

IDENTIFIKASI OBAT YANG BERPOTENSI NEFROTOKSIK PADA PASIEN GAGAL GINJAL KRONIK RAWAT INAP DI RSPAD GATOT SOEBROTO TAHUN 2023

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ABSTRAK

Gagal ginjal kronik adalah gangguan pada ginjal yang ditandai oleh kerusakan pada struktural dan fungsional ginjal selama lebih dari tiga bulan. Pasien gagal ginjal kronik yang menerima berbagai terapi berisiko mengalami efek nefrotoksik, yang dapat mempengaruhi kualitas hidup pasien. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi terapi gambaran mekanisme obat yang berpotensi nefrotoksik. Penelitian menggunakan desain *cross-sectional* dengan data retrospektif dari rekam medis pasien gagal ginjal kronik yang dirawat inap di RSPAD Gatot Soebroto tahun 2023. Prevalensi potensi nefrotoksik pasien gagal ginjal kronik yang dirawat inap sebesar 112 pasien (65,12%). Prevalensi potensi nefrotoksik banyak ditemukan pada pasien laki-laki (55,81%), berusia 19-59 tahun (59,30%), stadium 4-5 (91,86%), dan memiliki penyakit penyerta ≤ 3 (76,74%). Obat-obatan yang berpotensi nefrotoksik adalah PPI (51,67%), Diuretik (17,78%), NSAID (11,67%), Antibiotik (7,22%), Antiplatelet (5%), Statin (3,89%), Antihistamin (1,67%), Kemoterapi (0,56%), Dan Vitamin C (0,56%). Analisis *Chi-square* menunjukkan adanya hubungan signifikan antara jenis kelamin dan jumlah penyakit penyerta dengan potensi nefrotoksik, namun tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara usia dan stadium gagal ginjal kronik dengan potensi nefrotoksik.

Kata kunci: gagal ginjal kronik, nefrotoksik, obat

IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL NEPHROTOXIC DRUGS IN INPATIENT CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PATIENTS AT RSPAD GATOT SOEBROTO IN 2023

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ABSTRACT

Chronic kidney disease is a kidney disorder characterized by structural and functional damage to the kidneys for more than three months. Chronic kidney disease patients receiving various therapies are at risk of nephrotoxic effects, which can affect the patient's quality of life. This study aims to identify therapeutic descriptions of the mechanisms of potentially nephrotoxic drugs. The study used a cross-sectional design with retrospective data from medical records of patients with chronic kidney disease who were hospitalized at Gatot Soebroto Army Hospital in 2023. The prevalence of potential nephrotoxicity in patients with chronic kidney disease who were hospitalized was 112 patients (65.12%). The prevalence of nephrotoxic potential was mostly found in male patients (55.81%), aged 19-59 years (59.30%), stage 4-5 (91.86%), and had ≤ 3 comorbidities (76.74 %). Potentially nephrotoxic drugs were PPIs (51.67%), Diuretics (17.78%), NSAIDs (11.67%), Antibiotics (7.22%), Antiplatelets (5%), Statins (3.89 %), Antihistamines (1.67%), Chemotherapy (0.56%), and Vitamin C (0.56%). Chi-square analysis showed a significant association between gender and the number of comorbidities with nephrotoxic potential, but there was no significant association between age and stage of chronic kidney disease with nephrotoxic potential.

Keywords: chronic kidney disease, nephrotoxic, medication