

COMPARISON OF NEGATIVE SYMPTOMS SCORES BETWEEN SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS RECEIVING CLOZAPIN-RISPERIDONE COMBINATION THERAPY AND THOSE WHO ONLY RECEIVE CLOZAPIN THERAPY AT THE OUTPATIENT UNIT OF PROF. DR. SOEROJO MENTAL HOSPITAL MAGELANG

ABSTRACT

Background: Negative symptoms are a condition that is difficult to treat and tends to persist. There is no specific therapy indicated to treat negative symptoms. Clozapine and Risperidone are antipsychotics that have good affinity for dopamine D2 and serotonin 5HT2A receptors. In addition, these drugs are available quite a lot at affordable prices. The importance of this study is because negative symptoms can reduce quality of life and have a poor prognosis, so it is necessary to investigate the difference in negative symptom scores between patients receiving Clozapine-Risperidone combination therapy and those receiving Clozapine therapy only.

Objectives: To compare negative symptom scores between schizophrenic patients who received Clozapine-Risperidone combination therapy and those who only received Clozapine therapy at the outpatient polyclinic of RSJ Prof. Dr. Soerojo Magelang.

Methods: This study was conducted with a cross sectional method. The subjects of this study were schizophrenic patients who received combination therapy of Clozapine-Risperidone (n=20) and Clozapine therapy (n=20) at outpatient unit of Soerojo Mental Hospital Magelang (N total=40). Univariate analysis was performed with frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation data. Bivariate analysis was performed using independent t-test, one-way ANOVA, and correlation test. Multivariate analysis was performed by linear regression test.

Results: There was a significant difference between the negative symptom scores as measured by PANSS-NS between schizophrenic patients receiving Clozapine-Risperidone combination therapy and those receiving Clozapine therapy ($p=0.001$). Marital status ($p = 0.013$), history of receiving typical antipsychotics ($p = 0.031$), receiving anticholinergics ($p = 0.026$), history of EPS ($p = 0.004$), and the dose received by the patient ($p = 0.035$) gave a significant difference to negative symptom score ($p<0.05$). The results of the multiple linear regression test showed that the factors that influenced the negative symptom score were the history of EPS ($B=6.041$; $p=0.006$) and the type of therapy ($B=6.794$; $p=0.002$).

Conclusion: There was a significant difference in negative symptom scores between schizophrenic patients who received Clozapine-Risperidone combination therapy and those who only received Clozapine therapy. Factors that influence negative symptoms include the type of schizophrenia therapy and history of EPS.

Keywords: Clozapine, negative symptom score, Risperidon, schizophrenia.

PERBEDAAN SKOR GEJALA NEGATIF ANTARA PASIEN SKIZOFRENIA YANG MENDAPATKAN TERAPI KOMBINASI CLOZAPIN-RISPERIDON DENGAN YANG HANYA MENDAPATKAN TERAPI CLOZAPIN DI POLIKLINIK RAWAT JALAN RSJ PROF. DR. SOEROJO MAGELANG

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Gejala negatif merupakan suatu keadaan yang sulit diobati dan cenderung menetap. Belum ada terapi khusus yang diindikasikan untuk mengatasi gejala negatif. Clozapin dan Risperidon merupakan antipsikotik yang memiliki afinitas terhadap reseptor dopamin D2 dan serotonin 5HT2A yang baik. Selain itu, obat-obatan ini tersedia cukup banyak dengan harga yang terjangkau. Pentingnya dilakukan penelitian ini adalah karena gejala negatif dapat menurunkan kualitas hidup dan memiliki prognosis yang buruk, sehingga perlu untuk diteliti mengenai perbedaan skor gejala negatif antara pasien yang mendapatkan terapi kombinasi Clozapin-Risperidon dengan yang hanya mendapatkan terapi Clozapin.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui perbedaan skor gejala negatif antara pasien skizofrenia yang mendapatkan terapi kombinasi Clozapin-Risperidon dengan yang hanya mendapatkan terapi Clozapin di poliklinik rawat jalan RSJ Prof. Dr. Soerojo Magelang.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode *cross sectional*. Subjek penelitian ini adalah pasien skizofrenia yang mendapatkan terapi kombinasi Clozapin-Risperidon (n=20) dan terapi Clozapin (n=20), berobat di Poliklinik Rawat Jalan RSJ Prof Dr. Soerojo Magelang (N total=40). Dilakukan analisis univariat dengan menghitung frekuensi, persentasi, rerata, dan simpangan baku. Analisis bivariat dilakukan dengan uji *independent t-test*, *anova one-way*, dan uji korelasi *Pearson's* atau *Spearman's*. Analisis multivariat dilakukan dengan uji regresi linear.

Hasil: Terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna antara skor gejala negatif yang diukur dengan PANSS-NS antara pasien skizofrenia yang mendapatkan terapi kombinasi Clozapin-Risperidon dengan yang mendapatkan terapi Clozapin ($p=0,001$). Status pernikahan ($p=0,013$), riwayat mendapatkan antipsikotik tipikal ($p=0,031$), mendapatkan antikolinergik ($p=0,026$), riwayat EPS ($p=0,004$), dan dosis yang diterima oleh pasien ($p=0,035$) memberikan perbedaan yang bermakna terhadap skor gejala negatif ($p<0,05$). Hasil uji regresi linear multivariat tampak bahwa faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap skor gejala negatif adalah riwayat EPS ($B=6,041$; $p=0,006$) dan jenis terapi ($B=6,794$; $p=0,002$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat perbedaan bermakna skor gejala negatif antara pasien skizofrenia yang mendapatkan terapi kombinasi Clozapin-Risperidon dengan yang hanya mendapatkan terapi Clozapin. Faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap gejala negatif antara lain adalah jenis terapi skizofrenia dan riwayat EPS.

Kata Kunci: Clozapin, Risperidon, skor gejala negatif, skizofrenia.