

INTISARI

Pengembangan pesat bermacam obat seiring dengan penelitian dan pengembangan yang dilakukan pabrik-pabrik farmasi mengakibatkan penggunaan obat semakin beragam. Hal itu dapat menimbulkan terjadinya ketidak rasionalan pola persepan dan dapat berdampak buruk dari segi ekonomi, klinis, dan psikososial pasien. Observasi penggunaan obat rasional dapat didasarkan pada beberapa parameter, diantaranya berdasarkan indikator persepan WHO 1993, yang meliputi rata-rata jumlah obat per lembar resep, persentase persepan obat dengan nama generik, persentase persepan antibiotik, persentase persepan sediaan injeksi, dan persentase persepan obat yang sesuai dengan daftar obat esensial atau formularium.

Penelitian dilakukan untuk mengetahui gambaran penggunaan obat pada pasien rawat jalan Rumah Sakit Panti Rini Yogyakarta periode 2007 berdasarkan indikator persepan WHO 1993. Penelitian termasuk penelitian non eksperimental dengan rancangan penelitian deskriptif. Data yang digunakan berupa resep pasien rawat jalan yang masuk ke Instalasi Farmasi Rumah Sakit Panti Rini Yogyakarta yang diambil secara retrospektif dan menurut *systematic random sampling*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata jumlah obat per lembar resep untuk pasien rawat jalan adalah 2,59, persentase persepan obat dengan nama generik untuk pasien rawat jalan 24,33%, persentase persepan antibiotik untuk pasien rawat jalan 16,96%, persentase persepan sediaan injeksi untuk pasien rawat jalan 0,35%, dan persentase persepan obat yang sesuai dengan Daftar Obat Esensial Nasional 19,84%.

Kata kunci : penggunaan obat, pasien rawat jalan, indikator persepan WHO 1993.

ABSTRACT

The fast development of various kinds of medicine along with the research and development done by pharmacy factories is the source of progressively immeasurable and complex drug usage on these days. This may lead to the irrationality in the prescribing pattern and will cause negative effects on economic, clinical, and the psychosocial facet of the patient. Observation on rational drug usage can be based on some parameter, one of them is the WHO prescribing indicators (1993), consist of the average number of drugs per encounter, percentage of drugs prescribed by generic name, percentage of encounters with an antibiotic prescribed, percentage of encounters with an injection prescribed, and percentage of drugs prescribed from essential drugs list or formulary.

This research is done to get the image of drug usage for outpatients in Panti Rini Hospital Yogyakarta in the period of 2007 based on WHO prescribing indicators (1993). The research was included into non-experimental research with descriptive research device. This research use recipes for outpatients that stepping into the Pharmacies Installation of Panti Rini Hospital Yogyakarta, which retrospectively taken and according to Systematic Random Sampling.

Based on the research, the average number of drugs per encounter is 2,59, percentage of drugs prescribed by generic name is 24,33%, percentage of encounters with an antibiotic prescribed is 16,96%, percentage of encounters with an injection prescribed is 0,35%, and percentage of drugs prescribed from The National Essential Drugs List is 19,84%.

Key words : drug usage, outpatients, WHO prescribing indicators (1993).