



OBAT ANTIPIRETIK DAN OBAT SISTEM RESPIRASI

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agenda

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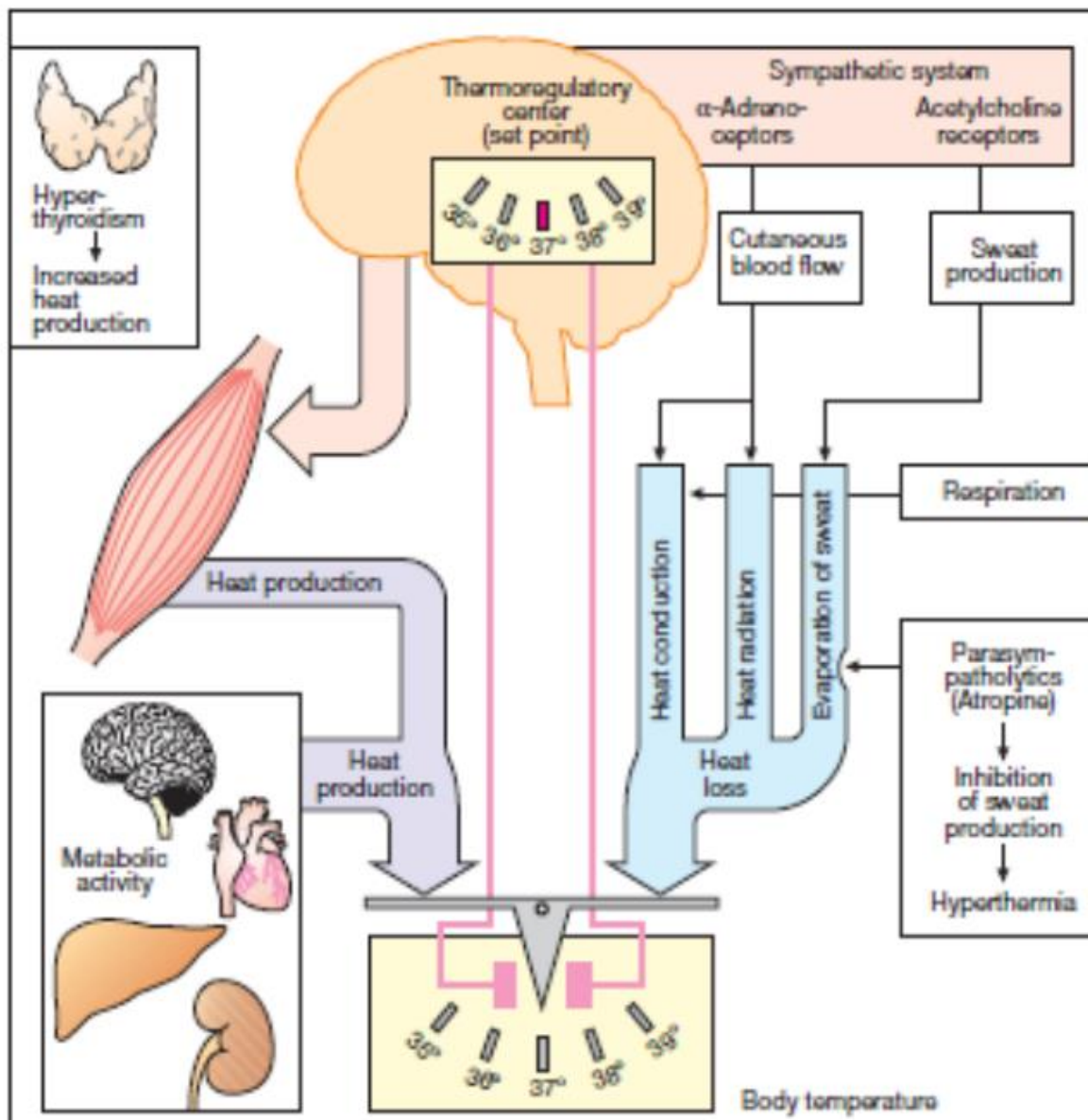
Introduction

Antipiretik : obat yang digunakan untuk menurunkan suhu tubuh bila terjadi demam.

Obat antipiretik juga bersifat analgesic, maka sering disebut juga obat analgesic-antipiretik karena memiliki fungsi yang sama namun susunannya berbeda.

