

Nama Rumpun Ilmu : Farmakologi Kedokteran

LAPORAN
PENELITIAN KEMITRAAN



ANALISIS EFEKTIFITAS TERAPI DAN EFEKTIFITAS BIAYA
PENGUNAAN HALOPERIDOL SEBAGAI
TERAPI SKIZOFRENIA FASE AWAL

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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA

AGUSTUS 2016

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ABSTRACT

Haloperidol Combination Therapy More Cost- Effective Than Risperidone Combination Therapy in The Acute Phase Therapy of Schizophrenia based on Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale – Component (PANSS-EC)

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Abstract

Schizophrenia symptoms consist of positive symptoms and negative symptoms. Schizophrenia consists of three phases, that are acute phase, the stabilization phase and stable phase. Therapeutic target based on the phase and severity of illness. PANSS-EC test (Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale-Excited Component) is an instrument that can be used to evaluate the therapeutic efficacy. Pharmacologic therapy is used in the form of antipsychotic drugs which divided into two groups, typical antipsychotics (ex: haloperidol) and atypical antipsychotics (ex. Risperidone). The aim of this study was to investigate the effectiveness and cost- effectiveness of between haloperidol and risperidone on the acute phase of schizophrenia based on PANSS-EC value in Grhasia Psychiatric Hospital of Yogyakarta.

The study was observational method, pretest-posttest design, non-randomised, prospective, and open-label. The total sample is 40 schizophrenia patients in intensive care hospitalization. The effectiveness therapy was done by PANSS-EC. Cost-effectiveness analysis was done using cost-effectiveness diagram.

From Mann-Whitney test showed that there was no difference of effectiveness when using haloperidol combination or risperidone combination in the acute phase of schizophrenia patients based on PANSS – EC, but the results of cost-effectiveness analysis showed haloperidol combination therapy better than risperidone combination therapy on the acute phase of schizophrenia patients.

Keywords

Schizophrenia, Risperidone combination therapy, Haloperidol combination therapy, PANSS-EC, Cost-effectiveness