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**KESESUAIAN PENGGUNAAN OBAT ANTIHIPERTENSI PASIEN RAWAT
JALAN DI PUSKESMAS PEMBANTU KERKOPAN
KOTA MAGELANG JULI-DESEMBER 2020**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Hipertensi merupakan suatu keadaan terjadinya peningkatan tekanan darah di atas normal (sistolik/diastolik > 140/90 mmHg) secara kronis dengan prevalensi semakin meningkat dari 25,8% (2013) menjadi 34,1% (2018), dapat berlanjut pada kerusakan lebih berat organ seperti stroke, jantung koroner, serta penyempitan ventrikel kiri/bilik kiri. Tujuan penelitian mendeskripsikan karakteristik pasien hipertensi, profil penggunaan obat antihipertensi dan mengevaluasi kesesuaian penggunaan obat antihipertensi berdasarkan algoritma PERKI

Metode: Metode penelitian observasional analitikal retrospektif, yaitu kumpulan rekam medis pasien hipertensi rawat jalan tanpa komorbiditas di Puskesmas Pembantu Kerkopan Kota Magelang. Jumlah sampel 180 resep.

Hasil: Karakteristik pasien hipertensi perempuan (68,89%), laki-laki (31,11%). Usia pasien hipertensi 18-59 tahun (68,89%), ≥ 60 tahun (31,11%). Tekanan darah pasien stage 1 usia < 60 tahun (28,89%) dan usia ≥ 60 tahun (15,56%), stage 2 usia < 60 tahun (39,44%) dan usia ≥ 60 tahun (16,11%). Golongan obat terbanyak CCB yaitu amlodipine 10 mg (50,56%), amlodipine 5 mg (36,67%), nifedipine 10 mg (1,67%). Kesesuaian penggunaan obat antihipertensi dibandingkan algoritma PERKI (2015) persentase sesuai 21,11%, tidak sesuai 78,89%, ketidaksesuaian diakibatkan efek samping obat.

Kesimpulan: Karakteristik pasien terbanyak perempuan, rentang usia 18-59 tahun, tekanan darah terbanyak pada stage 2, obat terbanyak CCB. Kesesuaian terhadap algoritma PERKI (2015) sebesar 21,11%, dan tidak sesuai 78,89% akibat efek samping obat

Kata kunci : *Antihipertensi, Puskesmas, PERKI, Tanpa Komorbiditas*

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**COMPATIBILITY OF USE OF ANTI-HYPERTENSION DRUGS FOR
OUTPATIENT AT KERPAPAN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE
MAGELANG CITY JULY-DECEMBER 2020**

ABSTRACT

Background: Arterial hypertension is a condition characterized by an increase in blood pressure above normal (systolic / diastolic > 140/90 mmHg) in a chronic manner with an increasing prevalence from 25.8% (2013) to 34, 1% (2018), it may continue to damage more heavily organs such as stroke, coronary heart disease and left ventricular / left ventricular narrowing. The aim of the study was to describe the characteristics of hypertensive patients, profiles of antihypertensive use and to assess the suitability of antihypertensive use based on the PERKI algorithm.

Methods: Retrospective Analytical Observational Research Method, which is a collection of medical records of outpatient hypertensive patients without comorbidity at the Kerkopan Public Health Center, Magelang City. Total sample of 180 recipes.

Results: The characteristics of hypertensive patients were women (68.89%), men (31.11%). The age of hypertensive patients is 18 to 59 years (68.89%), 60 years (31.11%). Blood pressure of stage 1 patients aged <60 years (28.89%) and age ≥60 years (15.56%), stage 2 patients aged <60 years (39.44%) and age ≥60 years (16.11%). The most common CCB class of drugs were amlodipine 10 mg (50.56%), amlodipine 5 mg (36.67%), nifedipine 10 mg (1.67%). The adequacy of the use of antihypertensive drugs compared to the PERKI algorithm (2015) according to the percentage of 21.11%, not appropriate 78.89%, deviations due to side effects of drugs.

Conclusion: Most characteristics of patients are female, 18-59 years old, most blood pressure is stage 2, most drugs are CCBs. The adequacy of the PERKI algorithm (2015) is 21.11%, not appropriate 78.89% due to drug side effects.

Keywords: *Antihypertensive, Puskesmas, PERKI, without comorbidities*