INTISARI

NONIKA L.L., 2013, ANALISIS POLA PENGGUNAAN OBAT NEUROPROTEKTAN PADA PENYAKIT STROKE ISKEMIK DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP RSUD SALATIGA TAHUN 2012, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Stroke merupakan penyakit tidak menular (PTM) yang ditandai dengan gangguan fungsi otak. Stroke merupakan penyebab kematian terbesar ketiga di Indonesia dengan laju mortalitas 18-37% untuk stroke pertama, dan 62% untuk stroke berulang. Insiden stroke berulang berbeda-beda, diperkirakan 25% orang yang sembuh dari stroke pertama akan mendapatkan stroke berulang dalam kurun waktu 5 tahun.

Rancangan penelitian bersifat observasional (non eksperimental) yang dilakukan secara retrospektif dan dianalisis dengan metode analisis purposive dengan pertimbangan tertentu. Analisis data dilakukan dengan cara pencatatan data pola penggunaan obat pada pasien stroke iskemik di Instalasi Rawat Inap di RSUD Salatiga tahun 2012, kemudian dikelompokkan berdasarkan profil pasien yang meliputi persentase jenis kelamin, persentase berdasarkan karakteristik usia, dan analisis penggunaan obat berdasarkan persentase ketepatan obat, ketepatan indikasi, ketepatan dosis dan ketepatan pasien.

Bardasarkan penelitian, maka didapatkan hasil sebagai berikut: berdasarkan jenis kelamin maka jumlah pasien laki-laki sebanyak 54,91% dan jumlah pasien perempuan sebanyak 45,09 %. Berdasarkan umur maka pasien stroke iskemik banyak diderita pada umur 65 – 71 tahun sebanyak 20,81 %. Ketepatan obat pada pasien stroke iskemik sebanyak 100 %. Ketepatan indikasi pada pasien stroke iskemik sebanyak 100 %. Ketepatan pasien pada pasien stroke iskemik sebanyak 100 %. Ketepatan dosis pada pasien stroke iskemik sebanyak 78,03 %.

Kata kunci: penggunaan obat, stroke iskemik, pirasetam, sitikolin

ABSTRACT

NONIKA, L.L., 2013, ANALYSIS ON DRUG USE PATTERNS IN DISEASE NEUROPROTEKTAN ISCHEMIC STROKE INSTALLATION IN WARD HOSPITAL SALATIGA IN 2012, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Stroke is a non-communicable diseases, which is characterized by impaired brain function. Stroke is the third leading cause of death in Indonesia with a mortality rate of 18-37% for the first stroke, and 62% for recurrent stroke. The incidence of recurrent stroke vary, an estimated 25% of people who recover from a first stroke will have a recurrent stroke within 5 years.

The study design was an observational (non-experimental) were performed retrospectively and analyzed by the method of purposive analysis with particular consideration. Data analysis was done by recording data on the patterns of drug use in ischemic stroke patients in the Hospital Inpatient Salatiga in 2012, then grouped based on patient profiles that include gender percentages, percentages based on the characteristics of age, and the analysis of drug use based on the percentage of drug accuracy, precision indications, dosing accuracy and precision of the patient.

From the research, it is obtained the following results: by sex, the number of male patients as much as 54.91% and a number of female patients as much as 45.09%. Based on the age of the patients suffered an ischemic stroke at the age of 65-71 years as much as 20.81%. The accuracy of the drug in patients with ischemic stroke as much as 100%. Appropriateness of indications in patients with ischemic stroke as much as 100%. Accuracy in patients with ischemic stroke patients as much as 100%. The accuracy of the dose in patients with ischemic stroke as much as 78.03%.

Keywords: drug use, ischemic stroke, piracetam, citikolin