

EVALUASI PENGOBATAN PADA PASIEN *CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE* (CHF) DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP RUMAH SAKIT PANTI RAPIH YOGYAKARTA PERIODE JULI – DESEMBER 2012
KAJIAN : KEAMANAN PENGOBATAN

Ventaria Paska Pradibta

108114068

INTISARI

Pada penderita *Congestive Heart Failure* (CHF) secara fisiologis diikuti dengan penyakit penyerta lain baik itu sebagai penyakit komplikasi maupun penyakit penyebab, misalnya hipertensi sehingga dalam terapinya membutuhkan beberapa macam obat. Pemberian bermacam-macam obat tanpa memperhitungkan dengan baik terapi justru akan merugikan pasien karena dapat mengakibatkan *Drug Related Problems* (DRPs) sehingga peran farmasi sangatlah penting. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi profil penggunaan obat dan mengevaluasi DRPs dari sisi keamanan yang terjadi pada pasien CHF.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan rancangan penelitian deskriptif *cross-sectional*, pengambilan data secara retrospektif dengan menggunakan lembar rekam medik. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan metode *Subjective, Objective, Assesment, Plan* dan dibandingkan dengan standar yang sesuai.

Kasus yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi sebanyak 32 pasien. Golongan obat kardiovaskuler yang paling banyak digunakan adalah diuretika. Hasil evaluasi menunjukkan adanya DRPs meliputi potensial interaksi obat sebanyak 14 kasus, *Adverse Drug Reaction* sebanyak 1 kasus, dosis kurang sebanyak 2 kasus, tidak ditemukan kasus DRPs dosis berlebih, dan tidak ditemukan kasus DRPs kontraindikasi. Dari DRPs yang terjadi dilakukan pemantauan sebanyak 14 kasus dan penyesuaian dosis sebanyak 3 kasus. Pada penelitian ini masih ditemukan *Drug Related Problems* terkait aspek keamanan pengobatan.

Kata kunci : *Congestive Heart Failure* (CHF), keamanan, *Drug Related Problems* (DRPs), kardiovaskuler

THERAPY EVALUATION OF PATIENT'S CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE (CHF) IN INPATIENT INSTALATION OF PANTI RAPIH HOSPITAL IN YOGYAKARTA FOR JULY-DECEMBER 2012 (STUDY OF DRUG SAFETY)

Ventaria Paska Pradibta

108114068

ABSTRACT

Patient with Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) are physiologically often accompanied by a range of co morbidities either complication or cause disease. For example in hypertension disease, it requires some kinds of medicine in its therapy process. The provision of various medicines which does not consider the therapy well may harm the patients since it can cause Drug Related Problems (DRPs). Therefore, the role of pharmacist is very important here. This study aims to identify the profile of medicines usage and evaluate *DRPs from the safety aspects* of the CHF patients.

This research was an observational research in the form of a cross-sectional descriptive research. The data were obtained retrospectively using medical records. The data were analyzed using Subjective, Objective, Assessment, Plan methods and compared to the appropriate standards.

There were 32 patients who belonged to the inclusion criteria was the cardiovascular drug which was mostly used. The evaluation result indicated that there were DRPs in 14 cases of potential drug interactions, one case of Adverse Drug Reaction, 2 cases of dose too low, no cases of dose too high, and no case of contraindication. Based on the DRPs there were monitoring toward 14 cases and dose adjustment toward 3 cases. It was found that there were Drug Related Problems in safety aspect for medical treatment.

Keywords: Congestive Heart Failure (CHF), safety, Drug Related Problems (DRPs), cardiovascular