

# Analisis minimalisasi biaya obat antihipertensi antara kombinasi ramipril-spiroonolakton dengan valsartan pada pasien gagal jantung kongestif di RSUD Pasar Rebo tahun 2014 = Cost minimization analysis antihypertension s drugbetweencombination of ramipril-spiroonolactone and valsartan in patients with congestive heart failure at Pasar Rebo Hospital in 2014

Cyntiya Rahmawati, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20415045&lokasi=lokal>

---

## Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Latar belakang: Hipertensi merupakan salah satu faktor risiko gagal jantung kongestif. Di rawat inap RSUD Pasar Rebo pada tahun 2014, gagal jantung kongestif masuk dalam 10 penyakit terbanyak, dengan biaya total yang cukup besar dan terdapat selisih tarif antara tarif RS dengan tarif JKN, sehingga perlu dilakukan analisis minimalisasi biaya salah satunya pada obat antihipertensi.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memilih alternatif yang lebih cost- minimize antara ramipril-spiroonolakton dengan valsartan pada pengobatan gagal jantung kongestif di RSUD Pasar Rebo tahun 2014.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif berupa analisis cross-sectional retrospektif. Penelitian dilakukan dengan membandingkan nilai rata-rata biaya total dua alternatif pengobatan gagal jantung kongestif, yaitu ramipril-spiroonolakton dengan valsartan dengan menggunakan perspektif Rumah Sakit. Komponen biaya langsung medis yang dihitung adalah biaya obat, biaya jasa dokter dan biaya rawat inap. Sedangkan efektivitas dipastikan memiliki efek yang setara.

Hasil: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan pada pasien gagal jantung kongestif di RSUD Pasar Rebo tahun 2014 didapatkan bahwa: (1) Nilai rata-rata biaya total penggunaan kombinasi obat ramipril-spiroonolakton sebesar Rp.2.527.743; (2) Rata-rata biaya total penggunaan obat valsartan sebesar Rp.2.430.923; (3) Obat ramipril-spiroonolakton efektivitasnya tidak berbeda signifikan atau setara dengan obat valsartan; (4) Adanya penghematan pada rata-rata biaya total obat valsartan sebesar Rp.96.820 per pasien; (5) Adanya penghematan pada biaya rawat inap obat valsartan sebesar Rp.299.031 per pasien.

Kesimpulan: Obat valsartan memberikan nilai rupiah yang terendah dan menjadi pilihan yang lebih cost-minimize dibandingkan obat ramipril-spiroonolakton pada pasien gagal jantung kongestif di RSUD Pasar Rebo Tahun 2014.

<hr>

<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Background: Hypertension once of risk factor for congestive heart failure. The Pasar Rebo Hospital inpatient care in 2014, congestive heart failure is the top 10 most prevalent diseases, with a large of number total cost and there is a difference between tariff rates RS and JKN rate, so we need a cost-effectiveness analysis one with antihypertensive drug.

Objective: This study aimed to choose an alternative that is more cost-minimize between the ramipril-spiroonolactone with valsartan in the treatment of congestive heart failure at Pasar Rebo Hospital in 2014.

Methods: This is a quantitative research in the form of a retrospective cross-sectional analysis. The study was conducted by comparing the average value of total cost of two alternative treatment of congestive heart

failure, ramipril- spironolactone with valsartan by using Hospital's perspective. The direct medical cost component are cost of drugs, cost of physician services and cost of hospitalizations. Whereas effectiveness measured and firmly to be equivalent.

Results: Based on the research that has been conducted in patients with congestive heart failure at Pasar Rebo Hospital in 2014 found that: (1) The average total cost of ramipril-spironolactone's drug are Rp.2.527.743; (2) The average total cost of valsartan's drug are Rp.2.430.923; (3) Ramipril-spironolactone's drug effectiveness does not significantly difference to valsartan's drug; (4) There is cost saving on the average of total cost using valsartan's drug Rp.96.820 per patient; (5) There is cost saving on hospitalization cost using valsartan's drug Rp.299.031 per patient.

Conclusions: Valsartan's drug give lowest rupiah value and be more cost minimizes option than ramipril-spironolactone's drug for patient with congestive heart failure at Pasar Rebo Hospital in 2014., Background: Hypertension once of risk factor for congestive heart failure. The Pasar Rebo Hospital inpatient care in 2014, congestive heart failure is the top 10 most prevalent diseases, with a large of number total cost and there is a difference between tariff rates RS and JKN rate, so we need a cost-effectiveness analysis one with antihypertensive drug.

Objective: This study aimed to choose an alternative that is more cost-minimize between the ramipril-spironolactone with valsartan in the treatment of congestive heart failure at Pasar Rebo Hospital in 2014.

Methods: This is a quantitative research in the form of a retrospective cross-sectional analysis. The study was conducted by comparing the average value of total cost of two alternative treatment of congestive heart failure, ramipril- spironolactone with valsartan by using Hospital's perspective. The direct medical cost component are cost of drugs, cost of physician services and cost of hospitalizations. Whereas effectiveness measured and firmly to be equivalent.

Results: Based on the research that has been conducted in patients with congestive heart failure at Pasar Rebo Hospital in 2014 found that: (1) The average total cost of ramipril-spironolactone's drug are Rp.2.527.743; (2) The average total cost of valsartan's drug are Rp.2.430.923; (3) Ramipril-spironolactone's drug effectiveness does not significantly difference to valsartan's drug; (4) There is cost saving on the average of total cost using valsartan's drug Rp.96.820 per patient; (5) There is cost saving on hospitalization cost using valsartan's drug Rp.299.031 per patient.

Conclusions: Valsartan's drug give lowest rupiah value and be more cost minimizes option than ramipril-spironolactone's drug for patient with congestive heart failure at Pasar Rebo Hospital in 2014.]