

INTISARI

HARJUNA, I.A., 2020, POLA PENGGUNAAN OBAT ANTIEMETIK PADA PASIEN IBU HAMIL DI APOTEK FARMARIN SURAKARTA PERIODE JANUARI - MARET 2020, KARYA TULIS ILMIAH, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Mual muntah pada kehamilan merupakan gejala yang wajar terjadi terutama pada trimester awal. Dampak negatif dari mual muntah ini dapat mempengaruhi aktifitas sehari-hari ibu hamil. Pengobatan mual muntah dengan terapi non farmakologis menjadi pilihan pertama dan dapat juga dilakukan terapi farmakologis. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pola penggunaan obat antiemetik pada pasien ibu hamil di Apotek Farmarin Surakarta periode Januari - Maret 2020.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif non eksperimental. Pengambilan data penelitian menggunakan kuesioner yang dibagikan kepada pasien ibu hamil yang mengalami mual muntah yang berkunjung ke Apotek Farmarin selama bulan Januari - Maret 2020. Data dikumpulkan dan dianalisis secara deskriptif kemudian dilakukan kesesuaian penggunaan obat antiemetik pada ibu hamil menurut rekomendasi *The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists* (ACOG).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pasien dengan karakteristik tertinggi kategori usia pada kelompok umur 20-35 tahun sebanyak 76%, usia kehamilan pada trimester pertama sebanyak 82%, status paritas pada multigravida sebanyak 55%, jenis pekerjaan pada pegawai swasta sebanyak 66%, tingkat pendidikan pada perguruan tinggi sebanyak 68%, dan tingkat keparahan sedang sebanyak 79%. Penggunaan obat antiemetik terbanyak adalah ondansetron sebanyak 58% dan kombinasi vitamin B6 25 mg dengan ekstrak jahe 400 mg (Biofolat®) sebanyak 24%. Kesesuaian penggunaan obat antiemetik pada ibu hamil di Apotek Farmarin Surakarta terhadap rekomendasi ACOG adalah sebesar 75%.

Kata kunci : Antiemetik, mual muntah kehamilan, pola penggunaan obat

ABSTRACT

HARJUNA, I.A., 2020, USAGE PATTERNS OF ANTIEMETIC DRUGS IN PREGNANT WOMEN PATIENTS IN FARMARIN PHARMACY OF SURAKARTA PERIOD OF JANUARY - MARCH 2020, A SCIENTIFIC WRITING, FACULTY OF PHARMACEUTICALS, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

Nausea and vomiting in pregnancy is a natural symptom, especially in the early trimester. The negative effects of nausea and vomiting may affect the daily activities of pregnant women. Medication of nausea and vomiting with non-pharmacological therapy is the first option and pharmacological therapy may be conducted as well. The purpose of this study is to determine the usage patterns of antiemetic drugs in pregnant women patients in Farmarin Pharmacy of Surakarta period of January - March 2020.

This research uses a non-experimental descriptive method. The research data collection uses questionnaires distributed to patients with pregnant women experiencing nausea and vomiting who visited the Farmarin Pharmacy during January - March 2020. Data were collected and analyzed descriptively then the conformity of using antiemetic drugs in pregnant women was conducted according to the recommendation of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG).

The results showed that patients with the highest characteristics in the age category in the age group of 20-35 years were 76%, pregnancy age in the first trimester were 82%, parity status in multigravida were 55%, type of work for private employees were 66%, education level in universities were 68%, and moderate severity were 79%. The most common use of antiemetic drugs was ondansetron as much as 58% and the combination of vitamin B6 25 mg with ginger extract 400 mg (Biofolat®) as much as 24%. The conformity of antiemetic drugs used in pregnant women at the Pharmacy Farmarin Surakarta to the ACOG recommendation is 75%.

Keywords: Antiemetic, nausea and vomiting in pregnancy, usage patterns of drugs