

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Farmasi
Judul : Gambaran Pola Penggunaan Obat Pada Pasien Covid-19 Rawat Inap di Rumah Sakit Harapan Bunda Jakarta Timur Periode 2021

Corona virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) adalah penyakit jenis baru yang belum pernah diidentifikasi sebelumnya pada manusia. Virus penyebab COVID-19 ini dinamakan SARS-CoV-2. Virus corona adalah zoonosis (ditularkan antara hewan dan manusia). Sampai saat ini, penularan SARSCoV-2 diyakini melalui droplets yang dikeluarkan ketika seseorang yang terinfeksi bersin atau batuk dan kontak. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui karakteristik, jenis terapi, lama perawatan dan derajat keparahan, dan pola penggunaan obat pada pasien Covid-19 Rawat Inap di RS. Harapan Bunda Jakarta Timur Periode 2021 Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif analitik, pengumpulan data *secara cross-sectional* menggunakan rekam medik. Berdasarkan hasil sampel yang di dapatkan sebanyak 110 sampel yang terdiri dari jenis kelamin laki-laki sebesar 57,27% dan perempuan dengan persentase 42,73% dengan jumlah terbanyak berada pada usia 26-45 tahun dan lama rawat inap sebanyak 3-10 hari dengan persentase 83,64% dan derajat keparahan pada kondisi pasien 100% dengan status derajat ringan-sedang. Pengobatan terbanyak Levofloxacin (43,64%), Oseltamivir (70%), Vitamin C (94,55%), Paracetamol (72,73%), Dexamethasone (19,09%), Heparin (17,27%), Acetylcystein (22,73%), Codein dan phenyltoloxamine (25,45%), Pseudoephedrin Hcl dan Triprolidine Hcl (1,82%), NaCl 0,9 % (19,09%), Lansoprazole (40%), Loratadin dan Pseudoephedrin Hcl (22,73%), Alprazolam (10,91%), Povidone Iodine 1% (5,45%).

Kata Kunci:

Covid-19, Karakteristik, Terapi obat

ABSTRACT

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Study Program : *Pharmacy*
Title : Overview of Drug Use Patterns in Inpatient Covid-19 Patients at Harapan Bunda Hospital, East Jakarta, 2021
Period

Corona virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a new type of disease that has never been identified before in humans. The virus that causes COVID-19 is called SARS-CoV-2. Coronavirus is zoonotic (transmitted between animals and humans). Until recently, transmission of SARSCoV-2 was believed to be through droplets released when an infected person sneezed or coughed and contacted. The purpose of this study was to determine the characteristics, type of therapy, duration of treatment and severity, and patterns of drug use in inpatient Covid-19 patients in hospitals. Hope Bunda East Jakarta Period 2021 The method used is descriptive analytics, *cross-sectional* data collection using medical records. Based on the sample results obtained as many as 110 samples consisting of male sexes of 57.27% and women with a percentage of 42.73% with the highest number being at the age of 26-45 years and the length of hospitalization as much as 3-10 days with a percentage of 83.64% and severity in the patient's condition 100% with mild-moderate degree status. The most treatment was Levofloxacin (43.64%), Oseltamivir (70%), Vitamin C (94.55%), Paracetamol (72.73%), Dexamethasone (19.09%), Heparin (17.27%), Acetylcystein (22.73%), Codein and phenyltoloxamine (25.45%), Pseudoephedrin Hcl and Triprolidine Hcl (1.82%), NaCl 0.9 % (19.09%), Lansoprazole (40%), Loratadin and Pseudoephedrin Hcl (22.73%), Alprazolam (10.91%), Povidone Iodine 1% (5.45%).

Keywords:

Covid-19, Characteristics, Drug therapy