

ABSTRAK

Hipertensi disebut penyakit *the silent killer* karena penderita sering kali tidak mengalami keluhan, sehingga penderita tidak mengetahui dirinya menderita hipertensi. Komorbiditas penyakit tidak menular menyebabkan risiko kejadian penyakit kardiovaskular dan mortalitas yang signifikan. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan studi deskriptif observasional menggunakan metode *cross sectional* dengan pengumpulan data secara retrospektif melalui penelusuran data sekunder yaitu rekam medik dan data biaya obat antihipertensi dengan analisis efektivitas biaya menggunakan perhitungan *Average Cost-Effectiveness Ratio* (ACER) serta *Incremental Cost-Effectiveness Ratio* (ICER). Penelitian dilakukan di Puskesmas Balongsari Kecamatan Rawamerta data pasien hipertensi periode Juli – Desember Tahun 2023 yang dipilih berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi, kemudian hasil seleksi sampel yang dihasilkan pada total data 95 sampel pasien dari banyaknya sampel yang diperoleh, didapatkan 3 jenis terapi antihipertensi yang digunakan di Puskesmas Balongsari Kecamatan Rawamerta yaitu amlodipin, nifedipin, captopril. Hasil penelitian berdasarkan analisis nilai rata-rata *Average Cost-Effectiveness Ratio* (ACER) obat amlodipin sebesar Rp. 584/mmHg, captopril sebesar Rp. 600/mmHg, nifedipin sebesar Rp 750/mmHg dan amlodipin + captopril sebesar Rp 879/mmHg, kemudian berdasarkan hasil analisis antihipertensi yang paling *Cost-Effective* pada pengobatan pasien hipertensi rawat jalan di Puskesmas Balongsari Kecamatan Rawamerta yaitu amlodipin.

Kata Kunci : Hipertensi, Analisis Biaya Obat

ABSTRACT

Hypertension is called the silent killer disease because sufferers often do not experience complaints, so sufferers do not know they suffer from hypertension. Comorbidity of non-communicable diseases causes a significant risk of cardiovascular disease and mortality. This research method uses an observational descriptive study using a cross sectional method with retrospective data collection through secondary data searches, namely medical records and antihypertensive drug cost data with cost effectiveness analysis using Average Cost calculations. - Effectiveness Ratio (ACER) as well as Incremental Cost Effectiveness Ratio (ICER). The research was conducted at the Balongsari Community Health Center, Rawamerta District, data on hypertensive patients for the period July – December 2023 which were selected based on inclusion and exclusion criteria, then the results of sample selection produced a total of 95 patient samples. From the large number of samples obtained, 3 types of antihypertensive therapy were obtained which were used in Balongsari Health Center, Rawamerta District, namely amlodipine, nifedipine, captopril. The research results are based on an analysis of the average value of the Average Cost-Effectiveness Ratio (ACER) for amlodipine, which is IDR. 584/mmHg, captopril IDR 600/mmHg, nifedipine at IDR 750/mmHg and amlodipine + captopril at IDR 879/mmHg, then based on the results of the analysis of the most cost-effective antihypertensive in the treatment of outpatient hypertension patients at the Balongsari Community Health Center, Rawamerta District, namely amlodipine.

Keyword : Hypertension, Drug Cost Analysis