

INTISARI

Prevalensi penyakit Gagal Ginjal Kronik (GGK) di Indonesia saat ini kurang lebih 40.000 penderita dan memerlukan pengobatan secara intensif. Salah satu jenis terapi untuk GGK adalah nonhemodialisis. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendapatkan data pola penggunaan obat pasien GGK nonhemodialisis, berupa golongan dan jenis obat yang digunakan, meninjau kontraindikasi yang mungkin terjadi, dan penyesuaian dosis obat yang sebaiknya dilakukan terhadap pasien GGK nonhemodialisis Rumah Sakit Panti Rapih (RSPR).

Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian noneksperimental dengan rancangan deskriptif analitik. Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui golongan dan jenis obat yang dipakai, mengevaluasi kontraindikasi obat berdasarkan literatur *British National Formulary*, Infomatorium Obat Nasional Indonesia, Standar Pelayanan RSPR dan dilakukan perhitungan penyesuaian dosis dengan metode nomogram.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan obat yang digunakan adalah obat kardiovaskuler (65 pasien), obat gizi dan darah (38), infeksi (32), obat saluran cerna (19), obat otot skelet dan sendi (11), obat saluran pernafasan (8), obat hormonal (6), obat sistem saraf pusat (5), dan obat analgesik (5). Beberapa jenis obat kontraindikasi terhadap pasien GGK, yaitu: asam mefenamat, digoksin, etambutol, kaptopril, metformin, ofloksasin, ramipril. Berdasarkan perhitungan metode nomogram obat ampisilin, amoksisilin, isoniazid, dan digoksin sebaiknya dilakukan penyesuaian dosis. Pasien GGK kebanyakan diderita oleh pria dan berumur 49-58 tahun.

Kata kunci : GGK, Evaluasi penggunaan Obat

ABSTRACT

Prevalence of Chronic Kidney Failure in Indonesia is approximately 40,000 patients who required intensive medical treatment. One of the treatment is non-haemodialysis. This study aimed at obtaining the data of prescription pattern of non-haemodialysis Chronic Kidney Failure patient including the medicine classification and type; observing the possibility of medicine contraindication; and adjusting the dosage to certain medicine of the nonhaemodialysis Chronic Kidney Failure patients in Panti Rapih Hospital in the year 2000-2001.

This research was non-experimental with descriptive analytic design. Data from the patients were used to observe the medicine classification and type. The data of medicine were analyzed based on the literature of British National Formulary, *Informatorium Obat Nasional Indonesia*, and the hospital's therapeutic standard to evaluate the drug contraindication and to adjust dosage according to nomogram method.

The results showed that the medicine given to the patients consisted of drug for cardiovascular (65 patients); nutrient and blood (38); anti infection (32); digestive-tract (19); muscle, skeleton, and joint (11); respiratory-tract (8); hormone (6); central nervous system (5); and analgesics (5). Contraindication against Chronic Kidney Failure found in study were mefenamic acid; digoxin; ethambutol; captopril; metformin; ofloxacin; and ramipril. Ampicillin, amoxicillin, isoniazide, and digoxin needed dose adjustment. Chronic Kidney Failure (CKF) non Hemodialysis patients Panti Rapih Hospital was suffer by man, and patients who with interval 49-58 age.

Key words: Chronic Kidney Failure (CKF), Drug use evaluation.