

ABSTRAK

Nama : Tyas Moro Widowati
Program Studi : Farmasi
Judul : Evaluasi Keamanan Penggunaan Obat Pada Pasien ANC (*Antenatal Care*) Di Rumah Sakit Umum Bunda Margonda Depok Periode Januari-Juni 2019

Untuk mencegah Angka Kematian Ibu dibutuhkan pelayanan antenatal / *Antenatal Care* (ANC). ANC penting untuk menjamin proses alamiah dari kehamilan berjalan normal sehingga ibu hamil dapat melalui kehamilannya dengan sehat dan selamat. Pemilihan terapi obat selama masa kehamilan harus hati-hati karena sangat berisiko terhadap perkembangan janin di dalam rahim. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengevaluasi keamanan penggunaan obat terhadap ibu hamil dalam mencegah terjadinya efek buruk dan teratogenik. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif analitik yang bersifat survei *retrospektif* dengan menggunakan data sekunder dari rekam medik. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling* yaitu 98 pasien. Analisis data hubungan antara usia ibu hamil yang menjalani ANC dengan kategori tingkat keamanan obat menggunakan *Chi-square*. Hasil penelitian berdasarkan demografi: usia terbanyak yaitu 21-25 tahun (62,24%), usia kehamilan terbanyak yaitu trimester II (36,74%), kala kehamilan terbanyak yaitu G1 (56,12%), pendidikan terakhir terbanyak yaitu D3 dan S1 (56,1%), pekerjaan terbanyak yaitu ibu rumah tangga (55,1%), diagnosa terbanyak ANC dengan gangguan kehamilan yaitu ISPA dan ISK (6,12%). Berdasarkan kelas terapi adalah suplemen (41,83%), calcium (20,4%), zat besi (11,22%), antibiotik (5,18%), hormon penguat (5,18%), penguat uterus (2,04%), obat batuk dan pilek (1,02%), obat batuk (3,06%), antiplatelet (2,04%). Berdasarkan tingkat keamanan obat adalah kategori A (71,44%), B (14,28%), C (12,24%), dan D (2,04%).

Kata kunci : *Antenatal Care, Ibu hamil, Keamanan penggunaan obat*

ABSTRACT

Name : Tyas Moro Widowati

Study Program : Farmasi

Title : Evaluation of the Safety of Drug Use in ANC (Antenatal Care) Patients at Bunda Margonda General Hospital, Depok for the Period of January-June 2019

To prevent maternal mortality, antenatal care (ANC) is needed. ANC is important to ensure the natural process of pregnancy runs normally so that pregnant women can go through their pregnancy healthily and safely. The choice of drug therapy during pregnancy must be careful because it is very risky to the development of the fetus in the womb. The aim of this study was to evaluate the safety of drug use in pregnant women in preventing adverse and teratogenic effects. This study uses a descriptive analytical method that is a retrospective survey using secondary data from medical records. Samples were taken by purposive sampling technique, namely 98 patients. Data analysis of the relationship between the age of pregnant women who underwent ANC and the category of drug safety using Chi-square. The results of the study were based on demographics: the highest age was 21-25 years (62.24%), the most gestational age was trimester II (36.74%), the most during pregnancy was G1 (56.12%), the most recent education was D3 and S1 (56.1%), most occupations are housewives (55.1%), most diagnoses of ANC with pregnancy disorders are ARI and UTI (6.12%). Based on the therapeutic class are supplements (41.83%), calcium (20.4%), iron (11.22%), antibiotics (5.18%), strengthening hormone (5.18%), uterine boosters (2, 04%), cough and cold medicines (1.02%), cough medicines (3.06%), antiplatelets (2.04%). Based on the level of drug safety, category A (71.44%), B (14.28%), C (12.24%), and D (2.04%).

Keywords: *Antenatal Care, pregnant women, safety of drug use*