

Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Pharmacotherapy for Hematemesis-Melena Treatment in Hospitalized Patients with Hepatic Cirrhosis

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Abstract

BACKGROUND: Acute variceal haemorrhage is a complication of cirrhosis that can be life threatening. It is a pharmacist's duty to ensure therapeutic and pharmaceutical care which is not only safe and effective for the patient but also is cost-effective in order to attain improvement of the patient's quality of life. Therefore, pharmacoeconomic evaluation especially CEA (cost-effectiveness analysis), which compares costs and consequences of drug therapy, is needed. This study was aimed to evaluate the therapeutic

METHODS: A total of 42 patients receiving vitamin K and vitamin K-transamin were studied retrospectively from patients' medical records in 2 years and analyzed with cost-effectiveness grid and ACER (average cost-effectiveness ratio) based on Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score.

RESULTS: Cost-effectiveness grid was *dominant* for vitamin K in patients with Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score A. ACER analysis showed a lower score for vitamin K in all patients included Child-Turcotte Pugh Score classification. There was no significant difference in duration of cessation of bleeding treatment in patients with vitamin K compared with vitamin K-transamin in patients with Child-Turcotte Pugh Score A and B, while significant difference was found in patients with Child-Turcotte Pugh Score C.

Abstrak

LATAR BELAKANG: Pendarahan varises akut merupakan komplikasi sirosis yang dapat mengancam jiwa. Hal ini merupakan tugas farmasis untuk memastikan terapi dan pelayanan kefarmasian yang tidak hanya aman bagi pasien tetapi juga mempunyai biaya yang efektif yang bertujuan untuk memperbaiki kualitas hidup pasien. Oleh karena itu, evaluasi farmakoekonomi terutama CEA (*cost-effectiveness analysis*) yang membandingkan biaya dan konsekuensi dari terapi hematemesis - melena pada pasien sirosis hepatic.

METODE: Total dari 42 pasien yang menerima vitamin K dan vitamin K-transamin diteliti secara retrospektif dari rekam medik selama 2 tahun, dan dianalisis dengan *cost-effectiveness grid* dan ACER (*average cost-effectiveness ratio*) berdasarkan *Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score*.

HASIL: *Cost-effectiveness grid* menunjukkan bahwa *dominant* untuk vitamin K pada pasien dengan *Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score A*. Analisis ACER menunjukkan nilai yang lebih rendah pada vitamin K pada semua pasien meliputi klasifikasi *Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score*. Tidak ada perbedaan bermakna untuk durasi dari penghentian terapi pendarahan pada pasien dengan vitamin K dibandingkan dengan vitamin K-transamin pada pasien dengan *Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score A* dan B, sedangkan perbedaan secara signifikan ada pada pasien dengan *Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score C*.

CONCLUSIONS: Vitamin K appeared to be more cost-effective as compared with vitamin K-transamin in all patients. The use of vitamin K had greater benefit than the combination with transamin in all patients and Child-Turcotte-Pugh score classification, and thus should be considered as a primary therapy. Therefore, transamin addition as an alternative therapy for hepatic cirrhosis patients with hematemesis-melena should be considered.

KEYWORDS: CEA, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, hepatic cirrhosis, hematemesis-melena, vitamin K.

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KESIMPULAN: Vitamin K terbukti lebih efektif biaya dibandingkan dengan vitamin K-transamin pada semua pasien. Penggunaan vitamin K memiliki keuntungan yang lebih besar dibandingkan dengan kombinasi dari transamin pada semua pasien dan klasifikasi *Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score*, dan seharusnya dijadikan sebagai terapi utama. Kemudian, penambahan transamin sebagai terapi alternatif pada pasien sirosis hepatic harus dipertimbangkan.

