

Pemantauan Terapi Obat Pasien HIV dengan Tuberkulosis, Anemia, Varicella di RSUD Cengkareng Periode Desember 2023 = Monitoring Drug Therapy in HIV Patients with Tuberculosis, Anemia, and Varicella at RSUD Cengkareng during December 2023

Tania Ikhsani Putri, author

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Abstrak

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) melemahkan sistem kekebalan tubuh dan dapat berkembang menjadi AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) jika tidak ditangani. Terapi antiretroviral (ARV) sangat penting dalam pengelolaan HIV, tetapi memerlukan kepatuhan tinggi karena ketidakpatuhan dapat menyebabkan resistensi obat dan hasil terapi yang buruk. Penelitian ini memantau terapi obat pada pasien HIV dengan komorbiditas di RSUD Cengkareng menggunakan metode SOAP (Subjective, Objective, Assessment, Plan) untuk mengidentifikasi dan mengatasi masalah terkait obat (Drug-Related Problems/DRP). Masalah yang ditemukan meliputi dosis yang tidak tepat, kepatuhan yang rendah, penggunaan antibiotik yang tidak rasional, dan efek samping obat. Rekomendasi mencakup penyesuaian regimen obat, meningkatkan edukasi pasien, dan evaluasi rutin. Hasil penelitian ini menegaskan peran penting apoteker dalam mengoptimalkan terapi, mengurangi risiko, dan meningkatkan hasil pengobatan pasien.

.....HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) weakens the immune system and, if untreated, can progress to AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), a condition marked by opportunistic infections and high mortality rates. Antiretroviral (ARV) therapy is the cornerstone of HIV management, requiring strict adherence to ensure viral suppression, improved immune function, and reduced transmission risks. However, noncompliance and drug-related problems (DRPs), such as dosing errors, irrational drug use, and adverse effects, often hinder therapeutic success. This study monitored drug therapy for hospitalized HIV patients with comorbidities at RSUD Cengkareng using the SOAP (Subjective, Objective, Assessment, Plan) method to identify and address DRPs comprehensively. Key findings highlighted issues in medication adherence, irrational antibiotic transitions without culture-based evidence, and potential adverse drug reactions such as hepatotoxicity and anemia. Recommendations included optimizing ARV regimens, ensuring rational antibiotic use based on culture results, enhancing patient counseling on medication adherence, and routine monitoring of drug effects. Additionally, pharmacists' interventions were essential in improving drug safety and effectiveness by providing tailored recommendations and ensuring the appropriateness of therapy. This research underscores the critical role of pharmacists in HIV management, particularly in identifying, preventing, and resolving DRPs, thereby supporting better clinical outcomes and enhancing patient safety.