

ABSTRAK

CALYA, GWK, 2022, POTENSI INTERAKSI OBAT PADA PENGOBATAN PASIEN STROKE ISKEMIK DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP RSUD Dr. MOEWARDI SURAKARTA TAHUN 2021, SKRIPSI, PROGRAM STUDI S1 FARMASI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA. Dibimbing oleh Dr. apt. Samuel Budi Harsono, S.Farm., M.Si. dan apt. Santi Dwi Astuti., M.Sc.

Prevalensi stroke berdasarkan data dari *World Stroke Organization* menunjukkan bahwa ada 13,7 juta kasus baru stroke setiap tahunnya. Stroke mempunyai berbagai faktor risiko dan komplikasi sehingga dapat menyebabkan pasien stroke mendapatkan banyak pengobatan. Polifarmasi menyebabkan terjadinya potensi interaksi obat yang dapat merugikan pasien. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penggunaan, potensi interaksi obat, dan identifikasi potensi interaksi obat berdasarkan fase dan tingkat keparahan di Instalasi Rawat Inap RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta Tahun 2021.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *cross sectional* yang dilakukan secara retrospektif dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Sampel penelitian ini adalah pasien stroke iskemik yang menjalani rawat inap serta memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Analisis interaksi obat pada pengobatan pasien stroke iskemik menggunakan *Drug Bank*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan obat stroke iskemik terbanyak yaitu citicolin sebanyak 40 kasus. Interaksi obat ditemukan pada 73 pasien dari 75 pasien stroke iskemik. Berdasarkan tingkat keparahan interaksi *minor*, *moderate*, *mayor* berturut-turut sebanyak 39,4%, 56,6%, dan 4%. Berdasarkan fasenya ditemukan 71,3% kasus dengan fase farmakokinetik dan 28,7% kasus dengan fase farmakodinamik.

Kata kunci: stroke iskemik, polifarmasi, potensi interaksi obat, RSUD Dr. Moewardi

ABSTRACT

CALYA, GWK., 2022, POTENTIAL DRUG INTERACTIONS IN THE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC STROKE PATIENTS IN INSTALLATIONS IN Dr. RSUD Dr. MOEWARDI SURAKARTA YEAR 2021, THESIS, BACHELOR OF PHARMACY, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA. Supervised by Dr. apt. Samuel Budi Harsono, S.Farm., M.Si. and apt. Santi Dwi Astuti., M.Sc.

The prevalence of stroke based on data from the World Stroke Organization showed that there are 13.7 million new cases of stroke each year. Stroke has various risk factors and complications that can cause stroke patients to get a lot of treatment. Polypharmacy causes potential drug interactions that can harm patients. This study aims to determine the use, potential for drug interactions, and identification of potential drug interactions based on phase and severity at the Inpatient Installation of RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta in 2021.

This study used a cross sectional method which was carried out retrospectively with a purposive sampling technique. The sample of this study were ischemic stroke patients who were hospitalized and met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Analysis of drug interactions in the treatment of ischemic stroke patients using the Drug Bank.

The results showed that the most use of ischemic stroke drugs, namely Citicoline, was 40 cases. Drug interactions were found in 73 of 75 ischemic stroke patients. Based on the severity of the interaction, minor, moderate, major were 39.4%, 56.6% and 4%, respectively. Based on the phase, 71.3% cases were found with the pharmacokinetic phase and 28.7% cases with the pharmacodynamic phase.

Keywords: ischemic stroke, polypharmacy, potential drug interactions, RSUD Dr. Moewardi