

ABSTRAK

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Judul : Gambaran Penggunaan Obat Hepatotoksik Pada Pasien Stroke Di Ruang ICU RS Pusat Otak Nasional Periode Juli – Desember 2022

Penyakit stroke di Indonesia menduduki peringkat ke 3 di dunia sebagai penyebab kematian. Stroke merupakan salah satu penyakit yang tidak menular, stroke terjadi akibat adanya gangguan peredaran darah otak yang dipengaruhi oleh banyak faktor. Hepatotoksik merupakan keadaan dimana sel hati mengalami kerusakan zat-zat kimia yang bersifat toksik. Tingkat hepatotoksik di hati dapat dilihat dari peningkatan nilai enzim ALT dan AST. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran penggunaan obat yang memiliki tingkat hepatotoksik pada pengobatan pasien stroke di ruang ICU. Menggunakan metode deskriptif, pengambilan data dilakukan dengan cara retrospektif melalui catatan rekam medis dengan penyakit stroke di ruang ICU. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan, karakteristik pasien stroke dengan rentang usia terbanyak penderita stroke 45-49 tahun sebanyak 15 orang (25%) dan 55-59 tahun 14 orang (23,33%), mayoritas pasien stroke laki-laki 36 orang (60%) dan perempuan 24 orang (40%). Pasien menderita stroke hemoragik 37 pasien (61,66) dan stroke iskemik 23 pasien (38,33%). Penyakit penyerta yang banyak diderita hipertensi 44 orang (38,26%) dan pneumonia 36 orang (31,30%), kelompok terapi stroke terbanyak golongan kardiovaskuler, analgesik, gastrointestinal. Berdasarkan hal tersebut dapat disimpulkan pasien mengalami tingkat hepatotoksik rendah sebanyak 47 orang (78,1%), sedang 11 orang (18,33%) dan sangat tinggi 2 orang (4,36%).

Kata kunci : ALT, AST, Gambaran, Hepatotoksik, Stroke.

ABSTRACT

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Title : Description Of The Use Of Hepatotoxic Drugs In The ICU
Room At PON Hospital Period July – December 2022

Stroke disease in Indonesia ranks third in the world as a cause of death. Stroke is one of the non-communicable diseases, stroke occurs as a result of a blood circulation disorder in the brain that is affected by many factors. Hepatotoxic is a condition in which liver cells are damaged by toxic chemicals. The hepatotoxic level in the liver can be seen from the increase in the values of the enzymes ALT and AST. The purpose of this study is to find out the picture of the use of drugs that have hepatotoxic levels in the treatment of stroke patients in the ICU room by using descriptive methods, data collection is done in a retrospective way through the medical records with stroke disease in the ICU room. Results of the study show that the characteristics of stroke patients with the age range of most stroke 45-49 years with a percentage of 25% and 55-59 years 23,33%, the majority of strokes patients men 36 people and women 24 people. People with hemorrhagic stroke 37 people (61,66%) and ischemic stroke 23 people (38,33%). Disease accompanying many suffered hypertension 44 people (38,26%) and pneumonia 36 people (31,30%), stroke therapeutic group most cardiovascular, analgesic, gastrointestinal. Based on this, it can be concluded that patients had a low hepatotoxic rate of 47 people (78.1%), an average of 11 people(18.33%) and a very high rate of 2 people (4.36%).

Keywords: ALT, AST, Hepatotoxic, Overview, Stroke.