



Hubungan antara Persepsi Penyakit, Layanan Kesehatan dan Pemilihan Fasilitas Kesehatan terhadap Pengeluaran Biaya *Out Of Pocket* pada Pasien Penyakit Jantung

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Penyakit jantung menempati posisi pertama dalam pembiayaan kasus katastropik di fasilitas kesehatan.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara sosiodemografi, persepsi penyakit dan sistem layanan kesehatan dengan pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan dan mengetahui perbedaan rata-rata biaya out of pocket berdasarkan pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan pada pasien penyakit jantung

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasional analitik, dengan desain cross sectional. Subyek penelitian adalah pasien penyakit jantung yang telah terdiagnosis penyakit jantung ≥ 3 bulan dan berusia ≥ 18 tahun. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik convenience sampling. Data sosiodemografi, persepsi penyakit, persepsi sistem layanan kesehatan, pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan dan biaya out of pocket diperoleh dari kuesioner hasil wawancara pasien penyakit jantung di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Kota Yogyakarta periode Januari - Februari 2023. Analisis data menggunakan uji Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Fisher's Exact, Independent Sample T-test dan Mann Whitney.

Hasil dan Pembahasan: Mayoritas responden memiliki persepsi yang baik terhadap persepsi penyakit dan sistem layanan kesehatan. Karakteristik sosiodemografi mempengaruhi pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan pada variabel lama menderita penyakit jantung ($p=0,021$). Rata-rata pengeluaran biaya out of pocket pasien selama 3 bulan berdasarkan pendapatan real adalah $\text{Rp}302.704 \pm \text{Rp}.349.146$ dengan biaya medis langsung 27,4%, biaya non medis langsung 22,3% dan biaya tidak langsung 50,3%. Rata-rata pengeluaran biaya out of pocket berdasarkan gross domestic product adalah $\text{Rp}526.814 \pm \text{Rp}277.581$ proporsi biaya medis langsung 16%, biaya non medis langsung 13% dan biaya tidak langsung 71%. Perbedaan rata-rata pengeluaran biaya out of pocket medis langsung $\text{Rp}382.286 \pm \text{Rp}411.381$ dan biaya tidak langsung berdasarkan pendapatan real ($\text{Rp}208.222 \pm \text{Rp} 255.167$) di rumah sakit lebih tinggi dibandingkan biaya medis langsung ($\text{Rp}232.500 \pm \text{Rp}151.300$) dan biaya tidak langsung berdasarkan pendapatan real ($\text{Rp}104.808 \pm \text{Rp}19.717$) kombinasi rumah sakit dan swamedikasi.

Kesimpulan: Pasien penyakit jantung di RSUD Kota Yogyakarta memiliki persepsi yang baik terhadap persepsi penyakit dan sistem layanan kesehatan. Pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan dipengaruhi oleh durasi penyakit jantung.

Kata kunci: analisis pengeluaran biaya, pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan, penyakit jantung



The Correlation between Illness Perception, Health Service and Health Facilities based on Out of Pocket Expenditures of Heart Disease Patients

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ABSTRACT

Background: Heart disease occupies the first position in financing catastrophic cases in health facilities.

Objective: To determine the correlation between sociodemographics, illness perceptions, and healthcare systems with the selection of health facilities and determine the difference in average out-of-pocket costs based on the selection of health facilities in heart disease patients.

Method: This study used an analytic observational method with a cross-sectional design. The research subjects were patients diagnosed with heart disease ≥ 3 months and ≥ 18 years old. Sampling used a convenience sampling technique. Sociodemographic data, perceptions of illness, perceptions of the health care system, selection of health facilities, and out-of-pocket costs were obtained from questionnaires interviewed by heart disease patients at the Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Kota Yogyakarta from January to February 2023. Data analysis used Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Fisher's Exact, Independent Sample T-test, and Mann-Whitney test.

Results and Discussion: Most respondents had favourable perceptions of disease perception and the health care system. Sociodemographic characteristics influenced the selection of health facilities on the length of heart disease ($p=0.021$). The average out-of-pocket expenses of patients for three months based on real income was Rp302,704±Rp349,146, with direct medical costs at 27.4%, direct non-medical costs at 22.3% and indirect costs at 50.3%. The average out-of-pocket spending based on gross domestic product was Rp526,814±Rp277,581 with 16% direct medical costs, 13% non-direct medical costs and 71% indirect costs. The mean difference in out of pocket direct medical costs (Rp382,286±Rp411,381) and indirect costs based on real income (Rp208,222±Rp255,167) in the hospital was higher than direct medical costs (Rp232,500±Rp151,300) and indirect costs based on real income (Rp104,808±Rp19,717) in the combination of hospital and self-medication.

Conclusion: Heart disease patients at the RSUD Kota Yogyakarta have good perceptions of illness and the healthcare system. The choice of the healthcare facility is affected by the duration of heart disease.

Keywords: cost analysis, choice of health facilities, heart disease