

ABSTRAK

Nama : Fatwa Nurfadilah
Program Studi : Farmasi
Judul : **Rasionalitas Penggunaan Obat Antihipertensi Pada Pasien Penyakit Ginjal Kronik Di Bagian Rawat Inap RS PMI Bogor Periode Tahun 2021.**

Hipertensi merupakan faktor pemicu terjadinya penyakit ginjal kronik. Penyakit Ginjal kronik (PGK) merupakan kerusakan ginjal dengan penurunan Laju Filtrasi Glomerulus (LFG) $<60 \text{ mL/min/1,73 m}^2$ selama minimal 3 bulan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui demografi pasien PGK, penggunaan obat antihipertensi serta evaluasi penggunaan obat antihipertensi pada pasien PGK yang menerima pengobatan antihipertensi. Penelitian bersifat deskriptif, pengambilan data secara retrospektif yaitu berupa data yang bersumber dari rekam medis pasien rawat inap, metode penelitian ini adalah *cross sectional*, sampel berjumlah 70 orang. Evaluasi penggunaan obat dalam penelitian meliputi tepat pasien, tepat indikasi, tepat obat dan tepat dosis dibandingkan dengan literatur *Basic pharmacology and drug notes*, JNC VIII, *Drug Interactions Checker* dan *The Renal Drug Handbook 5th Edition*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan demografi pasien PGK terbanyak pada kelompok usia 55-64 tahun sebanyak 29%, laki-laki sebanyak 53%, kategori hipertensi terbanyak yaitu stadium II sebanyak 81% dan berdasarkan LFG pasien yaitu derajat 5 sebanyak 94%, penyakit penyerta yang paling banyak diderita oleh pasien PGK ialah Hipertensi (69%) dan anemia (53%). Pola terapi antihipertensi paling banyak dalam penelitian adalah terapi tunggal sebesar 41% (terapi tunggal terbanyak adalah amlodipine sebanyak 26%) dan terapi kombinasi 2 obat sebanyak 40% (terapi kombinasi 2 obat terbanyak adalah golongan diuretik kuat dengan CCB sebanyak 19%, diikuti golongan ARB dengan CCB sebanyak 11%). Obat antihipertensi paling sering digunakan pada pasien PGK adalah amlodipine 77%, furosemide 53%, dan candesartan sebanyak 26%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ketepatan penggunaan obat antihipertensi pada pasien PGK yaitu 100% tepat pasien, 100% tepat indikasi, 100% tepat obat dan 100% tepat dosis.

Kata Kunci : Antihipertensi, Evaluasi penggunaan obat, Penyakit ginjal kronik

ABSTRACT

Name : Fatwa Nurfadilah
Study Program : Pharmacy
Title : ***Rationality of Antihypertensive Drug Use in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients in the Inpatient Department of PMI Hospital Bogor Period In 2021.***

Hypertension is one of the major risk factors for chronic kidney disease. Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a kidney damage with decreased Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR) $<60 \text{ mL/min/1.73 m}^2$ during (at least) 3 months. This study aims to determine the demographics of CKD patients, the use of antihypertensive drugs and evaluation of antihypertensive drugs usage in CKD patients who receive antihypertensive treatment. This study is a descriptive study, data were collected retrospectively sourced by medical records of inpatients. This study used a cross sectional method with 70 people used as a sample. The evaluation of drug use in this study includes the right patient, the right indication, the right drugs and the right dose compared with Basic pharmacology and drug notes, JNC VIII, Drug Interactions Checker dan The Renal Drug Handbook 5th Edition literature. The results showed that the most demographics of CKD patients were 29% in the age group of 55-64 years, 53% males, the highest category of hypertension was stage II as much as 81%, and the category of CKD based on the degree of disease, degree 5, were found 94%. The most common comorbidities suffered by CKD patients were hypertension (69%) and anemia (53%). The most common pattern of antihypertensive therapy in the study was single therapy by 41% (the most single therapy is amlodipine as much as 26%) and combination therapy with 2 drugs by 40% (the most combination therapy with 2 drugs is a loop diuretic with CCB as much as 19%, followed by ARB with CCB as much as 11%). The most antihypertensive drugs used by CKD patients in this study were amlodipine (77%), furosemide (53%), and candesartan (26%). The results showed that the accuracy of the antihypertensive drugs usage in CKD patients was 100% right patient, 100% right indication, 100% right drug and 100% right dose.

Keywords: Antihypertensives, Evaluation of drug use, Chronic kidney disease