

**SKRIPSI SARJANA FARMASI**

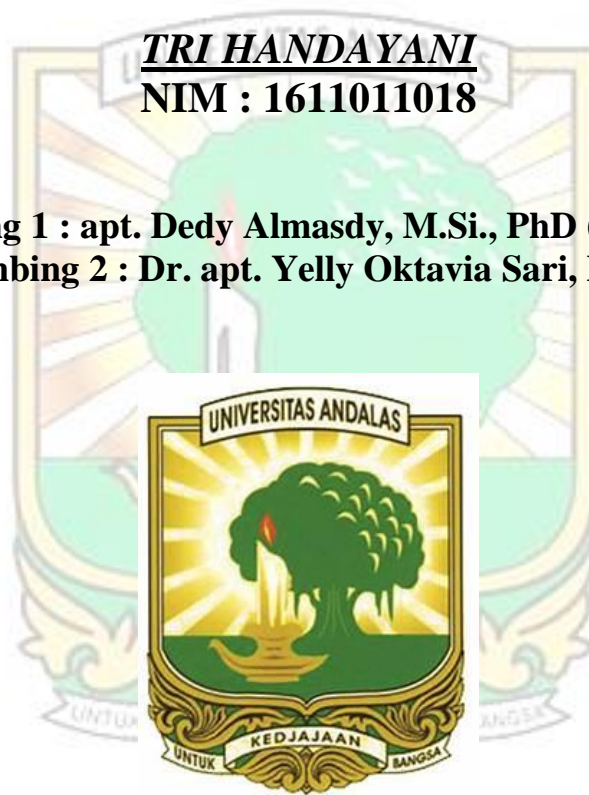
**KAJIAN EFEK SAMPING OBAT ANTIARITMIA  
PADA PASIEN ARITMIA DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP  
PENYAKIT JANTUNG TERPADU RSUP  
Dr.M.DJAMIL PADANG**

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**FAKULTAS FARMASI**

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## ABSTRAK

### KAJIAN EFEK SAMPING OBAT ANTIARITMIA PADA PASIEN ARITMIA DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP PENYAKIT JANTUNG TERPADU RSUP DR.M.DJAMIL.PADANG

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Aritmia merupakan gangguan irama jantung, terutama detak jantung yang tidak teratur. Penggunaan obat antiaritmia dapat menimbulkan risiko salah satunya yaitu adanya efek samping obat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran efek samping obat (ESO) antiaritmia yang terjadi pada pasien aritmia di Instalasi Rawat Inap Penyakit Jantung Terpadu RSUP Dr.M.Djamil Padang dan untuk mengetahui perbedaan efek samping obat antiaritmia dengan karakteristik demografi dan klinis pasien. Penelitian ini dilakukan secara retrospektif pada bulan April-Juni 2020, data diambil melalui rekam medik pasien aritmia dan didapatkan 84 pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Obat yang digunakan pasien aritmia yaitu amiodaron, digoksin, verapamil, diltiazem dan propranolol. Dugaan efek samping obat dianalisis dengan 3 pendekatan yaitu keluhan pasien, *sign order* dan data laboratorium. Penggunaan obat antiaritmia yang terbanyak yaitu digoksin (34,5%) dan obat antiaritmia yang terbanyak menimbulkan dugaan efek samping obat yaitu amiodaron (27,3%). Dugaan efek samping obat antiaritmia yang terjadi pada pasien aritmia yaitu 22 pasien. Gambaran ESO antiaritmia berdasarkan karakteristik demografi pasien dengan persentase terbesar perempuan (77,3%), kelompok usia 56-65 tahun (54,5%), status pendidikan terakhir SMU (40,9%), dan pekerjaan IRT (59,1%). Berdasarkan karakteristik klinisnya dengan persentase terbesar lama rawatan  $\leq 7$  hari (50%), memiliki 2 penyakit penyerta (27,3%), dan kondisi pulang dengan perbaikan (90,5%). Secara statistik pada karakteristik demografinya ditemukan adanya perbedaan yang signifikan antara kejadian efek samping obat antiaritmia berdasarkan kelompok umur yaitu 0,050 ( $p \leq 0,05$ ). Pada karakteristik klinisnya ditemukan adanya perbedaan yang signifikan antara kejadian efek samping obat antiaritmia berdasarkan lama rawat pasien yaitu 0,000 ( $p \leq 0,05$ ).

Kata kunci: aritmia, efek samping obat

## **ABSTRACT**

### **STUDY OF THE SIDE EFFECTS OF ANTIARRHYTHMIC DRUGS IN ARRHYTHMIA PATIENTS IN THE INTEGRATED HEART DISEASE INPATIENT UNIT AT DR.M.DJAMIL PADANG HOSPITAL**

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Arrhythmia is a disorder of the heart rhythm, especially irregular heartbeats. The use of anti-arrhythmic drugs show some risks, such as side effect of the drug. This study aimed to describe the side effect of antiarrhythmic drugs in arrhythmia patients in the Integrated Heart Disease Hospital Dr. M. Djamil Padang and to determine the differences between side effect of antiarrhythmic drugs with the patient's demographic and clinical characteristics. This study was conducted retrospectively in April-June 2020. The data were taken through the medical records of arrhythmia patients and obtained 84 patients who qualified the inclusion criteria. The drugs used by arrhythmia patients were amiodarone, digoxin, verapamil, diltiazem and propranolol. Suspected drug side effects were analyzed using three approaches which are, patient complaints, sign orders, and laboratory data. Digoxin was the highest use of anti-arrhythmic drugs (34,5%) and amiodarone was the most anti-arrhythmic drugs that caused side effects of drug (27,3%). There were 22 suspected patients with side effects of antiarrhythmic drugs. The features of those patients based on the demographic characteristics were; women as the largest percentage (77.3%), the group age of 56-65 years (54.5%), the group with high school as the latest education (40.9%), and the group as housewife (59.1%). Whereas based on clinical characteristics were; the group with length of stay was  $\leq 7$  days as the largest percentage (50%), the group with 2 comorbidities (100%), and the group returned to home with improvement (90.5%). Statistically, the demographic characteristics was found a significant difference between the incidence of side effects of anti-arrhythmic drugs based on the age group, 0.050 ( $p \leq 0.05$ ). In clinical characteristics, it was found that there was a significant difference between the incidence of side effects of anti-arrhythmic drugs based on the length of stay of the patient, 0.000 ( $p \leq 0.05$ ).

Key words: arrhythmia, drug side effects