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UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL “VETERAN” JAKARTA**

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**PERBANDINGAN EFEKTIVITAS BIAYA TERAPI KOMBINASI OBAT
METFORMIN-GLIMEPIRIDE DAN ACARBOSE-GLIMEPIRIDE DI
RSUD SUMEDANG TAHUN 2021**

RINCIAN HALAMAN (XVI + 115 halaman, 21 tabel, 2 gambar, 7 lampiran)

ABSTRAK

Tujuan

Diabetes Melitus (DM) tipe 2 merupakan salah satu penyakit kardiometabolik dengan prevalensi tertinggi di seluruh dunia termasuk Indonesia. Peningkatan jumlah diabetes melitus tipe 2 diketahui telah menjadi beban ekonomi bagi sektor kesehatan di Indonesia. Terdapat beberapa pilihan terapi dalam pengobatan DM Tipe 2 baik secara monoterapi maupun kombinasi. Saat ini, obat metformin, sulfonilurea, dan acarbose telah menjadi obat umum dalam pengobatan DM Tipe 2 di Indonesia. Variasi terapi obat antidiabetik akan menyebabkan adanya perbedaan biaya dan efektivitas terapi. Tujuan penelitian ini menganalisis efektivitas biaya terapi kombinasi obat antidiabetik metformin-glimepiride dan acarbose-glimepiride pada pasien DM Tipe 2 Instalasi Rawat Jalan di RSUD Sumedang Tahun 2021 sakit berdasarkan perspektif rumah sakit.

Metode

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi potong lintang, pengambilan data dilakukan dengan dokumentasi terhadap data rekam medis dan biaya pasien selama periode Januari-Desember 2021. Dilakukan perbandingan efektivitas terapi dan biaya langsung medis pada kedua kelompok.

Hasil

Hasil analisis menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna Δ GDS pada kombinasi metformin-glimepiride dan acarbose-glimepiride (rata-rata perbedaan 10.70 mg/dL-1; nilai-p=0.457). Rata-rata total biaya langsung medis kelompok acarbose-glimepiride lebih tinggi dibandingkan metformin-glimepiride serta terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara rata-rata biaya obat antidiabetik tersebut (nilai-p=0.000).

Kesimpulan

Berdasarkan perhitungan hasil efektivitas biaya, kombinasi terapi metformin-glimepiride lebih *cost effective* dibandingkan acarbose-glimepiride dengan nilai ACER metformin-glimepiride Rp.3.037,48.

Daftar Pustaka : 132 (2007-2022)

Kata Kunci : Acarbose, analisis efektivitas biaya, diabetes melitus tipe 2, glimepiride, metformin

**FACULTY OF MEDICINE
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Undergraduate Thesis, December 2022

NDEN AJENG TRESNAWATI, 1910211057

**COST EFFECTIVENESS COMPARISON OF COMBINATION THERAPY
METFORMIN-GLIMEPIRIDE AND ACARBOSE-GLIMEPIRIDE AT
RSUD SUMEDANG IN 2021**

PAGE DETAIL (XVI + 115 pages, 21 tables, 2 pictures, 7 appendices)

ABSTRACT

Objective

Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is one of the cardiometabolic diseases with the highest prevalence worldwide, including Indonesia. The increasing number of type 2 diabetes mellitus is known to have become an economic burden on health sector in Indonesia. There are several options in the treatment of Type 2 DM either with monotherapy or combination of several drugs. At present, metformin, sulfonylurea, and acarbose have become common drugs in the treatment of Type 2 DM in Indonesia. Variations in antidiabetic drug therapy will cause differences in cost and effectiveness of therapy. The purpose of this study is to analyze the cost-effectiveness of the combination therapy of metformin-glimepiride and acarbose-glimepiride antidiabetic drugs in patients with Type 2 DM in the Outpatient Installation at RSUD Sumedang in 2021 based on the hospital's perspective.

Method

This study uses a cross-sectional design, data collection was carried out by documenting or recording medical record data and patient costs during the period of January-December 2021. A comparison of the effectiveness of therapy (Δ GDS) and direct medical costs is carried out in the two groups.

Result

The results of the analysis showed that there was no significant difference in GDS in the combination of metformin-glimepiride and acarbose-glimepiride (mean difference 10.70 mg/dL-1; p-value = 0.457). The average total direct medical costs of the acarbose-glimepiride group was higher than that of the metformin-glimepiride group and there was a significant difference between the average costs of the antidiabetic drugs (p-value = 0.000).

Conclusion

Based on the calculation of the cost-effectiveness results, the combination of metformin-glimepiride therapy is more cost effective than acarbose-glimepiride with an ACER value of metformin-glimepiride Rp.3.037,48.

References : 132 (2007-2022)

Keywords : Acarbose, *cost effectiveness analysis*, glimepiride, metformin, type 2 diabetes mellitus