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## **TATALAKSANA TERAPI PADA PASIEN BATU GINJAL RAWAT INAP DI RSUD SALATIGA**

### **INTISARI**

**Latar Belakang** : Batu ginjal merupakan penyakit yang dapat dipengaruhi oleh kurangnya kadar sitrat yaitu suatu zat yang bisa menghambat pembentukan batu kalsium. Tujuan Penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui tentang tatalaksana terapi pada pasien batu ginjal rawat inap di RSUD Salatiga.

**Metode** : Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif analitik dengan mendeskripsikan tatalaksana farmakologis, terapi pada pasien batu ginjal. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *total sampling*. Jumlah sampel yang digunakan yaitu 25 sampel pemeriksaan periode bulan Januari-Juni 2022 pasien Batu Ginjal dan di analisis menggunakan data catatan medik.

**Hasil** : Tingkat ketercapaian pasien batu ginjal berjenis kelamin terdiri dari laki-laki yaitu sebanyak 16 pasien (64%), sedangkan pasien perempuan sebanyak 9 pasien (36%). Berdasarkan usia, pada penelitian ini pasien penderita batu ginjal terbanyak adalah pasien dengan rentang usia 46-55 tahun yaitu sebanyak 14 pasien (56%), diikuti pasien dengan rentang usia 35-45 tahun sebanyak 9 pasien (36%) dan 56-65 tahun sebanyak 2 pasien (8%). dengan usia penderita persentase terbanyak terdapat pada pasien dengan tidak ada penyakit penyerta sebanyak 23 pasien (92%), disusul oleh Diabetes Mellitus sebanyak 1 pasien (4%) dan Hipertensi 1 pasien (4%).

**Simpulan** : Terapi farmakologis yang diberikan kepada 25 pasien batu ginjal pada tahun 2022 yaitu Vitamin D sebanyak 68%. Ceftriaxone sebanyak 56%. Asam Folat dan Ondansetron sebanyak 28%. Hydrochlorthiazide, Sodium Sitrat, Indapamid, dan Chlorthalidone sebanyak 12%. Kalsium Magnesium Sitrat, Ciprofloxacin, Glimipirid, Paracetamol, Metoclopramide, Nocid, dan ursodeoxycholic sebanyak 8%. Terapi obat lain dengan persentase 4% yaitu berupa Ketorolac, Clopidogrel, Cefixime, Glikuidon, Urinter, Ursodeoxycholic, dan Amlodipin.

**Kata kunci** : Batu Ginjal, Tatalaksana, Terapi

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## **THERAPY MANAGEMENT OF KIDNEY STONE PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL SALATIGA**

### **ABSTRACT**

**Background** : Kidney stones are a disease that can be affected by the lack of citrate levels, which is a substance that can inhibit the formation of calcium stones. The purpose of the study was to find out about the management of therapy in inpatient kidney stone patients at Salatiga Hospital.

**Method** : This study uses descriptive analytical method by describing the management of therapy in kidney stone patients. The sampling technique uses *total sampling*. The number of samples used was 25 examination samples for the period January-June 2022 for Kidney Stone patients and analyzed using medical record data.

**Results** : The achievement rate of kidney stone patients consisting of men, namely 16 patients (64%), while female patients were 9 patients (36%). Based on age, in this study the most patients with kidney stones were patients with an age range of 46-55 years, namely 14 patients (56%), followed by patients with an age range of 35-45 years as many as 9 patients (36%) and 56-65 years as many as 2 patients (8%). with the age of patients the highest percentage was found in patients with no comorbidities as many as 23 patients (92%), followed by Diabetes Mellitus as many as 1 patient (4%) and Hypertension 1 patient (4%).

**Conclusion** : Pharmacological therapy given to 25 kidney stone patients in 2022 is 68% Vitamin D. Ceftriaxone as much as 56%. Folic Acid and Ondansetron as much as 28%. Hydrochlorthiazide, Sodium Citrate, Indapamid, and Chlorthalidone as much as 12%. Calcium Magnesium Citrate, Ciprofloxacin, Glimipirid, Paracetamol, Metoclopramide, Nocid, and ursodeoxycholic as much as 8%. Other drugs with a percentage of 4% are Ketorolac, Clopidogrel, Cefixime, Glikuidon, Urinter, Ursodeoxycholic, and Amlodipine.

**Keywords** : Kidney Stones, Management, Therapy