

Monitoring efek samping obat antibiotik golongan aminoglikosida pada pasien rawat inap di RSUP Fatmawati periode Maret-Mei 2017 =  
Monitoring of aminoglycoside antibiotic drug side effect in inpatient at Fatmawati Central General Hospital period March to May 2017

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Abstrak

Monitoring efek samping obat perlu dilakukan terutama untuk antibiotik golongan aminoglikosida dengan indeks terapi sempit sehingga dapat meminimalisir masalah terkait obat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan monitoring efek samping obat pada pasien yang mendapatkan antibiotik aminoglikosida di Instalasi Rawat Inap RSUP Fatmawati periode Maret-Mei 2017. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif analitik dengan pengambilan data secara prospektif menggunakan data primer dari wawancara pasien serta data sekunder dari resep pasien dan rekam medis. Data dikumpulkan secara total sampling. Analisis kasualitas efek samping dilakukan dengan menggunakan algoritma Naranjo. Total pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi sebagai subjek penelitian adalah 33 pasien. Sebanyak 14 pasien 42,4 mengalami efek samping nefrotoksik dan 5 pasien 15,2 mengalami ototoksik. Berdasarkan analisis algoritma Naranjo, 5 kejadian 15,15 dikategorikan mungkin probable. Hasil uji chi square menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan antara usia  $P = 0,726$  dan jenis kelamin  $P = 0,620$  dengan efek samping obat.

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Monitoring of drug side effects needs to be done especially for aminoglycoside antibiotic with narrow therapeutic index to minimize drug related problems. The purpose of this research was to monitor the side effects of patients who received aminoglycoside antibiotics at the Inpatient Installation of Fatmawati Hospital from March to May 2017. The method of this research was analytical descriptive with prospective data were collected from primary data through patient interview and secondary data through patient prescription and medical record. Data were collected by total sampling.

Causality analysis of side effects was done by using Naranjo Algorithm. Total patients who participated for the study were 33 patients. Fourteen patients 42.4 experienced nephrotoxicity and 5 patients 15.2 experienced ototoxicity. Based on Naranjo algorithm analysis, five 15.15 were categorized as probable. The result of chi square test showed there was no correlation between age  $P 0.726$  and sex  $P 0.620$  with drug side effects.