

ABSTRAK

ASRI WIJAYANTI, 2023, *COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OMEPRAZOL DAN LANSOPRAZOL PADA PASIEN DISPEPSIA RAWAT INAP DI RSUD dr. MOEWARDI TAHUN 2022, SKRIPSI, PROGRAM STUDI S1 FARMASI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA. Dibimbing oleh Dr. apt. Lucia Vita Inandha Dewi., M.Sc dan apt. Inaratul Rizkhy Hanifah, S.Farm., M.Sc.*

Penyakit dispepsia adalah penyakit yang menyerang lambung. Omeprazol dan lansoprazol golongan *proton pump inhibitor* efektif mengontrol asam lambung, namun dikarenakan adanya perbedaan harga perlu adanya uji efektivitas menggunakan kajian farmakoekonomi CEA. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui perbandingan obat mana yang lebih *cost effective*.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian non-eksperimental. Biaya yang dihitung adalah biaya medik langsung meliputi biaya obat, obat lain, barang ruangan, laboratorium, pemeriksaan, resep, dan perawatan. Efektivitas pengobatan diukur dengan menghitung persentase jumlah pasien yang mencapai target yaitu dispepsia tanpa penyakit penyerta. Penelitian dilakukan dengan mengambil data rekam medik dan *billing* pasien. Analisis keefektifan biaya diperoleh dengan menghitung nilai ACER (*Average Cost Effectiveness Ratio*) dengan membandingkan rata-rata biaya jenis kelompok dengan efektivitas pengobatan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kelompok omeprazol, lebih efektif dengan persentase 55% dibandingkan dengan kelompok lansoprazol 45%. Rata-rata biaya omeprazol Rp3.082.850 dan lansoprazol Rp4.533.895, dengan nilai ACER Rp5.605.182 pada omeprazol sedangkan lansoprazol Rp10.075.322, sehingga dapat disimpulkan pengobatan yang paling *cost effective* yaitu omeprazol.

Kata Kunci : *Cost-effective*, Omeprazol, Lansoprazol, Dispepsia.

ABSTRACT

ASRI WIJAYANTI, 2023, COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF OMEPRAZOLE AND LANSOPRAZOLE IN INPATIENT DYSPEPSIA AT RSUD dr. MOEWARDI YEAR 2022, THESIS, BACHELOR OF PHARMACY STUDY PROGRAM, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA. Supervised by Dr. apt. Lucia Vita Inandha Dewi., M.Sc and apt. Inaratul Rizkhy Hanifah, S.Farm., M.Sc.

Dyspepsia is a disease that attacks the stomach. Omeprazole and lansoprazole in the proton pump inhibitor class are effective in controlling stomach acid, however, due to differences in price, it is necessary to conduct an effectiveness test using the CEA pharmacoeconomic study. The aim of this research is to find out which drug comparison is more cost effective.

This research is non-experimental research. The costs calculated are direct medical costs including the costs of drugs, other drugs, room items, laboratories, examinations, prescriptions and treatment. The effectiveness of treatment is measured by calculating the percentage of patients who reach the target, namely dyspepsia without comorbidities. The research was carried out by taking medical record data and patient billing. Cost-effectiveness analysis is obtained by calculating the ACER (Average Cost Effectiveness Ratio) value by comparing the average cost of the group type with the effectiveness of the treatment.

The results of the study showed that the omeprazole group was more effective with a percentage of 55% compared to the 45% in the lansoprazole group. The average cost of omeprazole is IDR 3.082.850 and lansoprazole IDR 4.533.895, with an ACER value of IDR 5.605.182 for omeprazole while lansoprazole is IDR 10.075.322, so it can be concluded that the most cost effective treatment is omeprazole.

Keywords: *Cost-effective*, Omeprazole, Lansoprazole, Dyspepsia.