

INTISARI

ADITYAWARMAN, 2014, POLA PENGGUNAAN OBAT ANTITUBERKULOSIS PADA PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS PARU BTA POSITIF DI RAWAT INAP RSUD DR. MOEWARDI TAHUN 2013, TUGAS AKHIR, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA

Angka penemuan Tuberkulosis di rumah sakit cukup tinggi, tetapi keberhasilan pengobatan masih rendah dan angka putus berobat masih cukup tinggi, berpotensi menciptakan peningkatan terjadinya resistensi obat. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pola penggunaan obat antituberkulosis pada pasien tuberkulosis paru BTA positif dan kesesuaian penggunaan obat antituberkulosis pada pasien tuberkulosis paru BTA positif di rawat inap RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta tahun 2013 terhadap standar pelayanan medis dan formularium rumah sakit.

Data yang diperoleh diolah dan dimasukkan ke dalam tabel dengan menggunakan *Microsoft Office Excel 2007* sehingga didapat gambaran pola penggunaan antituberkulosis. Metode yang digunakan adalah dengan metode deskriptif non eksperimental secara retrospektif.

Hasil penelitian didapat pola penggunaan obat antituberkulosis pada pasien tuberkulosis paru BTA positif di rawat inap RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta tahun 2013 kategori 1 adalah Rifampisin, Isoniazid, Etambutol, Pirazinamid pada fase intensif. Kategori 2 sama dengan kategori 1 tetapi ditambah Streptomisin. Jenis obat antituberkulosis yang paling banyak digunakan dengan adalah OAT sediaan tunggal dengan presentase (100%). Penggunaan obat berdasarkan bentuk sediaan dan cara pemberian sudah sesuai dengan Formularium Rumah Sakit, ditunjukkan dengan rata-rata presentase kesesuaian masing-masing obat adalah sebanyak (100 %). Penggunaan obat berdasarkan dosis terapi sudah sesuai dengan Standar Pelayanan Medis Rumah Sakit, ditunjukkan dengan rata-rata presentase kesesuaian sebanyak (91,8%).

Kata kunci : Antituberkulosis, Tuberkulosis Paru BTA Positif, Formularium, Standar Pelayanan Medis

ABSTRACT

ADITYAWARMAN, 2014, ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DRUG USE PATTERN IN POSITIVE BTA PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN INPATIENT WARD OF DR. MOEWARDI LOCAL GENERAL HOSPITAL IN 2014, FINAL PROJECT, PHARMACY FACULTY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

The discovery rate of Tuberculosis was still quite high in hospitals, but the success of the treatment was low and the rate drop out of treatment was still quite high, potentially to create was increase in the occurrence of drug resistant. The objective of research was to find out the anti-tuberculosis drug use pattern in Positive BTA Pulmonary tuberculosis patients and the compatibility of anti-tuberculosis drug use in Positive BTA Pulmonary tuberculosis patients Inpatient Ward of dr. Moewardi Local General Hospital in 2013 with the standard medical service and formulary of hospital.

The data obtained were processed and included into table using Microsoft Office Excel 2007 so that a description on anti-tuberculosis use drug was obtained. The method used was a retrospective non-experimental descriptive method.

The result of research anti-tuberculosis drug use pattern was obtained in positive BTA pulmonary tuberculosis patients in inpatient ward of Surakarta dr. Moewardi hospital in 2013 including Rifampycin, Isoniazid, Ethambutol Pyrazinamide in intensive phase in category 1. Category 2 same with category 1 but plus Streptomycin. The most widely used type of anti-tuberculosis drug was OAT in single preparation with 100% percentage. The drug use based on preparation form and administration route had been compatible with the Hospital Formulary, indicated by the mean compatibility percentage of each drug of 100%. The drug use based on therapeutic dose had been compatible with the Standard Medical Service of Hospital, indicated by the compatibility percentage of 91.8%.

Keywords: Anti-tuberculosis drug, Positive BTA pulmonary tuberculosis, hospital formulary, Standard Medical Service