Abstrak

POTENSI INTERAKSI OBAT ANTIVIRUS PADA PASIEN COVID-19 DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH BANYUMAS

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Latar Belakang: COVID-19 merupakan wabah patogen yang disebabkan oleh virus SARS-CoV-2. Pengobatan antivirus untuk terapi COVID-19 yang disetujui Perhimpunan Dokter Paru Indonesia adalah oseltamivir, favipiravir dan remdesivir. Diperkirakan sekitar 40% pasien COVID-19 terpapar minimal satu potensi interaksi obat dengan antivirus. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui interaksi obat antara antivirus dengan obat lain selama pengobatan COVID-19 di RSUD Banyumas.

Metodologi: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi observasional deskriptif. Pengambilan data dilakukan secara retrospektif menggunakan data rekam medis periode Juli 2020-Juni 2021 pasien COVID-19 rawat inap di RSUD Banyumas. Pasien terkonfirmasi COVID-19 dan menggunakan antivirus termasuk kedalam kriteria inklusi, dan kriteria eksklusi adalah pasien hamil. Data yang dikumpulkan dari rekam medis meliputi nama obat, jenis sediaan, dosis obat, rute pemberian obat dan frekuensi pemberian. Analisis potensi interaksi obat menggunakan *Interaction Checker* pada *drugbank.com* dan *Lexi-Interact™ Online* yang tersedia di situs web *uptodate.com.*

Hasil Penelitian: Antivirus yang digunakan pada pasien antara lain oseltamivir (50,30%), favipiravir (38,62%), dan remdesivir (11,08%). Jumlah pasien yang mengalami potensi interaksi obat sebanyak 308 pasien (99,04%). Oseltamivir memiliki frekuensi potensi interaksi obat terbanyak yaitu 514 kasus (50,14%). Potensi interaksi obat secara farmakokinetika merupakan potensi interaksi obat tertinggi pada pasien dan berada pada tingkat keparahan *minor.*

Kesimpulan: Terjadi potensi interaksi obat antivirus dengan obat lain pada pasien COVID-19 di RSUD Banyumas.

Kata Kunci: Interaksi Obat, Oseltamivir, Favipiravir, Remdesivir, COVID-19

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Abstract

POTENTIAL ANTIVIRAL DRUG INTERACTION IN COVID-19 PATIENTS AT THE BANYUMAS REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL

Background: COVID-19 is an outbreak caused by SARS-CoV-2. Indonesian Pulmonary Doctors Association approved antiviral medications for COVID-19 therapy were oseltamivir, favipiravir and remdesivir. It was estimated that around 40% of COVID-19 patients were exposed to at least one drug-antiviral interaction. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of potential drug interactions between antivirals and other drugs in the treatment of COVID-19 at Banyumas Regional General Hospital.

Method: A descriptive observational study design was used to perform the study. The data collection method was carried out retrospectively using medical record data from July 2020 to June 2021 of hospitalized COVID-19 patients at the Banyumas Rgional General Hospital. Confirmed COVID-19 patients and under treatment with antivirals were included, the exclusion criteria were pregnant patients. Data were collected from medical records included drug name, type of preparation, drug dose, route of drug administration and administration frequency. The potential drug interaction were analyzed using the Interaction Checker on drugbank.com and Lexi-Interact™ Online available on the uptodate.com website.

Result: Antivirals used in patients were oseltamivir (50,30%), favipiravir (38,62%) and remdesivir (11,08%). 308 patients (99,04%) had 1 or more potential interaction. Oseltamivir had the highest frequency of potential drug interactions with 514 cases (50,14%). The most potential drug interactions were in the pharmacokinetics phase with minor severity level.

Conclusion: There was a potential interactions of antiviral drugs with other drugs in COVID-19 patients at the Banyumas Regional General Hospital.

Keywords: Drug Interaction, Oseltamivir, Favipiravir, Remdesivir, COVID-19

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