INTISARI

FAUZAN, R.A., 2019 STUDI TERAPI OBAT ANTI INFLAMASI NONSTEROID (OAINS) PADA PASIEN RAWAT JALAN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS (RA) DI RS KASIH IBU SURAKARTA 2018 KARYA TULIS ILMIAH, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA 2019.

Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) termasuk 10 penyakit terbesar di Indonesia. Pada terapi RA, sering menggunakan pengobatan OAINS. Terapi OAINS mempunyai efek samping gastrointesinal. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui karakteristik pasien RA, gambaran pola penggunaan OAINS, dan rasionalitas penggunaan OAINS di RS Kasih Ibu Surakarta 2018.

Metode yang di gunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah observasional. Pengambilan sampel secara restropektif yaitu dengan cara melihat catatan rekam medik pasien rawat jalan pasien. Data sekunder yang digunakan adalah data rekam medik pasien meliputi umur, jenis kelamin, diagnosis, dan pengobatan. Data yang diambil 34 pasien kemudian dikelompokkan berdasarkan ketepatan indikasi, ketepatan pasien, ketepatan obat, ketepatan dosis, dianalisis berdasarkan pedoman IRA dan *Pharmacotherapy A Pathophysiologic Approach*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa karakteristik pasien terbanyak adalah jenis kelamin perempuan 30 pasien (89%), umur $\geq$ 66 tahun sebanyak 18 pasien (52%), terapi OAINS paling sering di gunakan yaitu Meloxicam 24 pasien (70%). Ketepatan penggunaan OAINS pada pasien RA menunjukkan bahwa ketepatan pasien 100%, ketepatan obat 82%, ketepatan indikasi 100%, ketepatan dosis 91%.

Kata Kunci : Rheumatoid Athritis, Rasionalitas, OAINS.

ABSTRACT

FAUZAN, R.A., 2019 STUDY OF ANTI INFLAMASI NONSTEROID DRUG THERAPY (NSAID) IN OUT PATIENTS RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS (RA) PATIENTS AT KASIH IBU HOSPITAL SURAKARTA 2018 SCIENTIFIC PAPERS, FAKULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA 2019.

Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA), including the 10 biggest diseases in Indonesia in RA therapy, often uses NSAIDs treatment. NSAID therapy has gastrointestinal side effects. The purpose of this study was to determine the characteristics of RA patients, a description of the patterns of NSAID use, and the rationality of the use of NSAIDs in the 2018 Kasih Ibu Hospital.

The method used in this study is observational. Retropective sampling is by looking at patients' outpatient medical records. The data secondary used are patient medical record data including age, sex, diagnosis, and treatment. Data taken by 34 patients were then grouped based on the accuracy of the indications, the accuracy of the patient, the accuracy of the drug, the accuracy of the dose, analyzed based on IRA guidelines and Pharmacotherapy A Pathophysiologic Approach.

The results showed that the characteristics of the most patients were female sex of 30 patients (89%), age> 66 years as many as 18 patients (52%), NSAID therapy was most often used, Meloxicam 22 patients (70%). The accuracy of NSAID use in RA patients shows that the accuracy of the patient is 100%, the accuracy of the drug is 82%, the accuracy of the indication is 100%, the accuracy of the dose is 91%.