

**ABSTRAK**

Judul : Identifikasi Potensi Interaksi Obat pada Pola Persepsi di Poliklinik Anak Instalasi Farmasi Rawat Jalan RSUD Tarakan Periode Oktober 2021 - Maret 2022

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Program Studi : Farmasi

Potensi interaksi obat dapat menyebabkan peningkatan toksisitas atau penurunan efektivitas obat. Pasien anak-anak memiliki risiko masalah yang disebabkan oleh interaksi obat karena anak-anak memiliki keadaan yang khusus baik secara anatomi dan fisiologi, terutama dikarenakan organ-organ dalam tubuh anak masih berkembang yang mengakibatkan adanya perbedaan dalam hal absorpsi, distribusi, metabolisme, dan eliminasi obat dibandingkan dengan pasien dewasa. Maka diperlukan suatu penelitian tentang potensi interaksi obat. Tujuan dilakukan penelitian untuk mengidentifikasi potensi interaksi obat pada resep yang dijadikan sampel kemudian ditentukan tingkat keparahan dan mekanismenya menggunakan website *drugs.com*, *medscape.com* dan *ebook stockley*. Metode penelitian dengan teknik observasional (non eksperimental) dengan pengambilan data secara retrospektif. Data yang digunakan adalah resep pasien di poliklinik anak instalasi farmasi rawat jalan RSUD Tarakan. Pengambilan sampel dengan non-probability menggunakan total sampling. Data dianalisis dengan Excel. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 143 resep, diperoleh 63 (44%) resep mempunyai resiko terjadinya interaksi obat dan 80 (56%) resep tidak terjadi interaksi obat. Hasil uji deskriptif menggunakan Excel berdasarkan jenis kelamin yaitu laki-laki sebanyak 80 (56%) dan perempuan sebanyak 63 (44%), dengan rentang usia tersering yaitu 0-5 tahun sebanyak 123 (86%). Penggunaan obat menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan bermakna antar banyaknya jumlah obat dalam satu resep. Menunjukkan bahwa pasien yang menerima >3 obat dalam satu resep berisiko 27 (19%) lebih tinggi mengalami interaksi obat. Tingkat keparahan obat terbesar yaitu kategori moderat sebanyak 49 (63%), minor 24 (31%) dan Major 5 (6%). Sebagian besar kejadian interaksi obat terjadi secara farmakodinamik sebanyak 55 (70,5%) diikuti dengan interaksi Farmakokinetik sebanyak 12 (15,4%).

**Kata kunci:** Potensi Interaksi Obat, Resep, Poliklinik Anak, Rawat Jalan

**ABSTRACT**

Title : Identification of Potential Drug Interactions in Prescribing Patterns in the Pediatric Polyclinic of the Outpatient Pharmacy Installation of Rsud Tarakan for the Period October 2021 - March 2022

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Study Program : Pharmacy

Potential drug interactions can lead to increased toxicity or decreased drug effectiveness. Pediatric patients are at risk of problems caused by drug interactions because children have special circumstances both anatomically and physiologically, especially because the organs in the child's body are still developing which results in differences in drug absorption, distribution, metabolism, and elimination compared to adult patients. Therefore, a study on potential drug interactions is needed. The purpose of the study was to identify potential drug interactions in the prescriptions sampled and then determine their severity and mechanism using the drugs.com, medscape,.com and stockley ebook websites. Research method with observational technique (non-experimental) with retrospective data collection. The data used were patient prescriptions in the pediatric polyclinic of the outpatient pharmaceutical installation of RSUD Tarakan. Sampling using total sampling. Data were analyzed with Excel. The number of samples was 143 prescriptions, obtained 63 (44%) prescriptions had a risk of drug interactions and 80 (56%) prescriptions did not occur drug interactions. The results of descriptive tests using Excel based on gender were 80 (56%) men and 63 (44%) women, with the most common age range of 0-5 years as many as 123 (86%). The use of drugs shows that there is a significant relationship between the number of drugs in one prescription. It showed that patients who received >3 drugs in one prescription had a 27 (19%) higher risk of drug interactions. The greatest severity of drug interactions was 49 (63%) moderate, 24 (31%) minor and 5 (6%) major. Most of the drug interactions occurred pharmacodynamically with 55 (70,5%) followed by Pharmacokinetic interactions with 12 (15,4%).

**Keywords:** Potential Drug Interaction, Prescription, Pediatric Polyclinic, Outpatient