

INTISARI

YUNICA SEKAR SARI, 2025, *COST-UTILITY ANALYSIS ANTARA KEMOTERAPI KONVENSIONAL DAN TERAPI BERTARGET PADA PASIEN KANKER PAYUDARA DI RSUD Dr. MOEWARDI SURAKARTA*, SKRIPSI, PROGRAM STUDI S1 FARMASI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA. Dibimbing oleh Dr. apt. Lucia Vita Inandha Dewi, S.Si., M.Sc. dan apt. Inaratul Rizkhy Hanifah, S.Farm., M.Sc.

Kanker payudara tetap menjadi beban kesehatan utama bagi perempuan di Indonesia. Variasi luaran klinis dan biaya antara kemoterapi konvensional dan terapi bertarget membuat evaluasi ekonomi menjadi penting. Penelitian ini bertujuan membandingkan *cost-utility* antara kemoterapi konvensional docetaxel–carboplatin dan terapi bertarget trastuzumab pada pasien kanker payudara di RSUD Dr. Moewardi.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional dengan pendekatan potong lintang (*cross-sectional*) serta metode deskriptif dan analitik kuantitatif. Data biaya diperoleh dari catatan tagihan rumah sakit, sedangkan kualitas hidup dinilai menggunakan *EORTC QLQ-BR23*. Nilai utilitas dihitung melalui model pemetaan tervalidasi dan digabungkan dengan lama hidup untuk memperoleh QALY. *Cost-Utility Analysis* dilakukan menggunakan ICER dan dilengkapi analisis sensitivitas.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terapi bertarget trastuzumab memiliki biaya pengobatan lebih tinggi dibandingkan kemoterapi konvensional, tetapi juga memberikan QALY lebih besar. Nilai ICER sebesar Rp11.784.961,36 per QALY masih jauh di bawah ambang WTP nasional sekitar Rp78,6 juta per QALY, sehingga terapi ini tergolong *cost-effective*. Analisis sensitivitas menegaskan bahwa biaya obat merupakan faktor utama yang memengaruhi total biaya. Secara keseluruhan, trastuzumab memberikan manfaat kesehatan yang lebih tinggi dan dapat dipertimbangkan sebagai pilihan terapi yang efisien terutama untuk pasien kanker payudara *HER2*-positif.

Kata kunci: Kanker payudara, *Cost-Utility Analysis* (CUA), Kemoterapi, Trastuzumab, *Quality-Adjusted Life Year* (QALY)

ABSTRACT

YUNICA SEKAR SARI, 2025, *COST-UTILITY ANALYSIS OF CONVENTIONAL CHEMOTHERAPY AND TARGETED THERAPY IN BREAST CANCER PATIENTS AT Dr. MOEWARDI REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL, SURAKARTA*, THESIS, BACHELOR OF PHARMACY, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA. Supervised by Dr. apt. Lucia Vita Inandha Dewi, S.Si., M.Sc. and apt. Inaratul Rizkhy Hanifah, S.Farm., M.Sc.

Breast cancer remains a major health burden among women in Indonesia. The variations in clinical outcomes and costs between conventional chemotherapy and targeted therapy highlights the importance of economic evaluation. This study compared the cost-utility of conventional chemotherapy with docetaxel–carboplatin and targeted therapy with trastuzumab in breast cancer patients at Dr. Moewardi Regional General Hospital.

This study employed an observational cross-sectional design with quantitative descriptive and analytical methods. Cost data were obtained from hospital billing records, while quality of life was assessed using the *EORTC QLQ-BR23*. Utility values were obtained through a validated mapping model and combined with life years to calculate QALY. Cost-Utility Analysis was conducted using the ICER, supported by sensitivity analysis.

The study showed that targeted therapy with trastuzumab incurs higher treatment costs compared to conventional chemotherapy, but also yields greater QALYs. The ICER of IDR 11,784,961.36 per QALY remains well below the national WTP threshold of approximately IDR 78.6 million per QALY, indicating that trastuzumab is cost-effective. Sensitivity analysis confirmed that drug cost is the main driver of total cost. Overall, trastuzumab provides greater health benefits and can be considered an efficient treatment option, particularly for *HER2*-positive breast cancer patients.

Keywords: Breast cancer, Cost-Utility Analysis (CUA), Chemotherapy, Trastuzumab, Quality-Adjusted Life Year (QALY)