

ABSTRAK

WIJAYANTI, A P., 2021, IDENTIFIKASI *DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS* (DRPs) PADA KETEPATAN PEMILIHAN OBAT DAN DOSIS PASIEN HIPERTENSI DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP RSUD dr. SOEHADI PRIJONEGORO TAHUN 2021, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Hipertensi ialah kondisi tekanan darah sistolik ≥ 140 mmHg serta tekanan darah diastolik ≥ 90 mmHg. Pengobatan hipertensi dilakukan sepanjang hidup sehingga perlu dilakukan identifikasi *Drug Related Problems* (DRPs) guna meningkatkan efektivitas terapi obat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui profil penggunaan antihipertensi, mengidentifikasi DRPs pada ketepatan pemilihan obat dan dosis pasien hipertensi di Instalasi Rawat Inap RSUD dr. Soehardi Prijonegoro Tahun 2021.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian non-eksperimental dengan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional*, pengambilan data secara retrospektif dengan metode *purposive sampling* dari data rekam medik pasien yang menjalani pengobatan hipertensi di Instalasi Rawat Inap RSUD dr. Soehardi Prijonegoro Tahun 2021, Analisis data disajikan secara deskriptif berdasarkan *guideline* JNC 7 dan JNC 8, pengolahan data menggunakan *Microsoft excel* disajikan dalam bentuk tabel, persentase dan uraian.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 61 pasien diketahui profil penggunaan antihipertensi terapi tunggal terbanyak adalah amlodipin 16,4%, kombinasi 2 obat yaitu Captopril dengan Furosemid 6,6%, kombinasi 3 obat yaitu Lisinopril, Amlodipin, dan Furosemid 8,2%. ketepatan pemilihan obat 96,7% sedangkan ketidaktepatan pemilihan obat 3,3%, Ketepatan dosis obat 75,4%, dosis terlalu rendah 14,8% dan dosis terlalu tinggi 9,8%. Berdasarkan identifikasi DRPs dari keseluruhan kasus 27,9% termasuk DRPs potensial karena tidak ditemukan tanda signifikan pada pemeriksaan vital dan kondisi klinis pasien.

Kata kunci : Hipertensi, *Drug Related Problems* (DRPs), Pemilihan obat, Dosis

ABSTRACT

WIJAYANTI, A P., 2021, IDENTIFICATION OF DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS (DRPs) IN THE ACCURACY OF SELECTION OF DRUG AND DOSAGE IN HYPERTENSION PATIENTS AT THE INPATIENT INSTALLATION OF RSUD dr. SOEHADI PRIJONEGORO YEAR 2021, THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA

Hypertension is a condition of systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg. Treatment of hypertension is carried out throughout life so it is necessary to identify Drug Related Problems (DRPs) in order to increase the effectiveness of drug therapy. The purpose of this study was to determine the profile of antihypertensive use, identify DRPs on the accuracy of drug selection and dosage in hypertensive patients at the Inpatient Installation of RSUD dr. Soehardi Prijonegoro Year 2021.

This study is a non-experimental study with a cross-sectional study design, retrospective data collection using purposive sampling method from medical records of patients undergoing hypertension treatment at the Inpatient Installation of RSUD dr. Soehardi Prijonegoro Year 2021, Data analysis is presented descriptively based on the JNC 7 and JNC 8 guidelines, data processing using Microsoft Excel is presented in the form of tables, percentages and descriptions.

The results showed that out of 61 patients, the most common use of antihypertensive profiles was amlodipine 16.4%, a combination of 2 drugs namely Captopril with Furosemide 6.6%, a combination of 3 drugs namely Lisinopril, Amlodipine, and Furosemide 8.2%. the accuracy of drug selection was 96.7% while the inaccuracy of drug selection was 3.3%, the drug dosage accuracy was 75.4%, the dose was too low 14.8% and the dose was too high was 9.8%. Based on the identification of DRPs, 27.9% of all cases included potential DRPs because there were no significant signs found on the patient's vital examination and clinical condition.

Keywords: Hypertension, Drug Related Problems (DRPs), Drug selection, Dose