

**KAJIAN PENGGUNAAN OBAT BERPOTENSI HEPATOTOKSIK DAN
OUTCOME KLINIS PADA PASIEN SIROSIS HATI DI BANGSAL
INTERNE RSUP Dr. M.DJAMIL PADANG**

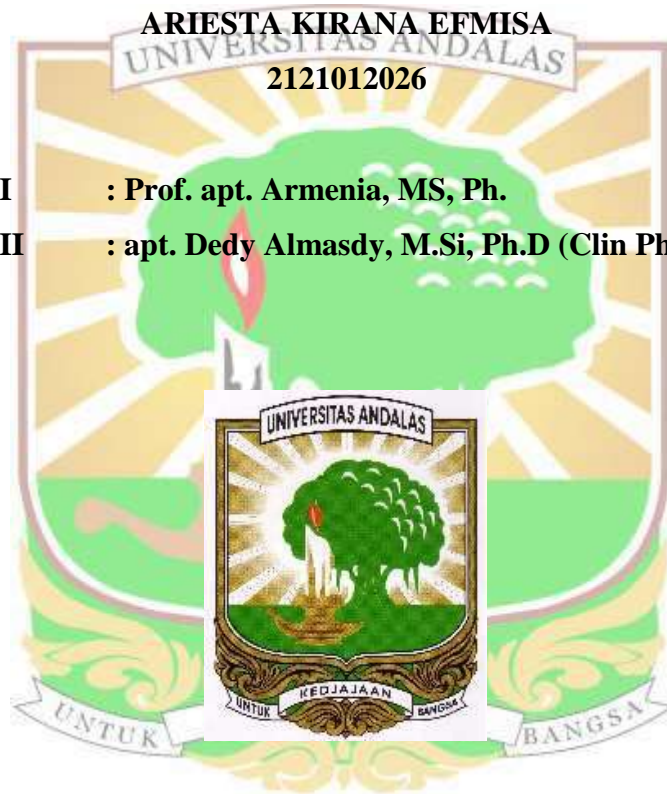
TESIS

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ABSTRAK

Sirosis hati adalah penyakit hati patologis yang ditandai dengan pembentukan jaringan fibrosa dan nodul regeneratif pada sel-sel hati. Potensi terjadinya hepatotoksisitas karena penggunaan obat hepatotoksik menyebabkan bertambah parahnya penyakit hati yang diderita oleh pasien ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji persepsian obat berpotensi hepatotoksik dan dikaitkan dengan outcome klinisnya. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan desain potong lintang. Pengambilan data dilakukan secara retrospektif melalui rekam medik pasien sirosis hati rawat inap tahun 2021. Outcome klinis yang dikaji yaitu nilai SGOT, SGPT, albumin, bilirubin total dan lama rawat inap. Hasil yang didapatkan diuji menggunakan uji statistik Kruskal-Wallis. Sebanyak 62 pasien sirosis hati memenuhi kriteria inklusi sebagai sampel penelitian. Jumlah persepsian obat berpotensi hepatotoksik yang diterima oleh pasien berdasarkan *Likelihood scores* dengan kategori A, B, C, D dan E adalah sebanyak 368 obat dari 776 total persepsian obat (47,4%). Obat berpotensi hepatotoksik yang paling banyak diresepkan yaitu paracetamol, ceftriaxon, dan levofloxacin. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa obat berpotensi hepatotoksik masih diresepkan kepada pasien sirosis hati. Usia, jenis kelamin, nilai *child pugh-score*, jumlah obat, dan jumlah obat berpotensi hepatotoksik tidak berpengaruh nyata ($p>0,1$) terhadap SGOT, SGPT, albumin dan bilirubin total. Namun, pasien yang mendapatkan obat yang lebih banyak akan mengalami rawatan yang lebih lama.

Kata kunci : sirosis hati, obat berpotensi hepatotoksik, persepsian, outcome klinis.

**A STUDY OF THE USE OF POTENTIALLY HEPATOTOXIC DRUGS
AND CLINICAL OUTCOMES IN LIVER CIRRHOSIS IN THE
INTERNAL WARD at Dr.M.DJAMIL PADANG HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRAK

Liver cirrhosis is a pathological liver disease characterized by the formation of fibrous tissue and regenerative nodules in liver cells. The potential for hepatotoxicity due to the use of hepatotoxic drugs leads to worsening of the liver disease suffered by these patients. This study aims to assess the prescribing of potentially hepatotoxic drugs and associated clinical outcomes. This study was an observational study with a cross-sectional design. Data were collected retrospectively through the medical records of patients with liver cirrhosis hospitalized in 2021. The clinical outcomes studied were SGOT, SGPT, albumin, total bilirubin and length of hospitalization. The results obtained were tested using the Kruskal-Wallis statistical test. A total of 62 patients with liver cirrhosis met the inclusion criteria as the study sample. The number of potentially hepatotoxic drug prescriptions received by patients based on Likelihood scores with categories A, B, C, D and E was 368 drugs out of 776 total drug prescriptions (47.4%). The most commonly prescribed potentially hepatotoxic drugs were paracetamol, ceftriaxon, and levofloxacin. It can be concluded that potentially hepatotoxic drugs are still prescribed to patients with liver cirrhosis. Age, gender, child pugh-score, number of drugs, and number of potentially hepatotoxic drugs had no significant effect ($p>0.1$) on SGOT, SGPT, albumin and total bilirubin. However, patients who received more drugs would have a higher.

Keywords : liver cirrhosis, potentially hepatotoxic drugs, prescribing, clinical outcomes.