

ABSTRAK

Muharyati Ratnasari (01174180029)

ANALISIS *DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS* (DRP) PADA SISTEM PERESEPAN ELEKTRONIK DI INSTALASI FARMASI RAWAT JALAN RUMAH SAKIT “X” JAKARTA

Karya Tulis Ilmiah, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan (2021)

(xiii+ 42 halaman; 9 tabel; 8 gambar; 1 lampiran)

Drug-Related Problems (DRP) merupakan kejadian yang melibatkan terapi obat yang secara nyata atau berpotensi mengganggu hasil klinis yang diinginkan. Salah satu upaya yang dilakukan oleh rumah sakit untuk mengurangi angka kejadian DRP adalah dengan penggunaan sistem persepan elektronik. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui jenis, frekuensi serta persentase DRP yang terjadi pada sistem persepan elektronik. Penelitian ini bersifat non eksperimental dengan pendekatan deskriptif restrospektif. Sampel diambil dengan metode *stratified random sampling*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat 59 kejadian DRP dari 46 lembar resep elektronik di Rumah Sakit “X” Jakarta selama bulan November 2019. Jumlah kejadian DRP berdasarkan kategori masalah didominasi oleh efektivitas pengobatan (62,71%) dan keamanan pengobatan (33,9%). Berdasarkan kategori penyebab didominasi oleh pemilihan dosis (45,76%) dan pemilihan obat (33,59%). Sebagian besar DRP yang terjadi tidak diketahui status masalah DRP-nya karena intervensi yang dilakukan belum maksimal. Sistem persepan elektronik terbukti tidak kebal terhadap terjadinya DRP sehingga pengkajian resep yang baik tetap perlu dilakukan.

Kata kunci: DRP, persepan elektronik, farmasi

Referensi: 31 (2007 – 2021)

ABSTRACT

Muharyati Ratnasari (01174180029)

ANALYSIS OF DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS (DRP) IN THE ELECTRONIC PRESCRIBING SYSTEM AT THE OUTPATIENT PHARMACY INSTALLATION HOSPITAL “X” JAKARTA

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Drug-Related Problems (DRP) are events involving drug therapy that actually or potentially interfere with the desired clinical outcome. One of the efforts made by hospitals to reduce the incidence of DRP is by using an electronic prescribing system. The purpose of this study was to determine the type, frequency, and percentage of DRP that occurred in the electronic prescribing system. This research is non-experimental with a retrospective descriptive approach. Samples were taken by stratified random sampling method. The results showed that there were 59 DRP events from 46 electronic prescription sheets at the Hospital "X" Jakarta during November 2019. The number of DRP events based on problem categories was dominated by treatment effectiveness (62.71%) and treatment safety (33.9%). Based on the cause category, it was dominated by dose selection (45.76%) and drug selection (33.59%). Most of the DRPs that occur do not know the status of the DRP problems because the interventions that have been carried out have not been optimal. Electronic prescribing systems have proven not to be immune to the occurrence of DRP, so a good prescription review still needs to be done.

Key words: DRP, electronic prescribing, pharmacy

References: 31 (2007 – 2021)