

## ABSTRAK

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**Program Studi** : Farmasi  
**Judul** : Evaluasi Penggunaan Obat Antihipertensi Pada Pasien Hipertensi Di Instalasi Rawat Jalan RS Dik Pusdikkes Kodiklat TNI AD Jakarta Tahun 2025

Hipertensi ditandai dengan tekanan sistolik  $> 140$  mmHg dan diastolik  $> 90$  mmHg. Prevalensi hipertensi di Jakarta Timur mencapai 35,45%, dan di Kecamatan Kramat Jati sebesar 22%. Penggunaan obat perlu dilakukan evaluasi yaitu dengan menilai kerasionalan penggunaan obat. Penggunaan obat yang rasional diharapkan dapat meningkatkan efektivitas terapi, sehingga tujuan terapi tercapai dan mencegah terjadinya komplikasi penyakit. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi karakteristik pasien, pola penggunaan, dan rasionalitas obat antihipertensi di RS DIK Pusdikkes Kodiklat TNI AD Jakarta Timur tahun 2025. Penelitian bersifat deskriptif menggunakan data rekam medis secara retrospektif periode Oktober-Desember 2024 dengan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan total sampling sebanyak 96 responden. Hasil menunjukkan mayoritas pasien perempuan (64%), berusia 65–74 tahun (45%), berpendidikan SMA (66%), bekerja sebagai IRT (64%), dengan riwayat hipertensi 6–10 tahun (60%) dan penyakit penyerta kolesterol (46%). Obat tunggal digunakan 27% pasien (amlodipin dominan 73%), kombinasi 2 obat 29% (amlodipin + lisinopril 32%), kombinasi 3 obat 24%, kombinasi 4 dan 5 obat masing-masing 18% dan 2%. Setelah 3 bulan terapi, 44% pasien membaik, 22% stabil, dan 34% tidak membaik. Evaluasi rasionalitas menunjukkan ketepatan pasien 89%, tepat indikasi 100%, tepat obat 94%, dan tepat dosis 96%.

**Kata Kunci:** *Antihipertensi, Evaluasi Penggunaan Obat, Rawat Jalan, Rumah Sakit Dik Pusdikkes Kodiklat TNI AD*

## **ABSTRACT**

**Name** : Tianka Febilana Rohendra  
**Study Program** : Pharmacy  
**Title** : *Evaluation of the Use of Antihypertensive Drugs in Hypertensive Patients in Outpatient Treatment Installation of Dik Pusdikkes Kodiklat TNI AD Jakarta Hospital in 2025*

*Hypertension characterized by systolic pressure >140 mmHg and diastolic pressure >90 mmHg. The prevalence of hypertension in East Jakarta reached 35.45%, and in Kramat Jati District it was 22%. Drug use needed to be evaluate, namely by assessing the rational drug use. Rational drug uses expected to increase the effectiveness of therapy, so that therapeutic goals achieved and prevent the occurrence of disease complications. This study aimed to evaluate patient characteristics, usage patterns, and rationality of antihypertensive drugs at the DIK Pusdikkes Kodiklat Army Hospital, East Jakarta in 2025. The study was descriptive using retrospective medical record data for the period October-December 2024 with a cross-sectional research design. The sampling technique used total sampling of 96 respondents. The results showed that the majority of patients were female (64%), aged 65-74 years (45%), had a high school education (66%), worked as a housewife (64%), with a history of hypertension 6-10 years (60%) and cholesterol comorbidities (46%). A single drug was used by 27% of patients (amlodipine dominated 73%), a combination of 2 drugs 29% (amlodipine + lisinopril 32%), a combination of 3 drugs 24%, a combination of 4 and 5 drugs 18% and 2% respectively. After 3 months of therapy, 44% of patients improved, 22% stabilized, and 34% did not improve. Rationality evaluation showed 89% patient accuracy, 100% indication accuracy, 94% drug accuracy, and 96% dose accuracy.*

**Keywords:** *Antihypertensives, Drug Use Evaluation, Outpatient, Hospital Dik Pusdikkes Kodiklat TNI AD*