



Penulis : Vori Dewi Yurikasari
Fakultas : Farmasi
Program Studi : Farmasi
IPK : 2.68
Pembimbing I : Dra. Yulistiani, Apt., M.Si
Pembimbing II : Dr. Joewono Soeroso, dr. MSc, SpPD, KR

PROFIL OBAT PADA PASIEN SPONDILITIS ANKILOSA (Penelitian di Instalasi Rawat Jalan Divisi Reumatologi SMF Ilmu Penyakit Dalam RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya)

Abstrak :

DRUG UTILIZATION PROFILE IN PATIENT WITH ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS (A Study at Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya) Background: Ankylosing Spondylitis (AS) is one of the most health problem in Indonesia. AS has a high rate of disability associated with it, which has lead to an escalation in the medical based cost as a result of AS. Variation of analgetics were used for long therapy, therefore there were chances of Drug Related Problem (DRPs) occurred especially adverse drug reaction of analgetic. Objectives: The aims of this study was to analyze the drug utilization profile on patients with AS, to learn the drug utilization based on the clinical an laboratory data and to identify Drug Related Problem (DRPs) occurred. Methods: This study used retrospective data by descriptive analysis. The research was performed from January, 1st 2008 until March,31st 2009 at Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya Indonesia. (N = 39) Results: The results showed that AS patients were 64% female and 36% male, which 92% adult and 8% elderly. The analgesic and anti-inflammatory drugs were applied to all AS patients consist of the groups of NSAID, i.e meloxicam (64,1%), diclofenac sodium (58,9%), indometacin (2,5%) and mefenamic acid (2,5%). The DMARDs used was methotrexate (48,7%), sulphasalazine (23%) and chloroquin (23%). The others were to prevent and to treat the adverse effect included ranitidine (61,5%), antacid (5,1%) and folic acid (47,8%). The dosage of the drugs used had adhered the recommended dosage. The efficacy of therapy was showed by decrease of pain intensity in 19 patients (47,8%). The drugs related problem (DRPs) occurred were adverse drug reaction which including stomatitis due to methotrexate in three patients. Conclusions: Drug profile in AS patient were opioid analgesic (tramadol), NSAIDs (meloxicam, diclofenac sodium, indometacin, mefenamic acid), DMARDs (methotrexate, sulphasalazin, chloroquine) and the others were to prevent and to treat the adverse reaction effect of the drugs used. Stomatitis was occurred in three patients as a result of methotrexate use.