

ABSTRACT

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DRPs ANALYSIS OF DRUG USE IN PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISORDERS AT BURNEH HEALTH CENTER, BANGKALAN REGENCY

ABSTRACT

Mental disorders are a global health problem that requires serious attention, including in Indonesia. Treatment of mental disorders often involves the use of psychotropic drugs, such as antipsychotics and antidepressants, which have the potential to cause drug-related problems or Drug Related Problems (DRPs). Drug Related Problems (DRPs) are conditions or events related to drug use that can interfere with the achievement of desired health outcomes by patients, DRPs can have a negative impact on therapy outcomes, increase the risk of hospitalization, and reduce the patient's quality of life.

This study used a cross-sectional design, which is a type of research that emphasized the time of measurement/observation of independent variable data or causal factors and dependent variables or effect factors collected at the same time and data collection is done retrospectively.

The various types of DRPs were found in patients, including inappropriate indications, drug interactions, non-compliance with drug use, and drug side effects. There was a significant relationship between the number of drugs consumed and the presence of comorbidities on the occurrence of DRPs. Drug Related Problems (DRPs) in the category of drug selection that occurred most often were drug interactions (56.5%), followed by inappropriate drugs due to contraindications (19%), inappropriate duplication of active substances (8.7%), inappropriate drugs according to treatment guidelines (8.7%), indications without drugs (5.1%), too many drugs for the same disease indication (1.5%), and drugs without indications (0.5%).

DRPs analysis is important to improve the safety and effectiveness of drug therapy in patients with mental disorders. An active role of pharmacists is needed in early detection of DRPs and optimizing patient therapy.

Keywords: Analysis, Mental Disorders, DRPs