

## INTISARI

Sediaan racikan berpotensi mengalami instabilitas dan inkompatibilitas yang dapat menurunkan bioavailabilitas, efikasi, dan keamanan obat. Apoteker perlu melakukan pengkajian resep dengan memperhatikan stabilitas obat, pKa, dan karakteristik penting lainnya yang diperoleh melalui studi literatur. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengobservasi potensi instabilitas dan inkompatibilitas pada resep racikan sediaan padat yang ditulis oleh dokter poli rawat jalan di salah satu rumah sakit swasta tipe C Semarang.

Penelitian ini termasuk observasional deskriptif secara retrospektif dengan metode *sampling* secara *non random purposive sampling* pada resep racikan sediaan padat selama bulan Agustus 2018. Studi pendahuluan penelitian ini melalui dua tahap skrining, yaitu skrining pola persepan racikan sediaan padat dan berdasarkan tingkat risiko dengan bantuan matriks analisis risiko. Pengkajian potensi instabilitas dan inkompatibilitas dilakukan melalui studi literatur dengan melihat struktur kimia obat, sifat fisika dan kimia, stabilitas obat, dan potensi interaksi farmasetik.

Hasil studi pendahuluan menunjukkan bahwa terdapat resep racikan dengan tingkat risiko tertinggi yang mengandung amitriptilin, stelazin<sup>®</sup>, dan atarax<sup>®</sup>, serta resep dengan frekuensi terbanyak yang mengandung parasetamol, valium<sup>®</sup>, dan vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. Berdasarkan hasil pengkajian, kedua resep racikan berpotensi mengalami instabilitas dan inkompatibilitas.

*Kata kunci: resep racikan, pulveres, kapsul, instabilitas, inkompatibilitas*

## ABSTRACT

The extemporaneous prescription has the potential to experience instability and incompatibility can affect the bioavailability, efficacy, and safety of drugs. The pharmacists should do a prescription assessment by looking at stability, incompatibility, and other important characteristics of drugs obtained through literature studies. The aim of this study was to observe the potential for instability and incompatibility in solid extemporaneous prescription written by doctors in outpatient department in one type C private hospital in Semarang.

This study included observational descriptive retrospectively with a non-random purposive sampling method in solid dosage extemporaneous prescription during August 2018. The preliminary study of this study through screening prescription patterns and risk assessment. Assessment of potential instability and incompatibility through literature studies done by looking at the chemical structure of drugs, physical and chemical properties, drug stability, and potential pharmaceutical interactions.

The results of the preliminary study indicated that the highest risk level of extemporaneous prescription is containing amitriptyline, stelazin<sup>®</sup>, and atarax<sup>®</sup>, and prescription with the highest frequency containing paracetamol, valium<sup>®</sup>, and vitamin B1. Based on the results of the study, both prescriptions have potential instability and incompatibility.

*Key words: extemporaneous prescription, divided powder, capsule, instability, incompatibility*