

INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Stroke masih merupakan masalah kesehatan di berbagai dunia, karena dapat berisiko terhadap kecacatan bahkan kematian. Pengobatan pada pasien stroke membutuhkan sistem informasi yang terintegrasi dengan baik untuk memperbaiki luaran pasien. *Clinical Reminder System* dapat membantu mengingatkan klinisi untuk meresepkan obat yang sesuai dengan formularium sebagai kendali mutu dan biaya di rumah sakit.

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengukur peran *Clinical Reminder System* terhadap kesesuaian persepan obat pada pasien stroke iskemik di rumah sakit Bethesda Yogyakarta.

Metode Penelitian: Desain penelitian analitik observasional dengan rancangan *cohort retrospective*. Subjek penelitian adalah pasien stroke yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *consecutive sampling* dari rekam medis dan register stroke elektronik. Penelitian ini membandingkan persepan obat antara kelompok sebelum dan setelah penerapan *Clinical Reminder System*.

Hasil : Penelitian dilakukan pada 200 pasien stroke iskemik peserta JKN rawat jalan di rumah sakit Bethesda Yogyakarta, 100 pasien pada saat sebelum penerapan *Clinical Reminder System* dan 100 pasien setelah penerapan *Clinical Reminder System*. Kedua kelompok penelitian sebanding dalam hal karakteristik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat peningkatan kesesuaian persepan obat dan pencapaian target tekanan darah pada kelompok *Clinical Reminder System* (RR: 1,02; 95% CI=1,00-1,04; $p=0,015$). *Clinical Reminder System* meningkatkan kesesuaian persepan obat antidislipidemia.

Kesimpulan : *Clinical Reminder System* dapat meningkatkan kesesuaian persepan obat dengan formularium nasional pada pasien stroke iskemik di rumah sakit Bethesda Yogyakarta.

Kata kunci : *Clinical Reminder System*, stroke, persepan obat

ABSTRACT

Background : Stroke is may major health problem in the world, it might cause disability and death. Treatments for stroke patients require a well-integrated information system to improve patient outcomes. Clinical Reminder System reminds physicians to prescribe formulary-appropriate drugs. This approach could be quality and cost control in the hospital.

Objective : The aim of this study was to measure the role of Clinical Reminder System to the compatibility of drug prescribing in patients with ischemic stroke in Bethesda Hospital Yogyakarta.

Methods : This is observational study with cohort retrospective design. The subjects of this study were stroke patients who met the inclusion criteria, and data collection was performed using consecutive sampling from medical records and electronic stroke registry. This study compared drug prescribing between two groups, before and after the implementation of Clinical Reminder System.

Result : The study was performed in 200 National Insurance Scheme outpatient with ischemic stroke in Bethesda Hospital Yogyakarta. The group consist of 100 patients without Clinical Reminder System and 100 patients with Clinical Reminder System. The basic characteristics of both groups were similar. The results showed that there was an improvement in the compatibility of prescribing and the achievement of blood pressure target in Clinical Reminder System group (RR: 1,02; 95% CI=1,00-1,04; $p=0,015$). There was significant differences in the prescriptions of antidiislipidemia drugs.

Conclusions: Clinical Reminder System can improve the compatibility of prescribing with national formulary in stroke ischemic patients at Bethesda Hospital Yogyakarta.

Key words : Clinical Reminder System, stroke, prescription