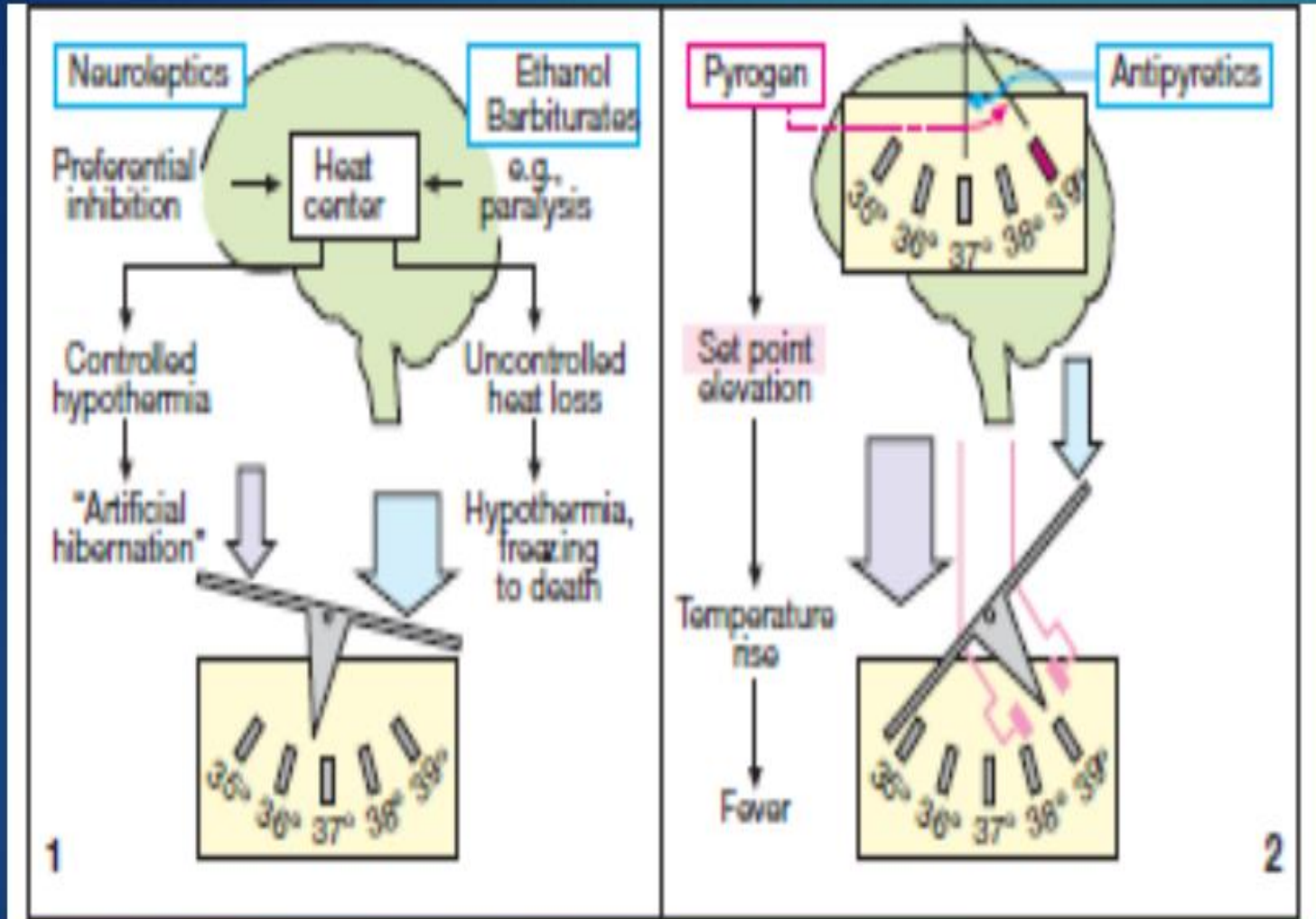


THERMOREGULASI



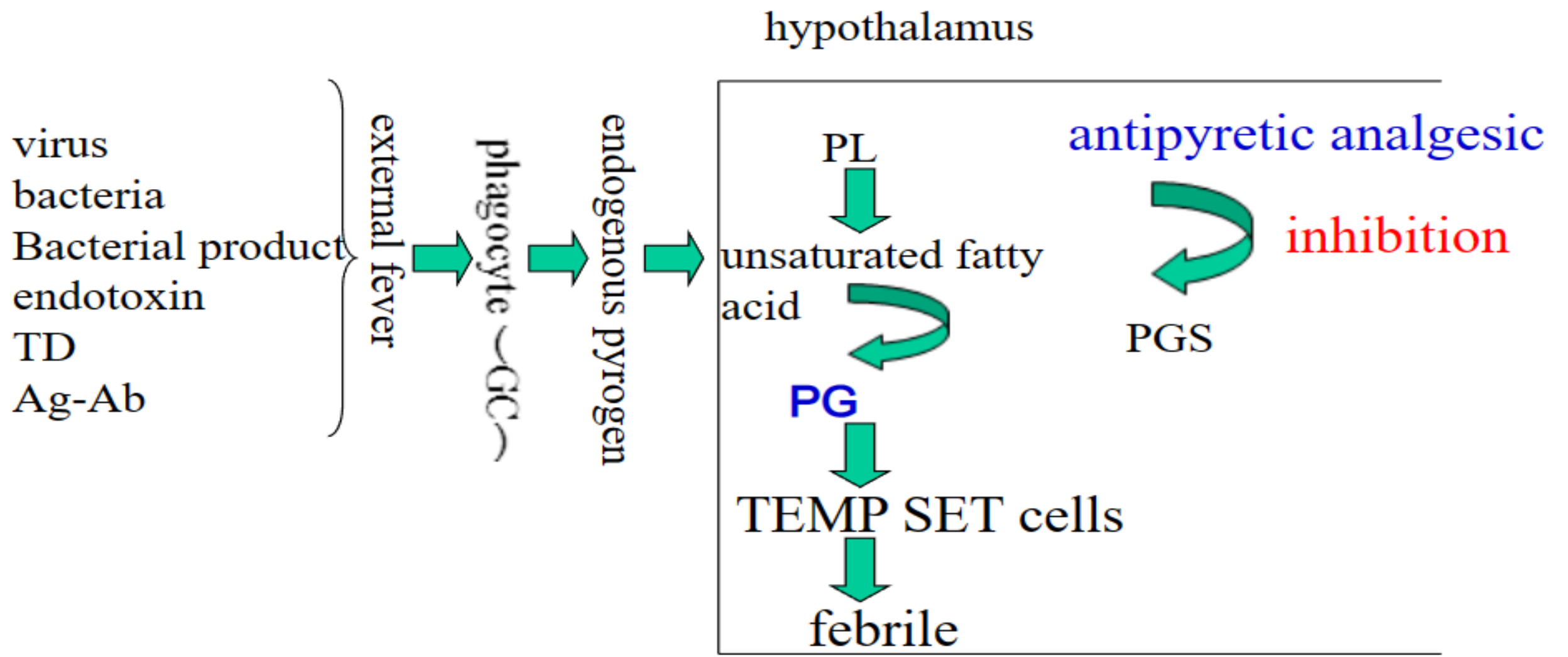
- ▶ Temperatur normal manusia $37^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$
- ▶ In resting state, metabolic activity of vital organ contributes 60% (liver 25%; brain 20%; heart 8%; kidney 7%) total heat production.
- ▶ On exercise muscle can generate up to 90% heat production
- ▶ Set point temperature is programmed in the hypothalamic thermoregulatory center

