ABSTRACT

DRUG UTILIZATION STUDY OF ANALGESIC IN POST OPERATIVE PATIENT
(Study at Hospitalization Unit of Airlangga University Hospital Surabaya)

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Post Operative Pain (POP) is an acute pain condition caused by traumatic and inflammation process during surgical procedure. POP may cause stress response that lead to morbidity, significantly psychological consequences, and developed into Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Adequate analgesic drug is an important part of therapeutic management used for relieving POP. This study aimed to identify the pattern of analgesic used such as type, route, doses, frequency, duration of therapy and potential Drug Related Problem (DRP) that may occur. Data were obtained prospectively observational using time limited sampling method within period April 7th to May 31st 2017 in Airlangga University Hospital Surabaya. Inclusion criteria was patient 17 years old and above who underwent surgery and received analgesic during study period. Patient’s pain intensity was evaluated with Visual Analog Scale (VAS) during stay and before discharge from Airlangga University Hospital.

The results showed in 116 patients who met the inclusion criteria, ketorolac IV was the most analgesic used (65.52%), either single or combination, mefenamic acid oral (46.55%), tramadol IV (31.90%), metamizol IV (31.03%), and acetaminophen both oral and IV (18.97%). Intravenous route was commonly used. Types, route, doses, and duration analgesic were variously given based on individual condition. Two types DRP identified in this study are drug interactions and unappropriate doses. More than 70% patients were reached pain intensity target (no pain and mild pain) and no patients experienced severe pain before discharged from hospital. In Conclusion, ketorolak 3x30mg IV was the most analgesic used with maximum duration 5 days. No analgesic given more than maximum duration based on guideline.

Keywords : Drug Utilization Study, analgesic, post operative patient, pain, pain intensity, Drug Related Problem