

EVALUASI KETEPATAN OBAT ANEMIA PADA PASIEN HEMODIALISIS RAWAT INAP DI RSUD X KABUPATEN SEMARANG

EVALUATION OF THE APPROPRIATENESS OF ANEMIA MEDICATION IN INPATIENT HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS AT RSUD X, SEMARANG REGENCY

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Gagal ginjal kronik stadium 5 dengan laju filtrasi glomerulus <15 mL/menit/1,73 m² memerlukan hemodialisis sebagai terapi pengganti ginjal. Anemia merupakan komplikasi utama akibat penurunan produksi eritropoietin dan gangguan metabolisme, sehingga membutuhkan terapi antianemia yang rasional. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi ketepatan penggunaan terapi antianemia pada pasien hemodialisis rawat inap di RSUD X Kabupaten Semarang.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional deskriptif dengan pendekatan retrospektif menggunakan 86 data rekam medis pasien periode Januari 2024–November 2025. Sampel dipilih dengan teknik *purposive sampling*.

Hasil: Terapi antianemia yang digunakan meliputi asam folat, vitamin B12, eritropoietin alfa, dan transfusi *Packed Red Cell* (PRC). Regimen monoterapi terbanyak adalah transfusi PRC sebanyak 21 pasien (56,76%), sedangkan kombinasi dua obat terbanyak adalah asam folat dan transfusi PRC sebanyak 38 pasien (84,44%). Dalam kombinasi tiga obat, regimen yang digunakan adalah asam folat, transfusi PRC, dan vitamin B12 (injeksi atau kapsul), masing-masing pada 2 pasien (50%). Persentase ketepatan penggunaan terapi antianemia meliputi ketepatan pasien sebesar 100% dan ketepatan indikasi sebesar 100%.

Kesimpulan: Terapi antianemia pada pasien hemodialisis telah memenuhi kriteria ketepatan pemilihan pasien dan ketepatan indikasi.

Kata Kunci: Hemodialisis, Antianemia, Ketepatan Penggunaan Obat.

ABSTRACT

Background: Stage 5 chronic kidney disease with a glomerular filtration rate of <15 mL/min/1.73 m² requires hemodialysis as renal replacement therapy. Anemia is a major complication due to reduced erythropoietin production and metabolic disturbances, necessitating rational antianemia therapy. This study aims to evaluate the appropriateness of antianemia therapy in hospitalized hemodialysis patients at RSUD X, Semarang Regency.

Methods: This study is a descriptive observational study with a retrospective approach, using 86 patient medical record data from the period January 2024–November 2025. Samples were selected using *purposive sampling*.

Results: The anti-anemia therapies used included folic acid, vitamin B12, erythropoietin alfa, and *Packed Red Cell* (PRC) transfusions. The common monotherapy regimen was PRC transfusion in 21 patients (56.76%), while the common two-drug combination was folic acid and PRC transfusion in 38 patients (84.44%). In three-drug combinations, the regimens used

were folic acid, PRC transfusion, and vitamin B12 (injectable or capsule), each in 2 patients (50%). The percentage of appropriate use of anti-anemia therapy included 100% patient accuracy and 100% indication accuracy.

Conclusion: Anti-anemia therapy in hemodialysis patients has met the criteria for appropriate patient selection and appropriate indication.

Keywords: Hemodialysis, Antianemia, Drug Use Appropriateness.