

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Farmasi
Judul : Kajian Potensi Interaksi Obat Resep Polifarmasi Pada Pasien Hipertensi Di Rumah Sakit Islam Jakarta Cempaka Putih Periode Oktober – Desember 2022.

Penyakit hipertensi menjadi salah satu penyebab kematian tertinggi di dunia. Pada penyakit hipertensi dapat dilakukan pengobatan dengan terapi farmakologi jika terapi non farmakologi gagal memberikan efek yang diharapkan. Terapi farmakologi yang digunakan polifarmasi dengan pemberian satu atau lebih macam obat. Pemberian kombinasi obat dapat memicu terjadinya interaksi obat. Tujuan dalam penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui gambaran karakteristik jenis kelamin, usia, polifarmasi jumlah obat dalam resep, mekanisme terjadinya potensi interaksi obat, dan klasifikasi berdasarkan tingkat keparahan pasien. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah *cross sectional*. Pengambilan data secara retrospektif didasarkan pada resep pengobatan pasien diagnosa hipertensi. Jumlah sampel yang diambil 116 resep yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif menggunakan aplikasi *Drugs.com*, *Medscape* dan secara manual dengan *Stockley's Drugs Interaction*. Hasil penelitian didapat gambaran berdasarkan demografi jenis kelamin 59,5% perempuan dan 40,5% laki-laki, pada demografi usia ≥ 60 tahun dengan posisi tertinggi sebesar 58,6%. Jumlah obat dalam peresepan paling sering ialah 5 obat sebanyak 41,3%. Potensi interaksi obat sebesar 86,2% dan tanpa interaksi 13,8% dengan mekanisme farmakodinamik 75,9%, dan farmakokinetik 12,9%. Berdasarkan tingkat keparahan mayor 25%, moderat 59,5%, dan minor 15,5%.

Kata kunci: Anti hipertensi, Interaksi obat, Rumah sakit

ABSTRACT

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Title : Study of Potential Polypharmacy Prescription Drug Interactions in Hypertension Patients at the Jakarta Islamic Hospital Cempaka Putih Period October – December 2022.

Hypertension is one of the highest causes of death in the world. In hypertension, treatment with pharmacological therapy can be carried out if non-pharmacological therapy fails to give the expected effect. Pharmacological therapy used polypharmacy by administering one or more kinds of drugs. Giving a combination of drugs can lead to drug interactions. The aims of this study were to describe the characteristics of sex, age, polypharmacy, the number of drugs in a prescription, the mechanisms by which potential drug interactions occur, and classification based on the severity of the patient. The research method used is cross sectional. Retrospective data collection was based on prescriptions for treatment of patients diagnosed with hypertension. The number of samples taken was 116 recipes that met the inclusion criteria. Data were analyzed descriptively using the Drugs.com application, Medscape and manually with Stockley's Drugs Interaction. The results of the study obtained an overview based on the demographic gender of 59.5% female and 40.5% male, in the demographics aged ≥ 60 years with the highest position of 58.6%. The number of drugs in the most frequent prescription was 5 drugs as much as 41.3%. The potential for drug interactions is 86.2% and without interactions 13.8% with 75.9% pharmacodynamic mechanisms and 12.9% pharmacokinetics. Based on the severity of major 25%, moderate 59.5%, and minor 15.5%.

Keywords: Anti-hypertension, Drug interactions, Hospitals