

INTISARI

Latar belakang. Hipertensi merupakan penyakit yang dalam 3 tahun terakhir masuk dalam 10 penyakit terbesar di Ruang Rawat Inap RSU PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. Salah satu cara untuk mengetahui bahwa metode terapi yang dipakai telah sesuai dengan standar terapi yang digunakan adalah dengan melakukan audit medis. Belum berjalannya audit medis membuat rumah sakit tidak mempunyai data secara pasti angka *medical error*. Sejalan dengan terbitnya Kepmenkes No. 496/MENKES/SK/IV/2005 tentang Pedoman Audit Medis di rumah sakit, maka diharapkan setiap rumah sakit dapat mengetahui dan melaksanakan audit medis dalam rangka monitoring dan peningkatan mutu pelayanan medis.

Tujuan. Untuk mengaudit kesesuaian terapi antihipertensi dengan standar pengobatan hipertensi terhadap pasien yang didiagnosis menderita hipertensi, dengan atau tanpa komplikasi hipertensi yang menyertai.

Metode. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian dengan metode observasional untuk mengetahui, menilai, dan menganalisis masalah-masalah yang berkaitan dengan pemberian obat pada pasien yang didiagnosis hipertensi. Rancangan penelitian merupakan studi deskriptif, dengan pengamatan dan pengambilan data dilakukan secara retrospektif.

Hasil. Dari identifikasi audit diperoleh 41,46% pasien menggunakan antihipertensi tunggal. Penggunaan antihipertensi tunggal terbesar dari golongan ACEI 21,95%. Terdapat 53,65% pasien yang menggunakan antihipertensi kombinasi, pemakaian kombinasi terbanyak adalah golongan ACEI-CCB sebesar 21,95%, dan 4,87% pasien tidak diberi suatu antihipertensi pada satu periode audit (April-Juni 2005). Hasil analisis audit, menunjukkan penggunaan antihipertensi pada 17,07% pasien yang belum sesuai dengan panduan terapi yang digunakan, berupa pemakaian antihipertensi tunggal dan 2,43% berupa pemakaian terazosin yang kurang tepat.

Kesimpulan. Secara umum (80,48% pasien) penanganan terapi pada penggunaan suatu antihipertensi telah sesuai dengan panduan terapi antihipertensi yang digunakan. Terdapat ketidaksesuaian antara terapi hipertensi dengan panduan terapi sebesar 19,52% pasien, berupa penggunaan antihipertensi yang kurang tepat.

PRESCRIPTION AUDIT OF HYPERTENSION PATIENT IN THE INPATIENT TREATMENT ROOM OF GENERAL HOSPITAL (RSU) OF PKU MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA

ABSTRACT

Background: Hypertension is a disease that is included in the ten most commonly suffered disease in the inpatient treatment room of RSU PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta in the past 3 years. One of the ways to find out that the used therapy method has suited with the used therapy standard was by having medical audit. The inexistence of medical audit created the hospital did not have the exact number of medical error. Along with the issued of *Kepmenkes* (regulation from the ministry of health) No. 496/MENKES/SK/IV/2005 regarding the guidance of medical audit in hospital, it was expected that every hospital could find out and implement the medical audit in order to monitor and improve the quality of medical service.

Objective: This research was aimed to audit the suitability of anti hypertension therapy with the standard of hypertension treatment toward patients who were diagnosed suffering from hypertension, with or without accompanied hypertension complication.

Method: This was an observational research that finds out, assess, and analyze the problems that were related with giving drugs to the patients who were diagnosed suffering from hypertension. The research design was descriptive study with observation and the data was taken retrospectively.

Result: The audit identification showed that 41,46% of the patients used single anti hypertension, and this utilization was the biggest from ACEI grouping with 21,95%. There was 53,65% patients who used combination of anti hypertension, the most combination utilization was ACEI-CCB with 21,95% and 4,87% patients who was not given an anti hypertension in one audit period (April-June 2005). In addition, the result of audit analysis showed that the utilization of anti hypertension in 17,07% patients was not yet suitable with the used therapy guidance, that was with the utilization of single anti hypertension and 2,43% was inappropriate utilization of terazosin.

Conclusion: In general (80,4% patients), therapy handling on the utilization of an anti hypertension was already suitable with the guidance of the used anti hypertension therapy. There was an unsuitability between hypertension therapy with therapy guidance with 19,52% patients, that was with the utilization of inappropriate anti hypertension.