

Intisari

Pola persepsan obat di puskesmas tergantung pada stok obat yang tersedia. Fakta pernah ditemukan 42% puskesmas pernah mengalami kekosongan obat. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui profil pasien, profil obat, serta mengamati apakah ada perbedaan pola persepsan obat hipertensi pada pasien Gakin antara semester I dan semester II di Puskesmas Induk Tegalgrejo Yogyakarta tahun 2009 meliputi jenis, jumlah dan dosis obat.

Pengumpulan data dilakukan secara retrospektif, data dianalisis dengan *paired t-test*. Langkah penelitian meliputi perijinan penelitian, pengumpulan dan pencatatan data, dan analisis data dengan statistik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pasien hipertensi terbanyak perempuan. Usia terbanyak kelompok umur 63-73 tahun. Golongan obat terbanyak antihipertensi. Uji statistik jumlah item obat hipertensi menunjukkan ada perbedaan. Jumlah unit amlodipin 5 mg, captopril 12,5 mg, captopril 25 mg, diltiazem 30 mg, furosemid 40 mg, HCT 25 mg, dan nifedipin 10 mg tidak ada perbedaan signifikan pada pola persepsan, sedangkan pada jumlah unit propranolol 10 mg dan propranolol 40 mg ada perbedaan. Dosis obat amlodipin 5 mg, captopril 12,5 mg, captopril 25 mg, diltiazem 30 mg, furosemid 40 mg, HCT 25 mg, nifedipin 10 mg, dan propranolol 10 mg menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan signifikan, sedangkan pada propranolol 40 mg ada perbedaan.

Kata kunci : puskesmas, persepsan obat, obat hipertensi

Abstract

Patterns of drug prescribing in public health centre focused on the available drug stock. The facts that the public health centre had found 42% had experienced drug unavailability. The purpose of this research is to know the patient profile, drug profile, and observe whether there are differences in hypertension drug prescribing patterns patients from poor family in the first semester and second semester at Tegalrejo Main Public Health Centre, Yogyakarta in 2009.

The data were collected retrospectively, analyzed using *paired t-test*. Steps include the licensing of research studies, collecting and recording data, and analyzing statistical data.

Results showed patients with hypertension, most women. Age of majority in the group 63-73 years. Most classes are antihypertensive drug therapy. The statistical test showed the number of types of hypertension drugs there is a difference. The number of unit drugs that showed no difference is amlodipin, captopril 12,5mg, captopril 25mg, diltiazem, furosemid, HCT, and nifedipin, while that show there is a difference is propranolol 10mg and 40mg. Doses that showed no difference is amlodipin, captopril 12,5mg, captopril 25mg, diltiazem, furosemid, HCT, nifedipin, and propranolol 10mg, while that show there is a difference is propranolol 40mg.

Keywords: public health centre, drug prescription, hypertension drugs