

ABSTRACT

OSTEOARTHRITIS DRUGS USAGE PROFILE IN THE ORTHOPEDIC OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITAL “X” SIDOARJO

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Osteoarthritis (OA) is a long-term chronic disease characterized by the deterioration of joint cartilage which causes bones to rub against each other and triggers stiffness, pain, and impaired daily movement (16). The goals of osteoarthritis treatment are to reduce or control pain, optimize joint motion function, reduce the limitations of daily physical activity. The first line pharmacological therapy in osteoarthritis is non-opioid analgesics, if the analgesic is not strong enough, oral NSAIDs can be used. NSAIDs help relieve pain and inflammation, but long-term use of NSAIDs will cause gastric problems such as ulcers and bleeding, liver disorders, and can increase cardiovascular risk. Osteoarthritis is related to aging factors, organ degeneration causes several comorbidities, causing patients to also receive other drug therapy for each disease. Based on this description, the purpose of this study was to examine the use of drugs in osteoarthritis patients.

The research method used descriptive observation retrospectively and obtained a sample size of 43 medical records. The result of study reported that the sex was mostly female 58,13% (n=25), the most early elderly aged 46-55 was 41,86% (n=18), the most used combination therapy was 65,2% (n=28) namely meloxicam and intra-articular injection of hyaluronic acid as much as 35,70% (n= 10). The most co-morbidities were Diabetes Mellitus as much as 17% (n=8).

Keywords: *Osteoarthritis, Pain, Analgesic, NSAID.*