

INTISARI

Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) adalah kelainan umum yang mengakibatkan kongesti vaskular paru dan mengurangi *cardiac output*. Sejak tahun 2003, angka hospitalisasi pasien dengan diagnosa gagal jantung meningkat berkisar antara 1200-1300 pasien per tahun. Penyakit ini sering menyebabkan komplikasi sehingga pengobatan yang diberikan akan menjadi lebih kompleks dan beresiko terjadi *Drug Related Problems* (DRPs). DRPs merupakan suatu peristiwa atau keadaan dimana terapi obat berpotensi atau secara nyata dapat mempengaruhi hasil terapi yang diinginkan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui gambaran DRPs pada terapi pasien *Congestive Heart Failure* (CHF) yang menjalani rawat inap di RSUD PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif non-eksperimental. Data diambil secara retrospektif dari 16 catatan rekam medik pasien *Congestive Heart Failure* di Rumah Sakit PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi pada bulan Januari-Juni 2015. Analisis DRPs yang potensial terjadi didasarkan pada studi literatur yakni ACCF/AHA : *Guideline for the Management of Heart Failure: update 2013*, Standar Pelayanan Medik (SPM) *Congestive Heart Failure* di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta 2016, Pedoman Tata Laksana Gagal Jantung Edisi Pertama (PERKI, 2015), dan *Drug Interaction Facts*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa DRPs yang potensial terjadi pada penatalaksanaan pasien *Congestive Heart Failure* di Instalasi Rawat Inap Rumah Sakit PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta sebanyak 62,5% dari 16 pasien dengan kategori interaksi obat sebanyak 11 kejadian (55%), pemilihan obat tidak tepat sebanyak 7 kejadian (35%), kategori dosis tidak tepat sebanyak 1 kejadian (5%) dan kategori *adverse drug reaction* sebanyak 1 kejadian (5%).

Kata Kunci : *Congestive Heart Failure*, *Drug-Related Problems* (DRPs), Rumah Sakit PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

ABSTRACT

Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) is a common disorder resulting in pulmonary vascular congestion and reduce cardiac output. Since 2003, the number of patients with hospitalisasi heart failure diagnosis increases ranging between 1200-1300 patients per year. The disease often causes complications so that a given treatment will become more complex and risky going on Drug Related Problems (DRPs). DRPs is an event or situation where drug therapy is potentially or explicitly can influence the outcome of therapy is desirable. The purpose of this research is to know the description of DRPs in *Congestive Heart Failure* patients therapy (CHF) who underwent hospitalization in RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

The research of non-experimental descriptive in nature. Data taken as a retrospective medical record entry of 16 patients of *Congestive Heart Failure* at the hospital that PKU Yogyakarta meets the criteria of inclusion in the month of January-June 2015. Analysis of DRPs that potentially occur using the analysis of the study of literature in the form of ACCF/AHA : *Guideline for the Management of Heart Failure: update 2013*, Standar Pelayanan Medik (SPM) *Congestive Heart Failure* di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Pedoman Tata Laksana Gagal Jantung Edisi Pertama (PERKI, 2015), dan *Drug Interaction Facts*.

The results showed that DRPs that occur on a potential treatment *congestive heart* patients in Inpatient Hospital Installation PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta as many as 20 events from 16 patients with category drug interactions as much as 11 events (55%), the selection of the remedy is not appropriate as much of the 7 events (35%), inappropriate doses as much as category 1 events (5%) and drug *adverse reaction* category as much as 1 events (5%).

Key Words : *Congestive Heart Failure, Drug-Related Problems* (DRPs), Rumah Sakit PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.