

ANALISIS EFEKTIVITAS BIAYA KOMBINASI METFORMIN-GLIQUIDONE DAN METFORMIN-GLIMEPIRIDE PADA PASIEN RAWAT JALAN DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2 DI RSUP PERSAHABATAN PERIODE 2024

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ABSTRAK

Diabetes melitus (DM) tipe 2 membutuhkan pengeluaran layanan kesehatan yang tinggi dan menjadi beban besar bagi JKN, serta seringkali menimbulkan kerugian pada rumah sakit sehingga diperlukan pilihan tatalaksana yang paling tepat. Penelitian ini menganalisis efektivitas biaya kombinasi metformin-gliquidone dengan metformin-glimepiride pada pasien DM tipe 2 rawat jalan. Penelitian ini menerapkan rancangan observasional retrospektif dengan data yang bersumber dari rekam medis pasien di RSUP Persahabatan. Efektivitas diukur berdasarkan penurunan kadar glukosa darah puasa, sedangkan biaya dianalisis menggunakan perspektif penyedia layanan kesehatan meliputi biaya langsung medis, yaitu biaya administrasi, konsultasi dokter, pemeriksaan laboratorium, dan obat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kombinasi metformin-glimepiride cenderung memberikan penurunan glukosa darah puasa yang lebih unggul dengan pengeluaran yang lebih minimal dibandingkan metformin-gliquidone. Komponen biaya langsung medis terbesar berasal dari biaya pemeriksaan laboratorium, diikuti oleh biaya konsultasi dokter, obat, dan administrasi. Hasil interpretasi mengindikasikan bahwa kombinasi metformin-glimepiride berada di posisi dominan dan kombinasi metformin-gliquidone berada di posisi didominasi. Secara keseluruhan, metformin-glimepiride lebih *cost-effective* dari metformin-gliquidone dengan nilai ACER masing-masing sebesar Rp145.592 dan Rp177.720.

Kata Kunci : Diabetes melitus tipe 2, efektivitas biaya, metformin-glimepiride, metformin-gliquidone

***COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF METFORMIN-
GLIQUIDONE AND METFORMIN-GLIMEPIRIDE
COMBINATION THERAPY IN OUTPATIENTS WITH TYPE 2
DIABETES MELLITUS AT PERSAHABATAN HOSPITAL IN
2024***

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ABSTRACT

Type 2 diabetes mellitus is a condition associated with substantial treatment expenditures and a significant burden on the National Health Insurance (JKN), often causing losses to hospitals, thus requiring effective and efficient therapy. This study analyze the cost-effectiveness of combination therapy using metformin-gliquidone versus metformin-glimepiride in outpatients care. This study employed a retrospective observational design using data obtained from patient medical records at Persahabatan General Hospital. Effectiveness was assessed through changes in fasting blood glucose levels, and costs were analyzed from the hospital's perspective, including direct medical costs consisting of administrative costs, physician services, laboratory tests, and medications. The results showed that the metformin-glimepiride combination tended to provide a better reduction in fasting blood glucose levels at a lower cost compared to metformin-gliquidone. The largest component of direct medical costs came from laboratory test costs, followed by physician fees, medication costs, and administrative costs. The interpretation results show that the metformin-glimepiride is dominant and the metformin-gliquidone combination is dominated. The study concludes that the metformin-glimepiride combination demonstrates greater cost-effectiveness than the metformin-gliquidone combination, with respective ACER values of Rp145.592 and Rp177.720.

Keyword : *Cost-effectiveness, metformin-glimepiride, metformin-gliquidone, type 2 diabetes mellitus*