

**ABSTRAK**

**PROFIL PERESEPAN OBAT ANTI TUBERKULOSIS DI APOTEK  
WILAYAH SUARABAYA UTARA**

**Viergicindy Wahyu Hernovris**

Dalam laporan WHO tahun 2017 diperkirakan terdapat 360.565 kasus tuberkulosis di Indonesia. Pada tahun 2016 kasus baru maupun *relaps* sebanyak 358.608 dari total 261 juta penduduk Indonesia. Jumlah pasien TB terbanyak di propinsi Jawa Timur terdapat di Kota Surabaya (Dinkes Jatim, 2012). Jumlah kasus penyakit TB paru kasus baru di kota Surabaya pada tahun 2015 sebanyak 2.330 orang. . Setiap dinas kesehatan provinsi dan dinas kesehatan kabupaten/kota melalui rumah sakit dan puskesmas harus bertanggung jawab sebagai pengelola program Penanggulangan TB. Sehingga Profil persepan OAT dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui persentase pasien TB di suatu wilayah melalui demografi pasien dan persepan OAT yang masih berobat ke dokter praktik mandiri.

Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif dan retrospektif. dengan menganalisa resep di wilayah Surabaya Utara selama bulan Januari-Desember 2017. Data yang diamati adalah persepan yang ditulis oleh dokter praktik mandiri yang meliputi nama obat, dosis obat, kekuatan obat, jumlah, aturan pakai, tahapan terapi dan obat penyerta OAT.

Resep OAT yang didapatkan sejumlah 92 resep dari total resep 10.496 yang tersebar di 5 apotek. OAT yang paling banyak diresepkan adalah OAT Kombinasi (98,1%) antara Rifampicin dan Pehadoxin Forte (19,6%) pada tahap lanjutan (71,7%) dari jenis kelamin laki-laki (50%) dan perempuan (50%). Obat selain OAT adalah antitusif yaitu codein (Codikaf)

(17,4%) dan multivitamin (18,5%). Kategori usia penerima resep OAT adalah dewasa (91,3%). Dokter penulis resep OAT adalah dokter umum (66,3%).

Kesimpulannya, di wilayah Surabaya Utara masih terdapat pasien TB yang berobat melalui dokter praktik mandiri.

**Keyword : Tuberkulosis; Profil Peresepan; Obat Antituberkulosis;  
Surabaya Utara**

*ABSTRACT*

**TUBERCULOSIS MEDICATION PROFILING IN PHARMACIES  
LOCATED IN NORTH SURABAYA**

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WHO report in 2017 estimated 360,565 cases of tuberculosis (TB) in Indonesia. In 2016 new cases and relaps as many as 358,608 out of a total of 261 million Indonesians were reported. The largest number of TB patients in East Java is in Surabaya (Dinkes Jatim, 2012). The number of new cases of pulmonary TB in Surabaya in 2015 was 2,330 patients. Each provincial / municipal health services such as hospitals and community health centers should be responsible for managing TB control programs. Thus, TB medication prescription profiling was performed to identify the prevalence of TB patients in the region through demographics of patient prescribed with TB medication seeking treatment from independent physicians.

A descriptive and retrospective study on prescriptions in the area of North Surabaya during January-December 2017 was conducted. Prescriptions written by independent physicians were observed with regards to drug names, drug dosage, drug strength, drug amount, usage rules, therapy stages and TB medication counterparts.

A total of 92 out of 10,496 TB medication prescriptions spread over 5 pharmacies were included in this study. The most widely prescribed TB medication was the combination of OAT (98.1%) consisting of a there are Rifampicin and Pehadoxin Forte® (19.6%) in advanced stages in male (50%) and female patients (50%). Drugs other than TB medication were

antitussive i.e. codein (Codikaf) (17.4%) and multivitamins (18.5%). The largest age category of TB medication recipients was adult (91.3%). Prescribing physicians were mostly general practitioners (66.3%).

In conclusion, in North Surabaya there are still many TB patients who seek medical treatment through independent doctor practice.

**Keywords: Tuberculosis; Prescribing Profile; Anti Tuberculosis Medicine; Northern Surabaya**