

***COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS* ANTIBIOTIK SEFTRIAKSON DAN
LEVOFLOKSASIN PADA PASIEN DEWASA DEMAM TIFOID RAWAT
INAP DI RSPAD GATOT SOEBROTO**

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Abstrak

Demam tifoid merupakan penyakit infeksi sistemik akut akibat infeksi *Salmonella typhi* yang masih menjadi perhatian di Indonesia yang tercatat sebagai daerah endemis demam tifoid. Seftriakson dan levofloksasin kini menjadi pilihan pengobatan demam tifoid akibat tingginya angka resistensi terhadap antibiotik lini pertama. Pemilihan antibiotik menjadi faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap besar biaya pengobatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas biaya penggunaan antibiotik seftriakson dan levofloksasin pada pengobatan pasien dewasa demam tifoid rawat inap di RSPAD Gatot Soebroto berdasarkan lama rawat inap dan total biaya medis langsung. Penelitian ini bersifat analitik observasional dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Data diambil dari rekam medis dan catatan billing meliputi data demografi, lama rawat inap, jenis antibiotik yang dipakai dan biaya medis langsung dari 48 sampel yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi melalui teknik *purposive sampling*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan levofloksasin lebih *cost-effective* dibandingkan seftriakson berdasarkan hasil penempatan *cost-effectiveness grid* dengan nilai ACER levofloksasin Rp 1,259,402 dengan lama rawat inap 4,43 hari dan nilai ACER seftriakson sebesar Rp 1,243,491 dengan lama rawat inap 5,35 hari. Hasil analisis efektivitas biaya menunjukkan levofloksasin mempunyai efektivitas lebih baik dengan biaya lebih minimal dibandingkan dengan seftriakson. Berdasarkan penelitian dapat disimpulkan levofloksasin lebih *cost-effective* daripada seftriakson dalam menangani demam tifoid.

Kata Kunci : analisis efektivitas biaya, demam tifoid, seftriakson, levofloksasin

***COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS CEFTRIAXONE AND
LEVOFLOXACIN IN ADULT TYPHOID FEVER PATIENTS
HOSPITALIZED AT RSPAD GATOT SOEBROTO***

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Abstract

Typhoid fever is an acute systemic infectious disease caused by Salmonella typhi infection which is still a concern in Indonesia as an endemic area for typhoid fever. Ceftriaxone and levofloxacin are now the drug of choice of typhoid fever due to resistance to first-line antibiotics. The choice of antibiotics is a factor that affects the cost of treatment. The aims of this study was to determine the cost-effectiveness of ceftriaxone and levofloxacin which were given to adult patients who were diagnosed with typhoid fever in Gatot Soebroto Army Hospital based on length of stay and total direct medical cost. This study is an observational analytical with a cross sectional design. The data was taken from the medical records and billing records including demographic data, length of stay, type of antibiotics used and direct medical costs from 48 samples who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria through purposive sampling technique. The results showed that levofloxacin was more cost-effective than ceftriaxone based on the cost-effectiveness grid placement with an ACER value of levofloxacin of Rp 1,259,402 with a length of hospitalization of 4.43 days and an ACER value of ceftriaxone of Rp 1,243,491 with a length of hospitalization of 5.35 days. The results of ACER analysis of levofloxacin have better effectiveness with minimal cost compared to ceftriaxone. The conclusion of this study is that levofloxacin is more cost-effective than ceftriaxone in treatment of typhoid fever

Keywords: *cost effectiveness analysis, ceftriaxone, levofloxacin, typhoid fever*