ABSTRACT

Background: Premature Rupture of Membrane (PROM) is membrane rupture indicated by the leaking of amnion fluid before the onset of labor and not followed by initial sign of labor after an hour. PROM prevalence in Indonesia is 4.5%-7.6% of pregnancy. PROM therapy is associated with etiology, gestational stage, comorbid and complication of disease.

Objective: To study of drug utilization in patient with premature rupture of membrane, including type of drugs, dosage, route of administration, time and duration of drugs used and to identify actual Drug Related Problems (DRPs).

Methods: This study was conducted retrospectively by using descriptive analysis to patient with Premature Rupture of Membrane in Obstetrics Gynecology Department dr. Soetomo, Teaching Hospital Surabaya on period January, 1st 2009 until December, 31st 2010 (N=31). This study was reviewed by The Independent Board Review of Health Research RSUD dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya.

Results: Main drugs used in PROM in this study were antibiotics (penicillin and cephalosporin) and corticosteroid (dexamethasone). Other drugs for comorbid were anticonvulsive agent (magnesium sulphate), antihypertensive agents, diuretics, analgesics and antiemetics. The actual DRPs were inappropriate antibiotic usage with blood culture (3%) and antihypertensive agents-magnesium sulphate in patient with blood pressure <180/120 based on a Guideline of Diagnostic and Therapy RSUD dr. Soetomo Surabaya (35%).

Conclusions: The most drugs used in RSUD dr. Soetomo PROM patient were antibiotics (100%), corticosteroid (6%) and antihypertensive agents (48%).

Keywords: Premature Rupture of Membranes (PROM), antibiotics, corticosteroids, antihypertensive agents, Drug Utilization Study (DUS), penicillin, cephalosporin.