

INTISARI

Gagal Ginjal Kronik (GGK) merupakan perkembangan penyakit dari gagal ginjal progresif yang mengakibatkan terganggunya fungsi ginjal dan mekanisme pembuangan sisa hasil metabolisme. Salah satu terapi GGK adalah hemodialisis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan data pola penggunaan obat pasien GGK dengan hemodialisis di Instalasi Rawat Inap RSPR dan potensial interaksi obat berdasarkan pustaka.

Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian non eksperimental observasional dengan rancangan deskriptif non analitik. Data pasien GGK dengan hemodialisis diambil secara retrospektif dari rekam medis RSPR Yogyakarta tahun 2002. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian obat yang digunakan adalah golongan kardiovaskuler, yaitu: antihipertensi, antiangina, diuretik, koagulasi darah, penurun lipid, sirkulasi darah, shock dan hipotensi. Antiinfeksi, yaitu: antibakteri dan antiprotozoa. Sistem saluran cerna, yaitu: antitukak, antispasmodik, antidiare, pencahar dan gangguan empedu. Analgesik, yaitu: analgesik opioid dan non-opioid. Obat otot skelet dan sendi, yaitu: AINS dan obat gout. Sistem saraf pusat, yaitu: psikofarmaka, mual dan vertigo. Gizi dan darah, yaitu: anemia, mineral, vitamin, cairan dan elektrolit. Sistem saluran napas, yaitu: antiasma, antihistamin dan ekspektoran. Hormonal, yaitu: antidiabetik, kortikosteroid, dan anabolik. Interaksi obat yang potensial terjadi antara obat antihipertensi dengan obat antihipertensi 80,95%, antara obat antihipertensi dengan obat selain obat antihipertensi 17,46% dan antara obat selain obat antihipertensi 1,59%. Interaksi yang merugikan 7,14%, interaksi yang kombinasi obatnya harus dihindari 34,74% dan interaksi berisiko kecil 57,14%.

Kata kunci : gagal ginjal kronik, potensial interaksi

ABSTRACT

Chronic Kidney Failure is a development of progressive kidney failure which causes the kidney dysfunction and the damage of metabolism secretion mechanism hemodialysis is a kind of therapy for chronic kidney failure. This research is aimed to get the pattern of drugs use data of chronic kidney failure patient using hemodialysis in Treatment Installation of Panti Rapih Hospital and potentially causing drugs interactions based on the literature.

This is a non experimental observational research using non analytic descriptive planning. The data of Chronic Kidney Failure using hemodialysis patients is taken using retrospective from medical printing Panti Rapih Hospital Yogyakarta year 2002. The result of the study shows that the drugs which are used are classified into: Cardiovascular drugs consist of anti-hypertensive, anti-angina, diuretic, blood coagulation, lipid descert, blood circulation, shock and hypotension. Anti-infective drugs consist of anti-bacteria and anti-protozoa. Digestion system drugs consist of anti-ulcer, anti-spasmodic, anti-diarrhea, laxative, and bile dysfunction drugs. Analgesic drugs consist of non-opioid and opioid analgesic. Musculoskeletal disease drugs consist of AINS (Anti Inflammatory Non Steroid) and gout drugs. Central Nervous System drugs consist of psychopharmatical, queasy-drop, and vertigo. Nutrients and Blood drugs consist of anemia drugs, mineral, vitamin, liquid, and electrolyte. Respiratory System drugs consist of anti-asthma, anti-histamine, cough-drop and expectorant. Hormonal drugs consist of anti-diabetic, corticosteroid, octreotid, and anabolic. The drugs interactions which potentially occurs among hypertension drugs are 80,95% (102 interactions), potential interactions among hypertension drugs and other drugs are 17,46% (22 interactions), and the potential interactions between other drugs are 1,59% (2 interactions). There are 7,14% interactions which are detriment and potentially dangerous, 34,74% interactions which drugs combinations are use on specific condition and 57,14% interactions which are useful.

Key word : chronic kidney failure, potential interactions.