

ABSTRAK

Nyeri merupakan sensasi yang mengindikasikan bahwa tubuh sedang mengalami kerusakan jaringan, inflamasi, atau kelainan yang lebih berat seperti disfungsi sistem saraf. Salah satu contoh nyeri akut adalah nyeri paska operasi. Hal ini disebabkan karena kerusakan jaringan dan mengakibatkan perubahan pada sistem saraf perifer dan sistem saraf pusat. Prevalensi nyeri sedang paska operasi sebesar 36,3%, diantaranya sebanyak 60,3% mengalami nyeri akibat insisi operasi. Di Indonesia AINS masih paling banyak digunakan untuk mengatasi nyeri paska bedah, dengan obat pilihan adalah ketorolak i.v. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pola persepan analgetik parenteral di ruang perawatan bedah dan pengkajian berdasarkan restriksi Formularium Nasional. Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif non eksperimental, pengumpulan data dilakukan secara retrospektif dari penelusuran resep periode Januari – Februari 2023. Penyajian data dilakukan secara deskriptif dalam bentuk tabel dan grafik. Metode pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Sampel pada penelitian ini berjumlah 486 pasien dengan 1.696 resep. Karakteristik sampel berdasarkan jenis kelamin 58% adalah laki-laki. Berdasarkan kelompok usia 62,9% lansia, 34,8% dewasa, dan 2,3% usia remaja. Pola persepan analgetik parenteral ketorolak 69%, parasetamol 17% dan tramadol 14%, dalam bentuk tunggal 64,5%, kombinasi dua jenis analgetik 31,6% dan 3,9% kombinasi tiga jenis analgetik. Ketidaksesuaian restriksi Fornas berdasarkan persepan maksimal tramadol 79,8%, ketorolak 2,9%, parasetamol 14,4%. Ketidaksesuaian berdasarkan lama pemberian ketorolak 32% dan tramadol 1%. Sehingga disimpulkan masih banyak ketidaksesuaian pemberian berdasarkan indikator restriksi fornasi dan menimbulkan biaya untuk rumah sakit.

Kata kunci : pola persepan, dosis maksimal, lama pemberian.

ABSTRACT

Pain is a sensation that indicates that the body is experiencing tissue damage, inflammation, or a more severe disorder such as a dysfunction of the nervous system. One example of acute pain is postoperative pain. This is caused by tissue damage and results in changes in the peripheral nervous system and central nervous system. The prevalence of moderate postoperative pain was 36.3%, 60.3% of them experienced pain due to surgical incisions. In Indonesia, NSAIDs are still the most widely used to treat post-surgical pain, with the drug of choice being ketorolac i.v. This study aims to determine the pattern of prescribing parenteral analgesics in the surgical ward and assess it based on the National Formulary restrictions. This research is descriptive non-experimental in nature, data collection was carried out retrospectively from searching recipes for the period January - February 2023. Data was presented descriptively in the form of tables and graphs. The sampling method used purposive sampling technique. The sample in this study was 486 patients with 1,696 prescriptions. Characteristics of the sample based on gender 58% are male. Based on age group, 62.9% were elderly, 34.8% adults, and 2.3% teenagers. The pattern of prescribing parenteral analgesics is ketorolac 69%, paracetamol 17% and tramadol 14%, in single form 64.5%, combination of two types of analgesics 31.6% and 3.9% combination of three types of analgesics. Discrepancies in Fornas restriction based on maximum prescription of tramadol 79.8%, ketorolac 2.9%, paracetamol 14.4%. Incompatibility based on duration of administration of 32% ketorolac and 1% tramadol. So it can be concluded that there are still many discrepancies in administration based on Fornas restriction indicators and this results in costs for hospitals.

Keywords: *prescribing pattern, maximum dose, duration of administration.*