

INTISARI

ADHARIANI, N., 2017, ANALISIS EFEKTIVITAS BIAYA RANITIDIN DAN LANSOPRAZOL PADA PASIEN GASTRITIS DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP RSUD AMBARAWA TAHUN 2016, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Gastritis merupakan peradangan pada mukosa lambung akibat berbagai faktor antara lain: menggunakan obat aspirin atau anti-radang non steroid, dan infeksi *Helicobacter pylori*. Keluhan yang berkepanjangan dalam menyembuhkan gastritis ini, dapat menimbulkan stress. Sekitar 10% penderita gastritis mengalami stress dan pengobatannya mengeluarkan biaya yang tidak sedikit. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas biaya antara ranitidin dan lansoprazol pada pasien gastritis di RSUD Ambarawa.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode farmakoekonomi CEA/Analisis Efektivitas Biaya. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder pasien gastritis periode Januari-Desember 2016 terhadap 70 pasien. Data yang diambil meliputi: data demografi, lama rawat inap, dan total biaya. Sebanyak 36 pasien menggunakan ranitidin dan 34 pasien menggunakan lansoprazol. Analisis statistik yang dilakukan adalah uji *independent t-test*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa biaya rata-rata terapi ranitidin sebesar Rp. 1.749.822 dan lansoprazol sebesar Rp. 2.061.400. Ranitidin memiliki efektivitas sebesar 83,33% dibandingkan lansoprazol sebesar 91,18%. Terapi ranitidin dibanding lansoprazol yaitu dengan nilai ACER berturut-turut sebesar Rp. 2.099.871 dan. Rp. 2.260.803

Kata kunci: analisis efektivitas biaya, gastritis, lansoprazol, ranitidin

ABSTRACT

ADHARIANI, N., 2017, ANALYSIS COST EFFECTIVENESS OF RANITIDINE AND LANSOPRAZOLE IN GASTRITIS PATIENTS OF INPATIEN INSTALLATION AT AMBARAWA HOSPITAL 2016, SKRIPSI, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

Gastritis was an inflammation of gastric mucosa cause by various factors, among others: aspirin or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory, and *Helicobacter pylori* infection. Prolonged complaints in curing this gastritis, can cause stress. Approximately 10% of people with gastritis experience stress and treatment costs were not small. This study was aimed to determine the cost-effectiveness between ranitidine and lansoprazole in gastritis patients at Ambarawa hospital.

This research was conducted using the Pharmacoeconomic method of CEA/Cost Effectiveness Analysis. This study was used secondary data of gastritis patients in period from January to December 2016 against 70 patients. Data taken include: demographic data, length of stay, and total cost. Total of 36 patients took ranitidine and 34 patients used lansoprazole. Statistical analysis was an independent t-test.

The results showed that the average cost of ranitidine therapy as Rp. 1,749,822 and lansoprazole as Rp. 2,061,400. Ranitidine had effectiveness of 83.33% compared to lansoprazole of 91.18%. Ranitidine therapy compared to lansoprazol with ACER value Rp. 2.099.871 and. Rp. 2.260.803 respectively.

Keywords: cost effectiveness analysis, gastritis, lansoprazole, ranitidine