

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Farmasi
Judul : Analisis Potensi Interaksi Obat Antihipertensi di Instalasi Rawat Jalan Klinik Umum Karnadi Periode Januari – Juni 2020.

Prevalensi hipertensi di Indonesia sebesar 34,1% diketahui bahwa sebesar 8,8% terdiagnosis hipertensi dan 13,3% orang yang terdiagnosis hipertensi tidak minum obat serta 32,3% tidak rutin minum obat pada tahun 2018. beberapa kasus hipertensi, Lebih dari dua pertigap pasien hipertensi tidak bisa dikontrol dengan satu obat dan akan menerima dua atau lebih obat antihipertensi dari kelas obat yang berbeda. Namun, penggunaan obat antihipertensi lebih dari dua dapat mengakibatkan Interaksi Obat yang dapat mempengaruhi hasil terapi pasien. Tujuan dari penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui potensi interaksi obat pada pasien hipertensi di instalasi rawat jalan Klinik Umum Karnadi. Metode penelitian yang dilakukan adalah jenis non eksperimentas bersifat deskriptif dan pengumpulan data dilakukan secara retrospektif. Sampel yang digunakan adalah rekam medis pasien hipertensi rawat jalan Klinik Umum Karnadi pada bulan Januari-Juni 2020 sebanyak 165 responden. Metode pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan Teknik *purposive sampling*. Data diolah menggunakan Stockley 2010, *software drug interaction fact* 2009 dan *software Medscape*. Kemudian diklasifikasi berdasarkan tingkat keparahan dan mekanisme kerja interaksi yang terjadi. Hasil yang didapatkan adalah obat antihipertensi tunggal yang paling banyak digunakan yaitu Amlodipine golongan *calcium channel blocker* sebanyak 17%, setelah itu obat antihipertensi dua kombinasi yang paling banyak digunakan adalah amlodipine + bisoprolol sebanyak 38,8% dan obat antihipertensi tiga kombinasi yang paling banyak digunakan adalah amlodipine + bisoprolol + furosemide sebanyak 32,1%. Adapun jumlah responden yang paling banyak mengalami interaksi obat sebanyak 153 responden atau 92,7%. Sedangkan dari keseluruhan obat yang berpotensi terjadi interaksi, terdapat 538 kejadian. Hasil yang didapatkan berdasarkan mekanisme kerja yaitu farmakokinetik sebanyak 32%, farmakodinamik sebanyak 51,8% dan tidak diketahui sebanyak 87%. Kemudian hasil yang didapatkan berdasarkan tingkat keparahan yaitu mayor sebanyak 8,4%, moderat sebanyak 58,3% dan minor sebanyak 33,3%.

Kata Kunci : Hipertensi, Antihipertensi, Interaksi obat

ABSTRACT

Name : Tantry Suattika
Study Program : Pharmacy
Title : Analysis of Potential Antihypertensive Drug Interactions in the Outpatient Installation of the Karnadi General Clinic for the period January - June 2020.

The prevalence of hypertension in Indonesia is 34.1%, it is known that 8.8% were diagnosed with hypertension and 13.3% of people diagnosed with hypertension did not take medication and 32.3% did not regularly take medication in 2018. several cases of hypertension, More than two thirds hypertensive patients cannot be controlled with one drug and will receive two or more antihypertensive drugs from different drug classes. However, the use of more than two antihypertensive drugs can change drug interactions that can affect patient therapy outcomes. The aim of the study was to see the potential for drug interactions in hypertensive patients at the Karnadi General Clinic outpatient installation. The research method used is a non-experimental type that is descriptive and the data is carried out retrospectively. The sample used was the medical records of street hypertension patients at Karnadi General Clinic in January-June 2020 as many as 165 respondents. The sampling method used was purposive sampling technique. The data were processed using Stockley 2010, drug interaction fact 2009 software and Medscape software. Then classified based on the level of severity and work interactions that occur. The results obtained were the single most widely used antihypertensive drug, namely Amlodipine, 17% calcium channel blocker, after which the most widely used two combination antihypertensive drugs were amlodipine + bisoprolol as much as 38.8% and the three combination antihypertensive drugs that were most widely used were amlodipine + bisoprolol + furosemide as much as 32.1%. The number of respondents who experienced the most drug interactions was 153 respondents or 92.7%. Meanwhile, of the total incidents that occurred, there were 538 incidents. The results obtained based on work experience are pharmacokinetics as much as 32%, pharmacodine as much as 51.8% and unknown as much as 87%. Then the results obtained were based on the level of severity, namely major as much as 8.4%, moderate as much as 58.3% and minor as much as 33.3%.

Keywords: Hypertension, Antihypertension, drug interactions