

ABSTRACT**PHARMACEUTICAL CARE IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTIPSYCHOTICS
THERAPY FOR SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS TO THE QUALITY OF LIFE
BASED ON PANSS SCORE AND ACTUAL DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS
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Schizophrenia is one of severe mental illness that is caused by disturbances in dopaminergic system. Antipsychotics are used as the main pharmacological agents in the treatment of schizophrenia. PANSS is usually used to assess the condition of schizophrenic patients and their responses to the therapy. As it is a chronic illness, it needs a long time therapy, so that Drug Related Problems (DRPs) may occur related to the compliance of the patients and the adverse reactions of the therapy. Pharmaceutical care in psychiatry is needed to identify and solve DRPs in order to reach the expected outcomes of therapy. The aim of this study was to analyze the effects of pharmaceutical care in antipsychotics treatment for schizophrenic patients based on their changes in PANSS and identified DRPs.

A prospective observational method was conducted in this study. It was approved by the Health Researches Ethics Committee of Faculty of Medicine of Airlangga University Surabaya. Data was collected from July to October 2018 involving 116 patients who have age of 31-40 years old in majority. Schizophrenic patients who have admitted to stable rooms for 20 days were assessed for their PANSS and data about DRPs collected based on medical records. For 20 days later, there were pharmaceutical care implementation to identify and solve the actual DRPs, then PANSS assessed in the end of this section. PANSS before and after the implementation of pharmaceutical care were statistically analyzed by Wilcoxon test. PCNE V8.02 were used to analyze the DRPs identified along implementation of pharmaceutical care.

The result showed that total PANSS score significantly decreased (from 58.84 ± 14.82 to 48.09 ± 13.20 ; $p < 0.05$). Sixty three DRPs were identified before implementation of pharmaceutical care and 67 DRPs were found along implementation of pharmaceutical care. Seventy four causes of DRPs were identified and 344 interventions of pharmacist suggested, 87% accepted and totally applied. The outcomes of pharmacist interventions showed that there were 1% totally solved DRP, 90% partially solved DRPs, and 9% unsolved DRPs.

It could be concluded that implementation of pharmaceutical care may contribute to improve the quality of life of schizophrenic patients, so it has to be done continuously. The next studies are needed to assess the effect of pharmaceutical care implementation in schizophrenic outpatients.

Keywords: schizophrenia, antipsychotic, PANSS, DRPs, pharmaceutical care