

ABSTRAK

EVALUASI PENGGUNAAN OBAT PADA PASIEN GAGAL JANTUNG KONGESTIF DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH 45 KUNINGAN

Oleh :
Syifa Aghnia Fauziyah
191FF03078

Penyakit kardiovaskular adalah penyebab utama kematian di seluruh dunia sebanyak 17,9 juta, prevalensi di Asia 7,7 %, di Indonesia 9,7%. Di Indonesia, gagal jantung kongestif menyumbang 9,7% dari seluruh kematian akibat penyakit jantung. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pola penggunaan obat, ketepatan obat, dosis, dan frekuensi pada pasien rawat inap gagal jantung kongestif di RSUD 45 Kuningan. Metode yang digunakan deskriptif yang dilakukan secara retrospektif dengan mengambil data rekam medis pasien rawat inap gagal jantung kongestif periode 2022. Tahapannya yaitu penelusuran pustaka, penetapan kriteria pasien, penetapan kriteria obat, pengambilan data, pengolahan data, dianalisis, dihitung, disajikan dalam tabel. Umur terbanyak pada rentang > 65 tahun dengan persentase 31%. Semakin bertambah usia maka akan semakin beresiko terkena serangan jantung. Jumlah pasien rawat inap gagal jantung kongestif di RSUD 45 Kuningan terbanyak laki-laki dengan persentase 59% (50 orang). Wanita mengalami gagal jantung lebih rendah dibanding laki-laki. Kadar high-density lipoprotein (HDL) ditingkatkan oleh hormon estrogen yang merupakan faktor kunci dalam memperlambat perkembangan aterosklerosis. Obat gagal jantung kongestif terbanyak di RSUD 45 yaitu bisoprolol dengan persentase 37,524%. Bisoprolol adalah beta-blocker yang mempengaruhi jantung dan sirkulasi (aliran darah melalui arteri dan vena). Indikator ketepatan tepat obat 100%, tepat dosis 98,82%, sebanyak 1 resep (1,18%) tidak tepat dosis. Dosis ISDN yang diterima pasien yaitu 5 mg 3x/hari, sedangkan menurut literatur PERKI 2020 dan Dipiro 2020 dosis ISDN yaitu 20 mg, 3 - 4 x/hari. Apabila terjadi kekurangan dosis artinya obat tidak mencapai *minimum effective concentration* (MEC) sehingga tidak menimbulkan efek terapi, dan untuk tepat frekuensi 100%.

Kata Kunci: Gagal jantung kongestif, evaluasi penggunaan obat

ABSTRACT

Evaluation of Drug Use in Patients with Congestive Heart Failure at the 45 Kuningan General Hospital

By:

Syifa Aghnia Fauziyah

191FF03078

Cardiovascular disease is the main cause of death worldwide at 17.9 million, prevalence in Asia 7.7%, in Indonesia 9.7%. In Indonesia, congestive heart failure accounts for 9.7% of all deaths due to heart disease. The aim of this study was to determine patterns of drug use, drug accuracy, dosage and frequency in inpatients with congestive heart failure at RSUD 45 Kuningan. The method used is descriptive, carried out retrospectively by taking medical record data from inpatients with congestive heart failure for the period 2022. The stages are literature search, determining patient criteria, determining drug criteria, data collection, data processing, analysis, calculation, presented in a table. Most people are in the range > 65 years with a percentage of 31%. The older you get, the more likely you are to have a heart attack. The highest number of congestive heart failure inpatients at RSUD 45 Kuningan were male with a percentage of 59% (50 people). Women experience heart failure at a lower rate than men. High-density lipoprotein (HDL) levels are increased by the hormone estrogen which is a key factor in slowing the progression of atherosclerosis. The most common drug for congestive heart failure at RSUD 45 is bisoprolol with a percentage of 37.524%. Bisoprolol is a beta-blocker that affects the heart and circulation (blood flow through the arteries and veins). Indicators of correct drug accuracy were 100%, correct dose 98.82%, 1 prescription (1.18%) had incorrect dose. The ISDN dose received by the patient is 5 mg 3x/day, whereas according to the PERKI 2020 and Dipiro 2020 literature the ISDN dose is 20 mg, 3 - 4x/day. If there is a lack of dose, it means that the drug does not reach the minimum effective concentration (MEC) so it does not cause a therapeutic effect, and the frequency is 100%.

Keywords: Congestive heart failure, evaluation of drug use