

HUBUNGAN INTERAKSI OBAT DENGAN LAMA RAWAT INAP PADA PASIEN ISPA DI RS PKU MUHAMMADIYAH WONOSARI

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Akut (ISPA) ialah infeksi saluran pernapasan yang diakibatkan oleh masuknya mikroorganisme seperti virus atau bakteri. Pengobatan ISPA umumnya menggunakan lebih dari satu jenis obat sehingga dapat menimbulkan masalah dalam pengobatan yaitu interaksi obat. Efek dari interaksi obat berpotensi memperpanjang lama hari rawat inap. Akibat panjangnya lama rawat inap atau perpanjangan lama rawat inap dapat menyebabkan resiko infeksi meningkat serta peningkatan biaya kesehatan.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan antara interaksi obat dan lama rawat inap pada pasien ISPA di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Wonosari

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian observasional dengan desain deskriptif analitik. Data diambil secara retrospektif melalui catatan rekam medis pasien. Sampel diambil menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*, didapatkan jumlah sampel 142 pasien. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan metode analisis univariat dalam bentuk persentase dan analisis bivariat digunakan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara interaksi obat dengan lama rawat inap dengan uji *Chi-Square* kategori tingkat kepercayaan 0,05.

Hasil Penelitian: Pasien ISPA mayoritas berjenis kelamin laki-laki 52,11%, usia ≥ 60 tahun 31,69%, diagnosis pneumonia 84,51%, tidak memiliki penyakit penyerta 66,90%, dan tidak merokok 75,35%. Pasien paling banyak menerima ≥ 5 jenis obat 41,55% dengan pengobatan yang sering diterima adalah antibiotik 24,01%. Pasien rata-rata mengalami interaksi obat sebesar 61,97%, mayoritas pada tingkat keparahan *moderate* sebesar 63,18%. Hubungan interaksi obat dengan lama rawat inap didapatkan nilai $p=0,158$.

Kesimpulan: Analisis statistik menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan antara interaksi obat dengan lama rawat inap pada pasien ISPA di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Wonosari.

Kata Kunci: Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Akut (ISPA); Interaksi Obat; Lama Rawat Inap

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THE RELATIONSHIP OF DRUG INTERACTIONS WITH LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENT ARI AT PKU MUHAMMADIYAH WONOSARI HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Background: Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) is a respiratory tract infection caused by the exposure of microorganisms such as viruses or bacteria. ISPA treatment generally uses more than one type of drug so that it can cause problems in treatment, namely drug interactions. The effects of drug interactions have the potential to prolong the length of hospital stay. Due to the long length of stay or extension of the length of stay, it can increase the risk of infection and increase health costs.

Objective: To determine the relationship between drug interactions and length of stay in ARI patients at PKU Muhammadiyah Wonosari Hospital

Method: Observational research with analytical descriptive design. Data was taken retrospectively using patient medical records. Samples were taken using a purposive sampling technique, resulting in a total sample of 142 patients. The collected data were analyzed using univariate analysis methods and presented in percentages and bivariate analysis was used to determine the relationship between drug interactions and length of stay with the Chi-Square test in the 0.05 confidence level category.

Results: The majority of ARI patients were male 52.11%, ≥ 60 years old 31.69%, diagnosed with pneumonia 84.51%, had no comorbidities 66.90%, and did not smoke 75.35%. Most patients received ≥ 5 types of medication 41.55% with the most frequently received treatment being antibiotics 24.01%. On average, patients experienced drug interactions of 61.97%, the majority of which were moderate in severity at 63.18%. The relationship between drug interactions and length of stay was $p = 0.158$.

Conclusion: Statistical analysis shows that there is no relationship between drug interactions and length of stay in ARI patients at PKU Muhammadiyah Wonosari Hospital.

Keywords: Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI); Drug Interactions; Length of Stay

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