

Kajian penggunaan penghambat pompa proton di Ruang Rawat Inap Ilmu Penyakit Dalam RSCM = Proton pump inhibitors utilitation study in the Internal Medicine Ward Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Penghambat pompa proton (PPP) adalah salah satu contoh obat yang digunakan secara luas di dunia. Efikasi dan profil keamanan yang baik dari PPP berperan dalam terjadinya persepsian berlebihan di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan. Data terkini menunjukkan bahwa PPP berhubungan dengan peningkatan risiko pneumonia nosokomial. Penggunaan PPP intravena yang tidak tepat telah berkontribusi dalam meningkatkan total biaya kesehatan serta mengurangi ketersediaan obat.

Penelitian retrospektif observasional ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa total konsumsi PPP, total penggunaan sediaan PPP intravena, ketepatan penggunaan sediaan PPP intravena, ketepatan frekuensi penggunaan PPP, dan kejadian pneumonia nosokomial yang berhubungan dengan obat ini. Data diambil dari rekam medik pasien yang masuk ruang rawat inap Ilmu Penyakit Dalam RSCM selama periode Oktober hingga Desember 2014.

Pada penelitian ini, dari 210 pasien yang dievaluasi, terdapat 166 pasien (79%) menggunakan PPP, frekuensi ini lebih tinggi dari yang ditemukan pada rumah sakit di US (40-70%) dan di China (42%). Total konsumsi tercatat sebesar 194.31 defined daily dose (DDD)/ 100 bed-days, jauh lebih tinggi dibandingkan yang ditemukan di Irlandia dan India (56.73 dan 128 DDD/ 100 bed-days). Sediaan intravena diberikan pada 87.35% pasien dan hanya 34.48% pasien memiliki indikasi yang tepat. Frekuensi penggunaan diberikan tanpa diturunkan pada beberapa pasien. Persentase pneumonia nosokomial tujuh hingga delapan kali lipat lebih tinggi pada kelompok PPP dibandingkan kelompok non-PPP. Namun, peranan beberapa faktor risiko terhadap terjadinya pneumonia nosokomial tidak dapat disingkirkan.

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ABSTRACT

Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) are among the most widely used drugs in the world. The favorable efficacy and safety profile of these drugs has led to their over prescriptions in health care facilities. Recent data, however, has shown that the use of PPIs was associated with the increased risk of nosocomial pneumonia. Inappropriate use of intravenous PPIs has contributed to the increasing of total health cost and also decreasing the source of drugs.

This retrospective, observational study was aimed to analyze the total consumption of PPIs, the total use of intravenous PPIs preparations, the appropriateness use of intravenous PPIs preparations, the appropriateness of the frequency of PPIs administration, and the occurrence of nosocomial pneumonia related to PPIs use. Data were obtained from medical records of patients who came to Internal Medicine Ward RSCM during the period of October to Desember 2014.

In this study, out of 210 patients evaluated, 166 patients (79%) used PPIs, the frequency is higher than those in hospitals in the US (40 to 70%) and in China (42%). The total consumption of PPIs was 194.31 defined daily dose (DDD)/ 100 bed-days, which is much higher compared to those in Ireland and India (56.73 and

128 DDD/ 100 bed-days). Intravenous preparations were administered to 87.35% of patients, among which only 34.48% had been given for appropriate indications. There are no reduced of frequent used in some patients. The frequency of nosocomial pneumonia was seven to eight times higher among patients treated with PPIs compared to those without PPIs. However, the role of some risk factors that may contribute the occurrence of nosocomial pneumonia cannot be ruled out.;Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) are among the most widely used drugs in the world. The favorable efficacy and safety profile of these drugs has led to their over prescriptions in health care facilities. Recent data, however, has shown that the use of PPIs was associated with the increased risk of nosocomial pneumonia. Inappropriate use of intravenous PPIs has contributed to the increasing of total health cost and also decreasing the source of drugs.

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