

INTISARI

Pengeluaran biaya penyakit stroke di Indonesia masih cukup tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui sosiodemografi, persepsi penyakit, persepsi sistem layanan kesehatan, pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan dan pengeluaran biaya kesehatan yang berupa biaya *Out Of Pocket* (OOP) serta menganalisis hubungan sosiodemografi, persepsi penyakit, persepsi sistem layanan kesehatan terhadap pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan dan perbedaan rata-rata biaya OOP berdasarkan pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan pada pasien stroke

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *observasional analitik* dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi penelitian ini yaitu pasien stroke yang berada di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Yogyakarta dengan kriteria terdiagnosis stroke selama 3 bulan dan berusia >18 tahun. Responden berjumlah 105 orang yang didapatkan dengan menggunakan teknik *convenience sampling*. Data diperoleh dari kuesioner hasil wawancara pasien stroke periode Januari-Februari 2023 yang berupa data sosiodemografi, persepsi penyakit dan layanan kesehatan, pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan, dan pengeluaran biaya OOP. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Kolmogorov-Smirnov*, *Fisher's Exact Test* dan *Mann Whitney*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan mayoritas responden memiliki persepsi penyakit dan sistem layanan kesehatan yang baik. Sebanyak 87,62% melakukan kunjungan ke rumah sakit dan 12,38% melakukan kunjungan ke rumah sakit dan fasilitas kesehatan lain. Faktor sosiodemografi yang memiliki hubungan dengan pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan yaitu usia dan total pendapatan keluarga (*p value* <0,05). Tidak terdapat hubungan antara persepsi penyakit dan sistem layanan kesehatan terhadap pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan pada pasien stroke (*p value* >0,05). Pengeluaran biaya OOP pada pasien stroke selama 3 bulan yaitu Rp.260.028.856 dengan rata-rata biaya per responden Rp. 2.476.465±4.273.825 (biaya tidak langsung dihitung sesuai pendapatan) dan Rp. 576.177.915 dengan rata-rata biaya per responden Rp. 5.487.409±7.988.470 (biaya tidak langsung dihitung dengan PDB) dengan komponen paling besar yaitu biaya tidak langsung. Terdapat perbedaan rata-rata antara biaya medis langsung dan biaya tidak langsung terhadap pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan pada pasien stroke (*p value* <0,05). Kunjungan ke fasilitas kesehatan selain rumah sakit dapat meningkatkan pengeluaran biaya OOP sehingga dapat menjadi beban ekonomi bagi pasien dan keluarganya.

Kata kunci : penyakit stroke, pengeluaran biaya *Out of Pocket*, pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan

ABSTRACT

The health expenditure of stroke in Indonesia remains high. The objective of this study was to determine the sociodemographic, the illness perception, the health service system perception, the health facility choice and health expenditures *Out Of Pocket* (OOP). This research also analyzed the correlation among sociodemographics, illness perception, and health service system perception toward health facility choice. Then, the researchers attempted to determine the cost average OOP differences based on the health facility choices for stroke patients.

This observational analytic research applied a cross-sectional approach. The research population consisted of stroke patients at the Regional Hospital of Yogyakarta. The applied criteria were patients with a stroke diagnosis for 3 months and aged older than 18 years old. The respondents consisted of 105 respondents taken by convenience sampling. Data were obtained from interviews with stroke patient from January to February 2023 using a questionnaire guide. The data are sociodemographics, the illness and health service system perception, the health facility choice and health expenditures. Data analysis used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Fisher's Exact Test and Mann Whitney test.

The results showed that the majority of respondents had excellent of the illness and health service system perceptions. A percentage of 87.62% of respondents visited the hospital while 12.38% visited other hospitals and health facilities. The sociodemographic factors that were correlated to health were age, and family total income ($p\text{ value} < 0,05$). The result showed no correlation between illness perception and the health service system toward the health facility choice of stroke patients ($p\text{ value} > 0,05$). The cost OOP of stroke patients for three months was Rp. 260.028.858. The average cost for every respondent was Rp. $2.476.464 \pm 4.273.825$. The indirect cost was based on the income calculation. Then, the average cost for every respondent was Rp. $5.487.409 \pm 7.988.470$. The indirect cost was calculated based on the Gross Domestic Product with the highest component being the indirect cost. The results showed average cost differences between the direct medical cost and indirect medical cost of every health facility for stroke patients ($p\text{ value} < 0,05$). Other health facility visits besides the hospital could increase the health cost expense. Thus, this matter would burden the economic situation of the patients and families.

Keywords: stroke, illness perception, health system service perception, Out of Pocket, health facilities choice