KATA KUNCI: CEA, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, sirosis hepatic, hematemesis-melena, vitamin K, transamin

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Introduction

The liver is a major site of metabolism of various drugs. In patients with liver disease the liver capacity for metabolism/ elimination of drugs may be disturbed (1). Cirrhosis of the liver (hepatic cirrhosis) is one of the severe liver diseases that is chronic, irreversible, and causes high mortality(2), and this occupies the twelfth leading cause of death in the United States (3).

Hepatic cirrhosis is a diffuse process characterized by fibrosis and changes of the normal liver structure to abnormal nodule structure (4). As a result, scar tissue is formed due to injury or long-term liver disease, and it causes the liver to fail its normal functions such as protein synthesis, cleaning process of the blood, resistance to infection, digesting foods, and energy storage (5). The degree of severity of the liver disease can be divided into three categories with Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score. Child-Turcotte-Pugh Classification is a system used to classify the degree of liver damage or development of liver disease in hepatic cirrhosis patients (6,7).

Table 1. Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score

Parameter	Numerical Score		
	1	2	3
Ascites	None	Slight	Moderate/severe
Encephalopathy	None	Slight/moderate	Moderate/severe
Bilirubin (mg/dL)	< 2.0	2–3	> 3.0
Albumin (mg/L)	> 3.5	2.8–3.5	< 2.8
Prothrombin time (seconds, increased)	1–3	4–6	> 6.0

Total Numerical score	Child-Turcotte-Pugh class
5–6	A
7–9	B
10–15	C

Martin & Friedman, 2004 (6).

There are some complications of cirrhosis such as ascites, hepatic encephalopathy (HE), hepatorenal syndrome, SBP (spontaneous bacterial peritonitis), and esophageal varices (3). Fifty percent of patients with alcoholic cirrhosis will develop esophageal varices after 2 years after being diagnosed, and 70-80% patients in 10 years. About 25-35% patients with cirrhosis and large esophageal varices will experience variceal haemorrhage. Acute variceal haemorrhage is a complication of cirrhosis which has life threatening impact (2), and acts as a major cause of death in cirrhosis patients (8). The increase in portal pressure due to increased resistance to blood flow to the liver is largely due to the distortion of the liver structure to fibrous tissue and regenerative nodules and intra hepatic active vasoconstriction by 20%-30% of the increased intra hepatic resistance, and a decrease in endogenous production of nitric oxide (9).

One of the functions of the liver is to produce several clotting factors (including prothrombin and fibrinogen) as well as to produce bile salts that are necessary for gastrointestinal absorption of vitamin K, which is needed to produce coagulation factor (10). Deficiency in vitamin K can cause blood clotting disorders, to cause the patients to be prone to bleeding. On the other hand, tranexamic acid (TXA), which is an antifibrinolytic agent, has proven useful for controlling bleeding in some conditions, especially is more favorable in small superficial lesions such as gastric erosion and in esophageal varices (11), and proven to provide cost effectiveness in cirrhosis (12).

Neff *et al.* had examined the economic impact of various regimens used for prophylaxis and treatment of cirrhosis-related complications, and found it necessary to evaluate the costs and complications of cirrhosis-related cirrhosis (13).

CEA is used in accordance to the study objectives in assessing relationship between cost and outcome, which in this case is clinical outcome, and CEA is an important instrument in setting priorities for strategic planning of therapy. By measuring and comparing cost and consequences of an intervention, efficient relationship could be assessed and the resources needed in the future could be estimated (14).

Methods

This study was a non-experimental research and used the retrospective approach. Data were obtained from adult patients' medical records which had major diagnosed hepatic cirrhosis cases that had been hospitalized in Adi Husada Undaan Wetan Hospital, Surabaya, Indonesia, from January 2010 to December 2011.

In this study, the method used was CEA (cost-effectiveness analysis). Therapeutic cost and consequences of therapy were measured and compared.

Research Variables

Dependent variables in this study were cost (cost of vitamin K and combination of vitamin K-transamin) and clinical outcome (duration of cessation of bleeding). Independent variables in this study were type of treatment and *Child-Turcotte-Pugh score*.