Gangguan Thermoregulasi

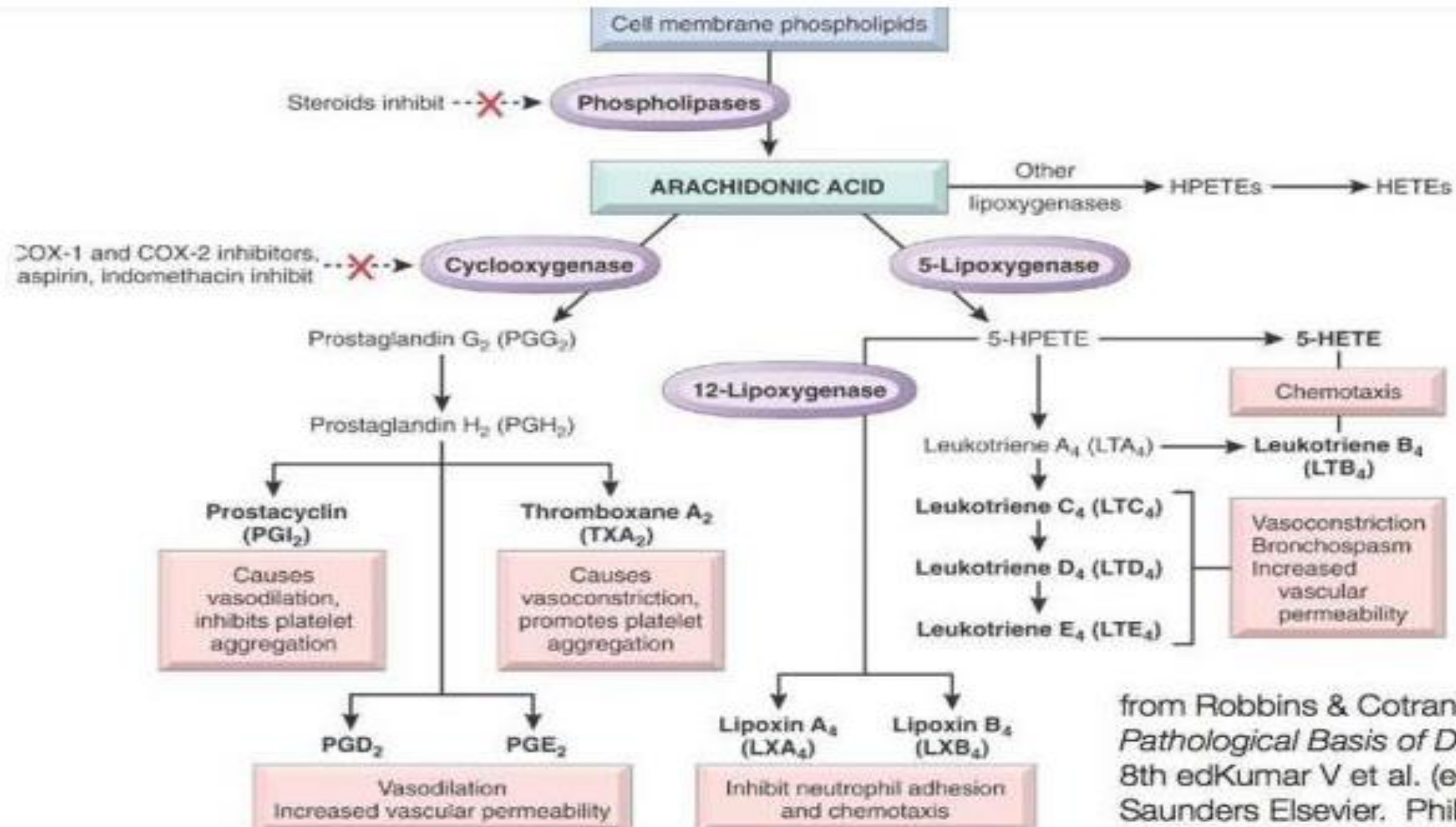


- ▶ High dose ethanol and barbiturate depress the thermoregulatory center
- ▶ Pyrogen elevate the set point of the hypothalamic temperature controller (through mediation PG or IL1)
- ▶ The body responds by restricting heat loss (cutaneous vasoconstriction → chills) and by elevating heat production (shivering), in order to adjust to the new set point (**fever**).

Mekanisme kerja obat analgesic-antipiretik



Anti-inflammation mechanism



from Robbins & Cotran's
Pathological Basis of Disease
8th ed Kumar V et al. (eds).
Saunders Elsevier. Philadelphia (2010)

