EVALUASI KETEPATAN OBAT ANTI NYERI PADA PASIEN OSTEOARTRITIS RAWAT JALAN DI RUMAH SAKIT ISLAM SULTAN AGUNG SEMARANG PERIODE JUNI - DESEMBER 2024

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pengobatan osteoarthritis yang tidak tepat dapat memicu timbulnya interaksi obat, efek yang tidak diinginkan dan berkurangnya efektifitas dari obat tersebut, sehingga dapat menurunkan kualitas hidup pasien osteoarthritis.
Tujuan: Mengevaluasi penggunaan obat menggunakan variabel tepat indikasi, tepat obat, tepat pasien, tepat dosis, efek samping dan interaksi obat di Rawat Jalan Rumah Sakit Islam Sultan Agung Semarang Periode Juni-Desember 2024.
Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian deskriptif non eksperimental yang menggunakan metode retrospektif untuk mengumpulkan data dari rekam medis pasien osteoartritis selama periode Juni-Desember 2024. Teknik pengambilan secara *purposive sampling,* yang termasuk kriteria inklusi sebanyak 60 pasien dari populasi 145 pasien. Analisa data menggunakan analisi univariate.
Hasil: Osteoartritis lebih banyak dialami wanita yaitu 71,67% sedangkan laki-laki hanya 28,33%. Rentang umur paling banyak yaitu 56-65 tahun dengan persentase 58,33%. Jenis osteoartritis paling banyak adalah osteoartritis genu (83,33%). Obat yang sering digunakan untuk terapi osteoartritis di antara lain, Meloxicam (26,67%), Celecoxib (23,33%), dan Paracetamol (18,33%). Dengan hasil evaluasi mendapatkan tepat pasien (96,67%), tepat indikasi (100%), tepat dosis (96,67%), tepat obat (93,33%), efek samping (11,67%) dan potensi interaksi obat anti nyeri adalah 33 pasien (55%).
Kesimpulan: Ketepatan obat anti nyeri dirawat jalan RSI Sultan Agung Semarang mendapatkan tepat pasien (96,67%), tepat indikasi (100%), tepat dosis 96,67%, tepat obat (93,33%), efek samping (11,67%) dan potensi interaksi obat anti nyeri adalah 33 pasien (55%).

Kata kunci : osteortritis, anti nyeri, ketepatan, nyeri,

EVALUATION OF THE ACCURACY OF ANTI-PAIN MEDICATION IN OUTPATIENT OSTEOARTHRITIS PATIENTS AT THE ISLAMIC HOSPITAL SULTAN AGUNG SEMARANG PERIOD JUNE - DECEMBER 2024

ABSTRACT

Background: Inappropriate osteoarthritis treatment can lead to drug interactions, unwanted effects and reduced effectiveness of the drug, which can reduce the quality of life of osteoarthritis patients.

Objective: To evaluate the use of drugs using variables of appropriate indication, appropriate drug, appropriate patient, appropriate dose, side effects and drug interactions in the Outpatient Department of Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital Semarang June-December 2024 Period.

Methods: This study used non-experimental descriptive research that used a retrospective method to collect data from the medical records of osteoarthritis patients during the June-December 2024 period. The sampling technique was purposive sampling, which included inclusion criteria as many as 60 patients from a population of 145 patients. Data analysis using univariate analysis.

Results: Osteoarthritis is more experienced by women, 71.67% while men are only 28.33%. The most age range is 56-65 years with a percentage of 58.33%. The most common type of osteoarthritis is genu osteoarthritis (83.33%). Drugs that are often used for osteoarthritis therapy include Meloxicam (26.67%), Celecoxib (23.33%), and Paracetamol (18.33%). With the evaluation results getting the right patient (96.67%), the right indication (100%), the right dose (96.67%), the right drug (93.33%), side effects (11,67%) and potential anti-pain drug interactions were 33 patients (55%).

Conclusion: The accuracy of anti-pain medications treated at RSI Sultan Agung Semarang was found to be appropriate patient (96.67%), appropriate indication (100%), appropriate dose 96.67%, appropriate drug (93.33%), side effects (11,67%) and potential anti-pain drug interactions were 33 patients (55%).

Keywords: osteortritis, anti-pain, accuracy, pain,