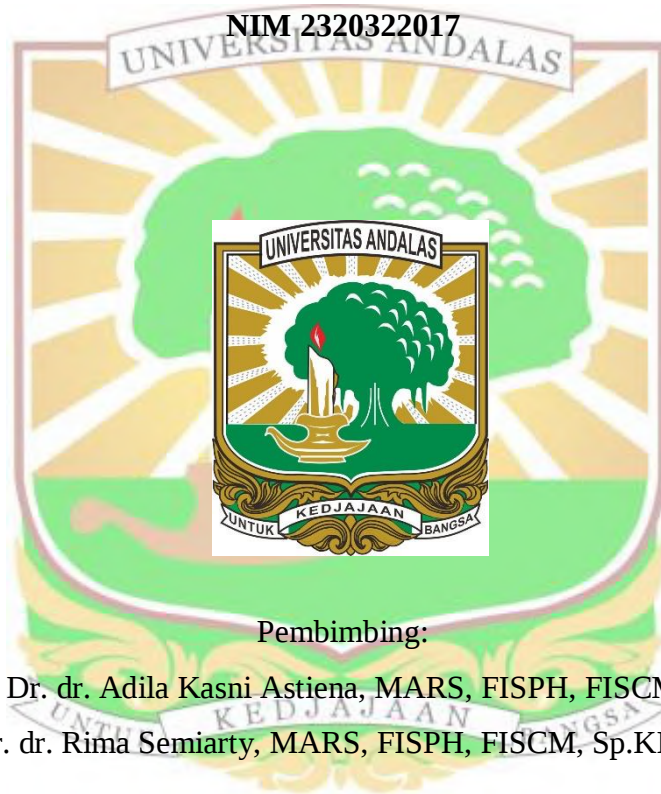


**PERBANDINGAN *BENEFIT COST ANALYSIS* LABORATORIUM DENGAN
METODE KERJA SAMA OPERASIONAL REAGEN
RENTAL DAN *COST PER REPORTABLE RESULT*
DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG**

TESIS

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Perbandingan *Benefit Cost Analysis* Laboratorium dengan Metode Kerja Sama Operasional Reagen Rental dan *Cost Per Reportable Result* di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang

xx + 191 hal + 53 tabel + 6 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pembiayaan kesehatan merupakan fondasi keberlanjutan layanan rumah sakit, termasuk unit laboratorium yang memiliki kebutuhan tinggi akan alat, reagen, dan pemeliharaan. Inefisiensi pembiayaan dapat menghambat mutu pelayanan dan menekan kapasitas rumah sakit dalam memenuhi kebutuhan pasien. RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang sebagai rumah sakit rujukan nasional menghadapi tantangan tersebut, khususnya pada pemeriksaan hematologi yang mendominasi beban layanan laboratorium. Meskipun jumlah pemeriksaan menurun pada tahun 2024, biaya laboratorium justru meningkat hingga melampaui pagu anggaran, memaksa perubahan metode pembiayaan dari CPRR kembali ke Kerja Sama Operasional Reagen Rental. Kondisi ini menegaskan perlunya evaluasi komprehensif terhadap skema pembiayaan laboratorium melalui *Benefit Cost Analysis* guna menentukan metode paling efisien dan berkelanjutan.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan *mixed method* dengan strategi eksplanatoris sekuensial untuk menganalisis pembiayaan pemeriksaan laboratorium hematologi. Penelitian kuantitatif dilakukan melalui analisis manfaat dan biaya (*Benefit Cost Analysis*). Pendekatan kualitatif dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam dengan informan dari berbagai unit rumah sakit.

Hasil: Didapatkan benefit moneter KSO reagen rental sebesar Rp12.903.315.976 dan CPRR sebesar Rp12.229.845.066. Total cost KSO reagen rental sebesar Rp2.485.694.024 dan CPRR sebesar Rp3.159.164.934. *Benefit Cost Ratio* pada KSO reagen rental adalah 4.44 sementara CPRR adalah 3.84. Pemilihan model kerja sama operasional laboratorium bukan hanya soal efisiensi biaya, tetapi juga mempertimbangkan konteks klinis, kapasitas internal, dan strategi jangka panjang rumah sakit. Semua informan merasa baik KSO reagen rental maupun KSO CPRR memiliki keuntungan dan kerugian masing-masingnya dan dalam memilih KSO lebih melihat pada penggunaannya serta kondisi keuangan RS pada masa sekarang.

Kesimpulan: Kedua model KSO layak diterapkan karena menghasilkan NPV positif dan BCR > 1. Secara finansial KSO Reagen Rental lebih menguntungkan dibanding KSO CPRR.

Kata Kunci : *Benefit Cost Analysis*, Laboratorium, Kerja Sama Operasional, Reagen Rental, *Cost per Reportable Result*

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Comparison of Laboratory Benefit Cost Analysis with the Operational Cooperation of Reagent Rental and Cost per Reportable Result at Dr. M. Djamil Padang General Hospital

xx + 191 pages + 53 tables + 6 attachments

ABSTRACT

Background: Healthcare financing is the foundation of sustainable hospital services, including laboratory units that have high needs for equipment, reagents, and maintenance. Inefficient financing can hinder service quality and reduce the hospital's capacity to meet patient needs. Dr. M. Djamil Padang General Hospital, as a national referral hospital, faces these challenges, particularly in hematology testing, which dominates the laboratory service load. Although the number of tests decreased in 2024, laboratory costs actually increased beyond the budget ceiling, forcing a change in the financing method from CPRR back to Reagent Rental Operational Cooperation. This condition emphasizes the need for a comprehensive evaluation of the laboratory financing scheme through Benefit Cost Analysis to determine the most efficient and sustainable method.

Methods: This study used a mixed method approach with a sequential explanatory strategy to analyze the financing of hematology laboratory tests. Quantitative research was conducted through benefit and cost analysis. The qualitative approach was conducted through in-depth interviews with informants from various hospital units.

Results: The monetary benefit of the reagent rental KSO was Rp12.903.315.976 and the CPRR was Rp12.229.845.066. The total cost of the reagent rental KSO was Rp2.485.694.024,- and the CPRR was Rp3.159.164.934. The Benefit Cost Ratio for the KSO reagent rental is 4.44, while that for the CPRR is 3.84. The selection of a laboratory operational cooperation model is not only a matter of cost efficiency but also considers the clinical context, internal capacity, and long-term strategy of the hospital. All informants felt that both the reagent rental KSO and the CPRR KSO had their own advantages and disadvantages, and in choosing a KSO, they looked more at its use and the hospital's current financial condition.

Conclusion: Both KSO models are feasible because they generate positive NPV and BCR > 1. Financially, KSO Reagen Rental is more profitable than KSO CPRR.

Keywords: Benefit Cost Analysis, Laboratory, Operational Cooperation, Reagent Rental, Cost per Reportable Result