

**ANALISIS EFEKTIVITAS BIAYA PENGGUNAAN
ANTIBIOTIK SEFIKSIM, SEFOTAKSIM DAN SEFTRIAKSON
PADA PASIEN ANAK RAWAT INAP DENGAN DEMAM
TIFOID DI SALAH SATU RSUD DI KOTA BANDUNG**

SKRIPSI

**MEILIANI
A233012**



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YAYASAN HAZANAH
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Sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Farmasi

**MEILIANI
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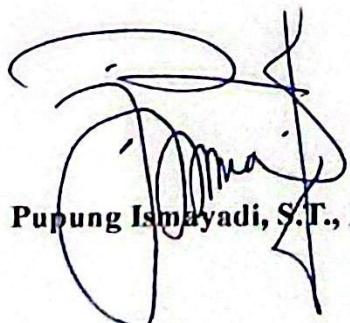
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**MEILIANI
A233012**

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Disetujui oleh :

Pembimbing



Pupung Ismayadi, S.T., M.M

Pembimbing



apt. Anggi Restiasari, M.H.Kes., M.S.Farm

Kutipan atau saduran baik sebagian ataupun seluruh naskah, harus menyebut nama pengarang dan sumber aslinya, yaitu Sekolah Tinggi Farmasi Indonesia.

*Dengan penuh rasa syukur dan cinta,
kupersembahkan skripsi ini kepada kedua orang tuaku
tercinta serta adikku. Terima kasih atas segala doa,
kasih sayang, dukungan, serta pengorbanan yang
tiada henti dalam setiap langkah perjalanan hidupku.
Tanpa kalian, aku tidak akan sampai di titik ini.
Skripsi ini adalah bukti kecil dari segala harapan dan
kepercayaan yang telah kalian titipkan kepadaku.*

ABSTRAK

Demam tifoid masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang signifikan, terutama pada anak-anak. Total kasus demam tifoid di Indonesia mencapai 883.658. Terapi antibiotik yang efektif dan efisien sangat penting untuk mengurangi beban ekonomi dan mempercepat pemulihan pasien. Beberapa antibiotik yang termasuk dalam golongan sefalosporin, seperti sefiksime, sefotaksime, seftriakson, menunjukkan efektivitas yang baik dalam menangani infeksi *Salmonella Typhi*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis efektivitas biaya penggunaan antibiotik sefiksime, sefotaksime, dan seftriakson pada pasien anak rawat inap dengan demam tifoid di salah satu RSUD di Kota Bandung. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan retrospektif. Pemilihan data menggunakan teknik total sampling. Data diperoleh dari rekam medis 64 pasien anak yang dirawat pada tahun 2024 dan dianalisis dengan metode *Cost-Effectiveness Analysis* (CEA) melalui perhitungan ACER. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan Seftriakson merupakan antibiotik dengan efektivitas klinis tertinggi dengan biaya medis langsung terendah dan nilai ACER terendah. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah bahwa Seftriakson merupakan antibiotik paling efektif dibandingkan sefotaksime dan sefiksime, serta direkomendasikan sebagai terapi utama demam tifoid pada anak di fasilitas perawatan inap.

Kata kunci : anak, demam tifoid, efektivitas biaya, sefiksime, sefotaksime, seftriakson

ABSTRACT

*Typhoid fever remains a significant public health issue, especially among children. In Indonesia, the total number of typhoid cases has reached 883,658. Effective and efficient antibiotic therapy is essential to reduce the economic burden and accelerate patient recovery. Several antibiotics from the cephalosporin group, such as cefixime, cefotaxime, and ceftriaxone, have shown good effectiveness in treating *Salmonella Typhi* infections. This study aims to analyze the cost-effectiveness of cefixime, cefotaxime, and ceftriaxone in pediatric inpatients with typhoid fever at a regional public hospital (RSUD) in Bandung City. A descriptive quantitative method with a retrospective approach was used. Data were selected using a total sampling technique. Medical records from 64 pediatric patients hospitalized in 2024 were analyzed using the Cost-Effectiveness Analysis (CEA) method by calculating the Average Cost-Effectiveness Ratio (ACER). The results showed that ceftriaxone had the highest clinical effectiveness, the lowest direct medical cost and the lowest ACER value. It is concluded that ceftriaxone is the most effective antibiotic compared to cefotaxime and cefixime and is recommended as the primary therapy for pediatric typhoid fever in inpatient care settings.*

Keywords: children, cefixime, cefotaxime, ceftriaxone, cost effectiveness, typhoid fever

