ABSTRACT

Drugs Utilization Study in Amenorrhoea Patient
(A Study at Obstetric Gynecology Department, Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya)

Amenorrhoea is a disease characterized by absent or cessation of the menstrual cycle. The occurrence of amenorrhea is closely related to the menstrual cycle or reproductive hormones in woman. Amenorrhea is a disease that occurs in productive ages woman. The primary manifestation of amenorrhea is infertility, so that requires appropriate therapy.

The aim of this study was to analyze the drug utilization profile in amenorrhoea case, including type of drugs, dose, route, frequency, time, and duration of administration and to identify drug related problems (DRPs) which was used in patients with amenorrhoea at Obstetric Gynecology Department Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya.

This study has been performed at Obstetric Gynecology Department Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya. This sample was at the period January, 1st 2011 until December, 31th 2011 (N=45). Patient’s data collection were reviewed retrospectively by using descriptive analysis.

Synthetic progesterone was used in 25 patients (56%), including depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA) (2%), oral medroxyprogesterone acetate (2%), nomegestrol acetate (2%), and norethisterone (50%). Oral contraceptives were used in 18 patients (40%), including combined oral contraceptives levonorgestrel + ethinylestradiol (38%) and ethinylestradiol oral contraceptives (2%). All of the medicine was indicated to the same goal of restore the menstrual cycle. Clomiphene citrate was administrated in 2 patients (4%) as a trigger ovulation and pregnancy in patients who want to have child. Actual DRPs was not found in this case.

Keyword: Drug Utilization Study (DUS), amenorrhoea, Drug Related Problems (DRPs), depot medroxyprogesterone acetate, oral medroxyprogesterone acetate, nomegestrol acetate, norethisterone, oral contraceptive, clomiphene citrate.