

**ANALISIS EFEKTIVITAS BIAYA TERAPI ANTIDIABETES  
KOMBINASI METFORMIN DAN INSULIN DENGAN  
METFORMIN DAN VILDAGLIPTIN PADA PASIEN T2DM DI  
INSTALASI RAWAT JALAN RSUD BANDUNG KIWARI**

**SKRIPSI**

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**SEKOLAH TINGGI FARMASI INDONESIA  
YAYASAN HAZANAH  
BANDUNG  
2025**

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

## ABSTRAK

Pembiayaan kesehatan di Indoensia semakin tinggi, maka diperlukan analisis efektivitas biaya untuk memilih obat yang efektif secara manfaat dan biaya. Tujuan penelitian untuk menganalisis efektivitas biaya dari dua kombinasi terapi yaitu metformin dan insulin dengan metformin dan vildagliptin pada pasien Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 (T2DM) di RSUD Bandung Kiwari. Metodologi penelitian secara retrospektif terhadap data rekam medik. Data yang diperoleh diolah dan dianalisis menggunakan aplikasi SPSS dengan uji parametrik yaitu uji *independent t-test*. Efektivitas pengobatan diukur berdasarkan penurunan nilai HbA1c pasien terhadap nilai pemeriksaan awal. Hasil penelitian, efektivitas rata-rata terapi kombinasi metformin dan insulin adalah 2.02 %, metformin dan vildagliptin adalah 0.92 %. Rata-rata total biaya metformin dan insulin sebesar Rp 4.621.621,- metformin dan vildagliptin Rp 3.245.280,-. Perbandingan efektivitas penggunaan metformin dan insulin dengan metformin dan vildagliptin terhadap profil glikemik HbA1c yaitu 0, 124 ( $p > 0, 05$ ), artinya tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan terhadap profil glikemik pada kedua kelompok terapi. Analisis farmakoekonomi dengan metode *Cost Effectiveness Analysis* (CEA). Hasilnya, kelompok metformin dan insulin lebih *cost effective* dengan nilai ACER sebesar Rp 2.287.753,- dibandingkan dengan dengan metformin dan vildagliptin sebesar Rp 3.366.473,-. Perhitungan nilai ICER didapatkan sebesar Rp 1.298.095,-.

**Kata Kunci:** ACER, analisis farmakoekonomi, diabetes melitus, metformin insulin, metformin vildagliptin.

## **ABSTRACT**

*Healthcare costs in Indonesia are increasing, so it's important to analyze the cost-effectiveness of treatments to choose medicines that offer the best value in terms of benefits and cost. The purpose of this study was to analyze the cost-effectiveness of two treatment combinations—metformin and insulin, and metformin and vildagliptin—for patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) at RSUD Bandung Kiwari. The research method used a retrospective analysis of medical records. The data was processed and analyzed using SPSS with a parametric test called the independent t-test. The effectiveness of the treatment was measured by the decrease in HbA1c levels compared to initial test results. The study found that the average effectiveness of the combination of metformin and insulin was 2.02%, while the combination of metformin and vildagliptin was 0.92%. The average total cost for metformin and insulin was Rp 4,621,621, while for metformin and vildagliptin it was Rp 3,245,280. The comparison of effectiveness between the two treatment groups in terms of HbA1c profiles showed a value of 0.124 ( $p > 0.05$ ), which means there was no significant difference in glucose profiles between the two treatment groups. The pharmacoeconomic analysis used the Cost Effectiveness Analysis (CEA) method. The results showed that the group receiving metformin and insulin was more cost-effective, with an ACER value of Rp 2,287,753, compared to metformin and vildagliptin, which had an ACER value of Rp 3,366,473. The ICER calculation resulted in a value of Rp 1,298,095.*

**Keywords:** ACER, pharmacoeconomic analysis, diabetes mellitus, metformin insulin, metformin vildagliptin.

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