

ABSTRACT

A mental disorder was a serious problem around the world. One of the problems mental poorly conceived the community was the bipolar disorder. Bipolar disorder was impaired feeling characterized by changes the atmosphere the feeling that very extreme, in the form of mania and depression. The research was to know picture characteristic of patients, the pattern of giving a prescription, and the accuracy of treatment bipolar disorder inpatients RSJ Grhasia in 2014.

The research used descriptive method (non-experiment) with retrospective data. The data collection was done by tracing data the use of a drug patients bipolar in the inpatient RSJ Grhasia 2014. Subjects of the research were 40 patients. This data was then analyzed uses the method descriptive who described the objects of research.

The results showed 55% bipolar patients in RSJ Grhasia was women aged 36-45 years (last adult), the amount of 32,5% reside in Sleman district, with the most diagnosis (70%) were bipolar disorder affective episode now mania by symptoms psychotic, and about 42,5% inpatient during 1-3 weeks. Kind of most drugs combination for depressive episode antidepressant plus typical and atypical antipsychotic which is 15%, and for mania episode was mood stabilizer plus typical and atypical antipsychotic (30%), with the most adjunctive therapy was antiparkinson which is 90%. While the appropriate evaluation showed the appropriate drug was 100%, appropriate patients was 95% and appropriate doses was 97,22%.

Keywords: bipolar disorder, prescription evaluation, RSJ Grhasia DIY

INTISARI

Gangguan bipolar merupakan salah satu gangguan mental yang kurang dipahami masyarakat. Gangguan bipolar adalah gangguan perasaan ditandai dengan perubahan suasana perasaan yang sangat ekstrim, yaitu berupa mania dan depresi. Penelitian dilakukan untuk mengetahui gambaran karakteristik pasien, pola persepan, serta ketepatan pengobatan gangguan bipolar pasien rawat inap RSJ Grhasia tahun 2014.

Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif (non-eksperimental) dengan metode pengambilan data retrospektif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menelusuri data penggunaan obat pasien bipolar di instalasi rawat inap RSJ Grhasia tahun 2014. Subyek penelitian berjumlah 40 pasien. Data tersebut kemudian dianalisis menggunakan metode deskriptif yang mendeskripsikan obyek penelitian.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 55% pasien bipolar di RSJ Grhasia adalah wanita berusia 36-45 tahun (dewasa akhir), sebesar 32,5% berdomisili di kabupaten Sleman, diagnosa terbanyak (70%) adalah gangguan afektif bipolar episode kini mania dengan gejala psikotik dan sebesar 42,5% mengalami rawat inap selama 1 – 3 minggu. Kombinasi pengobatan yang paling banyak diresepkan untuk episode depresi adalah antidepresan ditambah antipsikotik tipikal dan atipikal sebesar 15%, dan untuk episode mania yaitu *mood stabilizer* ditambah antipsikotik tipikal dan atipikal sebesar 30%, dengan obat tambahan yang paling banyak diresepkan adalah antiparkinson sebesar 90%. Selain itu, evaluasi ketepatan menunjukkan tepat obat sebesar 100%, tepat pasien sebesar 95% serta tepat dosis 97,37%.

Kata kunci: bipolar, evaluasi persepan, RSJ Grhasia