

INTISARI

Resep racikan terdiri dari minimal satu jenis zat aktif. Hal ini dapat menimbulkan terjadinya interaksi farmakokinetik. Interaksi yang terjadi dapat meningkatkan atau menurunkan kerja obat. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui prevalensi peresepan racikan, pola peresepan racikan, potensial interaksi farmakokinetika, dan pendapat serta harapan apoteker terkait peresepan racikan di RSUD Kabupaten Magelang.

Penelitian ini adalah observasional deskriptif dengan rancangan *cross sectional* menggunakan data retrospektif. Penelitian menggunakan lembar resep di instalasi rawat jalan dan rekam medik di instalasi rawat inap RSUD Kabupaten Magelang periode Desember 2013. Lembar resep yang diperoleh dilihat prevalensi resep racikan dan pola peresepan racikannya. Potensial interaksi farmakokinetik dievaluasi menggunakan *Medscape Drug Interaction Stockley*, dan *Drug Interaction Facts*. Pendapat serta harapan apoteker dan asisten apoteker digali menggunakan panduan wawancara yang bersifat *open question* kemudian dianalisis dengan *thematic analysis*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan prevalensi peresepan racikan di instalasi rawat jalan 4,09% sedangkan di instalasi rawat inap sebesar 0,07% dengan pola peresepan racikan terbanyak dengan tiga jenis zat aktif. Potensial interaksi farmakokinetik terbesar adalah prednison dan loratadin sebesar 20,46%. Apoteker berpendapat bahwa peresepan racikan sebaiknya diminimalisir penggunaannya dan diharapkan industri farmasi menyediakan dosis obat yang sesuai seperti menyiapkan sediaan sirup untuk pasien anak-anak.

Kata kunci: Resep racikan, prevalensi, pola peresepan, interaksi farmakokinetika, apoteker

ABSTRACT

Compounded prescription contain of at least one type of active substances, that can lead to a pharmacokinetic interaction. Interactions that occur can increase or decrease the drug action. This study's purposes are to determine the prevalence of compounded prescription, compounded prescription patterns, pharmacokinetic interactions potential, and the opinions and expectations related pharmacist compounded prescription in Magelang general hospital district.

This study is an observational study with cross sectional study design using retrospective data. Research is using the recipe in the installation sheet and outpatient medical records inpatient hospital Magelang general hospital district in December 2013. Using recipes obtained compounded prescription prevalence and patterns of prescription formula is seen. Potential pharmacokinetic interactions were evaluated using Medscape Drug Interaction, Stockley , and Drug Interaction Facts. Opinions and expectations of pharmacists and assistant pharmacists are asked using an open question questionnaire then analyzed by thematic analysis .

The results showed the prevalence of compounded prescription at outpatient installation is 4.09 % while the inpatient is 0.07 % with the highest compounded prescription pattern with three types of active substances . The biggest potential pharmacokinetic interaction is prednisone and loratadine with 20.46 % . Pharmacists said compounded prescription use should be minimized and wish that pharmaceutical industry to provide appropriate drug dosages such as preparing syrup dosage for pediatric patients .

Keywords : compounded prescription, prevalence, patterns of prescribing, pharmacokinetic interactions, pharmacists