

**FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN DAN ILMU KESEHATAN  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH MAKASSAR  
Skripsi, 3 Januari 2026**

**“ANALISIS POLA PERESEPAN OBAT STROKE ISKEMIK PADA PASIEN  
DI STROKE CENTER RUMAH SAKIT KHUSUS DAERAH DADI  
PROVINSI SULAWESI SELATAN PERIODE JANUARI-MEI 2025“**

**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Stroke iskemik masih menjadi salah satu penyebab utama kecacatan dan kematian, baik secara global maupun nasional, termasuk di Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan. Keberhasilan penatalaksanaan stroke sangat dipengaruhi oleh penggunaan obat yang rasional, namun ketidaktepatan dalam persepan masih kerap ditemukan dan berpotensi menimbulkan dampak klinis serta ekonomi yang merugikan

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan pola persepan obat pada pasien stroke iskemik di Stroke Center Rumah Sakit Khusus Daerah Dadi Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan periode Januari–Mei 2025, meliputi jenis obat, dosis, frekuensi pemberian, dan kombinasi terapi yang digunakan.

**Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian ini merupakan studi deskriptif retrospektif dengan pendekatan observasional. Data diperoleh dari resep dan rekam medis pasien rawat jalan yang terdiagnosis stroke iskemik di Stroke Center Rumah Sakit Khusus Daerah Dadi Dadi periode Januari–Mei 2025. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 96 pasien ditentukan menggunakan rumus Slovin. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif terhadap karakteristik pasien dan profil persepan obat.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar pasien berjenis kelamin laki-laki (60%) dengan kelompok usia terbanyak 50–59 tahun (42%). Komorbiditas yang paling sering ditemukan adalah hipertensi (47,5%), diikuti hiperlipidemia (39%) dan diabetes melitus (7%). Golongan obat yang paling banyak diresepkan meliputi neuroprotektif, antihipertensi, vitamin, antiplatelet, dan agen penurun lipid. Obat dengan frekuensi tertinggi adalah citicoline (18%), amlodipine (16,2%), mecobalamin (15,5%), clopidogrel (14%), atorvastatin (13,2%), candesartan (7,5%), dan nospirinal (7,5%). Regimen dosis yang umum digunakan antara lain citicoline 500 mg 2x1sehari, amlodipine 10 mg 1x1 sehari, dan clopidogrel 75 mg 1x1 sehari.

**Kata Kunci:** Stroke Iskemik, Pola Peresepan, Rumah Sakit Khusus Daerah Dadi, Obat.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES  
MUHAMMAD IYAH UNIVERSITY OF MAKASSAR  
Thesis, January 3 2026

ANALYSIS OF ISCHEMIC STROKE DRUG PRESCRIPTION PATTERNS IN PATIENTS AT THE STROKE CENTER OF DADI REGIONAL SPECIAL HOSPITAL, SOUTH SULAWESI PROVINCE JANUARY-MAY 2025

ABSTRACT

**Background:** Ischemic stroke remains a leading cause of disability and death, both globally and nationally, including in South Sulawesi Province. Successful stroke management is greatly influenced by rational medication use, but inaccuracies in prescribing are still common and have the potential to cause adverse clinical and economic impacts.

**Research Objective:** This study aims to describe medication prescribing patterns in ischemic stroke patients at the Stroke Center of Dadi DOSAGE HOSPITAL, South Sulawesi Province, from January to May 2025, including the types of medications, dosages, frequency of administration, and combination therapies used.

**Research Methods:** This is a retrospective descriptive study with an observational approach. Data were obtained from prescriptions and medical records of outpatients diagnosed with ischemic stroke at the Stroke Center of Dadi Regional Special Hospital from January to May 2025. The sample size of 96 patients was determined using the Slovin formula. Data were analyzed descriptively based on patient characteristics and medication prescribing profiles.

**Research Results:** The study showed that the majority of patients were male (60%), with the largest age group being 50–59 years (42%). The most common comorbidity was hypertension (47.5%), followed by hyperlipidemia (39%), and diabetes mellitus (7%). The most commonly prescribed drug classes included neuroprotective agents, antihypertensives, vitamins, antiplatelets, and lipid-lowering agents. The most frequently prescribed medications were citicoline (18%), amlodipine (16.2%), mecobalamin (15.5%), clopidogrel (14%), atorvastatin (13.2%), candesartan (7.5%), and nospirinal (7.5%). Commonly used dosage regimens included citicoline 500 mg twice daily, amlodipine 10 mg once daily, and clopidogrel 75 mg once daily.

**Keywords:** Ischemic Stroke, Prescribing Pattern, Dadi Regional Special Hospital, Drugs.