

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : S1 Farmasi
Judul : Pola Penggunaan Obat pada Pasien COVID-19 Di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Kota Depok Periode Juli 2021 sampai Desember 2021

COVID-19 singkatan dari Corona Virus Disease 2019, penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh *virus Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2*. Dikarenakan virus ini mempunyai kemampuan untuk berevolusi karena terjadinya mutasi dari materi genetik, maka Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan karakteristik demografis, klinis dan pola pengobatan dan ketepatan dosis pada pasien COVID-19 di RSUD Kota Depok. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan metode potong lintang. Data diperoleh dengan observasi dokumen secara retrospektif, data sekunder dari rekam medis Pasien di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah kota Depok pada periode Juli–Desember 2021. Hasil penelitian berdasarkan kelamin terbanyak yaitu laki- laki (58%) berdasarkan umur pasien dengan kelompok umur produktif (18-64) (88%), berdasarkan derajat keparahan pada derajat sedang (30%), gejala terbanyak yaitu batuk (87%), komorbid terbanyak hipertensi (27%). Pengobatan terbanyak Favipiravir (59%), levofloksasin (53%), Vitamin C (98.9%), paracetamol (37%), metilprednisolon (25.6%), Fondaparinux Na (diviti) (33.3%), omeprazole (57.8%),NAC (44.4%). Pola terapi terbanyak pada pola terapi pasien COVID-19 kritis (7%), ketepatan penggunaan Obat sebanyak (93.3%) tidak tepat (6.7%).

Kata kunci: COVID-19, karakteristik, pola pengobatan

ABSTRACT

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Study program : Pharmacy
Title : The Pattern of Drug Use in COVID-19 Patients at the Depok City Regional General Hospital for the Period July 2021 to December 2021

COVID-19 stands for Corona Virus Disease 2019, an infectious disease caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2. The virus has the ability to evolve due to mutations in genetic material, so this study aims to obtain demographic, clinical characteristics as well as patient treatment patterns. COVID-19 at the Depok City Hospital. This research is a quantitative research with cross sectional method. Data with retrospective observation of documents, secondary data from medical patients at the Depok City Hospital for the period July - December 2021. The results of the study were based on gender, most of them were men (58%) based on the age of patients in the productive age group (18 -64) (88%)), based on the severity to moderate (30%), the most frequent symptom was cough (87%), hypertension was the most accompanied by comorbidities (27%). The most common treatments were Favipiravir (59%), levofloxacin (53%), Vitamin C (98.9%), paracetamol (37%), methylprednisolone (25.6%), Fondaparinux Na (diviti) (33.3%), omeprazole (57.8%), NAC (44.4%). The highest therapeutic pattern was found in the therapeutic pattern of critically ill COVID-19 patients (7%), the accuracy of drug use (93.3%) was incorrect (6.7%).

Keywords: COVID-19, characteristics, treatment patterns