

## INTISARI

Indonesia menempati peringkat kedua jumlah pengidap tuberkulosis (TB) terbanyak di dunia, dengan lebih dari 809.000 kasus pada 2023. Pengobatan TB membutuhkan biaya besar karena durasinya yang panjang, sekitar 4-6 bulan, serta melibatkan banyak pihak dan komitmen antarlembaga. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis besar tiap komponen biaya medis langsung yang diperlukan pasien TB serta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi besarnya biaya tersebut di Rumah Sakit Paru Respira Yogyakarta berdasarkan perspektif penyedia layanan/*provider*.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional*. Subjek penelitian ini adalah pasien TB rawat jalan di Rumah Sakit Paru Respira Yogyakarta periode tahun 2023-2024. Pengambilan data dilakukan secara retrospektif dari instalasi rekam medis dan bagian keuangan Rumah Sakit Paru Respira Yogyakarta. Data yang diambil meliputi data riwayat penyakit, riwayat pengobatan, dan biaya medis langsung pasien TB. Sampel penelitian diambil secara *consecutive sampling*. Analisis faktor yang berpengaruh seperti kombinasi OAT dan kriteria diagnosis menggunakan uji *Mann-Whitney* sedangkan faktor usia, komorbid, durasi pengobatan dan jenis pembiayaan dianalisis menggunakan uji *Kruskall-Wallis*.

Rata-rata total biaya medis langsung dari 102 pasien dengan diagnosis TB sensitif obat (SO) di instalasi rawat jalan RS Paru Respira Yogyakarta adalah Rp3.721.075 ± 3.151.474. Komponen biaya medis tertinggi adalah biaya obat lainnya sebesar Rp1.434.422 ± 2.001.690 (38,55%). Faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap total biaya medis langsung pasien TB rawat jalan adalah usia ( $P = 0,009$ ), komorbid ( $P < 0,001$ ), kriteria diagnosis ( $P = 0,004$ ), dan durasi pengobatan ( $P < 0,001$ ).

**Kata kunci:** Biaya Medis Langsung, Faktor yang Mempengaruhi, Rawat Jalan, Tuberkulosis (TB).

## ABSTRACT

*Indonesia ranks second in the world for the highest number of tuberculosis (TB) cases, with more than 809.000 cases reported in 2023. TB treatment requires substantial costs due to its long duration (approximately 4–6 months), the involvement of multiple stakeholders, and the necessity for inter-institutional commitment. This study aims to analyze the direct medical cost components required for TB patients and the factors influencing these costs at Respira Pulmonary Hospital, Yogyakarta, from the healthcare provider's perspective.*

*This research is an analytical observational study with a cross-sectional design. The study subjects were outpatient TB patients at Respira Pulmonary Hospital, Yogyakarta, during the 2023–2024 period. Data collection was conducted retrospectively from the medical records and financial departments of Respira Pulmonary Hospital, Yogyakarta. The collected data included medical history, treatment history, and direct medical costs for TB patients. The research sample was selected using consecutive sampling. The analysis of influencing factors, such as the combination of anti-TB drugs (OAT) and diagnostic criteria, was conducted using the Mann-Whitney test, while age, comorbid, treatment duration, and type of financing were analyzed using the Kruskal-Wallis test.*

*The average total direct medical cost of 102 patients diagnosed with drug-sensitive TB (SO) in the outpatient installation of RS Paru Respira Yogyakarta, was IDR3.721.075 ± 3.151.474. The highest medical cost component was additional medication expenses, amounting to IDR1.434.422 ± 2.001.690 (38.55%). Factors significantly influencing the total direct medical costs for outpatient TB patients included age ( $P = 0.009$ ), comorbid ( $P < 0.001$ ), diagnostic criteria ( $P = 0.004$ ), and treatment duration ( $P < 0.001$ ).*

**Keywords:** *Direct Medical Cost, Influencing Factors, Outpatient, Tuberculosis (TB).*