

Abstrak

IDENTIFIKASI POTENSI INTERAKSI OBAT ANTIVIRUS PADA PASIEN COVID-19 RAWAT INAP DI RSUD AJIBARANG

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Latar Belakang: COVID-19 merupakan penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh SARS-CoV-2. Penggunaan antivirus yang telah disetujui oleh Perhimpunan Dokter Paru Indonesia yaitu favipiravir, oseltamivir, dan remdesivir. Saat gelombang pertama pandemi, lebih dari 60% pasien COVID-19 terpapar setidaknya satu interaksi obat potensial. Diperkirakan sekitar 40% pasien COVID-19 terpapar minimal satu potensi interaksi obat dengan antivirus. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui potensi interaksi obat antivirus pada terapi pasien COVID-19 di RSUD Ajibarang.

Metodologi: Penelitian menggunakan desain observasional deskriptif dengan pengambilan data secara retrospektif. Populasi penelitian adalah pasien COVID-19 rawat inap periode Juli 2020-Juli 2021. Kriteria inklusi merupakan pasien COVID-19 terkonfirmasi dan menggunakan antivirus ($n=267$). Sedangkan kriteria eksklusi merupakan pasien hamil. Analisis interaksi obat menggunakan *drug interaction checker* pada *Drug Bank* dan *Lexi-Interact*.

Hasil Penelitian: Dari 267 pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi, sebanyak 136 pasien (50,93%) adalah laki-laki. Frekuensi terbanyak antivirus yang digunakan adalah favipiravir. Jumlah pasien yang mengalami potensi interaksi obat adalah 230 pasien (86,14%) dengan total 524 kasus. Potensi interaksi obat yang terbanyak adalah favipiravir dengan omeprazol (31,29%). Potensi interaksi obat dengan frekuensi terbanyak adalah secara farmakokinetika pada fase metabolisme dan berada pada tingkat keparahan *minor*.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat potensi interaksi obat antivirus pada pengobatan pasien COVID-19 di RSUD Ajibarang periode Juli 2020-Juli 2021.

Kata kunci: Interaksi Obat, COVID-19, Antivirus

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Abstract

IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL ANTIVIRAL DRUG INTERACTIONS IN HOSPITALIZED-COVID-19 PATIENTS AT THE AJIBARANG HOSPITAL

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Background: COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by SARS-CoV-2. The use of antivirals that have been approved by the Indonesian Lung Doctors Association are favipiravir, oseltamivir, and remdesivir. During the first wave of the pandemic, more than 60% of COVID-19 patients were exposed to at least one potential drug interaction. It is estimated that around 40% of COVID-19 patients are exposed to at least one potential drug-antiviral interaction. This study aims to determine the potential interaction of antiviral drugs in the therapy of COVID-19 patients at the Ajibarang Hospital.

Methods: The study used a descriptive observational design with retrospective data collection. The study population was hospitalized COVID-19 patients for the period July 2020-July 2021. Inclusion criteria were confirmed COVID-19 patients and using antivirals (n=267). While the exclusion criteria were pregnant patients. Drug interaction analysis using a drug interaction checker on Drug Bank and Lexi-Interact.

Results: Out of the 267 patients who met the inclusion criteria, 136 patients (50.93%) were male. The most frequently used antivirus is favipiravir. The number of patients experiencing potential drug interactions was 230 patients (86.14%) with a total of 524 cases. The most potential drug interactions were favipiravir and omeprazole (31.29%). Potential drug interactions with the highest frequency are pharmacokinetics in the metabolism phase and are of minor severity.

Conclusion: There is a potential for antiviral drug interactions in the treatment of COVID-19 patients at the Ajibarang Hospital for the period July 2020-July 2021.

Keywords: Drug Interactions, COVID-19, Antiviral

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