

## INTISARI

Berdasarkan data *Indonesian Renal Registry* tahun 2011-2015, tercatat angka kejadian penyakit ginjal mengalami fluktuasi. Peningkatan tajam terjadi pada tahun 2012 yaitu tercatat 1.656 pasien di DI Yogyakarta. Dan kebanyakan kasus dikatakan bahwa kemampuan bertahan pasien penyakit ginjal paling lama adalah 5 tahun setelah diagnosis dokter. Berdasarkan data yang tercatat dari hasil Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas) tahun 2013, Prevalensi penderita penyakit ginjal kronik tertinggi di DI Yogyakarta (1,2%), diikuti Aceh (0,9%), Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, dan Sulawesi Tengah masing-masing sebesar 0,8 persen. Prevalensi penderita GGK tertinggi adalah di Jawa Tengah daerah Klaten sebanyak 0,7%. Berdasarkan data tersebut, perlu dilakukan penelitian tentang identifikasi DRPs pada pasien GGK dengan tujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan menghitung angka kejadian DRPs yang terjadi.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif non ekperimental. Pengambilan data diambil secara retrospektif dengan metode *Cross-Sectional* dari rekam medik 100 pasien instalasi rawat inap Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Panembahan Senopati Bantul periode Januari 2017 sampai Januari 2018. Data pengamatan didapatkan berdasarkan literatur *Kidney Disease Improving Global (KDIGO)*, JNC 8, Informasi Spesialite Obat (ISO) Indonesia, dan *Drug Interaction Facts* 2010.

Terdapat kejadian *drug related problems* (DRPs) sebanyak 112 kejadian. kategori interaksi obat sebanyak 50 kejadian (44,64%), kategori ada indikasi tanpa obat sebanyak 36 kejadian (32,14%), kategori dosis terlalu tinggi sebanyak 12 kejadian (10,82%), kategori dosis terlalu rendah sebanyak 8 kejadian (7,21%), kategori salah obat sebanyak 4 kejadian (3,57%), dan kategori ada obat tanpa indikasi sebanyak 2 kejadian (1,80%) yang terjadi pada 83 dari 100 pasien (83%) di instalasi rawat inap Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Panembahan Senopati Bantul pada periode januari 2017 sampai januari 2018

*Kata Kunci : Gagal ginjal kronik, drug related problems (DRPs), Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Panembahan Senopati Bantul*

## ABSTRACT

Based on the Indonesian Renal Registry in 2011-2015, the incidence of kidney disease has been fluctuating. Sharp increase in the year 2012 ar noted 1,656 patients in Yogyakarta. And most cases are said that the lasting deterioration of kidney disease patients is 5 years after a doctor's diagnosis. Based on the data recorded from the Results of Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) 2013, the prevalence of patients with the highest kidney disease in Yogyakarta (1.2%), followed by Aceh (0.9%), West Java, Central Java, and central Sulawesi respectively at a rate of 0.8 percent. The highest prevalence of pastient with chronic kidney disease in Central Java in Klaten at a rate of 0,7%. Based on the data, need research on identifying and calculating the incidence rate

This type of research is non-ecperimental, in the form of descriptive. Data retrieval was taken retrospectively with the Cross-Sectional method of the 100 patients medical record of Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Panembahan Senopati Bantul period of January 2017 until January 2018. Observation Data obtained based on the literature of *Kidney Disease Improving Global (KDIGO)*, JNC 8, Indonesian drug Specialalite (ISO) information, and *Drug Interaction Facts* 2010.

There are 111 occurrences of drug related problems (DRPs). Category drug interactions as many as 50 occurrences (44.64%), category there is an indication without the drug as many as 36 occurrences (32.14%), category overdose as many as 12 occurrences (18,82%), category dose to low as many as 8 occurrences (7,21%), category wrong of drugs 4 occurrences (3,57%), category there are drugs without indications as many as 2 occurrences (1.80%) that occurred in the inpatient instaltance of Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Panembahan Senopati Bantul period of January 2017 until January 2018

*Keywords: chronic renal failure, drug related problems (DRPs), Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Panembahan Senopati Bantul*