

**ANALISA EFEKTIVITAS BIAYA PENGGUNAAN METFORMIN DAN
GLIMEPIRIDE PADA PASIEN DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2 DI
PUSKESMAS SLawe TAHUN 2023**

Ledista Deanur, Anggi Restyana
Universitas Strada Indonesia

ABSTRAK

Diabetes Melitus (DM) tipe 2 merupakan penyakit kronis dengan prevalensi tinggi dan menjadi penyebab rawat inap yang signifikan di berbagai fasilitas kesehatan, termasuk Puskesmas Slawe Watulimo Trenggalek. Penatalaksanaan DM tipe 2 memerlukan terapi farmakologis jangka Panjang yang efektif sekaligus efisien dari segi biaya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis efektivitas biaya penggunaan metformin dan glimepiride pada pasien DM tipe 2 rawat inap tahun 2023. Penelitian menggunakan desain observasional analitik retrospektif dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Sampel diperoleh secara purposive sampling dari 37 pasien rawat inap yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Data dianalisis menggunakan metode Cost-Effectiveness Analysis (CEA) dengan perhitungan Average Cost Effectiveness Ratio (ACER) dan Incremental Cost Effectiveness Ratio (ICER). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata penurunan kadar gula darah lebih besar pada glimepiride (183mg/dL) dibandingkan metformin (174mg/dL). Rata-rata lama rawat inap pasien yang menggunakan glimepiride lebih singkat (2,89 hari) dibandingkan metformin (3,11 hari). Dari segi biaya, rata-rata biaya medis langsung penggunaan glimepiride lebih rendah (Rp. 714.480) dibandingkan metformin (Rp. 770.290). Analisis ACER dan ICER menunjukkan bahwa glimepiride lebih cost-effective dibandingkan metformin. Kesimpulannya, terapi glimepiride memiliki efektivitas klinis dan efisiensi biaya yang lebih baik dibandingkan metformin pada pasien DM tipe 2 rawat inap di Puskesmas Slawe tahun 2023.

Kata Kunci : DM Tipe 2, Metformin, Glimepiride, CEA, Puskesmas.

**COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF METFORMIN AND GLIMEPIRIDE
USE IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS AT SLawe
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER IN 2023**

Ledista Deanur, Anggi Restyana
Universitas Strada Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a chronic disease with high prevalence and is a significant cause of hospitalization in various health facilities, including the Slawe Watulimo Community Health Center in Trenggalek. Management of type 2 DM requires long-term pharmacological therapy that is both effective and cost-efficient. This study aims to analyze the cost-effectiveness of using metformin and glimepiride in hospitalized type 2 DM patients in 2023. The study used a retrospective analytical observational design with a cross-sectional approach. Samples were obtained by purposive sampling from 37 hospitalized patients who met the inclusion criteria. Data were analyzed using the Cost-Effectiveness Analysis (CEA) method with the calculation of the Average Cost-Effectiveness Ratio (ACER) and Incremental Cost-Effectiveness Ratio (ICER). The results showed that the average reduction in blood sugar levels was greater with glimepiride (183 mg/dL) compared to metformin (174 mg/dL). The average length of hospital stay for patients using glimepiride was shorter (2.89 days) than for metformin (3.11 days). In terms of costs, the average direct medical costs for glimepiride were lower (Rp. 714,480) than for metformin (Rp. 770,290). ACER and ICER analyses showed that glimepiride was more cost-effective than metformin. In conclusion, glimepiride therapy had better clinical effectiveness and cost efficiency than metformin in hospitalized type 2 diabetes patients at the Slawe Community Health Center in 2023.

Keywords : DM Type 2, Metformin, Glimepiride, CEA, Health Center