

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Farmasi
Judul : Terapi Farmakologi Potensial pada Kehamilan dengan Infeksi Covid-19 (*Systematic Literatur Review*)

Pandemi COVID-19 diakibatkan virus SARS-COV2 telah menginfeksi 14,6 juta jiwa diseluruh dunia. Ibu hamil memiliki risiko lebih tinggi untuk terjadinya penyakit berat, morbiditas dan mortalitas dibandingkan dengan populasi umum. Hingga saat ini belum ada terapi yang benar-benar efektif untuk mengobati infeksi COVID-19. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode tinjauan pustaka sistematis (*Systematic Literatur Review*). Sembilan artikel digunakan pada penelitian ini menunjukkan persentase kelas terapi yang digunakan yaitu Antivirus 43,79%, Antibiotik 12,07%, Kortikosteroid 18,27%, Antimalaria 19,66%, Interferon 2,41%, Antikoagulan 3,44% serta Antibodi Monoklonal 0,35 yang memiliki potensi pada pengobatan Ibu Hamil dengan Infeksi COVID-19 baik sebagai terapi kausal maupun sebagai terapi suportif. Pilihan untuk menggunakan obat spesifik untuk COVID-19 pada kehamilan harus mempertimbangkan manfaat dan kemungkinan efek samping pada setiap kasus.

Kata Kunci :

pharmacology pregnancy covid-19; treatment pregnancy covid-19; pregnancy covid-19

ABSTRACT

Name : Ammatul Hafiz Begum Sidiqqah
Study Program : Pharmacy
Title : Potential Pharmacological Therapy in Pregnancy with COVID-19 Infection (*Systematic Literature Review*)

The COVID-19 pandemic caused by the SARS-COV2 virus has infected 14.6 million people worldwide. Pregnant women have a higher risk for serious disease, morbidity and mortality than the general population. Until now, there is no truly effective therapy to treat COVID-19 infection. This study uses a systematic literature review method (Systematic Literature Review). The nine articles used in this study showed the percentage of therapeutic classes used were Antivirus 43.79%, Antibiotic 12.07%, Corticosteroid 18.27%, Antimalarial 19.66%, Interferon 2.41%, Anticoagulant 3.44% and Antibody. Monoclonal 0.35 which has potential in the treatment of pregnant women with COVID-19 infection both as a causal therapy and as a supportive therapy. The choice of using a specific drug for COVID-19 in pregnancy should take into account the benefits and possible side effects in each case.

Keywords :

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