

Pola resep racikan di tiga apotek di Jakarta periode januari 2009

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Abstrak

Penggunaan kombinasi obat pada resep racikan dapat beresiko menimbulkan interaksi obat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan pola resep, interaksi obat dan ketepatan dosis resep racikan di tiga apotek di Jakarta. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode cross sectional deskriptif. Sampel yang dianalisis adalah resep racikan periode Januari 2009 di apotek X, Y dan Z. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan proporsi racikan di apotek X 4,3% (n=2410 lembar), di apotek Y 5,0% (n=3930 lembar) dan di apotek Z 24,5% (n=273 lembar). Resep racikan yang mengandung obat lebih dari 4 bervariasi, di apotek X 1,0% (n=103 resep), di apotek Y 2,5% (n=198 resep) dan di apotek Z 6,0% (n=67 resep). Golongan obat saluran nafas merupakan obat yang paling sering diresepkan sebagai obat racikan di ketiga apotek. Penggunaan obat generik sebagai obat racikan bervariasi, di apotek X 78,5% (n=177 obat), di apotek Y 93,6% (n=496 obat) dan di apotek Z 34,0% (n=139 obat). Jumlah interaksi farmakokinetika yang ditemui pada resep racikan di apotek X 66,7%, di apotek Y 7,2% dan di apotek Z 60,0%. Jumlah interaksi farmakodinamika yang ditemui pada resep racikan di apotek X 33,3%, di apotek Y 92,8% dan di apotek Z 40,0%. Ketepatan dosis pada resep racikan di ketiga apotek baik (95,1%-100,0%). Tidak ada perbedaan dalam pola peresepan, masalah interaksi obat dan ketepatan dosis pada resep racikan di tiga apotek. Ada hubungan antara jumlah obat dalam satu racikan dengan jumlah interaksi obat yang terjadi.

.....Using drugs combination of compounded prescription causes risk of drug interactions. The objective of this study is to compare prescription pattern, drug interactions, and dose accuracy of compounded prescription in three pharmacies in Jakarta. A cross sectional descriptive method has been done. The analyzed samples were compounded prescription within the period of January 2009 in X, Y and Z pharmacies. The result showed that proportion of compounded prescription in X pharmacy was 4,3% (n=2410 sheets), in Y pharmacy was 5,0% (n=3930 sheets) and in Z pharmacy was 24,5% (n=273 sheets). Compounded prescription containing more than 4 drugs was varied, in X pharmacy was 1,0% (n=103 prescriptions), in Y pharmacy was 2,5% (n=198 prescriptions), and in Z pharmacy was 6,0% (n=67 prescriptions). Respiratory system drugs was most often prescribed as compounded drug in three pharmacies. The use of generic drugs as compounded drug was varied, in X pharmacy was 78,5% (n=177 drugs), in Y pharmacy was 93,6% (n=496 drugs) and in Z pharmacy was 34,0% (n=139 drugs). Amount of pharmacokinetic interactions found of compounded prescriptions in X pharmacy was 66,7%, in Y pharmacy was 7,2% and in Z pharmacy was 60,0%. Amount of pharmacodynamic interactions found of compounded prescription in X pharmacy was 33,3%, in Y pharmacy was 92,8% and in Z pharmacy was 40,0%. The dose accuracy of the compounded prescription at the three pharmacies is good (95,1-100,0%). There was no difference of prescription pattern, drug interactions and dose accuracy of compounded prescriptions in three pharmacies. There was a correlation between amount of drugs at one compounded prescription with amount of drugs interactions.