ABSTRACT

DRUG UTILIZATION STUDY IN CHILDREN WITH HEMOPHILIA
(Study at Outpatient Clinic of Hematology Oncology Department of Child Health Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya)

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Hemophilia is the most common hereditary bleeding disorder in children associated with deficiency of coagulation factor VIII or IX and can cause either mortality in the early age and permanent deformity in the absence of effective treatment. There are many products related to the treatment can create challenges in the treatment of hemophilia.

The aims of this study were to describe profile of the therapy (kind of drugs, dosage, route and frequency of administration), to analyze the association between therapy and laboratorium finding and clinical manifestation, and to indentify drug related problems (DRPs).

The study was retrospective design by descriptive analysis. It was performed on the medical record of patient from July 1st until December 31st 2011.

There were 33 males with hemophilia, 32 patients were diagnosed to hemophilia A and a patient was diagnosed to hemophilia B. Concentrate factor VIII was given intravenously once daily with dose 14-45 IU/kg body weight according to the type of bleeding for hemophilia A; cryoprecipitate 60-400 cc was given intravenously (iv drip) once daily for hemophilia B; the use of concentrate factor VIII and cryoprecipitate were based on the type of bleeding, body weight and factor VIII or IX baseline level; actual DRP in this case related to treatment cost (3%) and potential DRP is risk for transfusion-associated infection.

Keywords: drug utilization study, hemophilia, child, factor VIII, cryoprecipitate