

INTISARI

FASOLLA, F., 2022. ANALISIS PENGGUNAAN OBAT ANTIRETROVIRAL (ARV) PADA PASIEN HIV/AIDS DI POLIKLINIK HIV/VCT/PMTCT RSJ. dr. MARZOEKI MAHDI BOGOR TAHUN 2021, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Infeksi virus HIV terus menjadi masalah utama kesehatan masyarakat *global*. WHO menerbitkan data epidemi HIV tahun 2020 diperkirakan ada 37,7 juta oranghidup dengan HIV, 73% mendapatkan terapi antiretroviral, naik 25% dari tahun 2010. Penggunaan ARV yang rasional perlu diperhatikan, adanya interaksi obat perlu dilakukan analisa untuk peningkatan keberhasilan terapi. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui profil penggunaan obat antiretroviral (ARV) dan mengetahui analisa ketepatan indikasi, ketepatan pemilihan obat, ketepatan dosis, dan interaksi obat di poliklinikHIV/VCT/PMTCT RSJ. dr. H. Marzoeqi Mahdi Bogor.

Penelitian ini bersifat observasional non-eksperimental dengan desain penelitian *cros-sectional* dan disajikan secara deskriptif . Pengambilan data menggunakan pendekatan secara *restrospektif* berupa data sekunder yaitu *medical record* pasien HIV/AIDS. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 113 pasien, obat ARV paling banyak digunakan yaitu golongan Nucleoside Reverse Trancriptase Inhibitor (NRTI) dengan kombinasi lini pertama : TDF +3TC + EFV sebanyak 106 pasien. Analisis ketepatan indikasi sebanyak (100%), tepat pemilihan obat (100%), tepat dosis (100%), dan terdapat potensi terjadinya interaksi obat antar obat arv, dan obat arv dengan non arv dengan jumlah level signifikasi klinis mayor (6,50%), moderat (78,86%), dan Minor (15,44%).

Kata Kunci: HIV/AIDS, ARV, ketepatan indikasi, pemilihan obat, dosis, potensi interaksi obat.

ABSTRACT

FASOLLA, F., 2022. ANALYSIS OF ANTIRETROVIRAL DRUG USE (ARV) IN HIV/AIDS PATIENTS AT POLYCLINICS HIV/VCT/PMTCT dr.. H. MARZOEKI MAHDI BOGOR HOSPITAL IN 2021. THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

HIV infection continues to be a major global public health problem. WHO published data on the HIV epidemic in 2020, it is estimated that 37.7 million people are living with HIV, 73% are receiving antiretroviral therapy, an increase of 25% from 2010. Rational use of ARVs needs to be considered, drug interactions need to be analyzed to increase the success of therapy. The purpose of the study was to determine the profile of the use of antiretroviral drugs (ARV) and to analyze the accuracy of drug selection, dosage accuracy, and drug interactions at the HIV/VCT/PMTCT Polyclinic RS. dr. H. Marzoeeki Mahdi Bogor

This research was observational study with a cross-sectional design and presented with descriptive analysis. Data collection used a retrospective approach in the form of secondary data, with medical records of HIV/AIDS patients. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling.

The results showed that from 113 patients, the most widely used ARV drugs were the Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor (NRTI) group with the first-line combination: TDF + 3TC + EFV as many as 106 patients. Analysis of drug accuracy, correct indication as much as (100%), correct drug selection (100%), correct dose (100%), and there is a potential for drug interactions between ARV drugs, and ARV drugs with non-ARV with a number of levels major (6.50%), moderate (78.86%), and Minor clinical significance (15.44%).

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, ARV, accuracy of diagnosis, indication, drug selection, dose, potential drug interaction