INTISARI

AMALIA, LELIE T. 2014. ANALISIS KESESUAIAN BIAYA RIIL PASIEN KEMOTERAPI KANKER REKTUM DENGAN PENETAPAN BIAYA INA-CBGs TERHADAP PELAKSANAAN JAMINAN KESEHATAN NASIONAL DI RSUP SANGLAH DENPASAR TAHUN 2014. TESIS. FAKULTAS FARMASI. UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI

Masalah yang sering terjadi pada pelaksanaan Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional yang pembayarannya didasarkan pada tarif INA-CBGs adalah seringnya terdapat selisih biaya antara biaya riil dengan tarif INA-CBGs. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui berapa besar perbedaan antara biaya riil tanpa kemoterapi dengan tarif INA-CBGs, komponen yang mempengaruhi biaya riil tanpa kemoterapi, serta untuk mengetahui besar biaya riil tanpa kemoterapi terkait keteraturan siklus kemoterapi pada pasien kanker rektum rawat inap di RSUP Sanglah Denpasar.

Penelitian ini merupakan *observational* dengan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional* menurut perspektif rumah sakit. Pengambilan data dilakukan secara retrospektif yaitu dari berkas klaim dan biaya pengobatan pasien kemoterapi kanker rektum periode Januari-Agustus 2014. Data dianalisa menggunakan *one sampel t-test* untuk membandingkan biaya riil dengan tarif INA-CBGs.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata selisih biaya positif antara biaya riil dengan tarif INA-CBGs yaitu padaC-4-13-I kelas perawatan I Rp 3.716.554; kelas perawatan 2 Rp 2.930.222; kelas perawatan 3 Rp 3.009.750. Pada C-4-13-II kelas perawatan 1 Rp 7.680.392; kelas perawatan 3 Rp 6.351.268 dan padaC-4-13-III kelas perawatan 1 Rp 10.179.575; kelas perawatan 3 Rp 10.031.690. Biaya akomodasi merupakan komponen biaya tertinggi pada biaya riil. Pola siklus yang tidak teratur memiliki rata-rata biaya riil yang lebih besar dibandingkan dengan pola siklus kemoterapi yang teratur.

Kata Kunci: Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional, INA-CBGs, Kanker rektum, siklus kemoterapi

ABSTRACT

AMALIA, LELIE T. 2014. AN ANALYSIS ON THE COMPATIBILITY OF REAL COST AND INA-CBGS COST DETERMINATION IN RECTUM CANCER CHEMOTHERAPY PATIENT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE IN SANGLAH CENTRAL GENERAL HOSPITAL OF DENPASAR IN 2014, THESIS, PHARMACY FACULTY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

The problem frequently found in JKN (National Health Insurance) implementation the payment of which is based on INA-CBGs tariff is the difference of real cost and the INA-CBGs tariff. The objective of research was to find out the difference of real cost without chemotherapy and INA-CBGs tariff, the highest cost component in real cost without chemotherapy, and to find out the amount of real cost without chemotherapy related to the chemotherapy cycle regularity in rectum cancer inpatient in Sanglah Central General Hospital of Denpasar (RSUP Sanglah Denpasar).

This study was an observational research with cross sectional design according to the hospitals' perspective. The data was collected retrospectively including the document of claim and treatment cost for rectum cancer chemotherapy patient in January-August 2014. The data was analyzed using one sample t-test to compare the real cost and the INA-CBGs tariff.

The result of research showed the positive difference of cost real from INA-CBGs tariff in which in C-4-13-I the First Class of Treatment was IDR. 3.716.554; Second Class of Treatment was IDR 2.930.222; Third Class of treatment was IDR 3.009.750. In C-4-13-II, the First Class of Treatment was IDR. 7.680.392; Third Class of treatment was IDR 6.351.268, and in C-4-13-III, the First Class of Treatment was IDR. 10.179.575; Third Class of treatment was IDR 10.031.690. Accommodation cost the highest component of real cost. The irregular cycle pattern had the higher mean real cost than the regular of chemotherapycycles.

Keywords: National Health Security, INA-CBGs, Rectal cancer, chemotherapy cycle.