

ANALISIS EFEKTIVITAS BIAYA PENGGUNAAN TERAPI SIMVASTATIN DAN ATORVASTATIN PADA PASIEN PENYAKIT JANTUNG KORONER DI RSUP PERSAHABATAN PERIODE 2024

Salsabilla Puteri Wandira

ABSTRAK

Penyakit Jantung Koroner (PJK) menempati peringkat pertama dalam angka kematian di dunia. PJK tidak hanya terlihat pada aspek klinis, tetapi juga pada beban biaya ekonomi yang signifikan. Peningkatan kejadian PJK berhubungan dengan faktor risiko, salah satunya dislipidemia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan membandingkan efektivitas biaya antidislipidemia berupa simvastatin dan atorvastatin menggunakan perhitungan *Average Cost-effectiveness Ratio* (ACER) dan *Incremental Cost-effectiveness Ratio* (ICER). Jenis penelitian yang digunakan, yaitu observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* dan mengikuti pedoman *Consolidated Health Economic Evaluation Reporting Standards* (CHEERS). Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *total sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 21 pasien PJK rawat jalan yang terdiri dari 13 pasien pengguna atorvastatin dan 8 pasien pengguna simvastatin. Efektivitas terapi dilihat dari jumlah pasien yang mencapai target penurunan LDL sebesar 18-55% dan biaya yang diukur, yaitu biaya langsung medis. Hasil yang diperoleh menunjukkan bahwa total biaya langsung medis atorvastatin dan simvastatin berturut-turut sebesar Rp.4.864.867 dan Rp.4.303.322 dengan efektivitas sebesar 76,92% dan 87,50%. Terapi simvastatin mendominasi karena memiliki efektivitas tinggi dengan biaya yang rendah sedangkan terapi atorvastatin didominasi karena memiliki efektivitas rendah dengan biaya yang tinggi sehingga tidak memerlukan perhitungan ICER. Sementara itu, nilai ACER yang diperoleh simvastatin lebih rendah dibandingkan atorvastatin dengan nilai berturut-turut Rp.49.181 dan Rp.63.243. Oleh karena itu, kesimpulan yang dapat diambil berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, yaitu simvastatin lebih *cost-effective* dibandingkan atorvastatin.

Kata Kunci : ACER, Atorvastatin, ICER, Penyakit Jantung Koroner, Simvastatin

COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF SIMVASTATIN AND ATORVASTATIN THERAPY USE IN CORONARY HEART DISEASE PATIENTS AT PERSAHABATAN HOSPITAL IN THE 2024 PERIOD

Salsabilla Puteri Wandira

ABSTRACT

Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) ranks first in mortality rates worldwide. CHD is not only observed from a clinical perspective but also poses a significant economic burden on healthcare systems. The increasing incidence of CHD is associated with several risk factors, one of which is dyslipidemia. This study aimed to analyze and compare the cost-effectiveness of antidyslipidemic therapies, simvastatin and atorvastatin, using the Average Cost-Effectiveness Ratio (ACER) and Incremental Cost-Effectiveness Ratio (ICER) calculations. The study employed an observational analytic design with a cross-sectional approach and was conducted in accordance with the Consolidated Health Economic Evaluation Reporting Standards (CHEERS) guidelines. Sample consisted of 21 outpatient CHD patients, including 13 patients atorvastatin and 8 patients simvastatin. Therapeutic effectiveness was assessed based on the proportion of patients low-density lipoprotein (LDL) reduction of 18-55%, while the costs evaluated were direct medical costs. The results showed that the total direct medical costs for atorvastatin and simvastatin were Rp4.864.867 and Rp4.303.322 with effectiveness values of 76.92% and 87.50%. Simvastatin as dominating due to higher effectiveness with lower costs, whereas atorvastatin as dominated because of lower effectiveness with higher costs, therefore ICER calculation was not required. In addition, the ACER value of simvastatin was lower than that of atorvastatin, amounting to Rp49.181 and Rp63.243. Based on these findings, simvastatin was considered more cost-effective.

Keyword : ACER, Atorvastatin, Coronary Heart Disease, ICER, Simvastatin