

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS POTENSI INTERAKSI OBAT ANTIVIRUS PADA PASIEN RAWAT INAP COVID-19 DI RSUD DR. R. GOETENG TAROENADIBRATA PURBALINGGA

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Latar belakang: Antivirus pada pengobatan COVID-19 memiliki peranan penting karena obat ini dapat mencegah replikasi dari virus SARS-CoV-2 yang menyebabkan banyak manifestasi klinis pada pasien. Namun, dalam pengobatan COVID-19 juga digunakan obat lain dengan jumlah banyak (polifarmasi) secara bersamaan yang dapat berpotensi menyebabkan adanya reaksi yang tidak diinginkan, seperti interaksi obat.

Tujuan: mengetahui frekuensi penggunaan obat antivirus, persentase potensial serta mekanisme, tingkat keparahan dan manajemen interaksi obat antivirus dengan obat lain, dan faktor yang mempengaruhi jumlah potensi interaksi obat antivirus pada pasien COVID-19 di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Dr. R. Goeteng periode Oktober 2020-November 2021.

Metodologi: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional dengan metode deskriptif. Data yang digunakan berasal dari rekam medis pasien RSUD Dr. R. Goeteng periode Oktober 2020-November 2021. Pengambilan data dilakukan pada bulan Oktober 2022 sampai April 2023. Data dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *Spearman Rank*.

Hasil: Potensi interaksi obat yang ditemukan pada pasien COVID-19 rawat inap di RSUD Dr. R. Goeteng yang menerima terapi antivirus dalam penelitian ini berada pada kategori *minor* (61,35%), *moderate* (33,44%), dan *mayor* (5,21%). Lebih dari 50% pasien COVID-19 rawat inap di RSUD Dr. R. Goeteng mengalami kejadian potensial interaksi obat dengan paling banyak 1-2 kejadian interaksi tiap pasiennya (50,88%). Potensial interaksi obat paling banyak terjadi dengan tingkat keparahan minor sebanyak 400 (61,35%) dan pada fase farmakokinetik sebanyak 438 (67,18%).

Kesimpulan: Sebagian pasien COVID-19 rawat inap di RSUD Dr. R. Goeteng berpotensi mengalami kejadian interaksi obat. Potensi interaksi obat yang dialami tidak dipengaruhi oleh peningkatan usia, jumlah obat, lama rawat inap, dan jumlah diagnosis penyerta.

Kata kunci: Interaksi, antivirus, COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

POTENTIAL DRUG INTERACTION ANALYSIS OF COVID-19 INPATIENT AT RSUD

DR. R. GOETENG TAROENADIBRATA PURBALINGGA

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Background: Antivirals in COVID-19 treatment play an important role as they can prevent the replication of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, which causes many clinical manifestations in patients. However, other drugs are also used in COVID-19 treatment in large quantities (polypharmacy) simultaneously, which can potentially cause unwanted reactions, such as drug interactions.

Purpose: Understanding the frequency of antiviral drug use, the potential percentage, mechanisms, severity level, and management of antiviral drug interactions with other drugs, and factors that influence the potential number of antiviral drug interactions in COVID-19 patients at Dr. R. Goeteng Regional General Hospital during the period of October 2020 to November 2021.

Methods: This study used an observational design with a descriptive method. The data used in this study were obtained from the medical records of patients at Dr. R. Goeteng Regional General Hospital during the period of October 2020 to November 2021. Data collection was carried out from October 2022 to April 2023. The data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis using the Spearman Rank test.

Results: The potential drug interactions found in COVID-19 inpatients receiving antiviral therapy at Dr. R. Goeteng Regional General Hospital were categorized as minor (61.35%), moderate (33.44%), and major (5.21%). More than 50% of COVID-19 inpatients at Dr. R. Goeteng Regional General Hospital experienced potential drug interactions, with most patients having 1-2 interaction events (50.88%). The majority of potential drug interactions occurred at a minor severity level, with 400 cases (61.35%), and during the pharmacokinetic phase, with 438 cases (67.18%).

Conclusion: Some COVID-19 inpatients at Dr. R. Goeteng Regional General Hospital are at risk of experiencing drug interactions. The potential drug interactions experienced by these patients are not affected by increasing age, the number of drugs, length of hospital stay, and the number of comorbid diagnoses.

Keywords: Interaction, antiviral, COVID-19

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