

ABSTRAK
ANALISIS EFEKTIVITAS BIAYA TERAPI METFORMIN-GLIMEPIRID
DAN METFORMIN-INSULIN PADA PASIEN DIABETES MELITUS TIPE
2 RAWAT INAP DI RSUD KABUPATEN SUBANG

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Diabetes adalah penyakit kronis yang prevalensinya terus meningkat, diabetes melitus dikaitkan dengan metabolisme protein dan lipid yang abnormal selain hiperglikemia. hiperglikemia yang terus-menerus dapat menyebabkan konsekuensi mikrovaskular, makrovaskular, dan neuropatik dengan merusak pembuluh darah dan saraf. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui nilai *cost-effectiveness* penggunaan kombinasi metformin-glimepirid dan metformin-insulin untuk pengobatan diabetes melitus tipe 2 di RSUD Kabupaten Subang. penelitian ini menerapkan pendekatan deskriptif non-eksperimental, Data dikumpulkan secara retrospektif dan melibatkan analisis data dari rekam medis dan studi observasional pada 66 pasien yang menerima terapi antidiabetes. Tujuan dari analisis biaya efektivitas (CEA) dilakukan pada pasien diabetes tipe 2 yang rawat inap di RSUD Kabupaten Subang pada tahun 2023. Perhitungan efektivitas ditinjau dari penurunan gula darah puasa serta perbandingan biaya rata-rata total penggunaan metformin-glimepirid dan metformin-insulin. Hasil penelitian CEA didapatkan rata-rata biaya medis langsung metformin- glimepirid sebesar Rp. 11.165.111 dan metformin-insulin sebesar Rp. 4.748.746. rata-rata penurunan gula darah puasa pada terapi metformin-glimepirid 107,7 mg/dL dan metformin-insulin 115,4 mg/dL serta nilai ACER yang diperoleh dari terapi metformin-glimepirid sebesar Rp. 103.668 dan metformin-insulin sebesar Rp. 41.150. Kelompok terapi metformin-insulin lebih *cost Effective* dibandingkan metformin-glimepirid karena nilai ACER yang diperoleh lebih rendah.

Kata kunci: Diabetes melitus tipe 2, Analisis efektivitas biaya, ACER-ICER

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF THE COST EFFECTIVENESS OF METFORMIN-GLIMEPIRID AND METFORMIN-INSULIN THERAPY IN INPATIENT PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS IN SUBANG DISTRICT HOSPITAL

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Diabetes is a chronic disease whose prevalence continues to increase, diabetes mellitus is associated with abnormal protein and lipid metabolism in addition to hyperglycemia. Persistent hyperglycemia can lead to microvascular, macrovascular, and neuropathic consequences by damaging blood vessels and nerves. The aim of this study was to determine the cost-effectiveness value of using the combination of metformin-glimepiride and metformin-insulin for the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus at the Subang District Hospital. This research applies a non-experimental descriptive approach, data collection is carried out retrospectively involving analysis such as collecting data from medical records as well as observational studies on 66 patients undergoing antidiabetic therapy and to determine the effectiveness of drug therapy and the cost of therapy using the Cost Effectiveness Analysis (CEA) method on type 2 diabetes mellitus patients hospitalized at Subang Regency Regional Hospital for the period 2023. The effectiveness calculation is in terms of reducing fasting blood sugar and comparing the average total costs of using metformin-glimepiride and metformin-insulin. The results of the CEA research showed that the average direct medical costs for metformin-glimepiride were IDR. 11,165,111 and metformin-insulin Rp. 4,748,746. The average decrease in fasting blood sugar in metformin-glimepiride therapy was 107.7 mg/dL and metformin-insulin was 115.4 mg/dL and the ACER value obtained from metformin-glimepiride therapy was IDR. 103,668 and metformin-insulin Rp. 41,150. The metformin-insulin therapy group was more cost effective than metformin-glimepiride because the ACER value obtained was lower.

Keywords: Type 2 diabetes mellitus, Cost-effectiveness analysis, ACER-ICER