INTISARI

Asma merupakan penyakit saluran pernapasan yang bersifat reversibel dan dapat timbul pada berbagai usia. Asma berada pada urutan 5 besar penyakit saluran pernapasan di Instalasi Rawat Inap Rumah Sakit Panti Rapih Yogyakarta tahun 2002. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik pasien, pola peresepan, kesesuaian obat asma dengan dosis standar, ketepatan dosis obat, dan interaksi obat.

Penelitian yang dilakukan termasuk penelitian observasional dengan rancangan deskriptif non analitis. Penelitian dilakukan dalam 3 tahap, yaitu tahap analisis situasi, tahap pengambilan data, dan pengolahan data. Sumber data yang digunakan adalah rekam medis pasien. Dalam penelitian ini diperoleh kasus asma sebanyak 39 kasus, terdiri dari 53,85% laki-laki dan 46,15% perempuan. Berdasarkan umur, 0-5 tahun (53,85%), 6-11 tahun (41,03%), ≥ 12 tahun (5,12%). Berdasarkan diagnosis, bronkitis asmatis (76,92%), asma bronkial (17,95%), bronkitis asmatis komplikasi (5,13%).

Obat yang diberikan pada pasien anak sebanyak 3-12 item. Bronkodilator (94,87%), antiinfeksi (82,05%), kortikosteroid 79,48% merupakan obat yang sering diresepkan. Dosis bronkodilator yang diresepkan memenuhi BNF, PDH, IONI sebesar 19,45%, 3,23%), 15,63% secara berurutan, anti-infeksi yang diresepkan memenuhi BNF, PDH, IONI sebesar 15,38%, 6,67%, 15,38%, kortikosteroid yang diresepkan memenuhi BNF, PDH, IONI sebesar 96,77%, 83,87%, 96,77%, antihistamin yang diresepkan memenuhi BNF dan IONI sebesar 33,33%. Potensial interaksi dari obat asma yang mungkin terjadi adalah teofilin dan eritromisin (62,5%) serta teofilin dan zafirlukast (37,5%).

Kata kunci : pola peresepan, asma.

ABSTRACT

Asthma is a reversible respiratory disease occured in all age. Asthma is the fifth rank respiratory disease in Panti Rapih Hospital Yogyakarta 2002. This research aimed to identify patients characteristic, prescription pattern, asthmatic drug accordance with medical treatment standard, dosage accuracy, and asthmatic drug interaction.

This non experimental research was designed as descriptive non analytical study. It was conducted in three steps, i.e., analysis of situation, data collecting and data analysis. The patient medical record were used as source of data. Thirthy nine cases observed in the study, consist 53,85% of male and 46,15% of female patient. Based on age, 53,85% was 0-5 year old, 41,03% was 6-11 year old, and 5,12% was more than 12 year old. Based on the diagnoses, 76,92% was bronchitis asthmatic, 17,95% was bronchial asthma, 5,13% was complicate bronchitis asthmatic.

The drugs given to the patient were 3-12 items. Bronchodilator (94,87%), anti-infection (82,05%), corticosteroid (79,48%) were drugs frequently prescribed. The dose of bronchodilator prescribed that complied with BNF, PDH, IONI were 19,45%, 3,23%, 15,63% respectively, anti-infection prescribed that complied with BNF, PDH, IONI were 15,38%, 6,67%, 15,38%, corticosteroid prescribed that complied with BNF, PDH, IONI were 96,77%, 83,87%, 96,77%, antihistamine prescribed that complied with BNF and IONI were 33,33%. Potential drug interactions that may occur from drugs prescribed were theophylin and erythromycin (62,5%), theophylin and zafirlukast (37,5%).

Key words : prescribing pattern, asthma