

## ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Farmasi

Judul : Analisis Efektifitas Biaya Pengobatan Hipertensi Dengan Obat Amlodipin dan Nifedipin Pada Pasien Program Rujuk Balik Peserta Bpjs di Apotek Kimia Farma Kota Depok Periode Bulan Januari – April 2020.

Penyakit Hipertensi merupakan penyakit tidak menular yang menjadi salah satu penyebab utama kematian di dunia. Mahalnya biaya pengobatan pemerintah berperan dalam menangani masalah pembiayaan dilakukan dengan cara membuat suatu program rujuk balik untuk peserta BPJS. Aspek farmakoekonomi diperlukan dalam analisis efektivitas biaya pengobatan hipertensi di Apotek Kimia Farma Kota Depok periode bulan Januari – April 2020. Desain penelitian yang dilakukan secara *cross sectional* dengan pengambilan data secara *retrospektif*. *Cost effectiveness analysis* (CEA) dihitung dengan melihat nilai ACER (*Average Cost Effectiveness Ratio*) dan ICER (*Incremental Cost Effectiveness Ratio*). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan efektifitas terapi dan nilai ACER yang diperoleh dari 91 pasien hipertensi ialah amlodipin yaitu nilai ACER sebesar Rp.206,70 dan Nifedipin sebesar Rp.6.743,12. Nilai ICER sebesar 24.142 menunjukkan bahwa adanya penambahan biaya untuk perpindahan terapi.

Kata kunci : Hipertensi, Analisis, *cost effectiveness*, farmakoekonomi, Obat.

## ABSTRACT

Name : Vera Maulida

Study Program: Pharmacy

Title : Analysis of Cost Effectiveness of Treatment of Hypertension with Drugs Amlodipine and Nifedipine in Patient, Bpjs Participant Referral Program at Kimia Farma Pharmacy Depok City for the period of January – April 2020.

Hypertension is a non-communicable disease which is one of the main causes of death in the world. The high cost of government medical treatment plays a role in dealing with financing problems by creating a referral program for BPJS participants. Pharmacoeconomic aspects are needed in the analysis of the cost-effectiveness of hypertension treatment at Kimia Farma Pharmacy Depok City for the period of January - April 2020. The research design was *cross sectional* with data collection *retrospective*. *Cost effectiveness analysis* (CEA) is calculated by looking at the ACER (*Average Cost Effectiveness Ratio*) and ICER (*Incremental Cost Effectiveness Ratio*). The results showed that the therapeutic effectiveness and ACER value obtained from 91 hypertensive patients were amlodipine, namely the ACER value of Rp.206.70 and Nifedipin value of Rp.6,743.12. The ICER value of 24,142 indicates that there is an additional cost for transferring therapy.

Keywords : Hypertension, Analysis, *cost effectiveness*, Pharmacoeconomy, Drug.