**Analisis *Cost Consequences* Obat Kemoterapi Pada Pasien Kanker Payudara Di RS Pemerintah Kota Yogtakarta**

Cost Consequences Analysis Of Chemotherapy Drugs In Breast Cancer Patient In Regional Public Hospital Yogyakarta

**ABSTRAK**

Kanker merupakan penyebab utama kematian didunia. Di Indonesia kanker payudara berada di urutan kedua. Prevalensi tertinggi kanker payudara di Indonesia tahun 2013 pada provinsi D.I. Yogyakarta yaitu sebesar 2,4%. Pemberian kemoterapi menimbulkan efek samping berupa *hiponatremi* (20,2%), *neutropenia* (11,4%), *leukopenia* (9,6%). Penatalaksanaan efek samping tersebut mempengaruhi biaya perawatan khususnya biaya medik. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional. Pengambilan data secara retrospektif yaitu Januari 2018 - Desember 2019. Pemilihan subyek penelitian semua populasi pasien kanker payudara yang sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi. Perspekstif biaya berdasarkan perspektif *provider* meliputi biaya selama menjalani kemoterapi sampai selesai. Data yang diambil adalah kondisi pasien, keluhan dan penggunaan kemoterapi dan biaya dari bagian keuangan RS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan regimen kemoterapi di RS Pemerintah Kota Yogyakarta pada periode 2018 – 2019 terdapat 6 variasi yang paling banyak digunakan adalah regimen TEC 41 pasien (54%). Efek samping yang paling umum terjadi antara lain mual (89,3%), muntah (88%), *neutropenia* (60%), *leukopenia* (54%) dan *anemia* (46,7%). Obat kemoterapi paling tinggi regimen BEC (Rp. 19.707,273) dan terendah TAC (Rp. 9.320,663). Biaya medik obat non kemoterapi tertinggi regimen BEC (Rp. 924,836) dan terendah regimen TE (Rp. 650,000). Biaya medik lain paling tinggi pada regimen BEC (Rp. 7.435,6943) dan paling rendah pada regimen TE (Rp. 6.752,639).

**Kata kunci:** *Cost Consequences Analysis*, kemoterapi, kanker payudara

**ABSTRACT**

Cancer is the leading cause of death in the world. In Indonesia, breast cancer is in second place. The highest prevalence of breast cancer in Indonesia in 2013 was in the province of D.I. Yogyakarta, namely 2.4%. Giving chemotherapy caused side effects in the form of hyponatremia (20.2%), neutropenia (11.4%), and leukopenia (9.6%). Management of these side effects affects the cost of treatment, especially medical costs. This study used an observational design. Retrospective data collection, January 2018 - December 2019. Selection of study subjects all breast cancer patient populations according to the inclusion criteria. The cost perspective based on the provider perspective includes costs during the course of chemotherapy to completion. The data taken is the patient's condition, complaints and the use of chemotherapy and costs from the hospital's financial department. The results showed the chemotherapy regimen at the Yogyakarta City Government Hospital in the period 2018 - 2019 there were 6 variations that were most widely used, namely the TEC regimen for 41 patients (54%). The most common side effects included nausea (89.3%), vomiting (88%), neutropenia (60%), leukopenia (54%) and anemia (46.7%). Chemotherapy drugs had the highest BEC regimen (Rp. 19,707,273) and the lowest was TAC (Rp. 9,320,663). The highest medical cost of non chemotherapy drugs was BEC regimen (Rp. 924,836) and the lowest was TE regimen (Rp. 650,000). Other medical costs were the highest in the BEC regimen (Rp. 7,435,6943) and the lowest in the TE regimen (Rp. 6,752,639).

**Keyword:** *Cost Consequences Analysis,* chemotherapy, breast cancer