Mekanisme kerja obat antipiretik, analgesic, NSAID's

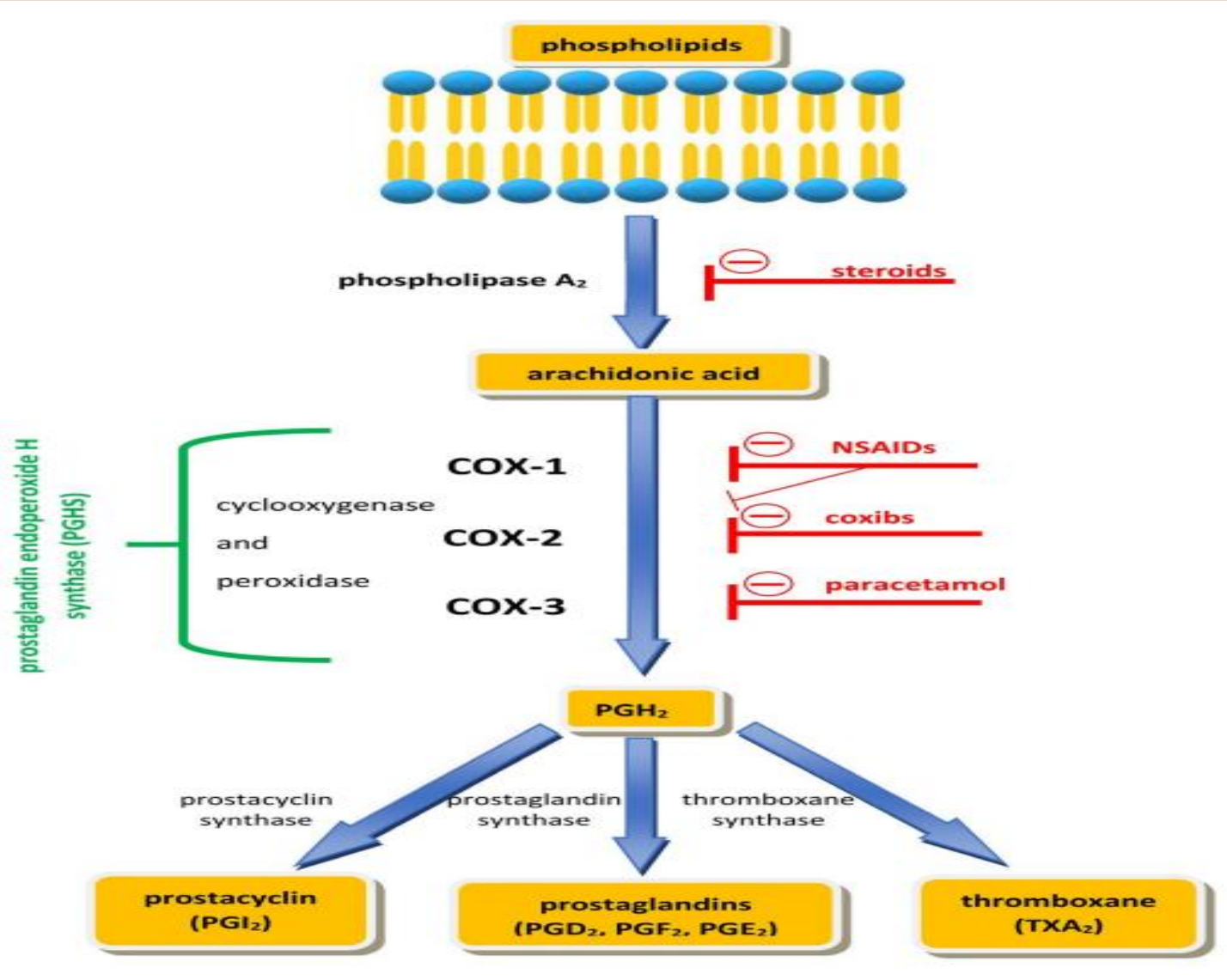


FIGURE 1 Simplified peripheral schematic diagram of arachidonic acid metabolism, showing that prostaglandin endoperoxide-H synthase (PGHS) consists of two enzymes: a clinically more important cyclooxygenase part and peroxidase. The conversion of AA involves first cyclization to unstable 15-hydroxyperoxide (PGG₂) by cyclooxygenase, and then the peroxidase (POX) activity reduces the generated PGG₂ to PGH₂. Prostaglandin H undergoes further transformation in tissues into different endogenous regulators: prostaglandins of the D (PGD₂), E (PGE₂), and F (PGF₂) series, prostacyclin (PGI₂), and thromboxane (TXA₂)

TABLE 1 Receptors of prostaglandins, prostacyclins, and thromboxanes and their proposed physiological effects, based on articles^{19,190,2}

| Main products of the arachidonic acid (AA) conversion | Receptors | Function | Localization of activity |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Prostacyclin (PGI ₂) | IP | Arterial vasodilatation, ¹⁹¹ inhibition of platelet aggregation ¹⁹² Bronchodilation ¹⁹³ Cytoprotection ¹⁹⁴ | Cardiovascular system Respiratory system Gastrointestinal system |
| Prostaglandin E ₂ (PGE ₂) | EP ₁ , EP ₂ EP ₂ EP ₁ EP ₃ EP ₄ Female: EP ₂ , EP ₄ ; Male: EP ₁ , EP ₃ EP ₂ , EP ₄ EP ₄ EP ₂ EP ₃ EP ₃ EP ₃ EP ₃ EP ₃ , EP ₁ EP ₂ , EP ₄ EP ₁ , EP ₃ EP ₃ EP ₄ EP ₂ EP ₂ , EP ₄ EP ₂ , EP ₄ | Gastrointestinal tract smooth muscle contraction Gastrointestinal tract smooth muscle relaxation ^{195,196} Cytoprotection, ^{197,198} ↓ Gastric acid secretion ¹⁹⁹ ↑ Gastric acid secretion ²⁰⁰ Regulation of blood pressure ²⁰¹ Vasodilatation, ^{202,203} Neonatal adaptation of circulatory system ²⁰⁴ Bronchodilatation ²⁰⁵ Uterine contraction (when pregnant) ^{206,207} oxytocic action ^{208,209} Fertility ^{203,210} Regulation of neurotransmitters release, ^{211,212} fever generation ^{213,214} Pain ^{215,216} Renin release ²¹⁷ Inhibition of Na reabsorption in kidney ²¹⁸ Inhibition of vasopressin-stimulated water reabsorption ²¹⁸ Regulation renal blood flow and glomerular filtration rate ²¹⁸ Inhibition of T lymphocyte activation and proliferation ²¹⁹⁻²²¹ Promotes differentiation of B-cell immunoglobulin ²²² Regulate antigen presenting cells functions ²²¹ | Gastrointestinal system Cardiovascular system Respiratory system Female reproductive organs Male reproductive organs Nervous system Renal system Immune system Nervous system |
| Prostaglandin F _{2α} (PGF _{2α}) | Not specified FP | Hyperalgesia, ²²³ pyrogenic ²²⁴ Uterine contraction, oxytocic action ²²⁵ Fertility ²²⁶ Bronchoconstriction ²²⁷ Venous vasoconstriction ²²⁸ ↓ Intraocular pressure ²²⁹ | Nervous system Female reproductive organs Male reproductive organs Respiratory system Cardiovascular system Eyes |
| Prostaglandin D ₂ (PGD ₂) | DP ₁ , DP ₂ DP ₁ TP DP ₁ DP ₂ DP ₁ , DP ₂ | Platelet inhibition ^{230,231} Vasorelaxation ²³² Bronchoconstriction, cough ^{233,234} Regulation of eosinophil activity ²³⁵ Chemoattraction, ²³⁵ leukocyte activation ^{236,237} Activation of Th2 lymphocytes, ^{238,239} initiation and maintenance of allergic diseases ^{239,240} | Cardiovascular system Respiratory system Immune system |
| Thromboxane A ₂ (TXA ₂) | TP | Vasoconstriction, platelet activation, ²⁴¹ thrombosis ²⁴² Bronchoconstriction ²⁴³ | Cardiovascular system Respiratory system |

