

**Praktik Kerja di RSUP Fatmawati Periode Bulan Agustus-Oktober 2020
"Pemantauan Terapi Obat Terhadap Pasien POD V Post Laparoscopy
HTSOB with retrograde Adhesiolysis Di Ruang Kebidanan RSUP
Fatmawati Bulan Septembet 2020" = Internship at RSUP Fatmawati
Period August-October 2020 Monitoring "Drug Therapy In Patient POD
V Post Laparoscopy Total Hysterectomy Bilateral Salpingo-
Oophorectomy with retrograde Adhesiolysis at Midwifery Room RSUP
Fatmawati on September 2020"**

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Abstrak

Perlekatan (adhesion) adalah suatu jaringan ikat fibrous seperti pita yang terbentuk antara jaringan dengan jaringan atau dengan organ yang secara normal tidak terbentuk. Perlekatan sering kali terbentuk sebagai akibat dari cedera sewaktu Tindakan operasi. Pengambilan data pasien dilakukan dengan metode pengambilan data secara prospektif, dengan kriteria pasien minimal 5 hari dirawat dan diberikan minimal 5 jenis obat. Pasien yang dilakukan Pemantaun Terapi Obat (PTO) sebanyak 3 pasien. Pencatatan penggunaan obat dilakukan setiap hari mengingat terkadang ada perubahan jenis obat yang diberikan dokter terkait kondisi klinis pasien. Pemantauan terapi obat pasien dilakukan pada bulan September 2020 dengan mengumpulkan data pasien. Data pasien yang dikumpulkan tersebut berupa data rekam medik dan pencatatan penggunaan obat (kardeks). Pemantauan terapi obat dilakukan pada pasien bernama Ny. LS di Ruang Kebidanan. Diagnosa masuk dari dokter yang menangani Ny. LS adalah POD V Post Laparoscopy HTSOB With Retrograde Adhesiolysis tetapi berdasarkan keterangan yang terdapat di rekam medik, pasien juga memiliki indikasi terinfeksi bakteri Mycobacterium tuberculosis, sehingga selama terapi pasien diberikan pengobatan tuberkulosis. Masalah interaksi obat terjadi pada pemakaian pyrazinamide dan rifampisin memiliki tingkat interaksi obat mayor. pyrazinamide dan rifampisin secara bersamaan dapat menyebabkan cedera hati. Sedangkan omeprazole dan rifampisin memiliki tingkat interaksi moderate, dimana interaksi keduanya dapat menyebabkan penurunan konsentrasi plasma omeprazole. Pengobatan tanpa Indikasi terjadi pada pemberian KSR pada pasien karena hasil pemeriksaan laboratorium kadar kalium pasien normal serta pasien juga tidak sedang mengkonsumsi obat yang dapat menyebabkan hipokalemia.

.....Attachment (adhesion) is a connective tissue of fibrous like a ribbon formed between tissues with tissues or with organs that are not normally formed. Attachments are often formed as a result of injury during surgery. Patient data retrieval is done by prospective data retrieval method, with the criteria of patients at least 5 days treated and given at least 5 types of drugs. Patients conducted Drug Therapy Monitoring (PTO) as many as 3 patients. Recording of drug use is done every day considering that sometimes there is a change in the type of medicine given by the doctor related to the clinical condition of the patient. Monitoring of patient drug therapy was conducted in September 2020 by collecting patient data. The patient data collected in the form of medical record data and drug use record (kardeks). Monitoring of drug therapy was carried out on a patient named Mrs. LS in the Midwifery Room. The incoming diagnosis from the doctor who treated Mrs. LS was POD V Post Laparoscopy HTSOB With Retrograde Adhesiolysis but based on the information contained in the medical records, the patient also had an indication infected with the bacterium

Mycobacterium tuberculosis, so that during therapy the patient was given tuberculosis treatment. Drug interaction problems occur in the use of pyrazinamide and rifampicin has a major level of drug interactions. pyrazinamide and rifampicin can simultaneously cause liver injury. While omeprazole and rifampicin have moderate levels of interaction, both interactions can lead to a decrease in plasma concentrations of omeprazole. Treatment without indication occurs in the administration of KSR in patients because the results of laboratory examination of potassium levels of normal patients and patients are also not taking drugs that can cause hypokalemia.