ABSTRACT

Drug Utilization Study of Immunosupressant in Pediatric Lupus Nephritis Patients (Study at Pediatric Unit Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya)

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Lupus nephritis (LN) is kidney inflammation caused by systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE or lupus). SLE is an autoimmune disease (a disorder in which the body's immune system attacks the body's own cells and organs. Up to 60 percent of people with SLE are diagnosed with LN, which can lead to signifcant illness and even death. LN is treated with medications that suppress the immune system so it stops attacking and damaging the kidneys called immunosuppressant such as methylprednisolone, prednisone, cyclophosphamide, mycophenolate mofetil, and chloroquine.

This study aimed to analyze the utilization of immunosuppressant including dose, route of administration, frequency, and length of therapy in pediatric LN and also identify their adverse effect and drug interaction. This study was retrospective method at period January 2016 until December 2016. Furthermore, this study has been reviewed by The Ethic Committee of Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya.

There were 30 patients who met the inclution criteria. The results showed that all of patients received MP pulse i.v, oral prednisone, and cyclophosphamid i.v pulse while just 17% patients received oral MMF and 97% patients received oral chloroquine. The dose given is varied in each patient depend on their condition.

From this study, the utilization of immunosuppressant was appropriate with condition of each patient. Further study on immunosuppressive medication of LN was needed to identify its efficacy and DRPs.

Keywords : pediatric lupus nephritis, immunosuppressant, drug utilization study