

Analisis drug related problems (DRPs) pada pasien kanker padat stadium lanjut yang menjalani terapi paliatif di rumah sakit kanker "Dharmais" = Analysis of drug related problems (DRPs) on advance solid tumor patients undergoing the palliative care at dharmais hospital national cancer center

Ema Nillafita Putri Kusuma, author

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Abstrak

Terapi Paliatif bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kualitas hidup dan mengurangi gejala, namun menambah kompleksitas terapi pasien. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis profil pengobatan dan prevalensi DRPs yang terjadi pada pasien yang menjalani terapi paliatif di RSK 'Dharmais'. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian cross sectional. Data pada penelitian diambil secara prospektif dari data medis pasien bulan maret sampai juni 2011. Karakteristik pasien, 33 orang (68,8%) perempuan, 15 orang (31,3%) laki-laki, dan kasus kanker padat terbesar adalah kasus kanker payudara sebanyak 15 orang (33,3%). Berdasarkan profil pengobatan, 64,6% hanya menjalani satu kali terapi paliatif. Reaksi obat yang tidak diinginkan (ROTD) manifestasi dialami oleh 70,1% subyek uji dan 66,2% mengalami ROTD potensial. Lima koma tujuh persen (5,7%) mengalami interaksi dengan signifikansi moderate dan 15,0% terjadi karena pemakaian morphine, dan amitriptyline. Peningkatan risiko kejadian ROTD dipengaruhi oleh (1) usia, bertambahnya usia tidak selalu menyebabkan peningkatan ROTD manifestasi; (2) jenis kelamin, laki-laki akan lebih berisiko mengalami peningkatan ROTD manifestasi; (3) riwayat rejimen kemoterapi kuratif, meningkatkan risiko ROTD manifestasi; (4) penyakit penyerta, meningkatkan risiko ROTD manifestasi dan potensial; (5) jumlah obat; penggunaan > 5 jenis obat dapat meningkatkan risiko ROTD manifestasi dan ROTD potensial. Risiko kejadian interaksi obat dipengaruhi oleh faktor adanya penyakit penyerta dan penggunaan > 5 jenis obat.

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The goal of palliative care is to increase the quality of life and to reduce the symptoms, but its often increace the complexity of patient's therapy. The aim of these research is to analyst the patient's therapy profile and the prevalence of DRPs of patient undergoing the palliative care at 'Dharmais' Hospital National Cancer Center. This reasearch is a cross sectional study. The data of the research is prospectively taken from the patients' medical records start from march to june 2011. The patient characteristic who followed the reasearch are 33 patients (68.8%) women, 15 patient (31.3%) men, and the most solid cancer case are breast cancer, 15 patients (31.3%). Based on therapy profile, 64.6% only had once palliative care. Manifest adverse reaction happen in 70.1% patient of subject and 66.2% subjects get potential adverse reaction. Five point seven percent (5.7%) of drug interaction had moderate signification, 15.0% caused by the morphine, and amitriptyline use. The risk of incident adverse reactions influenced by (1) age, increasing the age not always increase the risk of having the manifest adverse reaction, (2) sex, men will have higher risk of manifest adverse reaction, (3) history of curative chemotherapy regimen, increase the risk of manifest adverse reaction, (4) comorbidities will increase the risk of manifest and potential adverse reaction, (5) the number of drug use, using more than 5 drugs (> 5 drugs) will increase the risk of manifest and potential adverse reaction. The risk of drug interaction will increase because of the comorbidities and the number of drugs using (> 5 drugs).