

ABSTRAK

Permasalahan kesehatan pada umumnya dialami oleh pasien geriatri, akibat proses degeneratif, salah satunya adalah peradangan/inflamasi di persendian. Penanganan nyeri akibat peradangan/inflamasi di persendian pada pasien geriatri sangat kompleks, hal ini disebabkan karena adanya perubahan fisiologis terkait usia yang menyebabkan terjadinya penurunan dalam ekskresi obat di ginjal dan penyerapan obat dalam tubuh, kerusakan saraf sensorik, kejadian polifarmasi dan multimorbiditas. Obat Anti Inflamasi Non Steroid (OAINS) merupakan salah satu obat yang sering digunakan untuk mengatasi nyeri, diduga dapat menimbulkan efek samping yang pada saluran pencernaan, terutama pada pasien geriatri. Obat Pompa Proton Inhibitor (PPI) sebagai terapi penyerta Obat Anti Inflamasi Non Steroid (OAINS) dapat mengatasi efek samping ulcus saluran pencernaan dan pendarahan pada lambung. Salah satunya adalah omeprazole. Tujuan penelitian ini, untuk mengetahui gambaran penggunaan, dosis dan lama terapi Omeprazole pada pasien geriatri. Metoda penelitian dengan teknik non eksperimental, bersifat deskriptif menggunakan data resep. Hasil penelitian, dimana sebagian besar pasien geriatri mendapat obat OAINS, Coxiron 90 mg dan obat PPI : Omeprazole 20 mg, dengan dosis masing-masing sehari 1 x 1, dengan lama pemakaian obat 7 hari. Pemberian dosis dan durasi terapi sesuai dengan ISO Farmakoterapi.

Kata Kunci : OAINS, omeprazole, geriatri

ABSTRACT

Health problems caused by degenerative process often experienced by geriatric patient. One of the problem is joint inflammation. Pain treatment for joint inflammation in geriatric patient is very complex. This complex treatment may cause by several points, such as age-related physiological changes that caused by decreased kidneys drug excretion and drug absorption in the body, sensory nerve damage, polypharmacy, and multimorbidity events. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS) is often used to treat pain especially in geriatric patients. But this drug suspected to have many side effects. To combat this, Proton Inhibitor Pump (PPI) used as a complementary therapy for NSAIDs side effects. One of them is Omeprazole. The purpose of this study is to determine the description of the use, dosage, and duration of Omeprazole therapy in geriatric patients. This research used non-experimental method without specific treatment given to research subjects. The analytical method used in this study is descriptive with retrospective data that was done by looking at patients prescription data. The study concluded that most geriatric patients received NSAID drugs, Coxiron 90 mg and PPI drugs: Omeprazole 20 mg, with a daily dose of 1 x 1, with a duration of drug use 7 days. The dosage and duration of therapy is in accordance with ISO Pharmacotherapy.

Keywords : AINS, omeprazole, geriatri