

**IDENTIFIKASI DRPs INTERAKSI PADA PASIEN
GANGGUAN LAMBUNG (*DYSPEPSIA, GASTRITIS, PEPTIC
ULCER*) DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP RSUD EMBUNG
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ABSTRAK

Gangguan lambung seperti dispepsia, gastritis, dan peptic ulcer memerlukan terapi obat yang rasional karena penggunaan kombinasi obat berpotensi menimbulkan DRPs, interaksi obat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis karakteristik pasien, pola penggunaan obat, dan DRPs interaksi obat pada pasien gangguan lambung rawat inap di RSUD Embung Fatimah Kota Batam tahun 2024. Penelitian ini merupakan studi observasional retrospektif menggunakan data rekam medis periode Januari–Desember 2024. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 65 pasien. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif meliputi karakteristik pasien, terapi utama, terapi pendukung, serta kejadian interaksi obat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pasien didominasi perempuan (63,08%) dan kelompok usia >56 tahun (30,77%). Diagnosis terbanyak adalah dispepsia (49,23%), diikuti peptic ulcer (30,77%) dan gastritis (20,00%). Terapi utama yang paling banyak digunakan adalah golongan anti sekretori dan antiemetik (masing-masing 26,16%), diikuti proton pump inhibitor (24,62%) dan pelindung mukosa (23,08%). Terapi pendukung terbanyak adalah analgesik (parasetamol) sebesar 33,85%. Ditemukan 22 kejadian DRPs interaksi obat, yang hanya di lihat dari data peresepan obat dengan interaksi paling sering antara antasida dan ondansetron (27%) serta lansoprazole dan sucralfate (18%). Seluruh interaksi tergolong tingkat keparahan moderat . Kesimpulan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa interaksi obat cukup sering terjadi pada pasien gangguan lambung rawat inap sehingga diperlukan peran farmasis dalam pemantauan terapi dan pencegahan DRPs.

Kata Kunci: gangguan lambung, penggunaan obat, DRPs , interaksi obat.

**IDENTIFICATION OF DRPs INTERACTIONS IN PATIENTS WITH
GASTRIC DISORDERS (DYSPEPSIA, GASTRITIS, PEPTIC ULCER) IN
THE INPATIENT FACILITY OF EMBUNG FATIMAH HOSPITAL, BATAM
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ABSTRACT

Gastric disorders such as dyspepsia, gastritis, and peptic ulcers require rational drug therapy because the use of drug combinations has the potential to cause DRPs and drug interactions. This study aims to analyze patient characteristics, drug use patterns, and DRPs of drug interactions in inpatients with gastric disorders at Embung Fatimah Regional General Hospital, Batam City in 2024. This study is a retrospective observational study using medical record data from January–December 2024. The study sample consisted of 65 patients. Data were analyzed descriptively including patient characteristics, primary therapy, supportive therapy, and drug interaction events. The results showed that patients were predominantly female (63.08%) and aged >56 years (30.77%). The most common diagnosis was dyspepsia (49.23%), followed by peptic ulcer (30.77%) and gastritis (20.00%). The most commonly used primary therapies were antisecretory and antiemetic groups (26.16% each), followed by proton pump inhibitors (24.62%) and mucosal protectants (23.08%). The most common supportive therapy was analgesics (paracetamol) at 33.85%. Twenty-two drug interaction DRPs were found, observed only from drug prescription data, with the most frequent interactions being between antacids and ondansetron (27%) and lansoprazole and sucralfate (18%). All interactions were classified as moderate in severity. The conclusion of this study indicates that drug interactions are quite common in hospitalized patients with gastric disorders, necessitating the role of pharmacists in monitoring therapy and preventing DRPs.

Keywords: gastric disorders, drug utilization , DRPs , drug interactions.