

## INTISARI

**ARDIYANTI, D., 2017, ANALISIS EFEKTIVITAS BIAYA PENGOBATAN ANTIHIPERTENSI AMLODIPIN DAN DILTIAZEM PADA PASIEN HIPERTENSI RAWAT INAP DI RSUD dr. SOEDIRAN MANGUN SUMARSO WONOGIRI TAHUN 2015-2016. SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.**

Hipertensi adalah kondisi tekanan darah seseorang yang berada di atas 120/80 mmHg. Penelitian ini dirancang untuk mengetahui rata-rata total biaya medik langsung, efektivitas terapi dan nilai *cost effective* dari penggunaan amlodipin dan diltiazem pada pasien hipertensi rawat inap di RSUD dr. Soediran Mangun Sumarso Wonogiri tahun 2015-2016.

Penelitian ini dilakukan secara retrospektif melalui data sekunder yaitu data rekam medik pasien hipertensi. Aspek pengambilan data meliputi data terapi dan data biaya pengobatan. Data yang diperoleh diolah dengan analisis statistik *independent sample t-test*. Efektivitas pengobatan yang diukur yaitu berdasarkan penurunan tekanan darah sistolik dan diastolik yang mencapai target, sedangkan efektivitas biaya dilihat berdasarkan nilai ACER (*Average Cost Effectiveness Ratio*) dan ICER (*Incremental Cost Effectiveness Ratio*).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata total biaya medik langsung penggunaan obat amlodipin Rp 1.722.651,04 dan obat diltiazem Rp 1.629.090,31. Terapi amlodipin lebih efektif dengan persentase 82,61% dibandingkan dengan terapi diltiazem dengan persentase 68,75%. Kelompok terapi amlodipin lebih *cost effective* dengan nilai ACER sebesar Rp 20,852,81/1% penurunan tekanan darah dibandingkan kelompok terapi diltiazem sebesar Rp 23.695,86/1% penurunan tekanan darah. Nilai ICER sebesar Rp 6.750,41 untuk menghasilkan atau mencapai peningkatan 1 unit penurunan tekanan darah relatif terhadap amlodipin.

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Kata kunci: Efektivitas biaya dan obat, hipertensi, amlodipin, diltiazem

## ABSTRACT

**ARDIYANTI, D., 2017, COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVE TREATMENT AMLODIPIN AND DILTIAZEM IN HOSPITALITAZION HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS FROM RSUD dr. SOEDIRAN MANGUN SUMARSO WONOGIRI IN 2015-2016. SKRIPSI, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.**

Hypertension is a condition with blood pressure above 120/80 mmHg. This study was designed to determine the average total cost of direct medical, therapeutic effectiveness and cost effective value of the use of amlodipine and diltiazem in hypertensive patients inpatient in dr. Soediran Mangun Sumarso Wonogiri 2015-2016.

This research was conducted retrospectively through secondary data that was medical record patient data of hypertension. The aspects of data collection included therapeutic data and medical cost data. The data obtained were processed by statistical analysis of independent sample t-test. The effectiveness of the measured treatment was based on the decrease in systolic and diastolic blood pressure that reached the target, while the cost effectiveness was seen based on the value of ACER (Average Cost Effectiveness Ratio) and ICER (Incremental Cost Effectiveness Ratio).

The results showed that the average total cost of direct medical treatment amlodipin drug Rp 1,722,651,04 and drug diltiazem Rp 1.629.090,31. Amlodipine therapy was more effective with 82.61% percentage than diltiazem therapy with 68.75% percentage. Amlodipine therapy group was more cost effective with ACER value of Rp 20,852,81 / 1% decrease in blood pressure than diltiazem therapy group Rp 23.695,86 / 1% decrease in blood pressure. ICER value Rp 6,750.41 to produce or achieve an 1 unit decrease in blood pressure relative to amlodipine.

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Keywords: Cost and drug effectiveness, hypertension, amlodipine, diltiazem