

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : S1 Farmasi
Judul : Kajian Potensi Interaksi Obat Pada Pasien Hipertensi Di
Instalansi Rawat Inap Rumah Sakit X Di Wilayah Jawa
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Hipertensi merupakan penyakit kronis yang sering disertai komorbiditas dan memerlukan terapi kombinasi, sehingga berisiko tinggi terhadap interaksi obat. Oleh karena itu, identifikasi dan klasifikasi potensi interaksi obat menjadi penting dalam rangka meningkatkan keamanan terapi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui klasifikasi potensi interaksi obat berdasarkan tingkat keparahan dan mekanisme interaksi pada pasien hipertensi rawat inap di Rumah Sakit X di wilayah Jawa Barat. Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif retrospektif dengan total 90 sampel pasien hipertensi. Data diperoleh dari rekam medis dan dianalisis menggunakan *Drug Interaction Checker*. Klasifikasi dilakukan berdasarkan tingkat keparahan (mayor, moderat, minor) dan mekanisme (farmakodinamik, farmakokinetik). Ditemukan 384 potensi interaksi obat. Interaksi moderat mendominasi (78%), diikuti interaksi mayor (11%) dan minor (10%). Berdasarkan mekanisme, interaksi farmakodinamik paling sering terjadi (78,9%). Golongan obat yang paling sering digunakan adalah CCB, disusul ARB dan diuretik. Omeprazol menjadi obat pendamping terbanyak. Interaksi obat pada pasien hipertensi paling banyak bersifat moderat dan farmakodinamik, sehingga diperlukan pemantauan terapi yang lebih ketat, khususnya pada pasien dengan terapi kombinasi.

Kata Kunci: Farmakodinamik, Farmakokinetik, Hipertensi, Interaksi Obat, Terapi Kombinasi.

ABSTRACT

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Study Program : SI Pharmacy

Title : A Study of Potential Drug Interactions in Hypertensive Patients in the Inpatient Unit of Hospital X in West Java Region for the Year 2025

Hypertension is a chronic disease that is often accompanied by comorbidities and requires combination therapy, which poses a high risk for drug interactions. Therefore, identifying and classifying potential drug interactions is essential to enhance the safety of therapy. This study aims to determine the classification of potential drug interactions based on severity and mechanism of interaction in hospitalized hypertensive patients at Hospital X in West Java. This research is descriptive and retrospective, involving a total of 90 hypertensive patient samples. Data were obtained from medical records and analyzed using a Drug Interaction Checker. The classification was performed based on severity (major, moderate, minor) and mechanism (pharmacodynamic, pharmacokinetic). A total of 384 potential drug interactions were identified. Moderate interactions dominated (78%), followed by major interactions (11%) and minor interactions (10%). In terms of mechanism, pharmacodynamic interactions occurred most frequently (78.9%). The most commonly used drug class was Calcium Channel Blockers (CCB), followed by Angiotensin Receptor Blockers (ARB) and diuretics. Omeprazole was the most frequently used adjunct medication. Drug interactions in hypertensive patients were predominantly moderate and pharmacodynamic in nature, indicating the need for closer monitoring of therapy, especially in patients undergoing combination therapy.

Keywords: *Drug Interactions, Combination Therapy, Hypertension, Pharmacodynamics, Pharmacokinetic*