

ABSTRAK

Nama : Untari Kartika Widyapramesthi
Program Studi : Farmasi
Judul : Identifikasi Kesesuaian dan Potensi Interaksi Obat Antihipertensi Pada Pasien Gagal Ginjal Kronik (On Hemodialisa) di Instalasi Rawat Jalan RSUP Fatmawati Jakarta Selatan Periode Januari – Juni 2022

Penyakit GGK ditandai dengan penurunan LFG <60 ml/menit/1,73 m² memerlukan terapi pengganti ginjal seperti hemodialisis. Faktor risiko terbesar yang mempengaruhi terjadinya GGK yaitu hipertensi. Pasien GGK memerlukan kombinasi beberapa obat, namun pada beberapa kasus ditemukan ketidaksesuaian penggunaan obat yang mengakibatkan tidak efektifnya pengobatan dan munculnya kejadian yang tidak diharapkan. Bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik pasien, jenis obat antihipertensi terbanyak, gambaran tekanan darah, menganalisis kesesuaian obat antihipertensi, serta potensi interaksi obat berdasarkan mekanisme kerja dan tingkat keparahan pada pasien GGK yang menjalani hemodialisis. Penelitian yang digunakan adalah *cross-sectional* menggunakan metode retrospektif berdasarkan data rekam medis pasien. Sampel diambil berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi dengan metode *purposive sampling* periode Januari-Juni 2022. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan karakteristik pasien berdasarkan usia terbanyak pada rentang usia 55-64 tahun, jenis kelamin terbanyak adalah laki-laki, serta penyakit penyerta terbanyak adalah hipertensi. Obat antihipertensi tunggal yang paling banyak digunakan adalah ramipril (2,91%), obat antihipertensi kombinasi terbanyak adalah candesartan, amlodipine dan bisoprolol (8,74%). Pasien GGK paling banyak menderita hipertensi *stage 2* (49,02%). Evaluasi kesesuaian penggunaan obat menunjukkan tepat pasien (100%), tepat indikasi (100%), tepat obat (100%), tepat dosis (100%), dan tepat cara pemberian (100%). Potensi interaksi obat berdasarkan literatur terhadap mekanisme kerja terbanyak yaitu farmakodinamik (64,47%) dan tingkat keparahan terbanyak yaitu moderate (75,66%).

Kata Kunci : Antihipertensi, Gagal Ginjal Kronik, Kesesuaian Penggunaan Obat

ABSTRACT

Name : Untari Kartika Widyapramesthi
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Title : Identification of Suitability and Potential Interactions with Antihypertensive Drugs in Patients with Chronic Kidney Failure (On Hemodialysis) in the Outpatient Installation of Fatmawati Hospital, South Jakarta, Period January – June 2022

CKD disease is characterized by a decrease in LFG $<60 \text{ ml / min / } 1.73 \text{ m}^2$ requires renal replacement therapy such as hemodialysis. The biggest risk factor that affects the occurrence of CKD is hypertension. CKD patients require a combination of several drugs, but in some cases incompatibility in the use of drugs is found which results in ineffective treatment and the emergence of unexpected events. Aims to determine patient characteristics, the most types of antihypertensive drugs, blood pressure features, analyze the suitability of antihypertensive drugs, and potential drug interactions based on the mechanism of action and severity in CKD patients undergoing hemodialysis. The study used was cross-sectional using a retrospective method based on patient medical record data. Samples were taken based on inclusion and exclusion criteria using the purposive sampling method for the January-June 2022 period. The results showed the characteristics of patients based on the most age in the age range of 55-64 years, the most gender was male, and the most comorbidities were hypertension. The single most widely used antihypertensive drug was ramipril (2.91%), the most combined antihypertensive drugs were candesartan, amlodipine and bisoprolol (8.74%). CKD patients suffer the most from stage 2 hypertension (49.02%). Evaluation of the appropriateness of drug use shows the right patient (100%), the right indication (100%), the right drug (100%), the right dose (100%), and the right way of administration (100%). The potential for drug interactions based on the literature on the most mechanisms of action is pharmacodynamics (64.47%) and the most severity is moderate (75.66%).

Keywords : Antihypertensive, Chronic Kidney Disease, Suitability of Drug Use