

## INTISARI

Data Riskesdas Indonesia pada tahun 2018 menunjukkan gangguan depresi sudah mulai terjadi sejak rentang usia remaja. Obat yang digunakan dalam pengobatan depresi adalah antidepresan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran efikasi, efek samping, serta faktor yang memengaruhi efikasi antidepresan.

Penelitian ini disajikan dalam bentuk *narrative review*. Literatur diinklusi dengan kriteria rancangan *Randomized Controlled Trial* (RCT), eksperimental semu, kohort, kasus kontrol, potong lintang, studi kasus, dan studi observasi lainnya. Pencarian literatur dilakukan menggunakan *database* daring meliputi PubMed, Scopus, EBSCOHost, SpringerLink, ScienceDirect, dan ProQuest. Literatur yang diinklusi hingga tahun 2020 dan berbahasa Inggris. Informasi dari literatur dianalisis berdasarkan nilai OR atau RR, IK95%, dan nilai p dengan bantuan aplikasi SPSS. Efikasi antidepresan diukur dari skor *Montgomery Asberg Depression Rating Scale* (MADRS) dan *Hamilton Depression Rating Scale* (HAMD/HDRS), efek samping antidepresan dilihat berdasarkan prevalensi dan faktor yang memengaruhi efikasi antidepresan dikaji secara deskriptif.

Ada 41 literatur yang diinklusi dalam penelitian. Berdasarkan MADRS, perubahan skor tertinggi adalah esitalopram, sedangkan tingkat respons dan remisi tertinggi ada pada esitalopram dan venlafaksin. Berdasarkan HAMD<sub>17</sub>, perubahan skor tertinggi adalah sertralin dan HAMD<sub>21</sub> adalah venlafaksin. Tingkat respons dan remisi berdasarkan HAMD<sub>17</sub> maupun HAMD<sub>21</sub> ada pada venlafaksin. Efek samping yang sering terjadi pada penggunaan antidepresan adalah pusing, mual, dan mulut kering. Faktor yang dapat memengaruhi keberhasilan antidepresan adalah usia, sedangkan faktor komorbid dapat menghambat keberhasilan antidepresan.

**Kata Kunci:** depresi, efikasi antidepresan, efek samping antidepresan, faktor yang memengaruhi efikasi antidepresan

### ***ABSTRACT***

Data from Riskesdas Indonesia in 2018 shows that depressive disorders have started to occur since the teenage. Drugs used in the treatment of depression are antidepressants. This study aims to describe the efficacy, side effects, and factors that influence the efficacy of antidepressants.

This research is presented in a narrative review. The literature was included with the design criteria of Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT), quasi-experimental, cohort, case-control, cross-sectional, case studies, and other observational studies. Literature searches were conducted using online databases including PubMed, Scopus, EBSCOHost, SpringerLink, ScienceDirect, and ProQuest. Literature included up to 2020 and in English. Information from the literature was analyzed based on the OR or RR value, 95% CI, and p value with the help of SPSS application. Antidepressant efficacy was measured by the Montgomery Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) and Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAMD/HDRS), the side effects of antidepressants were assessed based on prevalence and the factors influencing antidepressant efficacy were assessed descriptively.

There are 41 literatures included in the study. Based on MADRS, the highest score change was esitalopram, while the highest response and remission rates were esitalopram and venlafaxin. Based on HAMD<sub>17</sub>, the highest score change was sertraline and HAMD<sub>21</sub> was venlafaxine. Response and remission rates based on HAMD<sub>17</sub> and HAMD<sub>21</sub> were venlafaxin. Side effects that often occur with the use of antidepressants are headache, nausea, and dry mouth. Factors that can increase efficacy of antidepressants is age, while comorbid factors can decrease efficacy of antidepressants.

**Keywords: depression, efficacy of antidepressants, side effects of antidepressants, factors that influence efficacy of antidepressants**