ABSTRACT

DRUG UTILIZATION STUDY OF CITICOLINE IN INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE STROKE PATIENT (Study was perfomed at The Ward of Neurology Department on Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya)

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Stroke is a clinical syndrome characterized by the sudden onset of neurologic focal deficit that persists for at least 24 hours and is due to an abnormality of the cerebral circulation. Stroke is the second leading cause of death in the world and intracerebral hemorrhage is the type of stroke with higher mortality rate. Intracerebral hemorrhage occurs when blood vessel ruptures in the brain parenchyme and forms hematoma which causes damage to the surrounding tissue. Neuroprotector is given to protect neuron cells against tissue damage and the most commonly used neuroprotector in intracerebral hemorrhage patient is citicoline.

A retrospective-descriptive observational study of intracerebral hemorrhage patient with citicoline was performed in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital. The study was focused on the citicoline utilization pattern and identification of drug-related problems (DRPs). Data was collected from patient medical records on October 2012 to March 2013 period and the results were compared to the literature.

The result showed that 59 patients received citicoline as neuroprotector and given intravenously with dose 500 mg – 1500 mg daily and given in divided dose 2-3 times a day as reported safe in the previous research. Doses more than 500 mg was given to acute patient. One patient received citicoline orally because the patient were able to swallow tablet. Intracerebral hemorrhage patients in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital had been analyzed to have no DRP associated with citicoline administration. Citicoline adverse effects such as headache, nausea, and vomiting are difficult to be distinguished from the symptom of intracerebral hemorrhage.

Keyword: Stroke, Intracerebral hemorrhage, neuroprotector, citicoline, retrospective study, drug utilization study