

Evaluasi ekonomi cost-outcome pada skrining dan terapi dini hipotiroid kongenital di Indonesia 2014 -2015 = Cost and outcome of screening and early therapy of congenital hypothyroidism in Indonesia 2014 - 2015 / Farsely Mranani

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Hipotiroid kongenital (HK) adalah kelainan bawaan yang dapat menimbulkan dampak berupa retardasi mental permanen. Pemberian levothyroxine dengan dosis tepat pada usia sedini mungkin, dapat mencegah gangguan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan. Sayangnya, bayi baru lahir tidak menunjukkan gejala HK. Kalaupun ada, berarti sudah ada gangguan pertumbuhan. Perlu skrining hipotiroid kongenital (SHK) untuk menemukan kasus bayi yang menderita HK.

Meski sudah dilakukan sejak 2006, baru pada tahun 2014 dikeluarkan Permenkes tentang pelaksanaan SHK di Indonesia. Penelitian evaluasi ekonomi program SHK tahun 2014-2015 ini mencakup analisis biaya skrining dan terapi dini, sedangkan outcome didapat dari systematic review (SR). Asumsi dikembangkan berdasarkan data riil pasien skrining SHK di 2 laboratorium rujukan di Jakarta dan Bandung.

Dari total 56.186 bayi yang melakukan skrining, diperoleh 24 pasien positif menderita HK. Hasil SR menyatakan bahwa semakin dini onset terapi, semakin adekuat dosis inisiasi dan semakin kontinyu terapi dapat memberikan hasil yang baik. Hasil tersebut berupa pencegahan terhadap komplikasi HK lebih jauh dan perbaikan pada penyimpangan tumbuh kembang.

Dari hasil penelitian, didapatkan informasi bahwa baru pada tahun kedua terlihat adanya keuntungan ekonomis SHK. Hal ini berhubungan dengan patologi gejala HK yang umumnya muncul pada usia 3-6 bulan. Orang tua baru mencari pertolongan medis pada tahun kedua dan mengeluarkan lebih banyak biaya. Biaya skrining dan terapi dini menjadi sepadan dibandingkan dengan kerugian yang dapat dicegah akibat gejala gangguan tumbuh kembang.

ABSTRACT

Congenital hypothyroidism (CH) is a congenital disorder that can have an impact in the form of permanent mental retardation. Giving the right dose of levothyroxine at the earliest possible age, can prevent the disruption of growth and development. Newborns do not show symptoms of CH, and unfortunately the symptoms appear in the late period and in many cases it shows growth disorders. The congenital hypothyroidism screening (CHS) program has been implemented to find infant cases with CH, and followed up with treatment.

Although it has been made since 2006, Minister of Health just issued the regulation in 2014 on the implementation of CHS in Indonesia. This economic evaluation of the CHS program in 2014-2015 was done using cost analysis, while outcome obtained from the systematic review (SR). The assumptions used in the analysis were developed based on real data from a CHS screening program in two referral laboratories in Jakarta and Bandung. Out of 56.186 screened babies, 24 babies were found as CH positive cases.

The result of the SR revealed that the earlier onset of initiation therapy, the more adequate dose and the

more continuous therapy given to the patient, the better result will be achieved. It will prevent the patients from severe complications of CH and will improve the quality of the growth and development. The study found that the economic benefit is achieved in the second year of CH treatment, since the pathological symptoms generally appear at the age of 3-6 month and parents seek care in the second year. Consequently, cost to treat patients will increase. The cost of screening and early treatment was found worthy as compared to economic loss resulting from growth disorders