

ABSTRAK

STUDI PENGGUNAAN PROPOFOL DI INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (ICU) DI SALAH SATU RUMAH SAKIT SWASTA DI KOTA BANDUNG

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Agitasi dapat terjadi pada 71% pasien di ICU. Pemberian sedatif diharapkan dapat meminimalkan rasa tidak nyaman, mengurangi risiko agitasi. Propofol adalah salah satu obat sedasi yang paling sering digunakan di ICU. Permasalahan pada penggunaan propofol dosis induksi adalah hipotensi akibat penurunan tahanan vaskuler sistemik, kontraktilitas myokardial, dan preload. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mempelajari penggunaan propofol pada pasien di ICU di salah satu rumah sakit swasta di kota Bandung yang dikaji berdasarkan kombinasinya, kesesuaian dosis, efek samping dan interaksi terhadap penggunaan propofol di ICU. Metode yang digunakan yaitu deskriptif observasional dengan pengambilan data dilakukan secara konkuren. Hasil penelitian selama bulan Februari hingga April tahun 2019 terdapat 32 pasien dengan 300 data penggunaan propofol. Pasien terbanyak berjenis kelamin laki-laki (75%). Pasien terbanyak lansia 28,13%. Penggunaan terbanyak 11,67% selama 16 hari. Teknik pemberian terbanyak injeksi intravena melalui infus berkelanjutan (54%). Terdapat 42 potensi interaksi obat (14%). Terdapat 65 kombinasi obat propofol dengan obat lain. Dengan efek sinergis sebesar 46,15%, aditif 52,31%, antagonis 1,54%. Semua pemberian obat propofol tepat dosis (100%). Terdapat efek samping hipotensi sebesar 29,67%.

Kata kunci: ICU, Sedasi, propofol

ABSTRACT

STUDY OF THE USE OF PROPOFOL IN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS (ICU) AT ONE PRIVATE HOSPITALS IN BANDUNG

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The main principle of intensive care (ICU) is to provide comfort so that patients can tolerate a hostile ICU environment. Sedative administration is expected to minimize discomfort, reduce the risk of agitation. Propofol is one of the most commonly used sedation drugs in the ICU that has a starting nature that is fast, effective, can be titrated and has a short duration of work. The most obvious problem with using propofol induction doses is hypotension due to a decrease in systemic vascular resistance, myocardial contractility, and. This study aimed to study the effect of using propofol on the condition of patients in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) in one of the private hospitals in Bandung that was studied based on its combination, dose suitability, side effects and interactions with the use of propofol in ICU. The method used is observational with data collection done concurrently and analyzed descriptively. Results From 32 patients using propofol the percentage for female patients was 25% and men as much as 75%. Propofol drug administration techniques through intravenous results showed a percentage of bolus of 46% and drip of 54%. There were 42 drug interactions with a percentage of 14% interaction and no interaction of 86%. There are 65 combinations of drug propofol with other drugs. Both synergistic, additive and antagonistic. With the percentage of synergistic combinations of 46.15%, additives 52.31%, antagonists 1.54%. Accuracy of dosing is important, because it will result in misalignment if the dosage is not appropriate, in this study the percentage of accuracy of the dose is 100%. The percentage of hypotensive side effects obtained at 29.67% had side effects and 70.33% had no side effects.

Keywords: ICU, Sedation, propofol