Population and Sample

Population in this study was all the hospitalized hepatic cirrhosis patients with hematemesis-melena at Adi Husada Undaan Wetan Hospital, from January 2010 to December 2011. Samples in this study were hepatic cirrhosis patients with hematemesis-melena who met the criteria and had been hospitalized at Adi Husada Undaan Wetan Hospital from January 2010 to December 2011. Patients were grouped based on their degree of liver disease with *Child-Turcotte-Pugh score*.

The number of samples was calculated based on formula: (15)

$$N = p.q. (Z_{1/2\alpha}b)^2$$

- N = minimum sample number
- p = percentage proportion in first population group
- q = percentage proportion in second population group = 1-p
- $Z_{1/2\alpha}$ = degree of confidence coefficient in certain level of confidence (example 95 or 99%)
- b = estimate percentage errors possibility on number of sample determination (about 0,1 to 0,5)

Calculation of sample's number in this study:

$N = p.q. (Z_{1/2\alpha}b)^2 = 0,5 \times 0,5 \times (1,96/0,2)^2 = 24$ patients
Thus, the number of samples needed in each intervention group was 6 patients.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion criteria in this study were hepatic cirrhosis patients with hematemesis-melena, adult age ≥ 16 years (16), and patients treated with vitamin K or combination of vitamin K-transamin. Exclusion criteria were patients who went home before the bleeding stopped, had not improved their clinical outcome, or died; patients who had not recovered from bleeding; patients with another kind of disease like hepatoma, or used another medication (for example oral vitamin K or oral transamin), which could interfere the treatment studied and outcome relationship; incomplete patient’s medical record including diagnoses or clinical outcomes.

Data Analysis Techniques

Data obtained were analyzed with statistical method. First the normality of data was examined, then parametric test like Anova one way, independent t-Test, and pooled t-Test or non-parametric like Kruskal Wallis and Mann Whitney U test were used to know the difference in duration of treatment until the bleeding stopped and the costs. Degree of significance used for the tests was 0.05 and the statistical program used was SPSS 17.0. Besides, conclusions were also made using cost-effectiveness grid and ACER calculation.

Calculation of ACER (average cost-effectiveness ratio)

The average cost-effectiveness ratio (ACER) was calculated based on the following formula⁵: $ACER = \text{cost}/\text{effectiveness}$.

Results

Effectiveness was calculated based on the percentage of cumulative duration of treatment until improvement was less than or equal to 1 day in all patients and in patients with Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score A and B, as well as the duration of treatment to improve less than or equal to 3 days in patients with Child-Turcotte- C. Pugh Score Based on the effectiveness of therapy, in patients with Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score A found that vitamin K was more effective than vitamin K-effectiveness transamin although the difference was rather slight, in all patients and patients with Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score B and C, the effectiveness of vitamin K-transamin was greater than vitamin K. While the cost of treatment was only calculated based on the average cost of the therapeutic use of vitamin K and vitamin K-transamin based on the length of treatment to get better. The higher the severity of liver cirrhosis, the longer the treatment will take and therefore contributes to the increasing number of drugs used to stop bleeding and will ultimately affect the cost of the used drugs. Based on calculation with ACER, it showed that vitamin K was more cost-effective than vitamin K-transamin in all patients as well as patients with Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score A, B, and C.

Table 2. Cost-Effectiveness Grid for CEA

		Cost of Alternative A Relative to Alternative B		
		LOWER	EQUAL	HIGHER
Effectiveness of Alternative A Relative to Alternative B	HIGHER	+(dominant)	+	+/(trade off)
	EQUAL	+	Arbitrary	-
	LOWER	+/(trade-off)	-	-(dominated)

Skrepnek, 2005 (17).

