

INTISARI

LOLOK, NH., 2014, ANALISIS KEJADIAN DAN FAKTOR PENYEBAB *MEDICATION ERROR* PADA PASIEN ICU DI RS SANTA ANNA KENDARI, TESIS, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Rumah Sakit Umum Santa Anna Kendari menjadi RS rujukan di Sulawesi Tenggara, akan tetapi keterbatasan fasilitas yang menunjang pelayanan kesehatan dan kurangnya tenaga kesehatan menjadi kendala tersendiri bagi RS Santa Anna Kendari. Pada rumah sakit ini juga belum terbentuk tim *patient safety*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui fase mana yang memiliki angka kejadian *medication error* tertinggi dan untuk mengetahui faktor- faktor yang berkontribusi terhadap kejadian *medication error* di RS Santa Anna Kendari.

Rancangan penelitian ini yaitu deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui observasi terhadap pasien di ICU dan telaah resep serta rekam medik dengan mengacu pada indikator *medication error* yang ditetapkan berdasarkan metode Delphi. Instrumen dalam penelitian ini yaitu kuesioner indikator *medication error* yang diuji dengan metode Delphi, lembar *check list* observasi, lembar pengumpulan data, dan pedoman diskusi kelompok terarah. Adapun sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah pasien ICU RS Santa Anna Kendari. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif persentase yaitu menghitung jumlah persentase kejadian *medication error* guna membandingkan angka kejadian tertinggi dari ketiga tahap *medication error*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 30 orang pasien didapatkan penggunaan obat yang tidak diperlukan oleh pasien sebanyak 12 kejadian, pemberian obat yang tidak tepat sebanyak 1 kejadian, interaksi obat sebanyak 57 kejadian, penggunaan antibiotik kombinasi 1 kejadian, kesalahan pemberian etiket atau label obat sebanyak 29 kejadian, penulisan resep obat bukan oleh dokter yang berwenang sebanyak 9 kejadian, kesalahan pemberian obat sebanyak 49 kejadian, kejadian lupa memberikan obat 2 kejadian, ketidakpatuhan terhadap metode aseptik sebanyak 29 kejadian, dan sikap pasien yang tidak tepat berkaitan dengan penggunaan regimen obat yang diberikan 1 kejadian, sehingga dapat ditarik kesimpulan bahwa angka kejadian *medication error* tertinggi terjadi pada tahap *administration error* yaitu 81 kejadian (42,6%), diikuti tahap *prescribing error* yaitu 71 kejadian (37,4%), dan tahap *dispensing error* yaitu 38 kejadian (20%). Faktor-faktor penyebab kejadian *medication error* adalah sumber daya manusia (dokter, apoteker dan tenaga farmasis,serta perawat), dan minimnya kelengkapan fasilitas di RS.

Kata Kunci: *prescribing error*, *dispensing error*, *administration error*, faktor-faktor penyebab

ABSTRACT

LOLOK, NH., 2014, FACTOR ANALYSIS OF THE INCIDENCE AND CAUSES OF MEDICATION ERROR IN ICU PATIENTS OF THE SANTA ANNA HOSPITAL KENDARI, THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY SURAKARTA.

General Hospital of Santa Anna Kendari into the referral hospital in the Southeast, but the limitations of the facilities that support health services and lack of health personnel became an obstacle for the hospital of Santa Anna Kendari. At this hospital has not formed a team of patient safety. The purpose of this study is to determine which phase has the highest incidence of medication errors and to determine the factors that contribute to the incidence of medication errors in the hospital of Santa Anna Kendari.

This is a descriptive study design with data collection techniques through observation of patients in the ICU and review recipes and medical records with reference to the indicators of medication errors, defined by the Delphi method. The instrument in this study is a questionnaire indicators of medication errors that were tested with Delphi method, sheet check list observation, data collection sheets, and guidelines focus groups. The sample in this study was Santa Anna's hospital ICU patients Kendari. Descriptive data were analyzed to calculate the percentage that the total percentage in order to compare the incidence of medication errors highest incidence of all three stages of medication errors.

The results showed that of 30 patients found that drug use is not required by the patient as much as 12 events , improper administration of drugs as much as 1 incident , as many as 57 occurrences of drug interactions , the use of antibiotic combinations 1 events , labeling errors or as many as 29 occurrences of drug labels , not prescribing physician authorized by as much as 9 events , medication errors as much as 49 events , 2 events forget to give drug events , poor adherence to aseptic methods as much as 29 events , and improper patient attitudes related to the use of a given drug regimen 1 events, so it can be concluded that the incidence of medication errors occur at the highest stage of administration error was 81 events (42.6%), followed by the prescribing phase error at 71 events (37.4%), and the dispensing phase error was 38 events (20%) . The factors causing medication error occurrence was human resources (doctors, pharmacists and pharmacists personnel, and nurses), and the lack of completeness of the facilities at the hospital.

Keywords: prescribing errors, dispensing errors, administration errors, factor of caused