

INTISARI

Telah dilakukan penelitian di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta yang bertujuan untuk mendapatkan informasi tentang profil penggunaan obat dan antibiotik serta analisa biaya terapi pada pasien diare anak yang menjalani rawat inap pada tahun 2004.

Penelitian yang dilakukan adalah penelitian deskriptif. Pengumpulan data menggunakan metode retrospektif, data berasal dari rekam medik pasien, catatan penggunaan obat, dan catatan pembayaran perawatan oleh pasien. Populasi penelitian adalah pasien diare anak yang menjalani rawat inap pada periode 1 Januari-31 Desember 2004, sampel penelitian dipilih secara *purposive sampling* yaitu pasien dengan diare infeksi berjumlah 207. Data diolah dan dianalisis secara kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan statistik menggunakan metode *chi-square* satu sampel, *Pearson correlation*, *t-test independent sample*, dan *one-way Anova*.

Dari hasil penelitian didapatkan informasi mengenai profil penggunaan obat, antibiotik, dan biaya terapi diare. Penggunaan obat sebagian besar sesuai dengan standar penggunaan obat rasional; obat yang paling banyak digunakan pada pasien berdasarkan kelas terapi obat adalah larutan elektrolit (100%), antibiotik (98,55%), obat sistem neuromuskular (63,77%), dan obat sistem pencernaan (45,41%); obat yang paling banyak menyerap biaya adalah antibiotik (55,51%) dan larutan elektrolit (25,08%); tingkat kepatuhan penulisan resep obat terhadap formularium rumah sakit sebesar 73,75%. Penggunaan antibiotik sebagian besar sesuai dengan standar penggunaan antibiotik rasional; antibiotik yang paling banyak diresepkan pada penelitian ini adalah metronidazol (41,57%), ampicilin (18,21%), sefotaksim (13,32%), dan kotrimoksazol (8,96%); resep yang tidak sesuai dengan standar pelayanan medis sebesar 31,22%; peresepan dengan nama generik 7,61% dengan biaya 5,23%, dan nama paten 92,39% dengan biaya 94,77% dari total biaya antibiotik; bentuk sediaan yang paling banyak adalah sirup (54,08%) dengan biaya 31,25% dan injeksi (39,95%) dengan biaya 67,09% dari total biaya antibiotik; pasien menerima antibiotik tunggal sebanyak 38,73%, dan sisanya menerima lebih dari 1 macam antibiotik. Rata-rata biaya terapi diare tiap pasien sebesar Rp 876.236,23; komponen biaya yang paling besar adalah biaya obat 36,92%, biaya rawat inap 26,74%, dan biaya tenaga medis 12,32%; karakteristik pasien yang berpengaruh secara bermakna terhadap biaya obat dan biaya terapi adalah etiologi diare, klas perawatan, dan lama perawatan di rumah sakit.

Kata kunci : diare, obat, antibiotik, analisis biaya

DRUG USED PROFILE AND COST OF THERAPY AMONG DIARRHOEAL PEDIATRIC HOSPITALIZATION AT PKU MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA HOSPITAL IN 2004

Dwi Endarti¹, Ali Ghufon Mukti², Riswaka Sudjaswadi¹

ABSTRACT

A study at PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Hospital has been carried out. The purpose of this study was to obtain information about drugs and antibiotic prescription profile and cost of diarrhea therapy among pediatric hospitalization in 2004.

This was a descriptive study which used retrospective data. Data resources were included medical records, drug used records, and patients' billings. Population of this study was diarrhea associated with pediatric hospitalization at PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Hospital during period of January 1- December 31 in 2004, purposive sampling technique was used to choose patients with infectious diarrhoea as the sample study, and there were 207 patients. Data were analyzed by quantitative, qualitative, and statistical methods using one sample chi-square test, Pearson correlation, t-test independent sample, and one-way Anova.

Results of the study gave information about drugs and antibiotic prescription profile and cost of diarrhea therapy. Most of drug used followed rational drug used standard; according to therapeutic class of drugs, patient receive electrolyte solution (100%), antibiotic (98,55%), neuromuscular drug (63,77%), and gastrointestinal tract drug (45,41%); drugs that were most costly was antibiotic (55,51%) and electrolyte solution (25,08%); compliance level of drug prescriptions to hospital formulary were 73,75%. Most of the antibiotic used followed rational antibiotic used standard; antibiotic which most frequently prescribe were metronidazole (41,57%), ampicillin (18,21%), cefotaxim (13,32%), and cotrimoxazole (8,96%); antibiotics prescribed were not follow medical standard service 31,22% of all antibiotic prescribed; antibiotics prescribed with generic name about 7,61% which costs 5,23%, with non-generic name were 92,39% which costs 94,77% from total cost of antibiotics; most antibiotic dosage forms were syrup (54,08%) which costs 31,25% and injection 39,95% which costs 67,09% from total cost of antibiotics; patients receive single antibiotic were 38,73%, and the other received more than 1 item antibiotics. The average cost of diarrhoea was Rp 876.236,23; the highest cost component was drug cost about 36,92%, hospitalization cost 26,74%, and physician cost 12,32%; patient characteristic that affect drug cost and therapy cost significantly were etiology of diarrhea, room class, and length of stay in hospital.

Keywords : diarrhoea, drugs, antibiotic, cost analysis

¹ Faculty of Pharmacy, Gadjah Mada University

² Faculty of Medicine, Gadjah Mada University