

INTISARI

Komplikasi kardiovaskular sangat umum bagi pasien penyakit ginjal kronis (PGK). Komplikasi kardiovaskular menyebabkan peningkatan beban biaya terapi PGK, salah satu faktor yang beresiko yaitu hipertensi.. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran terapi antihipertensi, biaya terapi pasien PGK, dan pengaruh komplikasi kardiovaskular terhadap total biaya terapi pada PGK.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian merupakan penelitian analitik dengan rancangan *cross-sectional*, teknik pengambilan data secara retrospektif. Subyek penelitian dengan kriteria inklusi pasien rawat jalan tercatat dari Juli - Desember 2020, terdiagnosis PGK disertai dengan hipertensi, menjalani terapi hemodialisis, berusia 18 tahun ke atas, Sumber data diperoleh rekam medik dan catatan keuangan pasien. Biaya terapi dihitung per episode hemodialisis dalam jangka waktu satu bulan kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji statistik independent t-test.

Diperoleh hasil penelitian pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi yaitu sebesar 118 pasien. Total kunjungan hemodialisis rutin yaitu 9 kali kunjungan dalam satu bulan. Golongan obat yang banyak digunakan yaitu *calcium channel blocker* dan *angiotensin receptor blocker*. Rerata total biaya terapi pasien PGK yang menjalani hemodialisis yaitu Rp 8.289.396 ± 547.951 dalam kurun waktu 1 bulan. Rerata biaya obat antihipertensi pada pasien PGK yang menjalani hemodialisis yaitu Rp 368.701 ± 288.462 dalam kurun waktu 1 bulan. Komplikasi kardiovaskular dengan rerata biaya Rp 8.390.610 ± 562.466 tidak mempengaruhi biaya terapi pasien PGK.

Kata kunci: penyakit ginjal kronis, hipertensi, analisis biaya, komplikasi kardiovaskular

ABSTRACT

Cardiovascular complications are common for patients with CKD (Chronic Kidney Disease), cardiovascular complications cause an increase in the cost of CKD therapy, one of the risk factors is hypertension. This research aims to see the description of antihypertension therapy, cost therapy of chronic kidney disease and the effect of cardiovascular complications on the total cost therapy.

The method used in this study is an analytical study with a cross-sectional design and retrospective data collection techniques. Subject in this research has Hypertension, undergoing hemodialysis therapy, aged 18 years and over, and has a medical record and complete recap of payments. Data sources are medical records and patient financial records. The cost of therapy calculated per hemodialysis episode within one month duration. Independent statistical t-test was conducted to determine the effect of cardiovascular on direct medical cost component.

The results obtained were 118 patients who met the inclusion criteria. The total routine hemodialysis visits were 9 visits a month. The drug classes that are widely used are Calcium Channel Blockers and Angiotensin Receptor Blocker. The average total cost of therapy for CKD patients undergoing hemodialysis was IDR 8,289,396 ± 54 antihypertensives in CKD patients undergoing hemodialysis, namely IDR 368,701 ± 288,462 within 1 month. Cardiovascular complications with an average cost IDR Rp 8.390.610 ± 562.466 and confounding variables sex, age, comorbids did not affect the cost of therapy in CKD patients

Keywords: chronic kidney disease, hypertension, cost analysis, cardiovascular complications