

Pola peresapan dan analisis interaksi obat anti-inflamasi nonsteroid (AINS) periode Maret - Mei 2005 di Apotek X Jakarta Timur

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Abstrak

Obat golongan anti-inflamasi nonsteroid (AINS) digunakan secara luas sebagai analgesik dan anti-inflamasi. Obat golongan anti-inflamasi nonsteroid (AINS) sangat umum diresepkan, terutama pada penduduk usia lanjut. Risiko mengalami efek yang tidak diinginkan dari penggunaan AINS umumnya terjadi pada penduduk usia lanjut. Secara teori toksisitas AINS kemungkinan dapat meningkat dengan adanya pemakaian bersama sehingga menimbulkan interaksi obat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran perseapan dan masalah interaksi obat AINS di Apotek "X" Jakarta Timur. Data penggunaan resep dari 180 resep yang mendapatkan 2 obat atau lebih selama bulan Maret-Mei 2005 dikumpulkan untuk mengidentifikasi terjadinya interaksi obat. Dokter meresepkan secara rata-rata 3 obat secara bersamaan. Ditemukan adanya 96 resep yang mengalami interaksi obat. Diperoleh rata-rata 2 interaksi obat per resep. Melalui uji statistik Kai Kuadrat diketahui adanya hubungan yang bermakna antara jumlah obat dalam satu resep yang mengandung AINS dengan jumlah interaksi obat yang teridentifikasi.

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are widely used for their analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are very commonly prescribed, especially in the elderly population. Advanced age has emerged as one of the most striking risk factors for all of these factors for all of these adverse effects commonly associated with NSAID therapy . From a theoretical point of view the toxicity of NSAIDs may be increased by coadministration of interacting drugs. This study was conducted to identify prescription and the prevalence of drug interaction of NSAIDs at the Apotek "X" in East Jakarta . Data were collected from 180 recipes., receiving at least 2 concomitant drugs, admitted during the study period of Maret - Mei 2005. Doctor prescribed an average 3 drugs per recipes. 96 recipes of the total recipes were identified as having at least 1 interaction. On average, there were 2 interaction per recipes. Using Chi Square test it was concluded that there was a significant correlation between the number of drugs on the recipes contents NSAIDs and the number of interaction were identified.