Note: AA, arachidonic acid; DP₁, prostanoid receptor 1; DP₂, prostanoid receptor 2; EP₁, prostaglandin E₂ receptor 1; EP₂, prostaglandin E₂ receptor 2; EP₃, prostaglandin E₂ receptor 3; EP₄, prostaglandin E₂ receptor 4; FP, prostaglandin F receptor; IP, prostaglandin I2 receptor; PGD₂, prostaglandin D2; PGF_{2α}, prostaglandin F2α; PGI₂, prostacyclin; TP, thromboxane receptor; TXA₂, thromboxane A2.

BEDA MEKANISME KERJA ANALGESIC, ANTIPIRETIK, DAN ANTI-INFLAMASI

| Analgesic | Antipyretic | Anti-Inflam. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Centrally• inhibition of COX enzymes in CNS• peripherally<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anti-Inflammatory action | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Centrally inhibition of COX enzymes<ul style="list-style-type: none">• in CNS• inhibition of interleukin-1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Peripherally inhibition of COX enzymes• Antioxidant effect |

CONTOH OBAT ANTIPIRETIK

A. PARASETAMOL



B. ASPIRIN



A. PARASETAMOL

- Sinonim : P – asetamidofenol; P – asetamino – fenol; P – asetilaminofenol; P-hidroksi asetanilida; **Asetaminofen**.
- Asetaminofen adalah derivat P-aminofenol / asetanilida / anilin.
- Asetaminofen → **metabolit fenasetin** dg efek analgetik & antipiretik yg sama dg senyawa induknya.
- Sebagai analgetik-antipiretik paling aman untuk swamedikasi / pengobatan sendiri.
- **Indikasi** : nyeri ringan – sedang (sakit kepala, gigi, perut, *dysmenorroe* / nyeri haid), dan demam (influenza & setelah vaksinasi).

Farmakodinamik parasetamol

- **Mekanisme efek analgetik** : menghambat biosintesis prostaglandin (PG) perifer secara lemah yg berperan sebagai mediator nyeri.
- **Mekanisme efek antipiretik** : menghambat biosintesis PG (yang dibentuk sbg reaksi terhadap zat pirogen dari infeksi bakteri) di dalam hipotalamus (sbg pusat pengatur suhu & termoregulasi), menyebabkan vasodilatasi perifer di kulit dengan bertambahnya pengeluaran kalor & keluar keringat yang banyak.
- **Parasetamol tidak memiliki efek anti-inflamasi yang signifikan.** Hal ini terjadi karena di hipotalamus rendah kadar peroksida (yang memicu terbentuknya PGE2 / PGF2 sebagai mediator peradangan), sedangkan lokasi inflamasi banyak peroksida yang dihasilkan leukosit sehingga efek anti-inflamasi parasetamol tidak ada dan tidak digunakan untuk anti-reumatik

Farmakokinetik Parasetamol

- Absorpsi : cepat & sempurna melalui saluran cerna (p.o).
- Distribusi : secara luas, menembus plasenta, masuk ASI.
- Metabolisme : di hati oleh enzim mikrosomal hati.

Parasetamol (80%) berkonjugasi dg asam glukuronat, sebagian kecil dg asam sulfat. Metabolit parasetamol dapat bersifat toksik pd keadaan overdosis.

Fenasetin → hidrosilasi → metabolitnya menyebabkan “methemoglobinemia & hemolisis eritrosit”. Antidot methemoglobin, injeksi i.v. reduktor biru toluidin (metilen blue) atau asam askorbat.

- Ekskresi : metabolit melalui ginjal.
- Plasma $t_{1/2} = 1 - 4$ jam.

Efek samping Parasetamol

- Reaksi hipersensitifitas & kelainan darah
- Pd penggunaan kronis 3 – 4 g sehari → kerusakan hati
- Dosis > 6 g → **necrosis hati reversibel**.

Hepatotoksis ini disebabkan oleh metabolitnya yg pd dosis normal dapat ditangkal oleh glutathion (tripeptida dg –SH).

- Dosis > 10 g : persediaan glutathion habis → metabolitnya mengikatkan diri pada protein dg –SH di sel-sel hati → **nekrosis hepatik irreversibel**.
- Dosis 20 g → fatal.
- Gejala over dosis : mual, muntah, anoreksia
- Penanggulangan : bilas lambung, beri zat penawar (**asam amino N-asetilsistein, sisteamin, atau metionin**) CITO !
(8 – 10 jam setelah intoksikasi)
- ♀ hamil & laktasi : aman menggunakan parasetamol

Interaksi

- Pd dosis tinggi : memperkuat efek antikoagulansia, pd dosis biasa tidak interaktif.
- Memperpanjang t $\frac{1}{2}$ kloramfenikol
- Kombinasi dg obat AIDS (zidovudin) meningkatkan resiko neutropenia
- Parasetamol vs fenotiazin (antipsikotik) → hipothermia berat.
- Parasetamol vs alkohol (zat hepatotoksik lain) → efek hepatotoksik bertambah.

