

## INTISARI

Berdasarkan data dari *American National Health and Nutrition Examination survey* menunjukkan bahwa pada periode 1999-2004 prevalensi Gagal Ginjal Kronik (GGK) stadium 1 sampai 4 meningkat secara signifikan bila di bandingkan dengan periode survei 1988 sampai 1994. Faktor yang mempengaruhi tingginya kejadian GGK ini diantaranya usia lanjut, hipertensi dan diabetes mellitus. Banyaknya penyakit penyerta dan manajemen terapi yang kompleks menyebabkan angka kejadian *Drug Related Problems* (DRPs) yang berpotensi tinggi pada pasien khususnya gagal ginjal kronik. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui angka kejadian DRPs pada terapi pasien rawat inap Gagal Ginjal Kronik (GGK) di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping periode Januari-Desember 2016.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian dengan desain observasional deskriptif non eksperimental. Pengambilan data pasien GGK di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping dilakukan secara retrospektif dari 45 catatan rekam medik pasien gagal ginjal kronik periode Januari-Desember 2016. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan studi literatur yaitu KDIGO 2012, *Drug Interaction Facts 7th edition 2010*, dan *Drug Information Handbook*.

Hasil identifikasi DRPs pada penatalaksanaan pasien GGK di instalasi rawat inap RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping periode Januari-Desember 2016 menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 22 pasien (48,88%) yang mengalami DRPs dari total 45 pasien. Terdapat 30 kejadian DRPs yang terdiri dari 18 kejadian (60%) indikasi yang tidak diterapi, 2 kejadian (6,6%) pemilihan obat tidak tepat, 0 kejadian (0%) penggunaan obat tanpa indikasi, 0 kejadian (0%) dosis kurang, 0 kejadian (0%) dosis lebih, dan 10 kejadian (33,33%) interaksi obat.

*Kata Kunci: gagal ginjal kronik, Drug Related Problems (DRPs), Rumah Sakit PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping.*

## ABSTRACT

According to the *American National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey* between the period of 1999 to 2004 the prevalence of stage 1 to 4 Chronic Renal Failure (CRF) increased significantly when compared with the period of the 1988 to 1994 survey. There are some factors that influence the high incidence of CRF include age, hypertension and diabetes mellitus. The large number of comorbidities and complicated therapeutic management led to a high incidence of *Drug Related Problems* (DRPs) in patients, especially patients with CRF. Therefore, this study aims to determine the incidence of DRPs in the therapy of inpatients of Chronic Renal Failure (CRF) at PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital from January to December 2016.

This research is an observational non experimental descriptive design study. The data of CRF patients at PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital was conducted retrospectively from 45 medical records of chronic renal failure patients from January to December 2016. The collected data was analysed by using literature analysis such as KDIGO 2012, *Drug Interaction Facts 7th edition 2010*, and *Drug Information Handbook*.

The results of identification of DRPs in the management of CRF patients at the inpatient installation of PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital from January to December 2016 showed that there were 22 patients (48.88%) who experienced DRPs from a total of 45 patients. There were 30 events of DRPs consisting of 18 incidents (60%) of drug needed, 2 incidents (6.6%) of wrong drug, 0 events (0%) of unnecessary drug therapy, 0 incidence (0%) low dose , 0 events (0%) high dose, and 10 events (33.33%) of drug interactions.

*Keywords: chronic renal failure, Drug Related Problems (DRPs), PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital.*