At the test time difference of improving the treatment of the samples using parametric and nonparametric methods of analysis showed a significant difference / significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) in comparison to the longer treatment improved in patients with Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score A, B, and C (Table 4). Comparison of the lengths of time of treatment to improve in patients with vitamin K therapy in patients with Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score A and B were not significant, while comparison of the Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score A and C with B and C showed significant differences. The duration lengths of treatment to improve therapy in patients with vitamin K-transamin in patients with Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score A and B were

not significant, while in comparison the Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score A and C with B and C it showed significant differences ($\alpha = 0,05$). The result of the Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score, duration of treatment to improve the comparison between patients using vitamin K and vitamin K-transamin was not significant at the Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score A and B, while the Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score C results were significant ($\alpha = 0,05$). Based on the cost of the use of vitamin K only and vitamin K-transamin in the study samples, the result was a significant difference in comparison with the cost of treatment using vitamin K and vitamin K-transamin liver cirrhosis in patients with Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score A, B, and C (Table 6).

Table 3. Patients characteristics

	Whole Group (n = 42)	Child Turcotte Pugh Score A (n = 13)	Child Turcotte Pugh Score B (n = 15)	Child Turcotte Pugh Score C (n = 14)	P value
Gender, male	29 (69,05)	7 (53,85)	14 (93,33)	8 (57,14)	0,227
Gender, female	13 (30,95)	6 (46,15)	1 (6,67)	6 (42,86)	0,146
Age, years	59,12 ± 13,41	59,08 ± 9,40	54,8 ± 15,46	63,79 ± 13,53	0,057
Arterial systolic pressure, mmHg	121,62 (101,67-162,67)	111,63 (101,67-162,67)	122 (102,5-135,8)	122,96 (102,56-157)	0,612
Arterial diastolic pressure, mmHg	67,67 (54-89)	69,6 (58,67-89)	69,67 (60,43-77,33)	63,40 (54-84,8)	0,541
Therapy					
Vitamin K	18 (42,86)	7 (53,85)	5 (33,33)	6 (42,86)	0,846
Vitamin K-Transamin	24 (57,14)	6 (46,15)	10 (66,67)	8 (57,14)	0,607
Cost					
Vitamin K (IDR)	12.641 (8.471)	5.550 (0)	11.100 (3.924)	22.200 (7.020)	0,000
		5.550 (0)	11.100 (3.924)	22.200 (7.020)	0,054
		5.550 (0)	11.100 (3.924)	22.200 (7.020)	0,000
					0,001
Vitamin K-Transamin (IDR)	62.643 (31.773)	44.975 (15.737)	53.970 (26.954)	86.737 (34.170)	0,033
		44.975 (15.737)	53.970 (26.954)	86.737 (34.170)	0,519
		44.975 (15.737)	53.970 (26.954)	86.737 (34.170)	0,025
					0,042
Hospitalization duration	6 (3-14)	6 (3-14)	5 (3-14)	8,5 (3-14)	0,000
		6 (3-14)	5 (3-14)	8,5 (3-14)	0,230
		6 (3-14)	5 (3-14)	8,5 (3-14)	0,000
					0,000
Duration of treatment to bleed stopped	1,5 (1-6)	1 (1-5)	1 (1-6)	2,5 (1-5)	0,000
		1 (1-5)	1 (1-6)	2,5 (1-5)	0,023
		1 (1-5)	1 (1-6)	2,5 (1-5)	0,000
					0,003
Duration of treatment	4 (1-14)	3 (1-7)	3 (2-9)	7 (2-14)	0,002
		3 (1-7)	3 (2-9)	7 (2-14)	0,673
		3 (1-7)	3 (2-9)	7 (2-14)	0,001
					0,005

Data are presented as n (%), mean ± standard deviation, or median (range). Significant difference if p ≤ 0,05.

