

INTISARI

Seiring dengan pertambahan usia, terjadi banyak perubahan fungsi beberapa organ dan sistem biologis tubuh pada orang lanjut usia, yang baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung akan mempengaruhi proses farmakokinetika dan farmakodinamika serta khasiat obat yang diberikan pada kelompok ini. Hal inilah yang melatarbelakangi diadakannya penelitiannya ini dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana profil peresapan untuk orang tua di lingkup pasien Askes rawat jalan RS. Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta periode Juli-Desember 1998.

Penelitian ini merupakan suatu penelitian non eksperimental yang dikerjakan mengikuti rancangan survei epidemiologi deskriptif non analitik. Bahan penelitian berupa sejumlah resep untuk pasien geriatri selama Juli-Desember 1998 yang diambil di apotek Askes unit RS. Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Dari pengelolaan 1.827 resep, disimpulkan bahwa penggunaan obat yang menduduki 4 peringkat teratas adalah antibiotika (25,86%), vitamin (24,49%), analgetika (21,50%), dan obat saluran napas (antiasma/antitusiv ekspektoran) sebanyak 8,40%. Peresapan didominasi oleh pemberian kombinasi 2 macam obat (38,37%) dan ditemukan sebanyak 15,49% resep yang memberikan kombinasi lebih dari 3 macam obat. Bentuk sediaan yang paling banyak diberikan adalah sediaan per oral (tablet/kapsul/beberapa sirup). Diketahui sebanyak 8,48% resep mempunyai kecenderungan terjadinya interaksi antar obat dan interaksi tersebut banyak terdapat pada resep yang memberikan kombinasi 3 macam obat. Tiga macam interaksi yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah interaksi antara dekstrometorfan/codein. Obat Batuk Hitam/Gliseril Guayakolat (42 resep), interaksi ranitidin/simetidin-antasida (36 resep) dan interaksi antara kombinasi 2 Anti Inflamasi Non steroid (26 resep).

ABSTRACT

There are a lot of change in the function of the organs and the biological systems of the body of the elderly. The changes are not only directly but also indirectly influence pharmacokinetic. Pharmacodynamic processes and the efficacy of drugs given to this group. This is the background of this study and the purpose is to know what the profile of the prescription likes for the old people obtained at the Askes patient in Dr. Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta, from Juli to Desember 1998.

This study is a non experimental research, which is done following the non analytical description epidemiology surver design. The material are sum of precriptions for the geriatrics patient from July to Desember 1998, which are taken out from the Askes chimest of Dr. Sardjito hospital Yogyakarta.

Observing the 1.827 prescription data, there are the top 4 of the drug utilization. The antibiotics was the first that usulted in 25,86% out of the whole data, followed by the vitamine in 24,49%, the analgetics-anti pyretics/Non Steroidal Anti Inflammatory Drugs (NSAID) in 21,50% and the respiratory medicines (e.q the antitussive-expectorant/antiashmatic) in 8,40% respectively. The data also showed that 38,37% of the whole ones performed the combination of the two mediccines, and 15,49% of more than there kinds of medicines. The orally ddosage forms was the most frequently accur in the entirely data, e.q. the tablet, capsul, of syrup dosage forms. Theoritically discussing any further, there were 8,48% of the data obtained, signed a tendency of the drug interactions, and a higher probability seemed to be occured whwn the combinations of the there mediciness-used. There kinds of the drug interactions were the most frequently seen, namely the interactions between Obat Batuk Hitam (OBH)/Glyceryl Guaiasolic and Dextromethorphan/Codien was found 42 prescriptions, between Ranitiadine/Simetidine and Antacids 36 ones, and between two kins of NSAID 26 ones, respectively.