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Bandung, 2025

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DAFTAR ISI

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN.....	ii
KUTIPAN.....	iii
PERSEMBERAHAN.....	iv
ABSTRAK	v
<i>ABSTRACT</i>	vi
KATA PENGANTAR	vii
DAFTAR ISI.....	viii
DAFTAR TABEL.....	x
DAFTAR GAMBAR	xi
DAFTAR LAMPIRAN.....	xii
BAB I PENDAHULUAN	1
1.1 Latar Belakang	1
1.2 Identifikasi Masalah	3
1.3 Tujuan Penelitian	3
1.4 Kegunaan Penelitian.....	3
1.5 Waktu dan Tempat Penelitian	3
BAB II TINJAUAN PUSTAKA.....	4
2.1 Demam Tifoid.....	4
2.1.1 Definisi.....	4
2.1.2 Epidemiologi.....	4
2.1.3 Etiologi.....	5
2.1.4 Patogenesis.....	5
2.1.5 Gejala	5
2.1.6 Diagnosis.....	7
2.1.7 Tatalaksana	8
2.1.8 Antibiotik	10
2.2 Anak	12
2.3 Farmakoekonomi	12
2.3.1 Definisi.....	12
2.3.2 Klasifikasi Farmakoekonomi	13
2.4 Biaya	18
2.5 Rumah Sakit.....	19
BAB III TATA KERJA	20
3.1 Alat.....	20

3.2 Bahan	20
3.3 Metode Penelitian	20
3.3.1 Populasi.....	20
3.3.2 Sampel.....	20
3.3.3 Kriteria Inklusi	20
3.3.4 Kriteria Eksklusi.....	21
3.4 Teknik Pengumpulan Data.....	21
3.5 Analisis Data	21
3.5.1 Analisis Berdasarkan Karakteristik.....	21
3.5.2 Analisis Berdasarkan Terapi	22
3.5.3 Analisis Efektivitas	22
3.5.4 Analisis Sensitivitas	22
3.6 Definisi Operasional	23
3.7 Tahapan Penelitian.....	24
BAB IV HASIL PENELITIAN DAN PEMBAHASAN	25
4.1 Alur Pengambilan Data.....	25
4.2 Karakteristik Pasien	26
4.3 Jenis Terapi Antibiotik Pada Pasien Demam Tifoid Anak	27
4.4 Efektivitas Terapi Antibiotik Pada Pasien Demam Tifoid Anak.....	28
4.5 Analisis Efektivitas Biaya.....	30
4.5.1 Biaya Medis Langsung	30
4.5.2 Perhitungan ACER.....	32
4.6 Analisis sensitivitas	
BAB V SIMPULAN DAN ALUR PENELITIAN SELANJUTNYA	36
5.1 Kesimpulan	36
5.2 Penelitian selanjutnya	36
DAFTAR PUSTAKA	37

DAFTAR TABEL

Tabel	Halaman
2. 1 Antibiotik penyakit demam tifoid	9
2. 2 Kelompok Alternatif Berdasarkan Efektivitas Biaya	17
4. 1 Karakteristik pasien berdasarkan jenis kelamin dan usia.....	26
4. 2 Karakteristik Pasien Berdasarkan Jenis Terapi	27
4. 3 Lama rawat inap	28
4. 4 Efektivitas terapi.....	29
4. 5 Biaya medis langsung.....	30
4. 6 Perhitungan ACER	32
4. 7 Hasil Kelompok Alternatif Berdasarkan Efektivitas Biaya	33
4. 8 Analisis sensitivitas biaya	34

DAFTAR GAMBAR

Gambar	Halaman
3. 1 Alur penelitian.....	24
4. 1 Alur pengambilan data	25
4. 2 Analisis sensitivitas biaya terapi antibiotik pada pasien demam tifoid anak	34

DAFTAR LAMPIRAN

Lampiran	Halaman
1. Surat pengantar perizinan penelitian ke rumah sakit	46
2. Surat pengantar perizinan penelitian ke Kesbangpol Kota Bandung....	47
3. Permohonan persetujuan kode etik kesehatan.....	48
4. Surat izin penelitian dari Kesbangpok Kota Bandung	49
5. Izin penelitian dari salah satu rsud di Kota Bandung.....	50
6. Izin etik penelitian darI komite Universitas ‘Aisyiyah Bandung.....	51
7. Persetujuan etik penelitian dari rumah sakit	52
8. Data pasien demam tifoid anak di salah satu RSUD di Kota Bandung	53
9. Hasil uji statistika (SPSS)	57

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