ABSTRAK

Ketorolac merupakan *Non-Steroid Anti-Inflamatory Drugs* (NSAIDs) dengan efek analgesik kuat, namun memiliki efek samping menghambat agregasi trombosit sehingga menyebabkan risiko pendarahan jika penggunaan lebih dari 5 hari. Oleh karena itu dilakukan *Automatic Stop Order* (ASO) dimana farmasi dapat menghentikan penggunaan obat apabila lama terapi sudah tercapai. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui Pola peresepan *Automatic Stop Order* (ASO), kesesuaian dosis, dan potensi interaksi terhadap penggunaan Ketorolac. Penelitian ini bersifat observasional, dengan pengambilan data secara retrospektif melalui penelusuran resep. Teknik pengambilan data dilakukan secara *non-random sampling* dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Dari 980 sampel yang diteliti, data lama pemberian pasien rawat jalan 1-5 hari 79,25%, rawat inap 98,5%. Kesesuaian dosis Ketorolac oral dosis 20 mg 98,55%, Ketorolac parenteral dosis 30–90 mg 34,69%, dan dosis 60 mg usia > 45 tahun 39,08%. Ditemukan 72,16% potensi terjadinya interaksi kategori mayor, 13,19% kategori moderat, dan 14,65% potensi kontra indikasi.

Kata kunci : Ketorolac, lama pemberian, kesesuaian dosis, interaksi obat.

ABSTRACT

Ketorolac is a Non-Steroid Anti-Inflamatory Drugs (NSAIDs) with strong analgesic effects, but has the side effect of inhibiting platelet aggregation, causing the risk of bleeding if used for more than 5 days. Therefore, an Automatic Stop Order (ASO) is carried out where the pharmacy can stop using the drug if the duration of therapy has been reached. This study aims to determine the Automatic Stop Order (ASO) prescribing pattern, dosage suitability, and potential interactions with the use of Ketorolac. This research is observational, with retrospective data collection through prescription tracing. The data collection technique was done by non-random sampling with purposive sampling method. Of the 980 samples studied, the length of time for outpatients 1-5 days was 79.25%, hospitalization was 98.5%. Conformity of dose of oral Ketorolac 20 mg dose 98.55%, parenteral Ketorolac dose 30–90 mg 34.69%, and dose 60 mg aged > 45 years 39.08%. It was found that 72.16% of the potential for interaction in the major category, 13.19% in the moderate category, and 14.65% in the potential contraindications.

Keyword : *Ketorolac, duration of administration, dosage suitability, drug interactions.*