

## ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Farmasi  
Judul : Pola Peresepan Obat Analgesik Pada Pasien Pasca Operasi Caesar Metode Eracs Di Rumah Sakit MMC Periode Januari - Juni 2024

ERACS ialah teknik persalinan SC yang menarik perhatian publik yaitu kemampuannya untuk mempersingkat waktu pemulihan operasi dan mengurangi rasa sakit atau nyeri pasca operasi dibandingkan dengan SC konvensional. Analgesik adalah obat untuk mengurangi atau menghilangkan rasa nyeri tanpa menghilangkan kesadaran. Perbedaan penggunaan obat pereda nyeri pada pasien SC konvensional dengan pasien SC ERACS terdapat pada kombinasi obat anestesi dengan obat analgesik pasca operasi. Jenis penelitian deskriptif, dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode *total sampling*, pengambilan data dilakukan dengan cara *retrospektif*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pasien yang menjalani SC terbanyak yaitu pada rentang usia 26 – 35 tahun sebanyak 47 pasien (67,14%), paritas ibu dengan primipara <2 anak sebanyak 52 pasien (74,28%), riwayat tidak pernah melakukan SC sebanyak 47 pasien (67,14%), rawat inap selama 3 hari sebanyak 51 pasien (72,86%), skala nyeri 1 - 3 sebanyak 64 pasien (91,43%), zat aktif analgesik terbanyak diresepkan adalah analgesik golongan non - narkotik dengan obat terbanyak Ketoprofen suppositora sebanyak 25% dan obat analgesik terapi kombinasi paling banyak yaitu Ketoprofen dan Etoricoxib sebanyak 27,87%.

**Kata kunci:** Analgetik, Pola Peresepan, ERACS

## ***ABSTRACT***

Nama : Ataya Samara Zahra

Program Studi : *Pharmacy*

Judul : *Prescribing Patterns of Analgesic Medicine on Post-Caesarean Patients with the Eracs Method at MMC Hospital for the Period January - June 2024*

*ERACS is a SC delivery technique that has attracted public attention, namely its ability to shorten surgical recovery time and reduce post-operative pain or soreness compared to conventional SC. Analgesics are drugs to reduce or eliminate pain without losing consciousness. The difference in the use of pain relievers in conventional SC patients and ERACS SC patients lies in the combination of anesthetic drugs with postoperative analgesic drugs. This type of research is descriptive, carried out using the total sampling method, data collection is carried out retrospectively. The results of the study showed that the most patients who underwent SC were in the age range 26 – 35 years as many as 47 patients (67.14%), parity mothers with primiparous <2 children as many as 52 patients (74.28%), a history of never having had an SC as many as 47 patients (67.14%), hospitalized for 3 days as many as 51 patients (72.86%), pain scale 1 - 3 as many as 64 patients (91.43%), The most commonly prescribed analgesic active substances are non-narcotic analgesics, with the most common being Ketoprofen suppositories at 25% and the most common combination therapy analgesic drugs being Ketoprofen and Etoricoxib at 27.87%.*

**Keywords:** Analgesics, Prescribing Patterns, ERACS