

PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

INTISARI

Pasien pediatri merupakan kelompok pasien yang rentan terhadap terjadinya *adverse drug reaction* (ADR). Kelompok pasien pediatri sulit menerima bentuk sediaan obat padat sehingga harus digerus atau diracik. Proses peracikan dapat mengakibatkan perubahan sifat dan terjadinya interaksi obat. Gangguan sistem saluran cerna merupakan kasus yang banyak terjadi di bangsal anak RS Bethesda Yogyakarta.

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui latar belakang penggunaan resep racikan oleh dokter, apoteker, perawat, dan orang tua pasien, mengetahui profil kasus meliputi umur, jenis kelamin, dan diagnosis utama, mengetahui pola peresepan racikan dan non racikan, serta mengetahui kerasionalan dan dampak terapi kasus pediatri di Bangsal Anak Rumah Sakit Bethesda Yogyakarta yang menerima resep racikan periode Juli 2007 (kajian kasus gangguan sistem saluran cerna). Penelitian ini termasuk jenis penelitian non eksperimental rancangan penelitian deskriptif evaluatif yang bersifat prospektif.

Seluruh kasus yang menerima resep racikan sebanyak 99 kasus. Kasus terbanyak berumur 1 bulan-2 tahun (50,5%), jenis kelamin terbanyak laki-laki (59,6%), jumlah racikan terbanyak yang diterima sebanyak satu jenis racikan (54,4%). Golongan obat non racikan yang digunakan antara lain obat antiinfeksi, kortikosteroid, antihistamin, analgesik, obat gangguan saluran cerna, obat gangguan saluran nafas, obat gangguan sistem saraf pusat, serta nutrisi dan darah.

Jumlah kasus gangguan saluran cerna sebanyak 32 kasus. Jenis *drug related problem* yang terjadi, yaitu: interaksi obat sebanyak 24 kasus, obat tanpa indikasi 31 kasus, dosis terlalu tinggi sebanyak 2 kasus, dan dosis terlalu rendah sebanyak 11 kasus. Kasus terbanyak menjalani rawat inap selama 3-5 hari. Sebagian besar kasus pulang dengan kondisi klinis yang membaik.

Kata kunci : pasien pediatri, resep racikan, saluran cerna, DRP

ABSTRACT

Pediatric patient are a group of patient who is susceptible toward adverse drug reaction (ADR). Group of pediatric patient have difficulty to accept a kind of solid dosage form then it must be grind or compound. The process of compound can cause characteristic change and drug interaction. Gastrointestinal system disorder is a case that often happens at pediatric ward Bethesda Hospital Yogyakarta.

The objective of this study is to identify the medical doctors, pharmacists, nurses, and patient parents background for the using of compound prescription, to identify the case profiles such as age, gender, and main diagnosis, to identify the prescription pattern of compound and non compound prescription, and to identify the rationally and the effect of therapy on pediatric cases in pediatric ward of Bethesda Hospital Yogyakarta that receive compound prescription on July 2007 period (case studies of gastrointestinal system disorder). This research includes the kind of non experimental research plan descriptive evaluative research which have prospective characteristic.

All case which accepts compound prescription is 99 cases. The most frequency case between 1 month-2 year (50.5%), the most gender is male (59.6%), the amount of most prescription accepted as many as one prescription type (54.4%). Group of non prescription medicine that utilize are anti infection, corticosteroid, antihistamine, analgesic, gastrointestinal system disorder medicine, respiratory disorder medicine, central nervous system disorder medicine, also nutrition and blood medicine.

The total of gastrointestinal system disorder case is 32 cases. The type of drug related problem that happen which is drug interaction 24 cases, unnecessary drug therapy 31 cases, dosage too high 2 case, and dosage too low 11 cases. The most cases undergo stay overnight treatment for 3-5 days. Mostly, the cases return home with good clinical condition.

Key word: pediatric patient, compound prescription, gastrointestinal, DRP