

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Farmasi
Judul : Evaluasi Penggunaan Obat Antihipertensi Pada Pasien Rawat Inap Dengan Hipertensi Di RS Bhakti Mulia Jakarta Periode Januari-Maret 2021

Hipertensi merupakan kondisi tekanan pada pembuluh darah secara persisten meningkat. Disebut juga sebagai “the silent killer”, dimana tekanan sistolik >140 mmHg dan/atau diastoliknya ≥ 90 mmHg. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengevaluasi penggunaan obat antihipertensi dan membandingkannya dengan panduan JNC VIII, 2014. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif, pengumpulan data secara retrospektif. Hasil penelitian karakteristik demografi pasien hipertensi di RS Bhakti Mulia Jakarta yang paling mendominasi, jenis kelamin perempuan sebesar 57.60% dan pasien kategori usia paling banyak yaitu usia 56 – 65 tahun sebesar 36.95%. Karakteristik tingkatan hipertensi awal pengobatan di RS Bhakti Mulia Jakarta yang paling banyak hipertensi stage 2 sebesar 72.82%, tingkatan hipertensi akhir pengobatan di RS Bhakti Mulia Jakarta yang paling banyak pre-hipertensi sebesar 47.82%. Berdasarkan penyakit penyerta pada pasien rawat inap dengan hipertensi di RS Bhakti Mulia Jakarta adalah diabetes melitus tipe 2 sebesar 27.30%. Berdasarkan penggunaan obat antihipertensi yang paling banyak digunakan dengan terapi 2 kombinasi sebesar 45.65%. serta penggunaan terapi lain yang paling banyak digunakan adalah suplemen vitamin sebesar 23.78%. Penggunaan obat antihipertensi rasionalitas berdasarkan tepat obat 77.17%, tepat dosis 100%, tepat pasien 98.92% dan tepat indikasi 100%.

Kata Kunci : Evaluasi Obat, Hipertensi, Kerasionalan Obat

ABSTRACT

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Hypertension is a condition where the pressure in the blood vessels is persistently elevated. Also known as “the silent killer”, where the systolic pressure is >140 mmHg and/or the diastolic is 90 mmHg. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the use of antihypertensive drugs and compare them with the JNC VIII, 2014. This study was a descriptive study, collecting data retrospectively. The results of the research on the demographic characteristics of hypertensive patients at Bhakti Mulia Hospital Jakarta are the most dominant, female sex is 57.60% and the most age category patients are 56-65 years old at 36.95%. The characteristics of the hypertension level at the beginning of treatment at Bhakti Mulia Hospital Jakarta with the most stage 2 hypertension was 72.82%, the level of hypertension at the end of treatment at Bhakti Mulia Hospital Jakarta with the most pre-hypertension was 47.82%. Based on comorbidities in inpatients with hypertension at Bhakti Mulia Hospital, Jakarta is diabetes mellitus type 2 by 27.30%. Based on the use of antihypertensive drugs, the most widely used with 2 combination therapy was 45.65%. as well as the use of other therapies that are the most widely used are vitamin supplements by 23.78%. The rationale for the use of antihypertensive drugs is based on the right drug 77.17%, the exact dose 100%, the right patient 98.92% and the right indication 100%.

Keywords: Drug Evaluation, Hypertension, Drug Rationale