

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Kanker payudara menduduki peringkat pertama jenis kanker terbanyak di Asia Tenggara dengan persentase sebesar 13,2% dan juga di Indonesia sebesar 16,2%. Pasien kanker payudara sebagian besar terdiagnosis pada usia produktif sehingga dapat menimbulkan gangguan pada kualitas hidup pasien. Tatalaksana nyeri pada pasien kanker payudara di RSUP Dr. Sardjito saat ini menggunakan terapi morfin dan fentanyl transdermal. Tatalaksana nyeri di era Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional memerlukan evaluasi dan analisis ekonomi untuk menghasilkan pilihan terapi yang lebih efisien dari segi biaya dengan efek terapeutik dan kualitas hidup yang maksimal.

Tujuan: untuk menilai perbandingan analisis tingkat utilitas biaya antara terapi fentanyl transdermal dan morfin oral pada pasien kanker payudara rawat jalan di RSUP Dr Sardjito.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian potong lintang observasional prospektif dengan masa observasi 1 bulan dan periode pengambilan data dari bulan Januari – Juni 2025. Total pasien adalah 105 pasien dengan pasien pada kelompok terapi fentanyl transdermal dan morfin oral adalah 48 dan 57 pasien. Peneliti meminta pasien mencatat pengeluaran selama 1 bulan dan mengisi kuesioner kualitas hidup serta meminta data pembiayaan dari Bagian Tarif RSUP Dr. Sardjito. Penghitungan pembiayaan dilakukan dengan alat bantu *Time-Driven Activity Based Cost* (TDABC) Kemenkes kemudian dilakukan analisa statistik. Analisis utilitas biaya menggunakan formulasi *Incremental Cost-Utility Ratio* (ICUR) dengan nilai negatif menandakan terapi pembanding lebih unggul.

Hasil: Nilai utilitas kelompok fentanyl transdermal dan morfin oral didapatkan 0,5 dan 0,48. QALY kelompok fentanyl transdermal dan morfin oral didapatkan 38,70 dan 37,15. Rerata *total cost* kelompok fentanyl transdermal dan morfin oral didapatkan Rp 3.146.740 dan Rp 1.717.299.

Kesimpulan: *Cost utility analysis* fentanyl transdermal tidak lebih unggul bila dibandingkan dengan morfin oral pada pasien kanker payudara rawat jalan di RSUP Dr. Sardjito. Hal ini ditunjukkan dengan nilai ICUR yang bernilai positif sebesar Rp 922.220/1 QALY.

Kata kunci: analisis utilitas biaya, ICUR, kanker payudara, fentanyl transdermal, morfin oral, QALY, RSUP Dr. Sardjito

ABSTRACT

Background: Breast cancer ranks first as the most common type of cancer in Southeast Asia with a percentage of 13.2% and in Indonesia at 16.2%. Breast cancer patients are mostly diagnosed during their productive age, which can cause disruption to the patient's quality of life. Pain management in breast cancer patients at RSUP Dr. Sardjito currently uses oral morphine and transdermal fentanyl therapy. Pain management in the era of National Health Insurance (JKN) requires evaluation and economic analysis to produce more cost-efficient therapy options with maximum therapeutic effects and quality of life improvement.

Objective: To assess the cost-utility analysis between oral morphine and transdermal fentanyl therapy in outpatients breast cancer patients at RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

Methods: This study used a prospective observational cross-sectional study design with an observation period of 1 month and data collection period from January to June 2025. A total of 105 patients were enrolled, with 57 patients in the oral morphine therapy group and 48 patients in the transdermal fentanyl therapy group. The researchers asked patients to record their expenses for 1 month and complete a quality-of-life questionnaire and request financing data from the Tariff Section of RSUP Dr. Sardjito. Cost calculations were carried out using the Ministry of Health's Time-Driven Activity Based Cost (TDABC) tool, then statistical analysis was performed to compare the significance of all questionnaire components and the costs. Cost utility analysis used the Incremental Cost-Utility Ratio (ICUR) formulation with a negative value indicating that the comparison therapy was superior.

Results: Utility value of transdermal fentanyl and oral morphine was 0.5 and 0.48. QALY of transdermal fentanyl and oral morphine measured was 38.70 and 37.15. The total cost average of transdermal fentanyl and oral morfin was Rp 3.146.740 and Rp 1.717.299.

Conclusion: The cost-utility analysis of transdermal fentanyl was not superior to oral morphine in outpatients with breast cancer at RSUP Dr. Sardjito. This was demonstrated by the positive ICUR value of Rp 922,220/1 QALY.

Keywords: cost utility analysis, ICUR, breast cancer, transdermal fentanyl, oral morphine, QALY, RSUP Dr. Sardjito