

**EVALUASI DAMPAK OBAT NEFROTOKSIK PASIENAKI (*ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY*) INTRARENAL TERHADAP *Clinical Outcome* DENGAN ATAU TANPA METABOLIK ASIDOSIS DI RAWAT INAP RSUP. DR. MDJAMIL PADANG TAHUN 2023-2024**

**ABSTRAK**

*Acute Kidney Injury* (AKI) intrarenal adalah gangguan ginjal akut akibat kerusakan parenkim ginjal, yang dapat meningkatkan risiko komplikasi kronis serta menurunkan kualitas hidup pasien. Pengelolaan terapi yang tepat, termasuk pemantauan dan penghindaran obat-obatan nefrotoksik serta pemberian cairan dan terapi buffer, sangat penting untuk meminimalisir kerusakan lebih lanjut pada ginjal. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi dampak jumlah obat, penggunaan obat nefrotoksik (ARB, ACE inhibitor, antibiotik), serta jenis terapi cairan (dextrose dan ringer laktat) terhadap hasil klinis dan lama rawat pasien AKI intrarenal di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang tahun 2023–2024. Desain penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan cross-sectional, menggunakan data rekam medis pasien yang dianalisis melalui uji ANCOVA dan T-test berpasangan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jumlah obat yang dikonsumsi (<15 atau >15) tidak berpengaruh signifikan ( $p>0,1$ ) terhadap perubahan kadar GFR, BUN, kreatinin serum, natrium, kalium, dan pH darah. Kelompok pengguna ARB hanya berpengaruh signifikan terhadap perubahan pH darah ( $p<0,1$ ), sementara kelompok pengguna antibiotik berpengaruh nyata dalam peningkatan kadar natrium ( $p<0,1$ ). ACE inhibitor tidak menunjukkan pengaruh signifikan terhadap seluruh parameter utama. Jenis terapi cairan dextrose secara statistik tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap semua outcome, sedangkan ringer laktat berpengaruh nyata ( $p<0,1$ ) dalam memperbaiki natrium, kalium, dan pH darah. Secara umum, terdapat perbaikan klinis setelah terapi dengan peningkatan GFR dan penurunan BUN serta kreatinin serum; dengan tingkat keberhasilan terapi 55% mengalami kemajuan. Kesimpulan, pemilihan terapi berbasis buffer dan cairan serta pemantauan jenis obat nefrotoksik penting dalam optimalisasi outcome klinis pasien AKI intrarenal.

**Kata Kunci:** *Acute Kidney Injury, AKI Intrarenal, Obat Nefrotoksik, Terapi Cairan, Clinical Outcome, RSUP M.Djamal Padang.*

**EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF NEPHROTOXIC DRUGS ON ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY (AKI) PATIENTS WITH OR WITHOUT METABOLIC ACIDOSIS DURING INPATIENT CARE AT DR. M. DJAMIL GENERAL HOSPITAL, PADANG, 2023-2024**

**ABSTRACT**

Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) intrarenal is an acute kidney disorder caused by damage to the renal parenchyma, which can increase the risk of chronic complications and reduce the patient's quality of life. Appropriate therapeutic management, including monitoring and avoiding nephrotoxic drugs, as well as fluid administration and buffer therapy, is crucial to minimize further kidney damage. This study aims to evaluate the impact of the number of medications, the use of nephrotoxic drugs (ARBs, ACE inhibitors, antibiotics), and the type of fluid therapy (dextrose and Ringer's lactate) on clinical outcomes and length of stay for patients with intrarenal AKI at Dr. M. Djamil General Hospital in Padang from 2023 to 2024. The study design was a quantitative descriptive cross-sectional approach, using patient medical records analyzed via ANCOVA and paired T-tests. The results showed that the number of medications consumed (<15 or >15) did not significantly affect changes in GFR, BUN, serum creatinine, sodium, potassium, and blood pH levels ( $p>0.1$ ). The ARB user group only had a significant effect on changes in blood pH ( $p<0.1$ ), while the antibiotic user group had a significant effect on increasing sodium levels ( $p<0.1$ ). ACE inhibitors did not show a significant effect on any of the primary parameters. The type of dextrose fluid therapy had no statistically significant effect on all outcomes, while Ringer's lactate had a significant effect ( $p<0.1$ ) in improving sodium, potassium, and blood pH levels. Overall, there was clinical improvement after therapy with increased GFR and decreased BUN and serum creatinine levels; with a 55% success rate in achieving improvement. Conclusion: The selection of buffer-based therapy and fluids, along with monitoring of nephrotoxic medications, is important in optimizing clinical outcomes for patients with intrarenal AKI.

**Keywords:** *Acute Kidney Injury, AKI Intrarenal, Nephrotoxic Drugs, Fluid Therapy, Clinical Outcome, RSUP M.Djamil Padang.*