Kontraindikasi

- Hipersensitif terhadap parasetamol & defisiensi *Glukose-6-fosfat dehidrogenase*.
- Tidak boleh digunakan pada penderita dg gangguan fungsi hati

Peringatan & perhatian :

- Pemberian harus hati-hati pada penderita dg gangguan ginjal, gangguan fungsi hati, penggunaan jangka lama pada pasien anemia, penyalahgunaan alkohol kronis.
- Jangan melampaui dosis yg disarankan

Dosis & cara pemberian Parasetamol

1. **Dewasa & anak > 12 th (PO) :**
325 – 1000 mg tiap 4 – 6 jam sesuai kebutuhan (tidak boleh lebih dari 4 gram / hari, atau 2,6 gram/hari kronis).
2. **Anak 11 – 12 tahun (PO / Rektal) :**
480 mg tiap 4 – 6 jam sesuai kebutuhan.
3. **Anak 9 – 11 tahun (PO / Rektal) :**
400 mg tiap 4 – 6 jam sesuai kebutuhan.
4. **Anak 6 – 9 tahun (PO / Rektal) :**
320 mg tiap 4 – 6 jam sesuai kebutuhan.
5. **Anak 4 – 6 tahun (PO / Rektal) :**
240 mg tiap 4 – 6 jam sesuai kebutuhan.
6. **Anak 2 – 4 tahun (PO / Rektal) :**
160 mg tiap 4 – 6 jam sesuai kebutuhan

B. ASAM ASETIL SALISILAT (ASPIRIN)

- **Sinonim** : Asetosal, Aspirin, Aspilets, Ascardia, Naspro, Saridon, Inzana, dll
- Analgetik-antipiretik-antiinflamasi tertua di dunia (1899). Penggunaan sangat luas & golongan obat bebas.
- Sebagai prototipe, juga standar dalam menilai efek obat sejenis.
- Asam salisilat → iritatif → hanya untuk obat luar.
- Untuk sistemik → substitusi pd gugus hidroksil (-OH) → ester salisilat (mis. Asetosal).
- **Indikasi** :
 - Sebagai analgetik & anti-inflamasi & obat reuma (arthritis reumatoid, osteoarthritis).
 - Pengobatan nyeri ringan sampai sedang.
 - Penurun demam.
 - Profilaksis serangan iskemik transien (*transient ischemic attack* / TIA).
 - Profilaksis infark miokard.

Farmakodinamik aspirin

- A. Mekanisme kerja sbg analgetik-antipiretik-antiinflamasi (umum) : aspirin menghambat biosintesis enzim siklooksigenase menjadi endoperoksida, shg menurunkan atau bahkan menghambat sintesis prostaglandin (PG), tromboxan A₂ (TX-A₂), tetapi tidak menurunkan leukotrien.
- B. Mekanisme Efek Analgetik : aspirin menghambat PG secara perifer dan juga menekan rangsang nyeri di level sub-korteks; efektif untuk meredakan nyeri ringan – sedang (nyeri otot, pembuluh darah, gigi, post persalinan, artritis).

C. Mekanisme Efek Antipiretik :

Demam yg menyertai infeksi peradangan akibat 2 hal yaitu :

- 1). Pembentukan PG di dalam SSP sbg respon terhadap bakteri pirogen.
- 2). Efek interleukin-1 (IL-1) di hipotalamus; IL-1 dihasilkan makrofag untuk aktivasi limfosit & dilepaskan selama peradangan.

Aspirin menghambat keduanya sehingga dapat mengatur kembali termoregulator di hipotalamus, sehingga terjadi pelepasan panas secara vasodilatasi & disertai pembentukan banyak keringat.

D. Mekanisme Efek Antiinflamasi :

akibat gagalnya produksi PGE₂ / PGF₂ sebagai mediator radang.

Lanjutan...

E. Mekanisme Efek Antitrombotis :

Aspirin memblokir *iso-enzim cyclooxygenase* (COX-1) secara sementara (seumur hidupnya trombosit) sehingga sintesa tromboxan A-2 (TX A-2) tidak terjadi. TX A-2 bersifat trombotis dan vasokonstriktif. Dengan demikian aspirin menghambat agregasi trombosit sehingga banyak digunakan sebagai alternatif pada antikoagulasi untuk obat pencegahan serangan infark miokard dan TIA (*Transient Ischemic Attack*=stroke ringan)

Farmakokinetik aspirin

1. **Absorpsi** : sempurna dari usus halus bagian atas; karena bersifat asam, absorpsi juga terjadi di lambung; mengalami FPE & hidrolisa selama absorpsi shg BA menurun.
2. **Distribusi** : cepat & luas, menembus plasenta & masuk ASI.
3. **Metabolisme** : oleh hati.
4. **Ekskresi** : metabolit inaktif melalui ginjal.
5. **Waktu paruh** : 2 – 3 jam (dosis 1 – 3 gram/hari).

Efek samping aspirin

1. **Iritasi mukosa lambung** bahkan perdarahan GI, karena asetosal bersifat asam → dikurangi melalui kombinasi dg antasidum (MgO, AlOH₃, CaCO₃)/garam kalsiumnya (carbasalat, ascal).
2. Pada dosis besar menghilangkan efek pelindung dari prostasiklin (PGI₂) terhadap mukosa lambung (sintesa PGI₂ dihambat oleh blokade siklo-oxigenase), shg terjadi dispepsia, *heart burn*, mual, muntah, anoreksia, nyeri perut.
3. Anemia hemolitik.
4. Tinitus(=telinga berdenging), kehilangan pendengaran.
5. Pada **pasien asma** (meskipun dosis kecil) dapat terjadi **efek serius**, yaitu kejang bronchi hebat yg memicu serangan asma.
6. Reaksi alergi kulit bahkan anafilaksis.

