietin (EPO) is IDR 1,155,769. The Folic Acid – Erythropoietin combination therapy group obtained an ACER value of IDR 2,183,119. So it was concluded that combination therapy was the most cost effective with an ICER value of IDR 3,593,961 per percent of activity.

Keywords : ACER, Anemia, Folic Acid, CEA, Erythropoetin (EPO), ICER, Chronic Kidney Failure