Table 4. Patients characteristics in Child-Turcotte-Pugh-Score A, B, and C

Patient Characteristics in Child-Turcotte-Pugh-Score A			
	Vitamin K (n = 7)	Vitamin K-Transamin (n = 6)	P value
Gender, male	3 (42,86)	4 (66,67)	0,705
Gender, female	4 (57,14)	2 (33,33)	0,414
Age, years	64 ± 10,50	53,33 ± 2,50	0,034
Arterial systolic pressure, mmHg	130,33 (101,67-140,56)	114,9 (101,86-162,67)	0,860
Arterial diastolic pressure, mmHg	62,67 (58,67-75,22)	74,17 (61,71-91,12)	0,027
Hospitalized duration	4 (3-9)	4 (3-8)	1,000
Duration of treatment to bleed stopped	1 (1-1)	1 (1-2)	0,280
Duration of treatment	3 (1-7)	3,5 (2-6)	0,941
Cost	5.550 (0)	44.975 (15.737)	0,001

Patient Characteristics in Child-Turcotte-Pugh-Score B			
	Vitamin K (n = 5)	Vitamin K-Transamin (n = 10)	P value
Gender, male	4 (80)	10 (100)	0,109
Gender, female	1 (20)	0 (0)	-
Age, years	52 ± 21,06	57,2 ± 12,97	0,323
Arterial systolic pressure, mmHg	109,87 (102,5-149,3)	129,59 (108,33-157)	0,170
Arterial diastolic pressure, mmHg	65,6 (62,37-69,6)	74,46 (60-84,8)	0,061
Hospitalization duration	6 (5-10)	5 (3-8)	0,107
Duration of treatment to bleed stopped	2 (1-3)	1 (1-3)	0,103
Duration of treatment	6 (5-9)	2,5 (2-6)	0,007
Cost	11.100 (3.924)	53.970 (26.954)	0,001

Patient Characteristics in Child-Turcotte-Pugh-Score C			
	Vitamin K (n = 6)	Vitamin K-Transamin (n = 8)	P value
Gender, male	3 (50)	5 (62,5)	0,480
Gender, female	3 (50)	3 (37,5)	1,000
Age, years	62,67 ± 19,45	64,62 ± 8,23	0,801
Arterial systolic pressure, mmHg	109,88 (102,56-132,5)	129,31 (110,14-139,71)	0,022
Arterial diastolic pressure, mmHg	61,47 (54,93-78,36)	72,1 (60,17-80,43)	0,117
Hospitalized duration	11 (8-14)	8,5 (4-13)	0,134
Duration of treatment to bleed stopped	4,5 (2-5)	2,5 (1-3)	0,010
Duration of treatment	10 (7-14)	5,5 (2-9)	0,007
Cost	22.200 (7.020)	86.737 (34.170)	0,002

Data are presented as n (%), mean ± standard deviation, or median (range). Significant difference if p ≤ 0,05.

Table 5. ACER in all patients

	Vitamin K	Vitamin K-transamin
Total Cost to treat all patients	IDR 12,641	IDR 62,643
Effectiveness	44.44% cure rate	58.33% cure rate
ACER	IDR 12,6410.44 = IDR 28,731	IDR 62,6430.58 = IDR 108,006

Table 6. ACER in patients with Child-Turcotte-Pugh-Score A, B, and C

Child-Turcotte-Pugh-Score		Vitamin K	Vitamin K-transamin
A	Total Cost to treat all patients	IDR 5,550	IDR 44,975
	Effectiveness	100% cure rate	83.33% cure rate
	ACER	$\frac{\text{IDR } 5,550}{1} = \text{IDR } 5,550$	$\frac{\text{IDR } 44,975}{0,83} = \text{IDR } 54,186$
B	Total Cost to treat all patients	IDR 11,100	IDR 53,970
	Effectiveness	20% cure rate	70% cure rate
	ACER	$\frac{\text{IDR } 11,100}{0,20} = \text{IDR } 55,500$	$\frac{\text{IDR } 53,970}{0,70} = \text{IDR } 77,100$
C	Total Cost to treat all patients	IDR 22,200	IDR 86,737
	Effectiveness	33.33% cure rate	100% cure rate
	ACER	$\frac{\text{IDR } 22,200}{0,33} = \text{IDR } 67,272$	$\frac{\text{IDR } 86,737}{1} = \text{IDR } 86,737$

