

# **POLA PERESEPAN OBAT KULIT DI APOTEK AFINA YOGYAKARTA PERIODE JANUARI-JUNI 2017**

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## **INTISARI**

Penyakit kulit merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat di negara berkembang termasuk Indonesia. Beberapa kondisi disebabkan oleh bakteri, virus, jamur, parasit atau reaksi alergi. Penyakit kulit merupakan gangguan yang terbatas atau dominan pada permukaan kulit dan dapat diobati dengan bermacam-macam cara, antara lain rute topikal, sistemik, atau intraleasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pola persepan obat kulit di Apotek Afina Yogyakarta dengan menggunakan data retrospektif dan penyajian data secara deskriptif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dari 67 total resep pasien di Apotek Afina Yogyakarta periode bulan Januari-Juni 2017, terdapat 2 rute pemberian yaitu 76,43% penggunaan obat topikal dan 23,57% secara oral. Dengan variasi jumlah obat yang diberikan kepada pasien 50,75% dengan 2 variasi obat, variasi sediaan obat non racikan 67,68% dan racikan 32,32%, bentuk sediaan terbanyak yaitu krim 49,49%, dan variasi signa terbanyak yaitu s 3 dd ue sebesar 60,61%. Sedangkan untuk persentase obat racikan sebesar 32,32% dengan 2 zat aktif 71,86% dan 3 zat aktif 28,14%.

Kata kunci : Penyakit kulit, obat topikal, racikan

# **SKIN DRUG PRESCRIBING PATTERN AT THE AFINA PHARMACY IN YOGYAKARTA PERIOD JANUARY - JUNE 2017**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Skin disease is a public health problem in developing countries including Indonesia. Some conditions are caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites or allergic reactions. Skin disease is a limited or dominant disorder on the surface of the skin and can be treated in various ways, including topical, systemic, and / or intralesional routes. This study aims to determine the pattern of prescribing skin drugs at the Afina Pharmacy in Yogyakarta by using retrospective data and descriptive data presentation. The results of this study indicate that out of 67 total patient prescriptions at the Afina Yogyakarta Pharmacy in the period of January-June 2017, there are 2 routes of administration, 76.43% of topical drug use and 23.57% of oral medication. With variations in the number of drugs given to patients 50.75% with 2 variations of the drug, variations in the preparation of non-concocted drugs 67.68% and concoctions 32.32%, the highest dosage forms were creams 49.49%, and the highest variation of signa s 3 in ue amounted to 60.61%. Whereas the percentage of compounded drugs was 32.32% with 2 active substances 71.86% and 3 active substances 28.14%.

Keyword: Skin diseases, topical drug, compounded