

Analisis Efektivitas-Biaya Ondansetron Generik Berlogo dan Bermerek Dagang pada Pasien Kanker Payudara dengan Kemoterapi Emetogenik Moderat di RS Kanker Dharmais Periode 2012 = Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Ondansetron Generics and Brand Names on Breast Cancer Patients with Moderately Emetogenic Chemotherapy in National Cancer Center Dharmais Hospital Year 2012

Nisha Virginia, author

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Abstrak

Mual dan muntah akibat kemoterapi merupakan salah satu efek samping yang dapat menurunkan kualitas hidup pasien. Antagonis reseptor 5-HT₃ seperti ondansetron telah digunakan dalam mengontrol mual dan muntah akibat kemoterapi emetogenik moderat. Perbedaan biaya obat antara ondansetron generik berlogo dan bermerek dagang diketahui cukup signifikan. Metode analisis efektivitas-biaya (AEB) dilakukan untuk mengukur dan membandingkan efektivitas serta biaya antara kedua pengobatan.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan pengambilan data secara retrospektif.

Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara total sampling. Data primer dan sekunder didapatkan melalui catatan rekam medik, sistem informasi rumah sakit, dan wawancara. Pasien wanita dengan kanker payudara yang menggunakan kemoterapi emetogenik moderat untuk pertama kalinya di RS Kanker Dharmais pada tahun 2012 diikutsertakan dalam penelitian. Sampel yang dilibatkan dalam analisis sebanyak 21 pasien, yaitu 12 pasien ondansetron generik berlogo dan 9 pasien ondansetron generik bermerek dagang. Efektivitas pengobatan diukur berdasarkan proporsi pasien yang terbebas dari mual dan muntah akut. Biaya didapatkan dari median total biaya pengobatan, meliputi biaya obat, alat kesehatan, rawat singkat, dan jasa dokter.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, efektivitas ondansetron generik bermerek dagang lebih besar (0,444) dibandingkan ondansetron generik berlogo (0,250). Median total biaya pengobatan ondansetron generik bermerek dagang lebih mahal (Rp 468.649,00) dibandingkan ondansetron generik berlogo (Rp 405.022,00). Hasil akhir menunjukkan bahwa ondansetron generik bermerek dagang (REB: Rp 1.055.515,77) lebih cost-effective dibandingkan ondansetron generik berlogo (REB: Rp 1.620.088,00). Perpindahan pengobatan dari ondansetron generik berlogo ke bermerek dagang membutuhkan biaya tambahan sebesar Rp 327.974,23 agar terbebas resiko mual dan muntah akut akibat kemoterapi emetogenik moderat.

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Chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV) is one of the side effects that can reduce the quality of life. A 5-HT₃ receptor antagonist like ondansetron has been used to control moderately emetogenic chemotherapy induced-nausea and vomiting. Difference in drug costs between ondansetron generics and brand names appear significantly. Cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA) were conducted to measure and compare the effectiveness and cost of the treatment.

An observational study was done using total sampling method from retrospective data. Primary and secondary data collected from medical records, hospital information systems, and interviews. Female patients with breast cancer who were prescribed moderately emetogenic chemotherapy for the first time in 2012 were included in this research. The number of samples were 21 patients, which included 12 patients with generics ondansetron and 9 patients with brand names ondansetron. The effectiveness is measured by the

proportion of patients free of acute nausea and vomiting. The cost is median of the total cost, summed from the cost of drugs, medical devices, hospitalization, and physician.

Based on the results of this study, the effectiveness of brand names ondansetron (0.444) is greater than generics ondansetron (0.250). Median total cost of brand names ondansetron is more expensive (Rp 468,649.00) than generics ondansetron (Rp 405,022.00). The final result showed that brand names ondansetron (CER: Rp 1,055,515.77) is more cost-effective than generics ondansetron (CER: Rp 1,620,088.00). Change of medication from generics to brand names ondansetron require extra cost Rp 327,974.23 for controlling acute nausea and vomiting due to moderately emetogenic chemotherapy.