

INTISARI

Diabetes melitus (DM) adalah kelompok penyakit metabolik dengan karakteristik meningkatnya kadar glukosa darah. Dari tahun ke tahun jumlah penderita DM selalu mengalami peningkatan. Diabetes melitus tipe 2 merupakan jenis DM yang paling sering dijumpai. Pada tahun 2001 terdapat 529 kasus dan pada tahun 2002 terdapat 564 kasus (berdasarkan informasi dari Rumah Sakit Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta). Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran persebaran obat pada pasien DM tipe 2 di instalasi rawat inap RS Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta periode 2001-2002.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian non eksperimental dengan rancangan penelitian deskriptif yang pengambilan datanya bersifat retrospektif. Penelitian dilakukan melalui 3 tahap yaitu penelusuran situasi, pengambilan data, dan penyelesaian data. Bahan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah lembar rekam medik pasien dan salinan resep yang diambil dari unit rekam medik RS Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kelas terapi yang digunakan adalah obat hipoglikemik dan cairan elektrolit dan elektrolit oral masing-masing sebesar 90%, antiinfeksi sebesar 70%, obat kardiovaskular sebesar 67,5%, obat metabolisme sebesar 40%, analgetik sebesar 35%, obat saluran cerna dan obat susunan saraf pusat masing-masing sebesar 22,5%, obat saluran pernafasan sebesar 10%, obat otot skelet dan sendi sebesar 7,5%, obat yang mempengaruhi darah dan obat kulit masing-masing sebesar 5%, dan sediaan tambahan sebesar 2,5%. Jenis-jenis obat yang digunakan adalah metformin, glibenklamida, gliklazida, glipizida, glikuidon, akarbosa, insulin, NaCl 0,9%, ringer laktat, maltosa, glukosa, natrium bikarbonat, kalium klorida, larutan nutrisi, seftriakson, sefotaksim, seftazidim, sefalotin, sefuroksim, siprofloksasin, moksifloksasin, gentamisin, amikasin, ampisilin, amoksisilin, tetrasiklin HCl, kotrimoksazol, metronidazol, nistatin, pentoksifilin, kaptopril, asetosal, digoksin, diltiazem, isosorbit dinitrat, amilodipin, valsartan, furosemid, vitamin, kalium L-aspartat, sulbutiamina, pirasetam, antilipidemikum, parasetamol+asetilsistein, asam mefenamat, ketorolac, petidin, ranitidin, antasida, bisakodil, dioktil natrium sulfosuksinat, pankreatin, cisaprid, metoklopramida, domperidon, klobazam, karbamazepin, asetilsistein, oksigen, levodroprosina, klorfeniramin maleat, budesonida, alopurinol, ketoprofen, antianemia, albumin, betametason valerat, dan tetrakloro oksigen. Jumlah obat yang diterima pasien berkisar 1-5 obat sebesar 27,5% kasus, 6-10 obat sebesar 45% kasus, 11-15 obat sebesar 25% kasus, 16-20 obat sebesar 2,5% kasus. Cara pemberian obat yang digunakan adalah oral sebesar 95% kasus, parenteral sebesar 95% kasus, dan inhalasi sebesar 7,5% kasus. Bentuk sediaan yang diberikan yaitu tablet, kaplet, kapsul, sirup, injeksi, infus, larutan, krim, suppositoria, cairan inhaler, dan gas dalam tabung. Dosis obat yang diberikan sangat bervariasi. Lama perawatan yaitu berkisar 1-10 hari terjadi pada 47,5% kasus, 11-20 hari terjadi pada 32,5% kasus, 21-30 hari terjadi pada 15% kasus, 31-40 hari terjadi pada 2,5% kasus, dan 51-60 hari terjadi pada 2,5% kasus.

ABSTRACT

Diabetes melitus is a condition that caused by the increase of blood glucose levels. The number of diabetic patients getting increase together with the changes of someone's life style. Type 2 diabetes is the most common form of diabetes. In 2001 the cases obtained from Dr. Sardjito hospital was 529 and in 2002 the cases obtained was 564. The study was done in order to know detail about the description of medical prescribing that held in op-name installation in Dr. Sardjito hospital, Yogyakarta.

The study was non experimental research with descriptive retrospective design. The study was done through 3 steps that is situation investigation, took data, and finished the data. The material used were medical recording sheets and the copies of medical description taken from medical record unit in Dr. Sardjito hospital Yogyakarta.

The results showed the therapy class of medicine that found were hypoglycemic and electrolyte agents was 90% respectively, antiinfection agents was 70%, cardiovascular agents was 67.5%, metabolic agents was 40%, analgetic agents was 35%, digestion agents and central nervous system agents was 22.5% respectively, respiratory tract agents was 10%, muscle and joint agents was 7.5%, blood agents and dermal agents was 5% respectively, and supplement was 2.5%. The kind of medicine were metformin, glibenclamide, gliclazide, glipizide, gliquidone, acarbose, insulin, NaCl 0,9%, ringer laktat, maltose, glucose, sodium bicarbonat, potassium chloride, nutrition solution, ceftriaxone, cefotaxime, ceftazidime, cefalotine, cefuroxime, ciprofloxacin, moxifloxacin, gentamycin, amikasin, ampicillin, amoxicillin, tetracyclin HCl, kotrimoxazole, metronidazole, nistatin, pentoxifillin, captopril, acetosal, digoxin, diltiazem, isosorbit dinitrat, amilodipin, valsartan, furosemide, vitamin, potassium L-aspartat, sulbutiamine, piracetam, antilipid, acetaminophen+acetylcystein, mefenamat acid, ketorolac, pethidine, ranitidine, antacida, bisacodil, dioctil sodium sulfosuccynat, pankreatin, cisaprid, metoclopramide, domperidon, clobazam, carbamazepin, acetylcystein, oxygen, levodroprosin, chlorfeniramin maleat, budesonide, allopurinol, cetoprofen, antianemy, albumine, betametason valerat, and tetrachloro oxygen. The amount of medicine ranged from 1 to 5 agents was 27.5%, 6 to 10 agents was 45%, 11 to 15 agents was 25%, and 16 to 20 agents was 2.5%. Usage method that found were orally (95%), parenteral (95%), and inhalation (7.5%) and the form of medicine were tablet, caplet, capsule, syrup, injection, infusion, solution, cream, suppositoria, and inhalation. The length of treatment ranged from 1 to 10 days was 47.5%, 11 to 20 days was 32.5%, 21 to 30 days was 15%, 31 to 40 days was 2.5%, and 51 to 60 days was 2.5%.

Keyword : description of medical prescribing, type 2 diabetes