

INTISARI

JULIANA. 2020. LITERATUR REVIEW EVALUASI EFEKTIVITAS ANTIEMETIK PADA PASIEN KANKER DENGAN KEMOTERAPI, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI SURAKARTA.

Kanker adalah penyakit akibat pertumbuhan sel abnormal dan tak terkendali, sehingga sel merusak jaringan, bentuk, dan fungsi organ disekitarnya. Tingginya angka kejadian mual-muntah akibat kemoterapi menjadi dasar penting dilakukan penelitian penatalaksanaan mual-muntah akibat kemoterapi.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif non eksperimental. Pemilihan jurnal dengan desain penelitian *randomized control trials* (RCTs) yang membandingkan efektivitas antiemetik dari nilai *complete respons* (CRs) intervensi dan kontrol yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa berdasarkan ekstraksi data 20 jurnal penelitian, antiemetik yang banyak digunakan adalah golongan antagonis reseptor serotonin (5-HT³) dan dikombinasikan dengan golongan kortikosteroid (dexamethasone, methylprednisolon), golongan metoclopramide, golongan antagonis selektif reseptor neurokinin (aprepitant, fosnetupitant), golongan fenotiazin (metopimazine) dan golongan antipsikotik (olanzapine). Hasil analisis data dengan meta-analisis dari 12 studi regimen HEC (*Highly Emetogenic Chemotherapy*) tipe akut sebesar 1,06 [0,93, 1,20] dan tipe tertunda 1,03 [0,90,1,19], sehingga disimpulkan bahwa regimen antiemetik hanya efektif mencegah mual-muntah tipe akut, sedangkan pada mual-muntah tipe tertunda terjadi penurunan nilai efektivitas. Berdasarkan meta-analisis dari 8 studi regimen MEC (*Moderately Emetogenic Chemotherapy*) tipe akut sebesar 1,03 [0,72, 1,46] dan tipe tertunda sebesar 1,55 [1,05, 2,29], sehingga disimpulkan bahwa regimen antiemetik tipe mual-muntah akut dan tipe mual-muntah tertunda dinilai efektif mencegah mual-muntah karena peningkatan efektivitas pada nilai *effect estimate*.

Kata Kunci : efektivitas antiemetik, kanker, kemoterapi, mual dan muntah

ABSTRACT

JULIANA. 2020. LITERATURE REVIEW OF ANTIEMETIC EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION ON CANCER PATIENTS USING CHEMOTHERAPY, THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSITY OF SETIA BUDI SURAKARTA.

Cancer was a disease caused by abnormal and uncontrolled cell growth and made cells damage the tissue, shape, and function of surrounding organs. The high incidence of nausea and vomiting due to chemotherapy was a crucial basis for conducting this study on nausea and vomiting management due to chemotherapy.

This study uses a descriptive non-experimental method and its design used randomized control trials (RCTs) compared antiemetic effectiveness of intervention's complete response scores (CRs) and controls that met inclusion criteria.

The results of this study showed that based on data extraction of 20 research journal, the widely used antiemetic were serotonin receptor antagonists (5-HT₃) and were combined with corticosteroid group (dexamethasone, methylprednisolone), metoclopramide group, selective group of neurokinin receptor antagonist (aprepitant, fosnetupitant), phenothiazine group (metopimazine), and antipsychotic group (olanzapine). Based on data analysis using meta-analysis of 12 HEC (Highly Emetogenic Chemotherapy) regimen studies, acute-type was 1.06 [0.93, 1.20] and delayed-type was 1.03 [0.90, 1.19]. It can be concluded that antiemetic regimen was only effective in preventing acute nausea-vomiting type, whereas there was a decrease of effectiveness value on delayed nausea-vomiting type. Based on meta-analysis of 8 MEC (Moderately Emetogenic Chemotherapy) regimen studies, acute type was 1.03 [0.72, 1.46] and delayed type was 1.55 [1.05, 2.29]. Thus, antiemetic regimen in acute nausea-vomiting type and delayed nausea-vomiting type were considered effective in preventing nausea-vomiting due to the increased effectiveness in the effect estimate value.

Keywords: antiemetic effectiveness, cancer, chemotherapy, nausea and vomiting.