

ABSTRACT

DRUG PRESCRIBING PATTERN IN THE EARLY MANAGEMENT OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS PATIENT IN ABDOEL MOELOEK HOSPITAL IN BANDAR LAMPUNG PERIOD JULY 2012 UNTIL JUNE 2013

By

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About 20% of case that doctors face in practice room is joint diseases, include rheumatoid arthritis disease. Due to the fact that it is an autoimmune disease, rheumatoid arthritis cannot be cured completely. The prevalence of this disease has been increased for years and become one of the top 10 disease in Lampung Province. Therapy for this disease has moved from the “classic pyramidal” approach becoming “reverse pyramidal” approach.

This study aims to know the current drug prescribing pattern and its rationality in the early management of rheumatoid arthritis in Indonesia, especially in Bandar Lampung. This study used the descriptive analytical method

The result showed that from 68 prescribes has 119 drugs on it. Woman patient (69,1%) and patient aged 15-49 years old (high productivity age) is dominant as the based characterized of rheumatoid arthritis patient. Name of drug which has a large quantities is Meloxicam (45,4%), the large quantities of class of drug is NSAID (62,2%), dose of drugs in this study is appropriate with the literature, but the irrational prescribing happened like overprescribing in Meloxicam 2x15mg (2,5%) and methylprednisolon 2x16mg (6,7%) and underprescribing in paracetamol 2x250 mg (0,8%) and 3x500mg (26,9%), route of administration is 100% per oral, and the type of therapy is combination with 2 drugs (51,5%). This study showed that the use of NSAID is more dominant in combination therapy. In early management of rheumatoid arthritis patient in this study indicates that “the classic pyramidal” approach still be used.

Keyword : Rheumatoid arthritis, Drug Prescribing, Joint Disease