

Analisis efektivitas biaya penggunaan albumin me too dibandingkan dengan albumin inovator pada pasien kanker payudara stadium lanjut di Rumah Sakit Kanker Dharmais Juli 2010 - Juni 2012 = Cost effectiveness analysis of me too albumin compared with inovator albumin uses in advanced breast cancer patient in Dharmais Cancer Hospital July 2010 - June 2012 / Nadra Marlina

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Abstrak

Hipoalbuminemia dapat terjadi pada pasien kanker payudara, yang merupakan prognosis yang buruk untuk survival pasien tersebut, sehingga perlu dikoreksi dengan infus albumin. Tujuan penelitian adalah menganalisis biaya dan efektivitas beberapa produk albumin pada pasien kanker payudara stadium lanjut, dan menganalisis apakah faktor umur, komorbiditas, stadium kanker, jumlah lokasi metastasis, metastasis di hepar, dan kemoterapi mempengaruhi laju peningkatan albumin pasien kanker payudara stadium lanjut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metoda potong lintang yang dilakukan secara retrospektif terhadap data sekunder pasien yang dirawat periode juli 2010 sampai juni 2012 di Rumah Sakit Kanker Dharmais, Jakarta. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah total sampling. Data yang diperoleh sebanyak 47 siklus, terdiri dari 18 siklus produk A, 17 siklus produk B, dan 12 siklus produk C. Rata-rata biaya langsung medis perhari produk A, produk B, dan produk C adalah Rp 1.843.470, Rp 1.813.792, dan Rp 1.687.219. Rata-rata laju peningkatan albumin perhari produk A, produk B dan produk C adalah 0,5 g/dL, 0,4 g/dL dan 0,4 g/dL. Hasil perhitungan Incremental Cost Effectiveness Ratio (ICER) produk B dan produk C terhadap produk A adalah Rp 296.780 dan Rp 1.562.510 per laju peningkatan albumin perhari. Berdasarkan oneway analisis sensitivitas, ketahanan hasil analisis telah teruji, albumin produk A tetap lebih cost effective. Analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa faktor umur, komorbiditas, stadium kanker, jumlah organ metastasis, metastasis hepar dan kemoterapi tidak mempengaruhi laju peningkatan albumin.

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Hypoalbuminemia can occurs on cancer patients, which is a poor prognosis for survival of these patients, so that needs to be corrected with albumin infusion. The purpose of these research is to analyze the cost effectiveness use of some products of albumin in patients with advanced breast cancer, and to analyze whether the factors of age, comorbidity, stage of cancer, the number of locations metastasis, hepatic metastasis, and chemotherapy affect the rate of albumin increased in advanced breast cancer patients. This study used cross-sectional method with a retrospective review towards secondary data of patients who was treated from July 2010 to June 2012 at the Dharmais Cancer Hospital. The sampling technique was the total sampling. 47 cycles of therapy was collected, consist of 18 cycles of product A, 17 cycles of product B, and 12 cycles of product C. The average direct medical costs per day of product A, product B, and product C was Rp 1,843,470; Rp 1,813,792 and Rp 1,687,219 respectively. The average of daily albumin increased rate of product A, product B and product C was 0.5 g / dL, 0.4 g / dL and 0.4 g / dL respectively. Calculation of Incremental Cost Effectiveness Ratio (ICER) product B and product C to product A showed additional costs Rp 296,780 and Rp 1,562,510 if product A was selected. One way sensitivity analysis confirmed the robustness of the results, albumin of product A was more cost effective. Multivariate analysis

showed there was no significant correlation between interference factors with albumin increased rate.