

INTISARI

ADIATMA IK. 2016. ANALISIS EFEKTIVITAS BIAYA RANITIDIN DAN OMEPRAZOLE PADA PASIEN GASTRITIS DI RSUD dr. SOEHADI. 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*. Masalah yang cukup membebani masyarakat adalah cukup tingginya biaya terapi gastritis, sehingga perlu dikaji terapi manakah yang lebih memiliki efektivitas biaya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas biaya antara ranitidin dan omeprazole pada pasien gastritis di RSUD dr. Soehadi Prijonegoro Sragen.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode farmakoekonomi CEA/Analisis Efektivitas Biaya. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder pasien gastritis periode Januari-Desember 2015. Data yang diambil meliputi: data demografi, lama rawat inap, dan total biaya.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa biaya rata-rata total terapi ranitidin sebesar Rp. 1.715.469 dan omeprazole sebesar Rp. 2.558.400. Ranitidin memiliki efektivitas sebesar 84,78%, lebih efektif dibandingkan omeprazole sebesar 75,75%. Terapi ranitidin lebih *cost-effective* dibanding omeprazole yaitu dengan nilai *ACER* berturut-turut sebesar Rp. 2.023.436 dan Rp. 3.377.425.

Kata kunci: Gastritis, analisis efektivitas biaya, ranitidin, omeprazole

ABSTRACT

ADIATMA IK. 2016 ANALYSIS COST EFFECTIVENESS OF RANITIDINE AND OMEPRAZOLE IN GASTRITIS PATIENTS AT dr. SOEHADI HOSPITAL. ESSAY, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

Gastritis was an inflammation of gastric mucosa cause by various factors, among others: use of aspirin or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory, and *Helicobacter pylori* infection. The problem which quite burden on society was quite high cost of gastritis therapy, so it was necessary to study whether therapy has more cost effectiveness. This study was aimed to determine the cost effectiveness between ranitidine and omeprazole in gastritis patients at dr. Soehadi Prijonegoro Hospital, Sragen.

This research was conducted using the Pharmacoeconomics method of CEA/Cost Effectiveness Analysis. The study was used secondary data of gastritis patients in period from January to December 2015. Data taken include: demographic data, length of stay, and total cost.

The results showed that the average total cost of ranitidine therapy as Rp. 1,715,469 and omeprazole as Rp. 2.558.400. Ranitidine had effectivity as 84.78%, more effective than omeprazole as 75.75%. Ranitidine therapy was more cost-effectiveness than omeprazole with ACER value Rp. 2,023,436 and Rp. 3377425, respectively.

Keywords: Gastritis, cost-effectiveness analysis, ranitidine, omeprazole