

ABSTRAK

Skizofrenia merupakan salah satu gangguan kejiwaan yang diakibatkan oleh kerusakan pada otak. Salah satu penanganan skizofrenia adalah dengan memberikan antipsikotik untuk mencegah gejala yang timbul. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat pola penggunaan antipsikotik pada pasien skizofrenia rawat jalan di Puskesmas Cisoka dan Puskesmas Pagedangan Kabupaten Tangerang. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional jenis studi deskriptif dengan melihat data sekunder dari rekam medis pasien skizofrenia rawat jalan. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada 160 rekam medis pasien periode Januari 2017 sampai dengan Desember 2017 yang menerima pengobatan antipsikotik dan di analisis secara deskriptif. Pasien skizofrenia rawat jalan di Puskesmas Cisoka terbanyak berusia 15 – 45 tahun sebesar 86.99%, 65.85 % berjenis kelamin laki-laki, dan mempunyai gejala positif 96.96% sedangkan di Puskesmas Pagedangan terbanyak berusia 15 – 45 tahun sebesar 78.38%, 62.16% berjenis kelamin laki-laki, dan mempunyai gejala positif 98.51%. Antipsikotik terbanyak di Puskesmas Pagedangan antipsikotik tipikal 68.66% (Haloperidol 68.66%), dan di Puskesmas Cisoka antipsikotik kombinasi 82.69% (Haloperidol+Risperidon 48.93%). Obat penunjang terbanyak yang digunakan Triheksiphenidil di Puskesmas Cisoka 91.07% dan di Puskesmas Pagedangan 82.09%. Regimentasi dosis antipsikotik tipikal terbanyak di Puskesmas Cisoka Haloperidol 3x5mg 5.54%, di Puskesmas Pagedangan Haloperidol 2x5mg 29.85%. Antipsikotik atipikal terbanyak flufenazin dekanat 25mg/mL 1 ampul per bulan di Puskesmas Cisoka 4.28% dan Puskesmas Pagedangan 17.91%. Antipsikotik kombinasi terbanyak Tipikal+Atipikal di Puskesmas Cisoka (Haloperidol 3x2.5mg 31.43% + Risperidon 2x2mg 37.67%), di Puskesmas Pagedangan (Klorpromazin 1x100mg 4.48% + Risperidon 2x2mg 4.48%).

Kata Kunci :

Skizofrenia, Antipsikosis, Puskesmas Cisoka, Puskesmas Pagedangan.

ABSTRACT

Schizophrenia is a psychiatric disorder caused by damage to the brain. One treatment of schizophrenia is to provide antipsychotics to prevent symptoms that arise. This study aims to look at the pattern of antipsychotic use in outpatient schizophrenia patients at Cisoka Health Center and Pagedangan Health Center, Tangerang Regency. This research is an observational research type descriptive study by looking at secondary data from medical records of outpatient schizophrenia patients. This research was conducted on 160 medical records of patients from January 2017 to December 2017 who received antipsychotic treatment and were analyzed descriptively. Outpatient schizophrenia patients at Cisoka Health Center were mostly 15-45 years old at 86.99%, 65.85% male sex, and had 96.96% positive symptoms whereas in Pagedangan Public Health Center the majority were 15-45 years old at 78.38%, 62.16% male sex man, and have positive symptoms 98.51%. Most antipsychotics in the Puskesmas were typical of 68.66% antipsychotics (Haloperidol 68.66%), and in the Puskesmas Cisoka a combination of 82.69% (Haloperidol + Risperidon 48.93%). The most supporting drugs used by Triheksiphenidil in Cisoka Health Center were 91.07% and in Pagedangan Health Center 82.09%. The most typical antipsychotic dose regimentation in Cisoka Haloperidol Community Health Center was 3x5mg 5.54%, in Pagedangan Haloperidol Health Center 2x5mg 29.85%. Most atypical antipsychotics for 25mg / mL 1 ampoule of flufenazine per month in Cisoka Health Center 4.28% and Pagedangan Health Center 17.91%. The most typical combination of antipsychotics + atypical in Cisoka Health Center (Haloperidol 3x2.5mg 31.43% + Risperidone 2x2mg 37.67%), at Pagedangan Health Center (Chlorpromazine 1x100mg 4.48% + Risperidone 2x2mg 4.48%).

Keywords :

Schizophrenia, Antipsychosis, Cisoka Health Center, Pagedangan Health Center.