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EVALUASI TERAPI ASMA PADA PASIEN ASMA DI RSI SULTAN AGUNG SEMARANG PERIODE JANUARI – NOVEMBER 2021

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Asma merupakan penyakit pernapasan kronis yang mempengaruhi 1-18% dari penduduk di berbagai negara. Asma ditandai oleh variabel gejala mengi (napas berbunyi bersik), sesak napas, sesak dada dan/atau batuk, dan oleh variabel *expiratory* pembatasan udara. Hasil studi epidemiologi jumlah pasien dengan penyakit asma di Indonesia diperkirakan mencapai 4,5% dari jumlah seluruh penduduk Indonesia. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui evaluasi terapi asma pada pasien asma.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif non eksperimental dimana pengambilan sampel berdasarkan populasi yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi pada data rekam medis pasien kemudian sampel yang didapatkan dari populasi di evaluasi ketepatannya dan dianalisis menggunakan program Microsoft Excel.

Hasil: Dari kasus diperoleh hasil evaluasi terapi asma berdasarkan ketepatan indikasi sebesar 100%, ketepatan pasien 100%, ketepatan obat sebesar 100%, dan ketepatan dosis sebesar 86,8% kategori obat rasional dan sebesar 13,2% kategori obat tidak rasional.

Simpulan: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hasil evaluasi terapi asma pada pasien asma sudah memenuhi kerasionalan obat asma.

Kata Kunci: Terapi Asma, Rasionalitas pengobatan.

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EVALUATION OF ASTHMA THERAPY IN ASTHMA PATIENTS AT THE SULTAN AGUNG RSI SEMARANG, JANUARY – NOVEMBER 2021

ABSTRACT

Background: Asthma is a chronic respiratory disease that affects 1-18% of the population in various countries. Asthma is characterized by variable wheezing (breathing wheezing), shortness of breath, chest tightness and/or coughing, and by variable expiratory air restriction. Symptoms and airflow limitation vary over time and in intensity. This variation is often triggered by factors such as exercise, exposure to allergens, changes in weather, or viral respiratory infections. The results of epidemiological studies of the number of patients with asthma in Indonesia are estimated at 4.5% of the total population of Indonesia. The purpose of this study was to determine the evaluation of asthma therapy in asthmatic patients.

Methods: This study uses a non-experimental descriptive research method where the sampling is based on the population that meets the inclusion criteria in the patient's medical record data, then the samples obtained from the population are evaluated for accuracy and analyzed using the microsoft excel program.

Results: From the cases, the results of the evaluation of asthma therapy were obtained based on the indication accuracy of 100%, patient compliance 100%, drug accuracy 100%, and dose accuracy 86.8% rational drug category and 13.2% irrational drug category.

Conclusion: The results showed that the results of the evaluation of asthma therapy in asthmatic patients had met the rationality of asthma drugs.

Keywords: Asthma therapy, Rationality of treatment.