

INTISARI

Bedah sesar (BS) merupakan salah satu cara melahirkan anak melalui pembedahan. Dewasa ini persalinan dengan cara bedah sesar dari tahun ketahun mengalami peningkatan Penelitian tentang gambaran persepan obat pada pasien bedah sesar di instalasi rawat inap RS. Panti Rapih Yogyakarta periode Januari - Juni 2002, bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran peresepan obat pada pasien bedah sesar, khususnya untuk mengetahui kelas terapi, golongan obat, jenis obat, cara pemberian obat, bentuk sediaan, dosis obat serta lama perawatan yang dibutuhkan pasien.

Penelitian yang dilakukan termasuk penelitian non eksperimental pada pasien rawat inap dengan kasus pasca bedah sesar periode Januari - Juni 2002. Penelitian yang dilaksanakan meliputi tiga tahap yaitu penelusuran situasi, pengambilan data, dan penyelesaian data.

Data yang terambil sebanyak 232 kasus menunjukkan distribusi kelompok usia ≤ 19 tahun sebanyak 0,8%, Usia antara 20-24 tahun sebanyak 18,%, Usia antara 25-29 tahun sebanyak 42,9%, Usia antara 30-34 tahun sebanyak 38%, Usia antara 35-40 tahun sebanyak 3% serta Usia ≥ 40 tahun sebanyak 0,8%. Proporsi bedah sesar menurut indikasi meliputi disproporsi sefalopelvik sebesar 42,9%, malpresentasi dan malposisi sebesar 31,6%, ketuban pecah dini sebesar 6,7% diabetes mellitus sebesar 5,6%, plasenta previa sebesar 4,3%, preeklamsia dan eklamsia sebesar 3,4%, fetal distress sebesar 1,2% dan asma sebesar 0,8%.

Kelas terapi yang diberikan sebesar 100% meliputi antiinfeksi dan cairan elektrolit. Analgetik sebanyak 98,7%, obat metabolisme sebanyak 97,6%. Obat saluran cerna sebanyak 87,8%, obat endokrin dan hormon sebanyak 69,35, obat yang mempengaruhi darah sebanyak 38,7%, obat obstetrik dan ginekologi serta saluran kencing sebanyak 28,4%, obat saluran pernafasan obat 13,7%, dan obat sistem kardiovaskuler 4,3%.

Cara pemberian obat yang digunakan sebanyak 100 % secara oral dan parenteral. Lama perawatan pasien dirumah sakit rata rata 5 hari untuk semua kasus bedah sesar. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dapat diambil kesimpulan bahwa pemberian obat pada pasien pasca bedah sesar sangat bervariasi. Oleh sebab itu perlu adanya penatalaksanaan kasus bedah sesar secara cermat terutama dalam pemberian obat.

ABSTRACT

Cesarean represent one of way of bearing children through surgery. These days bear a child by surgical cesarean from year to year increased. Research of about the picture of medicine prescription on cesarean patient in installation take care of to lodge at RS. Panti Rapih Yogyakarta within period. of January – June 2002 as a mean to know the picture of medicine prescription at cesarean patient, specially to know the therapy class, drug faction, type of medicine, way of drug gift, form the substance, way of drug gift used and also treatment duration required by a patient. The study made is non-experimental type study with non-analytical descriptive program. Substance used is medic sheet record on cesarean patient in installation take care of to lodge within period. of January – June 2002. The study performed consisted of three phases, which are situation investigation, data intake, and solving of data.

The data taken were about 232 cases showed the distribution of age group ≤ 19 years old as much 0,8%; age between 20 – 24 years old as much 18,1%; 25 – 29 years old as much 42,9%; 30 – 34 years old as much 38,7%; 35 – 40 years old as much 3% and also ≥ 40 years old as much 0,8%. Proportion of cesarean according to the indication consisted of disproporsi cephalopelvik equal to 42,9%; malpresentasi and malposisi equal to 31,6%; break early of fetal membrane equal to 6,7%; diabetes mellitus equal to 5,6%; placenta *previa* equal to 4,3%; preeklamsia and eklamsia equal to 3,4%; packing distress 1,2%; and asthma equal to 0,8%.

The given therapy class given is 100%, covering anti infection and electrolyte dilution. Analgesic as much 98,7%; metabolism drug as much 97,6%; channel drug digest as much 87,8%; drug of endocrine and hormone as much 69,3%; drug influencing blood as much 38,7%; drug of obstetric and gynecology and also urethra as much 28,4%; bronchi drug 13,7%; and system drug cardiovascular 4,3%.

Way of drug gift used by oral and parenteral equal to 100%. The average of lodging duration taken by the patient at the hospital is 5 days for all cesarean cases. Pursuant to study result, the conclusion can be taken that gift medicine to cesarean patient cesarean highly varied. Therefore, the need of accurate operation settlement on cesarean cases is necessary especially in drug gift.