

**EFEKTIVITAS DAN BIAYA SEFALOSPORIN PADA PASIEN SIROSIS HEPATIS
DENGAN RISIKO *SPONTANEOUS BACTERIAL PERITONITIS* DI RUMAH SAKIT
ROYAL PRIMA TAHUN 2022-2025**

ABSTRAK

Sirosis hepatitis merupakan penyakit hati kronis pada tahap terminal yang sering terjadi komplikasi serius, salah satunya peritonitis bakterial spontan (SBP), yang berperan besar terhadap peningkatan angka kesakitan dan kematian. Antibiotik sefalosporin generasi ketiga, seperti sefotaksim dan seftriakson, banyak digunakan sebagai terapi lini pertama pada pasien sirosis hepatitis dengan risiko SBP. Namun demikian pula, kejadian resistensi bakteri serta besarnya biaya pengobatan — telah dievaluasi terhadap Dia klinis dan efisiensi biaya terapi yang diberikan. Penelitian ini untuk menilai Dia dan biaya Penggunaan antibiotik sefalosporin pada pasien sirosis hepatitis dengan risiko SBP di Rumah Sakit Royal Prima Medan selama periode 2022–2025. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan farmakoekonomi berupa Analisis Efektivitas Biaya (CEA) untuk menilai Dia biaya sefalosporin berdasarkan hubungan antara biaya Pengeluaran dan luaran klinis pasien. Efektivitas biaya dinilai melalui perhitungan Rasio Efektivitas Biaya (CER). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa karakteristik pasien Di oleh laki-laki dan Kelompok usia dewasa hingga lanjut usia. Temuan ini dengan karakteristik epidemiologi sirosis hepatitis yang lebih banyak Terjadi pada laki-laki, terutama akibat faktor risiko perkiraan panjang seperti penyakit hati kronis dan untuk alkohol. Simpulan Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa analisis nilai *Cost-Effectiveness Ratio* (CER) dan *Cost-Effectiveness Analysis* (CEA) berpengaruh terhadap secara positif dan Penting terhadap total biaya medis, yang terduga bahwa peningkatan biaya per satuan luaran klinis akan Dampak langsung pada kenaikan total biaya perawatan.

Kata Kunci : Sirosis Hepatitis, Peritonitis Bakteri Spontan, Sefalosporin, Efektivitas Biaya, Farmakoekonomi

**EFFECTIVENESS AND COST OF CEPHALOSPORINS IN PATIENTS WITH
HEPATIC CIRRHOSIS WITH RISK OF SPONTANEOUS BACTERIAL PERITONITIS
AT ROYAL PRIMA HOSPITAL IN 2022-2025**

ABSTRACT

Hepatic cirrhosis is a chronic liver disease in the terminal stage that is often accompanied by serious complications, one of which is spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP), which plays a significant role in increasing morbidity and mortality. Third-generation cephalosporin antibiotics, such as cefotaxime and ceftriaxone, are widely used as first-line therapy in patients with hepatic cirrhosis at risk of SBP. However, the increasing incidence of bacterial resistance and the high cost of treatment require an evaluation of the clinical effectiveness and cost-efficiency of the therapy provided. This study aims to assess the effectiveness and cost of using cephalosporin antibiotics in patients with hepatic cirrhosis at risk of SBP at Royal Prima Hospital Medan during the period 2022–2025. This study uses a pharmacoeconomic approach in the form of Cost-Effectiveness Analysis (CEA) to assess the cost-effectiveness of cephalosporins based on the relationship between treatment costs and patient clinical outcomes. Cost-effectiveness is assessed through the calculation of the Cost-Effectiveness Ratio (CER). The results show

that the characteristics of patients are predominantly male and in the adult to elderly age group. This finding is in line with the epidemiological characteristics of liver cirrhosis which is more common in men, especially due to long-term risk factors such as chronic liver disease and alcohol consumption. Conclusion The study shows that the analysis of the Cost-Effectiveness Ratio (CER) and Cost-Effectiveness Analysis (CEA) values has a positive and significant effect on total medical costs, which indicates that increasing costs per unit of clinical outcomes will have a direct impact on increasing total treatment costs.

Keywords: Hepatic Cirrhosis, Spontaneous Bacterial Peritonitis, Cephalosporin, Cost Effectiveness, Pharmacoeconomics