Discussion

One of the important pharmacist’s responsibilities in clinical pharmacy is to ensure good therapeutic outcome and pharmaceutical care which must not only be safe and effective, but also have a high value from economic and humanistic aspects. The implementation of pharmacy-economic research is very important in pharmaceutical care. In fact, pharmacy profession would not succeed in their role to provide pharmaceutical care without pharmaco-economic knowledge (17). Therefore, pharmaco-economic evaluation like CEA which compares cost and effectiveness of therapy is needed (19). The cost of Transamin is higher than the cost of vitamin K, and to know whether addition of Transamin in vitamin K monotherapy is needed in clinical practice, cost-effectiveness evaluation is required.

The design of this study was retrospective study using medical records of patients who had history of hepatic cirrhosis or patients with hepatic cirrhosis with hematemesis melena at Adi Husada Undaan Wetan Surabaya Hospital. The main objective of this study was to assess the cost-effectiveness of therapy with vitamin K compared to combination of vitamin K-transamin using CEA method with the aid of cost-effectiveness grid and ACER value.

In this research, the cause of the incident of hematemesis-melena was not confirmed. PVT is caused by increased hepatic resistance in cirrhosis, resulting in deterioration in the portal venous outflow, vascular micro thrombosis secondary to vascular ischemia and infarction may lead to the heart, with the loss of liver tissue (parenchymal extinction) being replaced by fibrotic tissue (20). The incident is most commonly caused by portal vein thrombosis (PVT) that can contribute to significant morbidity and mortality. Cirrhotic patients with PVT

should be screened for varices and then anti coagulated with low-molecular-weight heparin for at least a 6-month period. Newer evidence suggests that prophylactic anti-coagulation in patients with cirrhosis may have a role in clinical management with decreased incidence of PVT and improved survival (21).

The patients characteristics can be seen in Table 3, while patients characteristics based on Child-Turcotte-Pugh classification can be seen in Table 4. P value indicates significant difference if $p \leq 0,05$. In this study, there was one group with a number of samples less than 6, and it was Child-Turcotte-Pugh score B group using vitamin K with just 5 subjects. This was due to the limitation of hepatic cirrhosis patients with hematemesis-melena.

This research compared the cost and effectiveness of therapy based on the degree of severity of the liver damage. The difference of liver severity will take effect on therapeutic effectiveness. The higher the liver damage, the lower the therapeutic effectiveness, due to decrease of liver function for coagulation factor synthesis (1,22), and if there is any hepatocellular disease or if the liver cell couldn't synthesize blood coagulation factor, vitamin K given to patients wouldn't take effect (23).

Beside Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score, there is another instrument used to classify the severity of the liver damage, which is a newer method called MELD (model of end stage liver disease). There are some benefits of MELD, like no subjective assessment like Child-Turcotte-Pugh score (ascites, hepatic encephalopathy), but hepatologists generally do not use MELD because not all laboratories use INR (internationalized ratio) which is one of MELD components as coagulation marker in hepatic cirrhosis patient, and there is no clear value limitation on MELD. Besides that, MELD scoring needs calculation, therefore quick and simple measurement couldn't be applied (24).

In Indonesia, the biggest risk factor as the cause of hepatic cirrhosis progression of hepatitis C and B infections followed by hemochromatosis (25) rather than alcohol, because of the difference between the amount of alcohol consumed by people in western countries than people in Indonesia. The development of Hepatitis C to hepatic cirrhosis usually take years or decades, with average of 20 years (26). Most of hepatic cirrhosis patients are elderly people, usually in the range of 52-69 years old due to hepatic cirrhosis development which takes years or decades. From this study it is known that hepatic cirrhosis symptoms appears averagely at the age of 51 years and culminates at the range of 52-69 years.

