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PROFIL PENGOBATAN DAN ADVERSE DRUG REACTION (ADRs) PADA PASIEN HIV DI RUMAH SAKIT ROEMANI MUHAMMADIYAH SEMARANG

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Penelitian ini menganalisis pengobatan dan efek samping antiretroviral pada pasien HIV di Rumah Sakit Roemani Muhammadiyah Semarang. Virus HIV merusak kekebalan tubuh dan menginfeksi sel darah putih. Obat antiretroviral digunakan untuk menurunkan risiko penularan HIV, menghambat infeksi oportunistik, meningkatkan kualitas hidup pasien, dan mengurangi *viral load* hingga tak terdeteksi.

Metode: Penelitian kuantitatif non-eksperimental dengan pendekatan observasional deskriptif *cross-sectional*. Data dari 30 pasien HIV di Rumah Sakit Roemani Muhammadiyah Semarang (2018-2023) dianalisis melalui Microsoft Excel.

Hasil: menunjukkan mayoritas pasien pria (83%), usia 46-55 tahun (97%), dan pengobatan kurang dari 1 tahun (33%). Tuberculosis Paru sebagai infeksi oportunistik (26%). Rejimen dominan TDF + 3TC + EFV (53%) dengan efek samping paling banyak yaitu mual dan demam (36%). Beberapa pasien mengalami perubahan rejimen, dengan pengganti rejimen terbanyak yaitu TDF + 3TC + EFV berubah menjadi TDF + 3TC + DTG.

Kesimpulan: Mayoritas pasien HIV di Rumah Sakit Roemani Muhammadiyah Semarang menggunakan rejimen TDF + 3TC + EFV, dengan efek samping mual dan demam akibat obat kombinasi TDF + 3TC + EFV.

Kata Kunci: ADRs, HIV, Profil Pengobatan

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EVALUATION OF TREATMENT PROFILE AND ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS (ADRs) IN HIV PATIENTS AT ROEMANI MUHAMMADIYAH HOSPITAL SEMARANG

ABSTRACT

Background: This study analyzes the treatment and adverse effects of antiretroviral therapy in HIV patients at Roemani Muhammadiyah Hospital Semarang. The HIV virus damages the immune system and infects white blood cells. Antiretroviral drugs are used to reduce the risk of HIV transmission, inhibit opportunistic infections, improve patients' quality of life, and reduce viral load to undetectable levels.

Methods: A non-experimental quantitative study with a descriptive cross-sectional observational approach was conducted. Data from 30 HIV patients at Roemani Muhammadiyah Hospital Semarang (2018-2023) were analyzed using Microsoft Excel.

Results: The results indicate that the majority of patients were male (83%), aged between 46-55 years (97%), and had received treatment for less than 1 year (33%). Pulmonary Tuberculosis was identified as an opportunistic infection (26%). The dominant regimen was TDF + 3TC + EFV (53%) with the most common side effects being nausea and fever (36%). Some patients underwent regimen changes, with the most common replacement being the switch from TDF + 3TC + EFV to TDF + 3TC + DTG.

Conclusion: The majority of HIV patients at Roemani Muhammadiyah Hospital Semarang use the TDF + 3TC + EFV regimen, with nausea and fever as the main side effects attributed to the combination of TDF + 3TC + EFV medication.

Keywords: ADRs, HIV, Treatment Profile