

ABSTRAK

Gastritis merupakan salah satu penyakit tidak menular yang umum terjadi, terutama pada generasi Z dengan kelahiran tahun 1997–2012 yang rentan akibat pola makan tidak teratur dan banyaknya aktivitas produktif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis efektivitas biaya pengobatan gastritis pada pasien rawat inap Gen Z di Puskesmas Gempol Karawang, dengan menggunakan pendekatan farmakoekonomi berupa metode *Average Cost-Effectiveness Ratio (ACER)* dan *Incremental Cost-Effectiveness Ratio (ICER)*. Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional* dan data dikumpulkan secara retrospektif dari rekam medis pasien periode Januari–Desember 2024. Dengan menggunakan metode total sampling mendapatkan hasil sampel berjumlah 60 pasien yang terbagi dalam tiga kelompok terapi yaitu ranitidine injeksi (tunggal), ranitidine injeksi + antasida tablet (kombinasi) dan ranitidine injeksi + omeprazole kapsul (kombinasi). Hasil menunjukkan bahwa terapi ranitidine injeksi memiliki nilai *ACER* terendah sebesar Rp 3.368/hari, diikuti ranitidine injeksi + antasida tablet (kombinasi) (Rp 3.730/hari), dan ranitidine injeksi + omeprazole kapsul (kombinasi) (Rp .210/hari). Berdasarkan perhitungan *ICER*, kombinasi ranitidine injeksi + antasida tablet terhadap ranitidine injeksi + omeprazole kapsul menunjukkan nilai Rp 2.746/hari, sedangkan ranitidine injeksi + omeprazole kapsul terhadap ranitidine injeksi (tunggal) sebesar Rp 20.220/hari. Dari hasil tersebut, dapat disimpulkan bahwa terapi ranitidine injeksi (tunggal) adalah alternatif yang paling *cost-effective* untuk pengobatan gastritis pada pasien Gen Z rawat inap di Puskesmas Gempol Karawang.

Kata kunci: Gastritis, Generasi Z, efektivitas biaya, *ACER*, *ICER*, Puskesmas, Rawat Inap.

ABSTRACT

Gastritis is a common non-communicable disease, especially among Generation Z (born between 1997 and 2012), who are vulnerable due to irregular eating patterns and high levels of productive activity. This study aims to analyze the cost-effectiveness of gastritis treatment in Gen Z inpatients at the Gempol Community Health Center in Karawang, using a pharmacoeconomic approach using the Average Cost-Effectiveness Ratio (ACER) and Incremental Cost-Effectiveness Ratio (ICER) methods. This study is descriptive analytical with a cross-sectional design, and data were collected retrospectively from patient medical records from January to December 2024. Using the total sampling method, a sample of 60 patients was obtained, divided into three therapy groups: ranitidine injection (single), ranitidine injection + antacid tablets (combination), and ranitidine injection + omeprazole capsules (combination). The results showed that ranitidine injection therapy had the lowest ACER value of Rp 3,368/day, followed by ranitidine injection + antacid tablets (combination) (Rp 3,730/day), and ranitidine injection + omeprazole capsules (combination) (Rp 4,210/day). Based on the ICER calculation, the combination of ranitidine injection + antacid tablets compared to ranitidine injection + omeprazole capsules showed a value of IDR 2,746/day, while ranitidine injection + omeprazole capsules compared to ranitidine injection (single) was IDR 20,220/day. From these results, it can be concluded that ranitidine injection therapy (single) is the most cost-effective alternative for the treatment of gastritis in Gen Z inpatients at the Gempol Karawang Community Health Center.

Keywords: *Gastritis, Generation Z, Cost-Effectiveness, ACER, ICER, Puskesmas, Inpatient*