Artikel Ilmiah

The Role for Leaders of Health Care Organizations in Patient Safety

Penelitian Ilmiah

Porbandar Melalui Metode MPS Bar-fer Size EOQ Divertal Hasil Forecasting Terpilih dengan 
Maximum-Minimum Stock Level (Simulasional 
Perancangan dan Pengendalian Persediaan di RG 
Siti Khodijah)

Hubungan Sumber Tarbontifikasi Budaya Organisasi 
dengan Budaya Organisasi Puskesmas (Sebuah 
Analisis di Kabupaten dan Kota Kendari)

Analisis Efektivitas Upaya Penemuan Penderita 
Kusta Beru Secara Akhir dan Pasif Menggunakan 
Metode Cost Effectiveness Analysis (Studi Kasus di 
Puskesmas Dangke Kabupaten Sumenep)

Strategi dan Rencana Bauran Pemasaran 
Berdasarkan Kebutuhan dan Harapan Masyarakat 
terhadap Pelayanan Pasyandu di Kabupaten 
Sumenep

Upaya Pemasaran untuk Meningkatkan Pemanfaatan 
Rawat Inap di Bagian Kebidanan dan Kandungan 
RSUD Dr. H. Moh. Anwar Sumenep Berdasarkan 
Analisis Perilaku Konsumen

Upaya Pencairalan Target BTA Positif pada Suspek 
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Critical Appraisal

Upaya Pencairalan Target BTA Positif pada Suspek 
TBC di Kabupaten Timor Tengah Selatan, Provinsi 
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New Release

Increase Patient Safety by Creating a Quieter 
Hospital Environment
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Effectiveness Analysis of the Active and Passive Case Finding Effort of the New Leprosy Patients Using Cost Effectiveness Analysis Method (A Case Study at Dungkek Public Health Center in Sumenep Regency)

Analisis Efektivitas Upaya Penemuan Penderita Kusta Baru Secara Aktif dan Pasif Menggunakan Metode Cost Effectiveness Analysis (Studi Kasus Di Puskesmas Dungkek Kabupaten Sumenep)

Abstract

The background of this research was the low percentage of new leprosy patients from suspect patients of active case finding (averaging 4.42%) compared to the passive case finding (averaging 17.22%) in 2002 until 2005 causing leprosy high prevalence in Sumenep Regency. The purpose of this research was to determine which effort was more cost effective between the active and passive case finding of new leprosy patients using CEA (Cost Effectiveness Analysis) method. This was a case study at Dungkek Public Health Center (PHC). The time limit of the analysis was the year 2005. The assumptions in the calculation of CER (Cost Effectiveness Ratio) were: 1) the total cost was comprised of direct and indirect costs; 2) the objectives were obtained from 3 simulations which were the number of new found leprosy patients, DALY using YLD (Years Life of Disability) from NBD (National Burden of Disease) parameter and DALY using the modified YLD parameter adjusted to the real data of this research. The results showed that individual leprous patient characteristics were: 43.8% went to PHC, majority were in productive years (15 â€“ 44 years), equal number of male and female patients, majority were farmers, from middle to lower social class, 85.4% were MB type disease classification. The medical characteristics of first time check up were: one time visit to the PHC, transportation was walking, 52.1% patients were not accompanied, 25% patients had disability since their first check up and 58.3% had decreasing productivity. The total cost analysis was concluded as follows: 1) the direct cost of active case finding was higher than the indirect cost; 2) the direct cost of passive case finding was less than the indirect cost; 3) the total cost of active case finding was higher than passive case finding. The objective analysis from 3 simulations: 1) from the first simulation: the number of patients of passive case finding were higher than active case finding, 2) the number of DALY of the passive case finding patients were longer than active case finding; 3) the number of DALY of the active case finding patients were longer than passive case finding patients. The cost effective case finding was determined by the calculation of CER; if it was calculated with the 1st and 2nd formulas, the conclusion would be that the passive was more cost effective than the active case finding. However, the researcher recommended to use the calculation with formula 3, due to its quality evaluation (DALY), YLD parameter took notice of the patientsâ€™ actual condition and more logical and realistic than formula 1 and 2 for a district level. From the last calculation (formula 3) it was found that the active case finding was more cost effective.

Keyword : CEA, leprosy, case, finding, DALY, CER,

Daftar Pustaka :