Lanjutan ...

7. Sindrom Rye pd anak-anak kecil penderita cacar air / flu / selesma
→ hindari pemberian aspirin, parasetamol > aman!

Ciri sindrom Rye : muntah hebat, termangu-mangu, gangguan pernafasan, konvulsi, koma.

NOTE :

- ♀ hamil tidak dianjurkan menggunakan asetosal (dosis tinggi), terutama pd triwulan terakhir & sebelum persalinan → lama persalinan & kehamilan diperpanjang, peningkatan perdarahan.
- Laktasi → asetosal masuk ASI, dapat digunakan tapi insidental.

Interaksi Obat

1. Aspirin meningkatkan kerja antikoagulan oral, heparin, atau zat trombolitik.
2. Aspirin menaikkan efek penisilin, fenitoin, metotreksat, asam valproat, antidiabetik oral, & sulfonamid.
3. Aspirin menurunkan efek probenesid, sulfinpirazon, diuretik, dan antihipertensi.
4. Kadar salisilat serum diturunkan oleh glukokortikoid.
5. Antasida (alkalinisasi urin) dosis besar, menaikkan ekskresi serta menurunkan konsentrasi salisilat serum.
6. Asidifikasi urin (mis. Mengonsumsi makanan yg mengasamkan urin : keju, telur, ikan, biji-bijian, daging, unggas) dapat memperbesar absorpsi & konsentrasi salisilat dalam serum.
7. Aspirin vs NSAIDs / alkohol, meningkatkan risiko iritasi GI.
8. Aspirin vs vankomisin, menaikkan risiko ototoksisitas.

Kontraindikasi & Perhatian

1. Hipersensitivitas terhadap aspirin dan derivatnya.
2. Dapat terjadi alergi silang dg gol.NSAIDs lainnya.
3. Penderita tukak lambung, hemofilia, trombositopenia, dan Penderita yg pernah/sering mengalami perdarahan di bawah kulit.
4. Penderita asma & alergi.
5. Penderita yg mendapat terapi antikoagulan.
6. Gunakan hati-hati pada pasien riwayat perdarahan GI atau penyakit ulkus, penyakit hati & ginjal berat.
7. Satu minggu sebelum pencabutan gigi (geraham bungsu) → penggunaan asetosal dihentikan karena efek antitrombotis → meningkatkan resiko perdarahan.

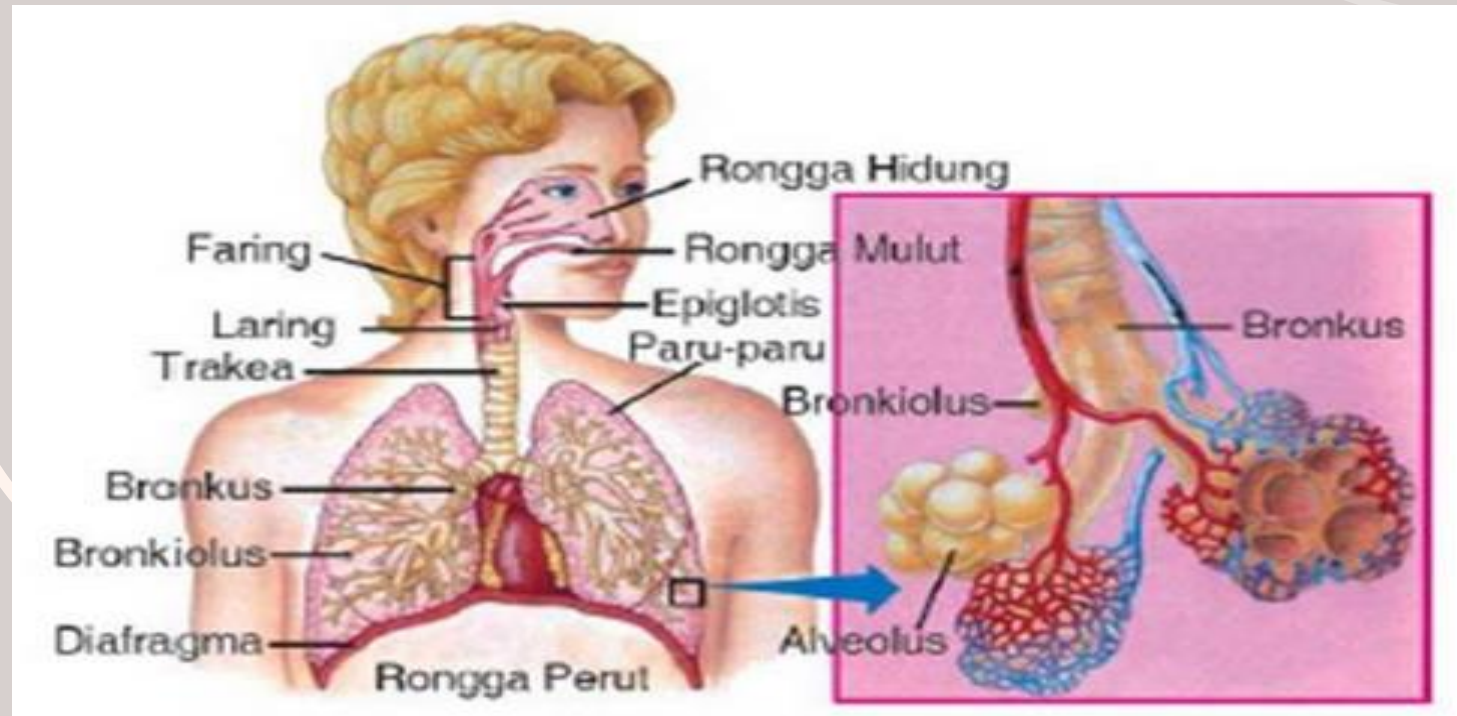
Dosis & cara pemberian obat Aspirin

- **Analgetik & antipiretik**
 1. Dewasa (PO, Rektal) :
325 – 1000 mg tiap 4 – 6 jam sesuai kebutuhan (tidak lebih dari 4 gram/hari).
 2. Anak 2 – 11 tahun (PO, rektal) :
60 – 80 mg/kg/hari dalam 4 – 6 dosis terbagi.
- **Antiinflamasi**
 1. Dewasa (PO) : 2,6 – 6,2 gram/hari dalam dosis terbagi.
 2. Anak-anak (PO) : 60 – 110 mg/kg/hari dalam dosis terbagi.
- **Pencegahan TIA**

