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**Analisis Biaya Medis Langsung pada Pasien Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) Rawat Inap dengan
Terapi Berbasis Platinum di RSUP Dr. Sardjito**
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Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2026 | Diunduh dari http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/

INTISARI

Kanker paru, khususnya *Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer* (NSCLC), merupakan tipe kanker yang paling banyak menyebabkan kematian serta menimbulkan beban biaya pengobatan yang tinggi bagi pasien maupun sistem kesehatan. Terapi berbasis platinum, seperti cisplatin dan carboplatin, menjadi modalitas utama untuk NSCLC stadium lanjut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis biaya medis langsung serta mengidentifikasi perbedaan biaya antar karakteristik pasien NSCLC rawat inap di RSUP Dr. Sardjito yang menerima terapi berbasis platinum.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* melalui data retrospektif dari rekam medis pasien NSCLC periode Januari 2024–Februari 2026. Sampel diperoleh dengan metode *consecutive sampling* hingga 38 pasien memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Data biaya medis langsung yang dikumpulkan meliputi biaya visite dokter, pelayanan medis, tindakan, pemeriksaan penunjang, pelayanan darah, regimen platinum, regimen kemoterapi lain, serta obat lain dan ABMHP. Analisis dilakukan secara deskriptif, dilanjutkan uji normalitas Saphiro-Wilk, dan uji Mann-Whitney atau Kruskal-Wallis.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata total biaya medis langsung per pasien sebesar Rp4.863.180,26 ± 1.630.999,63, dengan biaya tindakan medis sebagai kontributor terbesar (36,14%), diikuti obat kemoterapi lain (19,64%) dan biaya akomodasi (10,99%). Analisis perbedaan biaya menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan signifikan pada karakteristik usia (p=0,006), kelas perawatan (p=0,012), dan lama perawatan (p=0,002). Sebaliknya, tidak terdapat perbedaan biaya yang signifikan pada jenis kelamin (p=0,918), stadium penyakit (p=0,791), dan keberadaan komorbid (p=0,066).

Kata kunci: *Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer* (NSCLC), biaya medis langsung, terapi berbasis platinum

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ABSTRACT

Lung cancer, particularly Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC), is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths and imposes a substantial economic burden on both patients and the healthcare system. Platinum-based therapies, such as cisplatin and carboplatin, remain the main treatment modality for advanced NSCLC. This study aimed to analyze direct medical costs and to identify cost differences based on patient characteristics among hospitalized NSCLC patients receiving platinum-based therapy at RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

This research is an observational analytic study used a cross-sectional approach with retrospective data from medical records of NSCLC patients between January 2024 and February 2026. Consecutive sampling was applied until 38 patients met the inclusion criteria. Collected direct medical cost data included physician consultation, medical services, procedures, supporting examinations, blood services, platinum regimens, other chemotherapy regimens, other medications, and medical supplies. Data were analyzed descriptively, followed by the Shapiro–Wilk normality test and the Mann–Whitney test or Kruskal-Wallis test.

Results showed that the mean total direct medical cost per patient was IDR 4,863,180.26 ± 1,630,999.63, with medical procedures as the largest contributor (36.14%), followed by other chemotherapy drugs (19.64%) and accommodation (10.99%). The cost difference analysis showed significant differences based on age (p=0.006), hospital ward class (p=0.012), and length of stay (p=0.002). In contrast, no significant cost differences were found based on sex (p=0.918), disease stage (p=0.791), and the presence of comorbidities (p=0.066).

Keywords: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC), direct medical cost, platinum-based therapy