

ABSTRAK

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Judul : Evaluasi Penggunaan Obat Nefrotoksik Pada Pasien *Stroke* Di Ruang *Intensive Care Unit* (ICU) Rumah Sakit Pusat Otak Nasional Periode Juli-Desember 2019

Stroke termasuk kedalam penyakit pembuluh darah yang bersifat multikasual. Nefrotoksik adalah zat-zat yang beracun bagi ginjal. Penelitian ini membahas tentang gambaran penggunaan obat nefrotoksik pada pasien *stroke* yang beresiko menimbulkan AKI. Penelitian ini merupakan dekskriptif dengan analisis distribusi frekuensi menggunakan metode retropektif. Sampel berupa 54 data rekam medik pasien yang lengkap. Hasil menunjukkan data demografi pasien berdasarkan rentang usia yang terbesar pada 55-64 tahun sebesar 35%, jenis kelamin laki-laki sebesar 72%, jenis *stroke hemorrhagic* sebesar 54% dengan jenis obat yang digunakan sebanyak 169 dan yang berpotensi nefrotoksik sebanyak 45, banyak kejadian AKI setelah perawatan berdasarkan kadar kreatinin sebesar 44%, berdasarkan nilai LFG sebesar 56%, dan berdasarkan *urine output* sebesar 35%. Obat nefrotoksik terbagi dalam 9 kelompok besar, yaitu analgesik, antihistamin, antimicrobial/antibiotic, antiretroviral, obat kardiovaskular, penghambat pompa proton, diuretik, antidepressant dan lainnya.

Kata kunci:

Nefrotoksik, *stroke*, AKI, kreatinin, LFG, *urine output*

ABSTRACT

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Stroke is a vascular disease. Nephrotoxics are substances that are poisonous to the kidneys. This study discusses the description of the use of nephrotoxic drugs in stroke patients who are at risk of causing AKI. This research is descriptive with frequency distribution analysis using the retropective method. Samples in the form of 54 patients complete medical record data. The results showed the demographic data of patients based on the largest age range at 55-64 years by 35%, male sex by 72%, type of hemorrhagic stroke by 54% with the type of drug used as many as 169 and potentially nephrotoxic as many as 45, many events AKI after treatment based on creatinine levels was 44%, based on LFG values of 56%, and based on urine output of 35%. Nephrotoxic drugs are divided into 9 major groups, namely analgesics, antihistamines, antimicrobial / antibiotics, antiretrovirals, cardiovascular drugs, proton pump inhibitors, diuretics, antidepressants and others.

Keywords:

Nephrotoxic, stroke, AKI, creatinine, LFG, urine output