

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Rotavirus merupakan penyebab utama penyakit diare akut non bakteri pada anak dan bayi. Prevalensi diare rotavirus di Thailand 27-34 persen, di Arab Saudi 14,1 persen, di Jordania Utara 32,5 persen dan 55,9 persen di Cina. Di Indonesia diare rotavirus ditemukan 42,3 persen, dan di RSUP Dr. Sarjito 47 persen, RSUD 58,2 persen Yogyakarta dan RSUD Purworejo Jawa Tengah 58,5 persen.

Tujuan: Mengkaji besarnya perbedaan biaya yang dikeluarkan akibat penyakit diare yang disebabkan oleh rotavirus.

Metode: Penelitian dilakukan pada 693 kasus diare di rumah sakit Yogyakarta dan Jawa Tengah dengan rancangan *cross sectional*, selama tahun 2001-2002.

Hasil: Biaya pengobatan diare di tiga rumah sakit menunjukkan bahwa 81 persen untuk pengobatan medis (76% biaya medis di rumah sakit dan 5 persen biaya UGD) dan 19 persen biaya non medis. Biaya medis tertinggi adalah obat-obatan (37%). Rata-rata biaya perawatan diare rotavirus Rp 516 ribu dan diare non rotavirus Rp 394 ribu ($p < 0,05$). Rata-rata biaya medis Rp 367 ribu dan biaya non medis Rp 93 ribu ($p < 0,05$). Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi biaya perawatan diare yaitu penyebab diare, dehidrasi, komplikasi, lama mondok, tipe rumah sakit dan jarak ke rumah sakit ($p < 0,05$). Faktor paling dominan mempengaruhi biaya adalah derajat dehidrasi dan lama mondok. Determinasi rotavirus terhadap biaya medis 1,8 persen dan terhadap total biaya 2,1 persen.

Kesimpulan: Biaya pengobatan diare rotavirus lebih tinggi dibandingkan diare non rotavirus. Biaya pengobatan langsung lebih tinggi dibandingkan biaya tidak langsung.

ABSTRACT

Background: Rotavirus is cause acute diarrhoea non bacterium disease of child and infant. Prevalence of rotavirus diarrhoea in Thailand is 27-34%; Saudi Arabia 14.1%; North Yordania 32.5% and Chinese is 55.9%. Rotavirus diarrhea was found 42.3% in Indonesia, and 47% RSUP Dr. Sardjito; 58,2% in RSUD Kodya Yogyakarta, and 58,5% in RSUD Purworejo central Java.

Objective: This study was aimed at studying cost of rotavirus diarrhoea treatment in hospital.

Methods: The study was conducted at 693 diarrhoea cases in hospital of Yogyakarta and Central Java with cross-sectional design in 2001-2002.

Results: The cost of diarrhoea treatment in three hospitals showed that 81% for the medical treatment (76% was medical expense at hospital and 5% expense of ICU) and 19% expense of non-medical. Highest expense was medicines (37%). The average expense of rotavirus diarrhoea treatment was Rp 516,000.00 and non-rotavirus diarrhoea Rp 394,000.00 ($p < 0.05$). The average of medical expense was Rp 367,000.00 and non-medical Rp 93,000.00 ($p < 0.05$). Factors influencing of diarrhoea treatment expense was cause of diarrhoea, dehydration, complication, length of stay, hospital type and the distance of hospital ($p < 0.05$). Dominant factor cost influence was dehydration level and length of stay. Rotavirus determination of medical cost was 1.8% and total cost was 2.1%.

Conclusion: Cost of rotavirus diarrhoea treatment higher than non-rotavirus diarrhoea. Cost of direct treatment higher than indirect treatment.