

Hubungan antara polifarmasi dan masalah terkait obat pada pasien penyakit ginjal kronis di ruang rawat inap RS PMi Bogor = Correlation between polypharmacy and drug related problems in chronic kidney disease inpatients in Indonesian red cross Bogor Hospital / Utami Ratnaningsih

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Abstrak

Morbiditas pasien penyakit ginjal kronis memengaruhi jenis dan jumlah terapi obat yang potensial dapat menimbulkan beragam masalah terkait obat. Salah satu peran Apoteker adalah mengidentifikasi dan mencegah terjadinya masalah terkait obat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara polifarmasi dan masalah terkait obat serta mengevaluasi jenis dan jumlah masalah terkait obat pada pasien ginjal kronis di ruang rawat inap RS PMI Bogor. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan studi potong lintang. Data primer adalah data masalah terkait obat. Data sekunder dari formulir pemantauan terapi obat oleh farmasi klinik. Penelitian dilakukan di ruang instalasi farmasi RS PMI Bogor periode 28 September-05 Desember 2015. Analisis univariat dilakukan untuk memperoleh gambaran distribusi frekuensi serta proporsi dari variabel yang diteliti. Analisis multivariat uji regresi logistik menguji hubungan variabel bebas, perancu, dan masalah terkait obat. Evaluasi dilakukan terhadap 682 terapi obat dari 92 orang pasien penyakit ginjal kronik. Persentase pasien dengan polifarmasi sebesar 83,7% dan pasien dengan masalah terkait obat sebesar 73,9%. Jumlah obat penyebab masalah terkait obat sebanyak 73 obat (55,3%). Jumlah masalah terkait obat dalam kategori masalah obat sebesar 207 masalah dengan persentase efek pengobatan yang tidak optimal sebesar 67,6%. Ada hubungan bermakna antara pasien yang mendapat obat polifarmasi dan kejadian masalah terkait obat ($p=0,000$). Pasien penyakit ginjal kronis dengan polifarmasi berisiko 21,67 kali mengalami kejadian masalah terkait obat.

Morbidity in patients with chronic kidney disease affects variety of types and number of drug treatment, then it is potential to cause variety of types and number of drug-related problems. Pharmacists play a role in identifying and preventing drug-related problems. This study aimed to determine the relationship between polypharmacy and drug-related problems, as well as evaluating the type and number of drug-related problems in chronic kidney disease inpatient in Indonesian Red Cross Bogor hospital. This study was retrospective cross sectional study design. The primary data was obtained by identifying drug related problems. The secondary data was taken from drug therapy monitoring form by the clinical pharmacy. The study was conducted at the hospital pharmacy at PMI Bogor hospital during 28 September to 5 December 2015. Univariate analysis was performed to get the distribution frequency and proportion of the variables, such as the characteristics of the patient and drug therapy, as well as the number and types of drug-related problems with the classification of Pharmaceutical Care Network Europe (PCNE). Multivariate logistic regression analysis was conducted to test whether there was a relationship between the confounding variable with drug-related problems. An evaluation was taken on 682 drug treatment of 92 chronic kidney disease patients. The number of patients who experience polypharmacy was 83.7%. The number of patients experiencing drug-related problems was 73.9%. The number of problem in drug-related problems classification was 207 problems, with the nonoptimal treatment effect (67.6%). There was a significant

association between patients who received polypharmacy and the incidence of drug-related problems (p=0.000). Chronic kidney disease patients who received polypharmacy had the risk of 21,667 times to experience drug-related problems.</i>