

INTISARI

Penggunaan obat dewasa ini semakin beragam dan kompleks, hal ini disebabkan karena pengembangan berbagai macam obat secara pesat sejalan dengan penelitian dan pengembangan yang dilakukan oleh pihak-pihak terkait. Banyaknya macam obat dapat membawa efek terjadinya ketidakrasionalan dalam pola pemberian obat pada pasien (peresepan) yang akan berdampak buruk pada sisi ekonomis (boros), sisi klinis (interaksi obat), dan sisi psikososial (sugesti) pasien. Dalam praktek pelayanan kefarmasian diharapkan dapat mengidentifikasi, mencegah, dan menyelesaikan masalah peresepan obat dan masalah yang berhubungan dengan kesehatan, sehingga dapat terjadi suatu pola penggunaan obat yang rasional yang meliputi tepat indikasi, tepat pasien, tepat obat, tepat dosis dan regimen dosis, serta waspada terhadap efek samping obat.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran penggunaan obat di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Prof. Dr. W. Z. Johannes Kupang (RSUDJK) periode November 2006-Oktober 2007 berdasarkan indikator peresepan WHO. Penelitian termasuk penelitian noneksperimental dengan rancangan penelitian deskriptif. Data berupa resep-resep pasien rawat jalan yang masuk ke Instalasi Farmasi Rumah Sakit periode November 2006-Oktober 2007 yang dipilih menurut *systematic random sampling*. Data disajikan dalam bentuk tabel rata-rata jumlah obat per lembar resep, persentase peresepan nama generik, persentase peresepan antibiotik, persentase peresepan sediaan injeksi, persentase peresepan obat yang sesuai dengan formularium rumah sakit.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata jumlah obat yang diresepkan per lembar resep sebesar 2,67 *recipe*, persentase peresepan nama generik sebesar 78,21%, persentase peresepan antibiotik 14,83%, persentase peresepan sediaan injeksi sebesar 0,91%, dan persentase peresepan obat sesuai formularium rumah sakit sebesar 75,12%.

Kata kunci : penggunaan obat, indikator peresepan WHO, formularium rumah sakit.

ABSTRACT

The drug usages on these days progressively immeasurable and complex, while the development of various kinds of medicine that rapidly growth along with the research and development done by related party point out as the main explanation. The vast number of drugs type may lead to the irrationality in drug administration pattern toward the patients (prescribing) which will cause a negative effect on economic facet (extravagant), clinical facet (interaction drug), and psychological facet (auto-suggestion) of the patients itself. In pharmaceutical service practice which is expected to be able to identify, prevent and solve the drug prescribing problems and problems related to health, as a result a reasonable drug usage pattern will be occur, which is covering the indication precision, the patient precision, precision on the medicine, precision of the dosage and the dosage regiment, and also attentive to the medicine side effect.

This research is aimed to know the image of drug usage in Prof. Dr. W. Z. Johannes Kupang Public Hospital period of November 2006-October 2007 based on WHO prescribing indicator. This research is included into nonexperimental research using descriptive research device. The raw data, in the form of recipes for the outpatients which came into the hospital Pharmacies Installation, and it was selected based on systematic random sampling. The data is presented in a table form of mean of drugs *recipes* amount per sheet recipes, generic drugs prescribing percentage, antibiotic prescribing percentage, hypodermic preparation prescribing percentage, and drugs matching the hospital formulary prescribing percentage.

The result shows that the mean of drug *recipes* in each prescription is 2.67, the percentage of generic names prescribing is 78.21%, the percentage of antibiotics prescribing is 14.83%, the percentage of hypodermic preparation prescribing is 0.91%, the percentage of drugs prescribing according to the hospital's formulary is 75.12%.

Key words : The drug usages, WHO prescribing indicator, hospital formulary prescribing.