

**Angka Kejadian dan Penatalaksanaan Keracunan Di Instalasi Gawat  
Darurat RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta Tahun 2016-2017**

**Suci Febriani  
Prodi Farmasi**

**INTISARI**

Keracunan merupakan salah satu masalah kegawat daruratan paling umum dengan peningkatan morbiditas dan angka kematian di seluruh dunia yang dimana memerlukan penatalaksanaan terapi secara cepat, tepat, dan cermat sehingga dapat mencegah pasien meninggal dan membuat pengobatan menjadi efektif dan efisien. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui angka kejadian kasus gawat darurat keracunan, mengetahui profil penatalaksanaan terapi keracunan, dan mengevaluasi tata laksana terapi keracunan di Instalasi Gawat Darurat (IGD) RSUP DR. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Data yang diambil dari penelitian ini yaitu semua pasien yang terdiagnosa keracunan. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional deskriptif dengan rancangan *cross-sectional*. Alat ukur yang digunakan adalah buku pedoman *Poisoning & Drug Overdose* Edisi kelima dan *Goldfrank's Toxicologic Emergency* Edisi kedelapan. Analisis statistik yang dilakukan meliputi analisis univariat dan bivariat menggunakan SPSS. Pada periode Januari 2016 - Desember 2017 ditemukan 97 kasus keracunan dengan angka kematian 2 kasus. Penyebab tertinggi keracunan yaitu gigitan ular (26,8%). Pasien mayoritas adalah laki-laki (63,9%), usia 12-25 tahun (38,1%), memiliki pendidikan SMA (37,13%), serta bekerja sebagai pelajar/mahasiswa (38,1%). Penatalaksanaan terapi terbanyak yang diberikan yaitu terapi oksigenasi (31,96%), elektrolit (49,48%) dan antihistamin (36,08%), dan antidotum Serum Anti Bisa Ular (SABU) (57,69%). Penatalaksanaan terapi keracunan yang sudah sesuai buku pedoman sebanyak 60 kasus (61,86%), belum sesuai sebanyak 29 kasus (29,9%), dan belum terdapat di dalam buku pedoman sebanyak 8 kasus (8,25%) sebagai konsekuensi belum tersedianya Standar Prosedur Operasional untuk penatalaksanaan keracunan di Instalasi Gawat Darurat RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

**Kata Kunci** : angka kejadian, penatalaksanaan, keracunan, RSUP Dr. Sardjito

***Prevalance and Management of Poisoning on RSUP Sardjito Yogyakarta  
Emergency Departement Year 2016 – 2017***

**Suci Febriani  
Departement of Pharmacy**

**ABSTRACT**

*Poisoning is one of many common emergency situation that could lead to an increasing level of morbidity and death around the world. Which needs a therapy management as fast, presice and thorouh to prevent deaths and making the process of treatment more effective and efficient. The research goal was to know the prevalance cases of poisoning, knowing the profile of the treatment management and evaluating the steps on Emergency Departement of RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. The data that were being collected for the research is all patients with poisoning dignosis. The research is using a descriptive observational with cross – sectional design. Measuring instrument that being used is the Handbook of Poisoning & Drug Overdose Fifth edition annd Goldfrank's Toxicologic Emegergency Eighth edition. Statistical Analysis were being provided using univariat and bivariat analysis using SPSS. Between the period of January 2016 to December 2017 there were about 97 cases of poisoning which lead to death toll of 2. The highest cause was poisoning due to snake bites (26.8%) with the majority being male (63.9%) with age ranging from 12-25 years old (38.1%) that had been graduated from highschool (37.13%) and now persuing job as a student (38.1%). The therapy management were being used the most was oxygenation (31.96%), electrolit (49.48%) and antihistamines (36.08%) with Anti Snake Bites Serum (SABU) (57.69%). The treatment management of poisoning had been found to be appropriately done according to the handbook with about 60 cases (61.86%) not appropriate with about 29 cases (29.9%) and still have not been found inside the handbook with 8 cases (8.25%) as the consequences of not having SOP or Standarized Operational Procedure for the management of posioning in the Emergency Departement of RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.*

**Keywords :** *prevalance, managing, poisoning and Sardjito hospital*