

**KAJIAN KEJADIAN *ADVERSE DRUG REACTION* (ADR) PADA
PASIEN GERIATRI DI RUANGAN RAWAT INAP INTERNE
RUMAH SAKIT ISLAM IBNU SINA BUKITTINGGI**

TESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

PADANG

2024

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Abstrak

Geriatric adalah salah satu kelompok yang rentan mengalami Efek Samping Obat (ESO) karena adanya perubahan farmakokinetik dan farmakodinamik obat yang terjadi dalam tubuh akibat penurunan fungsi organ. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan, pengalaman, penanganan, dan pelaporan efek samping obat pada pasien geriatri di Rumah Sakit Islam Ibnu Sina Bukittinggi. Selama periode dari Desember 2023 hingga Januari 2024, 14 informan (dokter, perawat, apoteker, dan staf manajemen) diwawancarai dengan metode wawancara semi terstruktur. Tema wawancara meliputi pengetahuan tenaga kesehatan tentang farmakovigilans dan efek samping obat, pengalaman mereka dengan kejadian tersebut, serta prosedur penanganan dan pelaporan efek samping obat, pendapat informan tentang langkah-langkah yang harus diambil untuk mengurangi kejadian efek samping obat, dan peran manajemen rumah sakit dalam mengelola ESO. Rekaman wawancara ditranskripsi dan dilakukan analisis dengan pendekatan analisis isi (Content analysis) menggunakan *Software NVivo versi 12*[®]. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar informan tidak memahami farmakovigilans dan efek samping obat. Selama pasien geriatri dirawat di rumah sakit, informan sering menemukan efek samping obat. Sebagian informan mengetahui prosedur untuk menangani dan melaporkan kejadian efek samping obat, tetapi prosedur tersebut belum diterapkan dengan baik. Kebijakan yang telah dibuat oleh manajemen rumah sakit, bersama dengan dukungan dan fasilitas, belum diterapkan dengan baik. Karena kurangnya sosialisasi dan kepedulian terhadap pelaporan efek samping obat.

Kata Kunci: efek samping obat, rawat inap, geriatri, kualitatif

STUDY OF THE INCIDENCE OF ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS (ADR) ON GERIATRIC PATIENTS IN THE INTERNE INPATIENT ROOM IBNU SINA ISLAMIC HOSPITAL BUKITTINGGI

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Abstract

Geriatric are one of the most susceptible groups to drug side effects (ESO) due to changes in the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of drugs that occur in the body as a result of a decrease in organ function. This research is a qualitative study aimed at improving knowledge, events, treatment, and reporting of adverse drug reaction of drugs in geriatric patients at Islamic Hospital Ibnu Sina in Bukittinggi. During the period from December 2023 to January 2024, 14 informants (doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and management staff) were interviewed using the semi-structured interview method. The interviews covered healthcare professionals' knowledge of pharmacovigilance and adverse drug reaction, their experience with such incidents, as well as procedures for drug management and reporting of side-effects, the opinion of informants about measures to reduce the incidence of adverse drug reaction, and the role of hospital management in managing the ADR. Interview recordings were transcribed and analyzed using a content analysis approach using NVivo version 12 software. Research results showed that most informants do not understand pharmacovigilance and the adverse drug reaction. As long as geriatric patients are treated in hospitals, informants often find side effects. Some informants know the procedures to deal with and report the incidents of adverse drug reaction, but these procedures have not been properly implemented. The policies that have been made by the hospital management, along with support and facilities, have not been properly implemented. Because of the lack of socialization and concern about drug side effects reporting.

Keywords: adverse drug reaction, hospitalization, geriatrics, qualitative