Introduction

Patient compliance problems also arise due to long-term use of iron chelation. Problems that occur during thalassemia's treatment also have impact on therapy cost and become the 5th highest cost disease in Indonesia.

Method

This research was conducted in descriptive observational-retrospective design using secondary data obtained from patient’s medical records and billing registrations during January 1-December 31, 2019.

Results (n=18)

From this study, it was found that, first:
• Dexteroxamine (DFX) was the drug that was used the most.
• The doses of DFX are ranged from 500 mg/day-1500 mg/day. While Deteriprope (DFP) has range between 1500-4500 mg/day.

Second, patients who did not underwent routine control were 77.8%, which could cause an increase in serum ferritin by 55.6%.

DFX has the most adherence number of patients and highest percentage of patient with decreased number of serum ferritin by 70%, followed by combination of DFX and DFP with 50% decreased serum ferritin number.

Third, two components that produced the highest costs were:
• Top-Up Medicines at 81% with Exjade® (DFX) which cost the most and,
• BMHP at 13.7% with blood service which cost the most.

Overall the hospital gained 6.32% profit, with grouping code D-14-13-I class 3, which had the greatest profit from all grouping code (7.6%).

Conclusion

The most administered chelating agent was DFX. DFX also had the most adherence number of patients with decreased number of serum ferritin. However, DFX also yielded the highest cost. Yet, overall the hospital gained profit from INA-CBGs’ claim.

References


Acknowledgment

Research involving non human subjects complied with all relevant national regulations, institutional policies and is in accordance with the tenets of the Helsinki Declaration (as revised in 2013), and has been approved by the authors’ institutional review board.

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