

ABSTRAK

EVALUASI PENGGUNAAN OBAT PADA PASIEN DENGAN DIAGNOSIS TUKAK LAMBUNG DI INSTALASI FARMASI RAWAT JALAN DI SALAH SATU RUMAH SAKIT DI KABUPATEN SUBANG

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*Penyakit tukak lambung menjadi masalah kesehatan umum dan meluas di seluruh dunia. Jumlah kematian akibat tukak lambung di Indonesia menempati peringkat ke- 14 dengan kenaikan angka kematian 9,56 pasien per 100.000 penduduk di segala usia. Penyakit tukak lambung dapat disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor yaitu seperti merokok, stres, NSAID, dan *Helicobacter pylori*. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk memperoleh gambaran pola penggunaan obat pada penderita tukak lambung secara kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasional menggunakan data retrospektif dengan penyajian data secara deskriptif. Penelitian dilakukan di salah satu rumah sakit di Kabupaten Subang menggunakan data periode Januari sampai dengan Desember 2018. Data yang didapat sebanyak 100 data pasien. Berdasarkan hasil analisis jenis kelamin pasien yang paling banyak adalah pasien wanita sebanyak 67 pasien (67,0%). Usia pasien yang terbanyak, yaitu pasien dengan rentang usia 55 sampai dengan 59 tahun sebanyak 18 pasien (18%). Obat tukak lambung yang paling banyak diresepkan adalah golongan penghambat pompa proton sebanyak 50,28%. Penggunaan obat kombinasi, yaitu lansoprazol dan sukralfat paling banyak diresepkan dengan persentase 35%, peresepan obat terbanyak menggunakan nama generik sebanyak 86,80%. Ketepatan dosis menunjukkan 100% peresepan tepat dosis dan terdapat 42 kasus peresepan yang berpotensi terjadinya interaksi obat dengan kategori moderate.*

Kata Kunci: Tukak Lambung, Retrospektif, Karakteristik Pasien, Karakteristik Obat, Kriteria Penggunaan Obat.

ABSTRACT

EVALUATION OF PEPTIC ULCER MEDICATION USED IN PATIENTS AT PHARMACEUTICAL INSTALLATION IN ONE OF THE HOSPITAL IN SUBANG

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*Peptic ulcer disease was a common health problem and was widespread throughout the world. The calculated of deaths from peptic ulcers in Indonesia ranked 14th with an increased in the deaths rate of 9.56 patients per 100,000 population at all ages. Peptic ulcer disease can be caused by several factors such as smoking, stress, NSAIDs, and *Helicobacter pylori*. The aims of this study was to obtain a description on the pattern of peptic ulcer medication used in patients with qualitative and quantitative. This study used the observation method using retrospective data by presenting descriptive data. The study was conducted in one of the hospitals in Subang with used data period of January to December 2018. The obtained of data were 100 patient data. Based on the analysis results of the gender the most patients was the female as many as 67 patients (67.0%). The highest age was 18 patients (18%) in the age range of 55 to 59 years old. The percentage based on a class of drugs commonly prescribed was the class of Proton Pump Inhibitors (50,28%). The most widely combination drugs in prescribed were lansoprazole and sucralfate (35%), with the most widely prescribed was generic drugs (86.80%). The accuracy of the dose showed that 100% prescription was the right dose, and there were 42 prescribing cases that had the potential for drug interactions in the moderate category.*

Keywords: *Peptic Ulcer, Retrospective, Patient Characteristics, Drug Characteristics, Criteria for Drug Use.*