

ABSTRACT

DRUG UTILIZATION STUDY ANALGESIC IN CERVICAL CANCER PATIENT (A Study at Dr. Ramelan Naval Hospital Surabaya)

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Background : Cervical cancer is the term for a malignant neoplasm arising from cells originating in the cervix uteri. The risk HPV virus infected (human papilloma virus) and some other conditions such as sexual behavior, smoking, and contraception. Pain continues to be a prevalent symptom experienced by cancer patients. Pain is subjective sensory and emotional experience. Poorly controlled pain may have catastrophic effects on patients and their families. Thus, the proper management of pain needs to be the highest priority for those who care for cancer patients. Proper pain management requires the ability to assess the characteristics of pain and its physical basis. Analgesic Ladder WHO used for guideline in making a rational therapy analgesic for cervical cancer patient.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to assess the pattern of analgesic in cervical cancer.

Method: The prospective descriptive observational study was done to the cervical cancer patients using analgesic at Dr. Ramelan Naval Hospital Surabaya during April 2th to July 2th 2012 with the total number of samples is 6 patients. Verbal descriptors scale of pain used by the patient may help to establish the etiology of pain.

Result : Analgesic used in Dr. Ramelan Naval Hospital Surabaya were non-opioid and combination (opioid and non-opioid). Non-opioid analgesic, such as NSAID was the most widely used 83,3% by patient with cervical cancer pain. Mefenamic acid was the most widely NSAID group used (57,1%). Analgesic outcome shown from subjective response that changes pain intensity each patient. Nausea and vomiting was frequently reported arising from the use of chemotherapeutic agents not from analgesic used.

Keywords : drug utilization study, cervical cancer, cancer pain, VDS, analgesic, analgesic ladder WHO.