In this study bleeding mostly stopped at the first day after medication, although the patient had bled for days before hospitalized. This is in accordance with literature

that claims when vitamin K is given parenterally, ProthrombinTime (PT) may need 12 to 24 hours to normal, although improvement may happen in 1 to 2 hours (27), whereas transamin has $t_{1/2} = 2$ hours(28).Therefore, it is most likely that patient's bleeding could be stopped at the first day of treatment.

Antifibrinolytic therapy has been shown to be useful in controlling bleeding in some conditions, especially in patients with gastric erosion and also in esophageal varices. Antifibrinolytic effect is not associated with improved systemic fibrinolysis, but more due to the inhibition of local fibrinolysis in gastroduodenal mucosa (10). Therefore, the use of transamin (tranexamic acid) in addition to the use of vitamin K can be an option, but there is no sufficient evidence supporting a recommendation on the use of tranexamat acid in the treatment of gastrointestinal bleeding and bleeding from varices (7). Regardless of the fact there is an evidence that tranexamic acid is a useful treatment for refractory bleeding due to gastric antral vascular ectasia in patients with cirrhosis (29).

Comparative effectiveness based on pharmaco-economics reviews, performed by calculating the percentage of patients with cirrhosis of the liver with hematemesis melenaped ≤ 1 day in all patients and in patients with Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score A and B, as well as old treatment until the bleeding that stopped ≤ 3 days in patients with Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score C.

Data were analyzed using cost-effectiveness grid and ACER. From the Cost-effectiveness in the table grid (Table 2) it can be seen that vitamin K has a dominant outcome in patients with Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score A and trade off on all patients as well as patients with Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score B and C. Consider further follow up on the results of the trade off is using ACER. From the dominant finding in the results, it can be seen that treatment with vitamin K have a lower cost with higher effectiveness than vitamin K-transamin, so it can be concluded that vitamin K is more cost-effective than vitamin K-transamin.

Based on the calculation of ACER (Table 5 and 6), it showed the value of vitamin K ACER was smaller than the vitamin K-transamin, so it can be concluded that vitamin K is more cost-effective than vitamin K-transamin in all patients as well as in patients with Child-Turcotte-Pugh Score A, B, and C.

There are some limitations of this study including that of the number of samples which was too small, because it was taken from 1 hospital even in 2 years, and that's why the data were not homogenous and the distribution was not normal either. We recommend that in the future studies using more samples with a longer time span

should be carried out so the samples can be homogeneous and have normal distribution. The next limitation was the observed cost, in which this study only examined the cost of drugs, while other costs such as hospital and physician costs, laboratory costs, etc, were not observed. Another limitation was that the outcome of treatment was observed only until the bleeding stopped (the duration), other outcomes associated with bleeding such as PT (Prothrombin Time) was not observed. Prothrombin Time is a laboratory test needed to evaluate blood coagulation rate. Decrease of PT is an expected result from bleeding medication.

Conclusion

The use of vitamin K therapy is more cost-effective than combination therapy of vitamin K-transamin in all patients with liver cirrhosis and hematemesis-melena, and in patients with Child-Turcotte-Pugh score A, B, and C. This conclusion should be regarded with caution due to its limitation and further research is needed.

Suggestion is given for further research using a prospective design so that the results obtained can be representative of the actual condition of the patient and confounding variables can be better controlled so as to obtain a good study of the relationship between risk factors and effects. In addition, the number of samples should be enlarged in order to get more homogeneous data and normal distribution, other components of cost such as cost of hospital, doctor, etc. could be calculated, not only the cost of therapy vitamin K or vitamin K-transamin, and the outcome observed is not only of the duration of bleeding, but also Prothrombin Time, side effects, and other factors that affect bleeding in patients.

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