ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS RELATED TO POTENTIAL DRUG INTERACTIONS IN SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS AT LAMPUNG PROVINCE MENTAL HOSPITAL

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Background: Schizophrenia is the complex psychiatric disorders. Most cases of schizophrenia are given antipsychotic combination therapy and additional therapy can be in the form of anticholinergics, antidepressants, and anticonvulsants. This combination has a risk of drug interactions. The aim of the study was to describe the potential for drug interactions that occur along with the factors that influence them.

Methods: This type of research was quantitative analytic observational with a cross sectional approach. 265 schizophrenia patients obtained by total sampling method. Drug interactions were assessed and categorized using the Lexicomp software. Bivariate and multivariate data analysis was performed on drug interaction potential for severity rating D using Chi-Square and logistic regression.

Results: From 265 patients (344 treatment profiles), a total of 1349 drugs were obtained, then 1786 potential drug interactions were obtained at the severity level A (0%), B (0.8%), C (80.2%), D (19%), and X (0%). The highest potential for drug interactions with severity D (major) was the combination of chlorpromazine with risperidone (68.4%). The results showed that there was a significant relationship between gender, length of treatment, and the number of drugs on the potential for drug interactions with severity rating D. The number of drugs had the strongest relationship (p = 0.000 OR = 8,233).

Conclusion: There was a significant relationship between gender, length of stay, and number of drugs on the potential for drug interactions with severity rating D. The number of drugs had the strongest with the potential for drug interactions in schizophrenia inpatients at the Lampung Province Mental Hospital in 2022.

Keywords: Antipsychotics, Drug Interactions, Lexicomp, Schizophrenia

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN POTENSI INTERAKSI OBAT PADA PASIEN SKIZOFRENIA DI RUMAHSAKIT JIWA DAERAH PROVINSI LAMPUNG

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Latar Belakang: Skizofrenia adalah gangguan kejiwaan kompleks. Sebagian besar skizofrenia diberikan terapi kombinasi antipsikotik dan terapi tambahan dapat berupa antikolinergik, antidepresan, dan antikonvulsan. Kombinasi tersebut memiliki risiko terjadinya interaksi obat. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui gambaran potensi interaksi obat yang terjadi beserta faktor-faktor yang memengaruhinya.

Metode: Jenis penelitian kuantitatif analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. 265 pasien skizofrenia diperoleh dengan metode *total sampling*. Interaksi obat dinilai dan dikategorikan menggunakan perangkat lunak Lexicomp. Analisis data bivariat dan multivariat dilakukan pada potensi interaksi obat tingkat keparahan D menggunakan *Chi-Square* dan regresi logistik.

Hasil: Dari 265 pasien (344 profil pengobatan), total obat yang digunakan 1349 obat, kemudian didapatkan 1786 potensi interaksi obat tingkat keparahan A (0%), B (0,8%), C (80,2%), D (19%), dan X (0%). Potensi interaksi obat tingkat keparahan D (major) paling banyak pada kombinasi klorpromazin dengan risperidon (68,4%). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan bermakna antara jenis kelamin, lama perawatan, dan jumlah obat (p<0,05) terhadap potensi interaksi obat tingkat keparahan D. Jumlah obat memiliki hubungan paling kuat (p=0,000 OR=8,233).

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan bermakna antara jenis kelamin, lama perawatan, dan jumlah obat terhadap potensi interaksi obat tingkat keparahan D. Jumlah obat memiliki hubungan paling kuat dengan potensi interaksi obat pada pasien skizofrenia di instalasi rawat inap Rumah Sakit Jiwa Daerah Provinsi Lampung tahun 2022.

Kata Kunci: Antipsikotik, Interaksi Obat, Lexicomp, Skizofrenia