

INTISARI

Pneumonia merupakan salah satu penyebab utama morbiditas dan mortalitas pada anak, serta menjadi alasan rawat inap yang umum di rumah sakit. Penatalaksanaan pneumonia sering kali melibatkan terapi kombinasi beberapa obat, baik antibiotik maupun non-antibiotik, yang berpotensi menimbulkan interaksi obat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran penggunaan obat dan interaksi obat potensial (IOP) pada pasien anak pneumonia di Rumah Sakit Akademik Universitas Gadjah Mada (RSA UGM), serta hubungan antara jumlah obat dan lama rawat inap terhadap kejadian IOP.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan kuantitatif dan pengambilan data secara retrospektif dari rekam medis pasien anak yang dirawat dengan diagnosis pneumonia selama tahun 2023. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif dan diuji secara inferensial menggunakan uji chi-square dan Fisher's exact test untuk menilai hubungan antara variabel jumlah obat dan lama rawat inap dengan kejadian IOP.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 55,3% pasien mengalami IOP dengan total 134 kejadian, didominasi oleh interaksi tingkat sedang (68,65%). Mekanisme interaksi paling umum adalah farmakokinetik. Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara jumlah obat yang dikonsumsi dengan kejadian IOP ($p = 0,003$), sementara tidak ditemukan hubungan yang signifikan antara lama rawat inap dengan kejadian IOP ($p = 0,466$). Temuan ini menegaskan pentingnya pemantauan terapi obat secara berkala, terutama pada pasien dengan regimen polifarmasi, guna meminimalkan risiko interaksi obat yang merugikan.

Kata kunci: interaksi obat potensial, pneumonia anak, pasien rawat inap

ABSTRACT

Pneumonia remains one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among children and is a common reason for hospitalization. The management of pediatric pneumonia often involves the use of multiple medications, including both antibiotics and supportive therapy, which may lead to potential drug interactions. This study aimed to describe the pattern of medication use and identify potential drug interactions (PDIs) in pediatric patients with pneumonia at Universitas Gadjah Mada Academic Hospital (RSA UGM), as well as to assess the relationship between the number of medications and length of hospital stay with the occurrence of PDIs.

This was a descriptive-analytic study using a quantitative approach with retrospective data collection from medical records of pediatric pneumonia inpatients during 2023. The data were analyzed descriptively and tested using chi-square and Fisher's exact tests to examine the relationship between the number of drugs prescribed and the length of hospital stay with the occurrence of PDIs.

The results showed that 55.3% of patients experienced at least one PDI, with a total of 134 events identified. Most interactions were of moderate severity (68.65%) and pharmacokinetic in mechanism. A significant association was found between the number of drugs prescribed and the occurrence of PDIs ($p = 0.003$), while no significant relationship was observed between the length of hospital stay and PDIs ($p = 0.466$). These findings highlight the importance of regular medication review, particularly in patients with polypharmacy, to minimize the risks of clinically relevant drug interactions.

Keywords: potential drug interactions, pediatric pneumonia, inpatient