

INTISARI

Stroke merupakan salah satu penyakit penyebab kematian dan kecacatan di Indonesia. Terapi pada pasien stoke seringkali memerlukan lebih dari dua macam obat, salah satunya adalah antiplatelet. Penggunaan dua obat atau lebih berpotensi menyebabkan interaksi obat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan mendokumentasikan jumlah, jenis, mekanisme, manajemen, dan faktor risiko interaksi obat antiplatelet serta mengevaluasi hubungan interaksi obat antiplatelet dengan luaran klinis.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian *cross sectional* dengan pengambilan data secara retrospektif menggunakan data rekam medik. Sampel penelitian yaitu pasien stroke non hemoragik dewasa yang mendapat antiplatelet di instalasi rawat inap Rumah Sakit Akademik UGM periode Juni 2019 - Juni 2020. Pengambilan sampel secara *purposive sampling* dan interaksi obat dievaluasi menggunakan www.drugs.com serta *Drug Interaction Facts 2015*. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara deskriptif dan untuk analisis hubungan menggunakan metode *chi-square*.

Sejumlah 83 pasien dievaluasi dan interaksi obat antiplatelet potensial terjadi pada 51 pasien (61,4%) dengan 106 interaksi. Jenis interaksi yang paling banyak yaitu *major* (37,93%) dengan mayoritas mekanisme interaksi yaitu farmakokinetik (66,06%). Manajemen yang sering direkomendasikan yaitu menghindari penggunaan obat bersama dan melaporkan tanda perdarahan (23,58%). Faktor risiko jumlah obat berhubungan dengan interaksi obat antiplatelet potensial ($p < 0,05$). Tidak terdapat hubungan antara luaran klinis pasien dengan interaksi obat antiplatelet potensial.

Kata kunci : stroke, interaksi obat potensial, antiplatelet, Rumah Sakit Akademik UGM

ABSTRACT

Stroke is a disease that causes death and disability in Indonesia. Therapy in stroke patients often requires more than 2 kinds of drugs, one of which is antiplatelet. The use of two or more drugs has the potential to cause drug interactions. This study aims to determine and document the number, type, mechanism, management, and risk factors for antiplatelet drug interactions and to evaluate the relationship between antiplatelet drug interactions and clinical outcomes.

This study was a cross sectional study with retrospective data collection using medical records. The research sample was adult non-hemorrhagic stroke patients who received antiplatelet in the inpatient installation of UGM Academic Hospital for the period June 2019 - June 2020. Sampling by purposive sampling and drug interactions were evaluated using www.drugs.com and Drug Interaction Facts 2015. Data obtained analyzed descriptively and for relationship analysis using the chi-square method.

A total of 83 patients were evaluated and potential antiplatelet drug interactions occurred in 51 patients (61.4%) with 106 interactions. The most types of interactions were major (37.93%) with the majority of the interaction mechanisms being pharmacokinetics (66.06%). Management that is often recommended is avoiding co-drug use and reporting signs of bleeding (23.58%). The risk factors for drug count were associated with potential antiplatelet drug interactions ($p < 0.05$). There was no association between patient clinical outcomes and potential antiplatelet drug interactions.

Keywords: stroke, potential drug interactions, antiplatelet, Rumah Sakit Akademik UGM