ABSTRACT

PROFILE OF DRUG USE AND POTENTIAL DRUG INTERACTION IN THE ELDERLY
(A Study to The Elderly of The Members of Posyandu Lansia Senja Sejahtera Subdistrict Jambangan Surabaya)

Physiological alterations induced by the aging process make the elderly more susceptible to chronic disease and to increase drug use. The elderly often use more than one drug, which may lead to drug interactions. The aim of this study was to describe the profile of drug use and potential drug interaction in the elderly of the members of Posyandu Lansia Senja Sejahtera subdistrict Jambangan Surabaya. The methods used in this study was a descriptive cross-sectional and non-probability sampling technique. One hundred and fifteen elderly were recruited from data supplied by the head of Posyandu Lansia Senja Sejahtera but only 68 elderly met the inclusion criteria. The elderly were interviewed individually during the period from April to June 2012 by trained interviewer. The result of data were tabulated and analyzed by the SPSS and Microsoft excel computer program.

From 68 elderly interviewed, 70,6% (48) used at least 1 drug and 45,6% (31) used at least 2 drugs in the preceding week. All of respondents were 73,3% (99) used prescription and 26,7% (36) used nonprescription. 75,6% (102) used a drug modern, 0,7% (1) used a herbal, 14,8% (20) used a dietary supplement, and 8,9% (12) used an unidentified drug. From 28 respondents who used two or more drug modern, 32,1% (9) of individuals were potentially at risk of having a drug-drug interaction; all of these involved the use of hypertension drug and diabetes drug. A total of 16 potential drug-drug interactions were identified using Thomson Micromedex®. Among these, 3 were classified as potentially of major severity and 13 were classified as potentially of moderate severity. Not contraindicated and minor drug-drug interaction was identified in the entire sample.

Keywords : elderly, drug use, polypharmacy, drug interaction