

INTISARI

Diabetes melitus merupakan penyakit kronis yang membutuhkan pengobatan jangka panjang sehingga memberikan dampak pengeluaran biaya kesehatan yang berkelanjutan bagi pasien dan pemerintah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan; hubungan faktor sosiodemografi, persepsi penyakit dan persepsi sistem layanan kesehatan dengan pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan; biaya kesehatan; perbedaan rata-rata pengeluaran biaya kesehatan berdasarkan faktor sosiodemografi dan pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan pada masyarakat dengan diabetes melitus.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* deskriptif. Sampel penelitian adalah masyarakat dengan penyakit diabetes melitus yang berobat di 10 puskesmas wilayah kota Surabaya, kota Surakarta, Kabupaten Madiun dan Kabupaten Gunung Kidul pada bulan September-November 2021 yang berjumlah 123 orang. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian berupa kuesioner. Cara pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *accidental/convenience sampling* dan metode pengambilan data dilakukan dengan kuesioner yang dibacakan atau diwawancarakan kepada responden. Analisis data untuk pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan, persepsi penyakit dan sistem layanan kesehatan dilakukan secara deskriptif, sedangkan untuk mengetahui hubungan dan perbedaan rata-rata pengeluaran biaya menggunakan uji *chi square* dan *mann whitney*.

Responden melakukan kunjungan ke puskesmas saja sebanyak 72,40% dan kombinasi puskesmas dengan fasilitas kesehatan lain seperti apotek, dokter/klinik dan rumah sakit sebanyak 27,60%. Terdapat hubungan terkontrol tidaknya gula darah dan jarak dengan pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan. *Cost of illness* selama 3 bulan sebesar Rp 39.711,87 dengan komponen paling besar yaitu biaya tidak langsung Rp 14.482,68 (36,47%); diikuti biaya medis langsung Rp 13.113,82 (33,02%) dan biaya non medis langsung Rp 12.115,37 (30,51%). Terdapat perbedaan rata-rata pengeluaran biaya medis langsung berdasarkan kelompok faktor pendidikan, terkontrol tidaknya gula darah dan jarak; perbedaan rata-rata pengeluaran biaya non medis langsung berdasarkan jarak, serta perbedaan rata-rata pengeluaran biaya tidak langsung berdasarkan kelompok usia, status pernikahan, status pekerjaan, status dalam rumah tangga, dan pengeluaran per anggota keluarga per bulan. Pengeluaran biaya kesehatan akan meningkat dengan bertambahnya kunjungan ke fasilitas kesehatan selain puskesmas yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat dengan diabetes melitus.

Kata kunci: pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan, *cost of illness* (COI), diabetes melitus, JKN, farmakoekonomi

ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disease that requires long-term treatment so that it has an impact on sustainable health costs to patient and government. The objective of this study was to determine the selection of health facilities; the correlation between sociodemographic factors, perceptions of disease and perceptions of the health care system with selection of health facilities; health expenditure; differences in the average health expenditure based on sociodemographic factors and selection of health facilities of people with diabetes mellitus.

This study was an observational study with descriptive cross-sectional design. The research sample was people with diabetes mellitus who seek treatment at 10 public health centers in the city of Surabaya, Surakarta, Madiun and Gunung Kidul districts within September-November 2021, with the total of 123 people. The instrument used in this study is a questionnaire. The sampling method used was the accidental/convenience sampling and the data collection method was carried out by questionnaires that were read out or interviewed to respondents. The data analysis for selection of health facilities, perceptions of disease and health care systems was carried out descriptive, while chi square test and mann whitney test were used to determine the correlation and differences in average expenditure.

Respondents who only visited in public health center was 72.40%, while those who visited the combination of public health center with other health facilities such as pharmacies, doctors/clinics and hospitals was 27.60%. There was a correlation between controlled blood sugar levels and distance with selection of health facilities. The cost of illness for 3 months is Rp. 39.711,87 with the largest component of indirect costs of Rp. 14,482.68 (36.47%); direct medical costs Rp 13,113.82 (33.02%) and direct non-medical costs Rp 12.115,37 (30,51%). There were differences in the average direct medical costs based on the group of educational, blood sugar levels and distance; the difference in the average direct non-medical costs based on distance, as well as the difference in the average indirect cost based on the group of age, marital status, employment status, status in family, and expenses per family member per month. Health expenditure will increase with the increase visits to health facilities other public health center by people with diabetes mellitus.

Keyword: selection of health facilities, cost of illness (COI), diabetes mellitus, JKN, pharmacoeconomics