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**KERASIONALAN RESEP OBAT ANTIPSIKOTIK SKIZOFRENIA
PASIEN RAWAT JALAN DI RSU KHARISMA PARAMEDIKA WATES
JANUARI-DESEMBER 2020**

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : Skizofrenia merupakan gangguan jiwa kronis dan berat, ditandai dengan distorsi dalam berpikir, persepsi, emosi, bahasa, rasa diri dan perilaku.

Tujuan : Penelitian bertujuan mengevaluasi kerasionalan peresepan obat antipsikotika pasien skizofrenia rawat jalan di RSU Kharisma Paramedika Wates tahun 2020.

Metode : Penelitian observasional disajikan secara deskriptif dengan pendekatan retrospektif menggunakan data rekam medik. Sebanyak 52 sampel yang dipilih secara *purposive* . Data dianalisis dengan *microsoft excel* dan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel persentase.

Hasil : Jumlah pasien skizofrenia 61,5% pasien pria dan 38,5% pasien wanita, dengan usia pasien 18-28 tahun sebanyak 17,3% ; 29-38 tahun sebanyak 25% dan 39-48 tahun sebanyak 57,7%. Tipe skizofrenia tidak terinci sebanyak 63,5% ; tipe paranoid 26,9%; tipe residual 5,8% ; tipe tidak tergolongkan (1,9 %) dan tipe lainnya (1,9 %). Pola terapi kombinasi (65,4%) ; kombinasi atipikal+atipikal (risperidon dan klozapin) sebanyak 28,8% ; kombinasi tipikal+atipikal (haloperidol dan klozapin) sebanyak 19,2% dan kombinasi atipikal+tipikal+atipikal (risperidon+haloperidol+klozapin) sebanyak 9,6%. Terapi tunggal (34,6%) berupa terapi atipikal (risperidon,17,3%) dan tipikal (haloperidol, 11,5%).

Kesimpulan : Evaluasi peresepan antipsikotika diperoleh tepat indikasi (100%), tepat pasien (98,1%), tepat obat (78,8%), tepat dosis (82,7%), tepat frekuensi (80,8%) dan tepat cara pemberian (100%).

Kata kunci : Kerasionalan, Resep, Skizofrenia, Antipsikotika, Rawat Jalan

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**RATIONALITY OF PRESCRIPTION OF SCHIZOPHRENIC
ANTIPSYCHOTIC MEDICINE FOR OUTPATIENT AT KHARISMA
PARAMEDIKA HOSPITAL WATES, JANUARY-DECEMBER 2020**

ABSTRACT

Background: Schizophrenia is a chronic and severe mental disorder, characterized by distortions in thinking, perception, emotions, language, sense of self and behavior.

Objective: The study aims to evaluate the prescribing of antipsychotic drugs for outpatient schizophrenia patients at Kharisma Paramedika Hospital Wates in 2020.

Methods: Observational research is presented descriptively with a retrospective approach using medical record data. A total of 52 samples were selected *purposively*. The data is analyzed with *microsoft excel* and presented in the form of a percentage table.

Results: The number of schizophrenic patients was 61.5% male patients and 38.5% female patients, with a patient age of 18-28 years as many as 17.3%; 29-38 years as many as 25% and 39-48 years as much as 57.7%. The type of schizophrenia an unspecified type as much as 63.5%; paranoid type 26.9%; residual type 5.8% ; type not classified 1,9 % and other types each 1.9%. Combination therapy was (65.4%), atypical + atypical combinations (risperidone and clozapine) as much as 28.8%; typical+atypical combinations (haloperidol and clozapine) were 19.2% and atypical+typical+atypical combinations (risperidone+haloperidol+clozapine) were 9.6%. Single therapy was (34.6%) consisted atypical therapy (risperidone ,17.3%) and typical therapy (haloperidol , 11.5%).

Conclusion: Evaluation of antipsychotic prescribing obtained in right indication (100%), right patient (98.1%), right drug (78.8%), right dose (82.7%), right frequency (80.8%) and right mode of administration (100%).

Keywords: Rationality, Prescription, Schizophrenia, Antipsychotics, Outpatient