Dewasa (PO) : 1,3 gram/hari dalam 2 – 4 dosis terbagi.
- **Pencegahan infark miokard**

Dewasa (PO) : 300 – 325 mg/hari.

OBAT SISTEM RESPIRASI



ANTITUSIF

- Antitussives are drugs that suppress the cough reflex
- Persistent coughing can be exhausting and can cause muscle strain and further irritation of the respiratory tract.
- Sediaan :
 - traditional antitussive :
 - Gol. Narkotika(Opioid) : codeine (generic only), hydrocodone (*Hycodan*),
 - Gol.Non-Narkotika (Non-opioid) : *dextromethorphan*, *Noskapin*, *difenhidramin*
 - New drug : *Benzonatate (Tessalon)* acts as a local anesthetic on the respiratory passages, lungs, and pleurae, blocking the effectiveness of the stretch receptors that stimulate a cough reflex



Farmakokinetik

- Codeine, hydrocodone, and dextromethorphan are rapidly absorbed, metabolized in the liver, and excreted in urine.
- They cross the placenta and enter breast milk.

Kontraindikasi

- Antitussives are contraindicated in patients who need to cough to maintain the airways (e.g., postoperative patients and those who have undergone abdominal or thoracic surgery) *to avoid respiratory distress.*
- *Careful* use is recommended for patients with asthma and emphysema *because cough suppression in these patients could lead to an accumulation of secretions and a loss of respiratory reserve.*
- *Caution should also be used in patients who are hypersensitive to or have a history of addiction to narcotics (codeine, hydrocodone). Codeine is a narcotic and has addiction potential.*

Efek Samping

- Traditional antitussives have a drying effect on the mucous membranes and can increase the viscosity of respiratory tract secretions.
- Because they affect centers in the brain, these antitussives are associated with CNS adverse effects, including drowsiness and sedation.
- Their drying effect can lead to nausea, constipation, and complaints of dry mouth .
- The locally acting antitussives are associated with gastrointestinal (GI) upset, headache, feelings of congestion, and sometimes dizziness.

Interaksi Obat

- Dextromethorphan should not be used with monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors; hypotension, fever, nausea, myoclonic jerks, and coma could occur

EXPECTORANTS



- Expectorants increase productive cough to clear the airways. They liquefy lower respiratory tract secretions, reducing the viscosity of these secretions and making it easier for the patient to cough them up.
- Sediaan : guaifenesin (*Mucinex and others*).

Kerja Obat dan Indikasi

- Guaifenesin enhances the output of respiratory tract fluids by **reducing the adhesiveness and surface tension** of these fluids, allowing easier movement of the less viscous secretions. The result of this thinning of secretions is a more productive cough and thus decreased frequency of coughing.

MUCOLYTICS



- Mucolytics increase or liquefy respiratory secretions to aid the clearing of the airways in high-risk respiratory patients who are coughing up thick, tenacious secretions.
- Patients may be suffering from conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), cystic fibrosis, pneumonia, or tuberculosis. Mucolytics include acetylcysteine (*Mucomyst and others*) and dornasealfa (*Pulmozyme*).
- Gol. Obat Mucolytic :
 - *Bromhexin*
 - *Ambroxol*
 - *N-acetyl cystein*

Efek samping

- The most common adverse effects associated with expectorants are GI symptoms (e.g., nausea, vomiting, anorexia).
- Some patients experience headache, dizziness, or both; occasionally, a mild rash develops.

Kerja Obat dan Indikasi

- Acetylcysteine is used orally to protect liver cells from being damaged during episodes of acetaminophen toxicity because it normalizes hepatic glutathione levels and binds with a reactive hepatotoxic metabolite of acetaminophen.
- Acetylcysteine affects the mucoproteins in the respiratory secretions by splitting apart disulfide bonds that are responsible for holding the mucus material together. The result is a decrease in the tenacity and viscosity of the secretions.
- Dornase alfa is a mucolytic prepared by recombinant DNA techniques that selectively break down respiratory tract mucus by separating extracellular DNA from proteins. It is used in cystic fibrosis, which is characterized by thick, tenacious mucous production.

Farmakokinetik

- The medication may be administered by nebulization or by direct instillation into the trachea via an endotracheal tube or tracheostomy.
- Acetylcysteine is metabolized in the liver and excreted somewhat in urine. It is not known whether it crosses the placenta or enters breast milk.
- Dornase alfa has a long duration of action, and its fate in the body is not known.

Lanjutan...

Kontraindikasi dan Kehati-hatian

- Hati-hati penggunaannya pada kasus bronkospasme akut, ulkus peptikum, dan varises esopagus karena peningkatan sekresi dapat memperberat penyakit.
- Belum ada data tentang penggunaan obat pada ibu hamil dan menyusui.

Adverse Effects

- Adverse effects most commonly associated with mucolytic drugs include GI upset, stomatitis, rhinorrhea, bronchospasm, and occasionally a rash.

Summary

Obat antipiretik juga dapat sebagai obat analgesic

Obat Sistem respirasi dapat dikelompokkan menjadi 3 :

- Antitusif
- Expectorant
- Mukolitik





Thank you

SELAMAT BELAJAR