

ABSTRAK

Masih tingginya angka kesakitan stroke melatarbelakangi diadakannya penelitian tentang pola pengobatan penyakit stroke pada pasien rawat inap di Rumah Sakit Panti Rapih Yogyakarta periode 1999, dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui pola pengobatan penyakit stroke, khususnya untuk mengetahui jenis obat, golongan obat dan kelas terapi obat yang digunakan, cara pemberian obat, serta lama perawatan yang dibutuhkan pasien.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian non eksperimental yang dikerjakan mengikuti rancangan deskriptif non analitis. Bahan yang digunakan adalah lembar catatan medik. Penelitian dilakukan dalam tiga tahap yaitu : perencanaan, pengambilan data, dan melakukan analisis deskriptif.

Data yang terambil sebanyak 144 kasus (dari 161 kasus yang ada) menunjukkan distribusi kelompok umur 15-24 tahun sebanyak 1,39%; 25-44 tahun sebanyak 4,86%; 45-64 tahun sebanyak 35,42%; dan \geq 65 tahun sebanyak 58,33%. Proporsi penderita stroke menurut jenis kelamin terdiri 54,86% laki-laki, dan 45,14% perempuan.

Kelas terapi obat yang diberikan meliputi obat kardiovaskular sebesar 99,31%; obat darah dan gizi sebesar 97,92%; obat saluran cerna sebesar 50,69%; antiinfeksi 47,22%; obat susunan saraf pusat sebesar 45,83%; obat saluran napas sebesar 30,56%; analgetik sebesar 20,83%; obat hormonal sebesar 10,42%; obat sakit otot skelet dan sendi sebesar 9,03%.

Cara pemberian obat yang digunakan oral sebesar 99,31% dan parenteral sebesar 97,22%. Lama tinggal pasien di rumah sakit rata-rata 13 hari untuk semua pasien dengan kasus stroke.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dapat ditarik kesimpulan bahwa pemberian obat pada pasien stroke sangat bervariasi. Oleh karena itu dibutuhkan penatalaksanaan stroke secara cermat terutama dalam pemberian obat.

ABSTRACT

The Research of Medication Pattern of Stroke Diseases for the patient who are suffered from stroke at Panti Rapih Hospital Yogyakarta during 1999 period was based on the fact that the pain -rate of this disease is still high in numbers. This research was aimed to know the pattern of stroke diseases medication especially on the drug chosen, the classification of drugs and the class of drugs therapy, the therapy- treatment and the time needed to treat the patient.

This non-experimental research was undertaken according to the design of non-analytic descriptive. The material used in the research was the medical records. The research are divided to three stage: planning, the data collecting, and the data analyzing.

The data that were collected, as much as 144 cases (from 161 cases of stroke totally) showed that the distribution of age group of 15-24 years old account for 1.39%, 25-44 years old account for 9.86%, 45-64 years old account for 35.42% and 65 above account for 58.33%. The proportion of patient based on gender as follow; male account for 54.86% and female account for 45.14%

The class of drugs therapy included: the cardiovascular drugs account for 99.31%, the blood and nutrient drugs account for 97.92%, the abdominal drugs account for 50.69%, anti infectious drugs account for 47.22%, the central nervous system drugs account for 45.83%, the respiratory-drugs account for 30.56%, the analgesic drugs account for 20.83%, the hormonal drugs account for 10.42% and the muscle, skeleton, and junction pain drugs account for 9.03%

The basic of the drugs use, orally account for 99.31% and pharenterally account for 9.03%. The average of length of stay was 13 days for all of patients who suffered from stroke disease.

Based on the result, it can be concluded that the medication of stroke for the patient was highly varied. The careful and appropriate management of stroke especially in medication was urgently needed.