

INTISARI

Pasien pediatri merupakan salah satu kelompok populasi yang sangat rentan. Banyak obat dibutuhkan tetapi tidak tersedia dalam bentuk sediaan yang sesuai sehingga memerlukan modifikasi bentuk sediaan. Hal ini membutuhkan jaminan keamanan penggunaan obat tersebut. Salah satu penyebab utama kematian bayi di Indonesia adalah gangguan sistem saluran nafas. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, dilakukan evaluasi persepan kasus pediatri di bangsal anak Rumah Sakit Bethesda yang menerima resep racikan dalam periode Juli 2007, kajian kasus gangguan sistem saluran nafas.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian non eksperimental, rancangan penelitian deskriptif evaluatif yang bersifat prospektif. Secara umum bertujuan mengevaluasi persepan kasus pediatri di bangsal anak Rumah Sakit Bethesda yang menerima resep racikan dalam periode Juli 2007. Secara khusus bertujuan mengetahui alasan atau latar belakang pemilihan dan atau penggunaan obat racikan, mengetahui profil kasus, dan pola persepan kasus pediatri yang menerima resep racikan, serta mengetahui kerasionalan dan dampak terapi kasus pediatri dengan gangguan sistem saluran nafas, dilihat berdasarkan studi literatur. Langkah penelitian dibagi dalam 3 tahap, yaitu tahap orientasi, pengambilan data, dan penyelesaian data.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 99 kasus pediatri menerima resep racikan. Persentase kasus paling banyak kelompok umur >1–6 tahun 62,6%; berjenis kelamin laki-laki 59,6%; satu diagnosis terbanyak gangguan sistem saluran cerna 30,3%; diagnosis kedua terbanyak gangguan sistem saluran nafas 15,2%. Penggunaan satu jenis obat racikan 54,5%, paling sering digunakan parasetamol dan fenobarbital 39,4%. Penggunaan obat non racikan terdiri 8 kelas terapi, paling banyak obat sistem saluran cerna 91,9%. Obat yang mempengaruhi nutrisi dan darah 85,9%; antiinfeksi 80,8%; kortikosteroid 64,6%; obat sistem saluran nafas 58,6%; analgesik 29,3%; antihistamin 25,3%; obat sistem saraf pusat 21,2%. Evaluasi *Drug Related Problems* pada 25 kasus pediatri dengan gangguan sistem saluran nafas menunjukkan 23 kasus obat tanpa indikasi, 21 kasus dosis terlalu rendah, 17 kasus dosis terlalu tinggi, dan 1 kasus butuh terapi obat tambahan (bersifat aktual). Sebanyak 23 kasus efek obat merugikan dan interaksi obat bersifat potensial. Rata-rata lama tinggal pasien di rumah sakit 5 hari, dan keluar dalam kondisi sembuh 92%.

Kata kunci: pasien pediatri, resep racikan, *Drug Related Problems (DRPs)*.

ABSTRACT

Pediatric patients are one of the population group which is very susceptible. Many medicines are needed, but not all of them are available in the appropriate form, so modification dosage form is needed. Thus, we need a safety using those medicines. One of the major infant mortality in Indonesia is respiratory tract disorder. Based on that reason, we have already evaluated pediatric case prescription in pediatric ward of Bethesda Hospital that receives compounding prescription during July 2007.

This is a non experimental, prospectively evaluational-descriptive case study. In general, the objective of this study is to evaluate pediatric case prescription in pediatric ward of Bethesda Hospital that receives compounding prescription during July 2007. Specially, the objective of this study is to know the reason or the background of choosing and using compounding medicines, to know cases profile, and prescription pattern of pediatric cases, and to know the rasionalization and therapy impact of pediatric cases with respiratory tract disorder, based on literature study. This study is divided into 3 stages, which are orientation, data collecting, and data finalizing stage.

The outcome indicates that 99 pediatric cases receive compounding prescription. Most of them are >1-6 years old (62%); male (59,6%); most of the diagnose is gastrointestinal tract disorder (30,3%), and the second of the most is respiratory tract disorder (15,2%). Single type compound comprising 59,6% prescription, most of them contain paracetamol and phenobarbital (39,4%). The using of non compounding medicines consist of 8 therapy classes, mostly are gastrointestinal tract medicines (91,9%). The amount of medicines that influence blood and nutrition are 85,9%; anti infections are 80,8%; corticosteroids are 64,6%; respiratory tract medicines are 58,6%; analgesics are 29,3%; anti histamines are 25,3%; and central nervous system medicines are 21,2%. Evaluation of Drug Related Problems to 25 pediatric cases with respiratory tract disorder shows 23 cases unnecessary drug therapy, 21 cases dose too low, 17 cases dose too high, and 1 case needs for additional drug therapy (actual characteristic). There are 23 cases adverse drug reaction and drug interaction with potential characteristic. The average length of stay (LOS) patient in hospital is about 5 days, and out patient in a cured condition is about 92%.

Keywords: pediatric patient, compounding prescription, Drug Related Problems (DRPs).