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Skripsi, Agustus 2023
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PROFIL PENGOBATAN HIPERTENSI EMERGENSI DAN LAMA PERAWATAN DI RSUD dr. GUNAWAN MANGUNKUSUMO AMBARAWA

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Hipertensi emergensi merupakan tekanan darah sistolik ≥ 180 mmHg dan/atau tekanan darah diastolik ≥ 120 mmHg terkait dengan kerusakan organ vital akut. Tujuan penelitian untuk menganalisis profil pengobatan dan lama perawatan pasien hipertensi emergensi di RSUD dr. Gunawan Mangunkusumo Ambarawa.

Metode: Penelitian dilakukan secara observasional dengan metode deskriptif analitik. Data retrospektif yang diperoleh menggunakan *total sampling* sebanyak 19 rekam medik pasien hipertensi emergensi di RSUD dr. Gunawan Mangunkusumo Ambarawa periode Januari-Juni 2022 yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi.

Hasil: Karakteristik pasien hipertensi emergensi di RSUD dr. Gunawan Mangunkusumo Ambarawa meliputi jenis kelamin perempuan (57,89%) dan usia 55-64 tahun (26,32%). Profil pengobatan pasien hipertensi emergensi di IGD, meliputi golongan ARB (Candesartan Oral) sejumlah (68,42%) dan Diuretik (Furosemid Intravena) sejumlah (21,05%). Sedangkan untuk di Rawat Inap yaitu kombinasi ARB (Candesartan Oral) dan Diuretik (Hidroklorotiazid Oral) sejumlah (36,84%). Lama perawatan pasien hipertensi emergensi selama dirawat inap yaitu 4-7 hari sejumlah (52,63%).

Kesimpulan: Profil pengobatan pasien hipertensi emergensi di IGD RSUD dr. Gunawan Mangunkusumo Ambarawa, meliputi golongan ARB (Candesartan Oral) sejumlah (68,42%) dan Diuretik (Furosemid Intravena) sejumlah (21,05%). Sedangkan untuk di Rawat Inap yaitu kombinasi ARB (Candesartan Oral) dan Diuretik (Hidroklorotiazid Oral) sejumlah (36,84%). Lama perawatan pasien hipertensi emergensi selama dirawat inap yaitu 4-7 hari sejumlah (52,63%).

Kata Kunci: Profil Pengobatan, Hipertensi Emergensi, IGD, Rawat Inap

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Final project, August 2023
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**PROFIL OF TREATMENT INPATIENT HIPERTENSIVE EMERGENCY
AND LENGTH OF STAY AT dr. GUNAWAN MANGUNKUSUMO
AMBARAWA HOSPITAL**

ABSTRACT

Background: Hipertensive emergency is a systolic blood pressure ≥ 180 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 120 mmHg associated with acute vital organ damage. The aim is to analyze the treatment profile and length of stay emergency hypertensive patients at dr. Gunawan Mangunkusumo Ambarawa Hospital.

Method: The study was conducted in observational with analytic descriptive method. Retrospective data were obtained using a total sampling of 19 medical records hypertensive emergencies at dr. Gunawan Mangunkusumo Ambarawa Hospital for the January-June 2022 period which met the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Results: Characteristics of hipertensive emergency patients at dr. Gunawan Mangunkusumo Ambarawa Hospital includes female sex (57.89%) and ages 55-64 years (26.32%). Treatment profile of hypertensive emergency patients in emergency departement, includes ARB class of drug (Oral Candesartan) (68.42%) and Diuretic (Intravenous Furosemide) (21.05%). As for inpatient treatment, there was a combination of ARB (Oral Candesartan) and Diuretics (Oral Hydrochlorothiazide) (36.84%). The length of stay for hypertensive emergency patients during hospitalization was 4-7 days.

Conclusion: Treatment profile of hypertensive emergency patients in emergency departement, includes ARB class of drug (Oral Candesartan) (68.42%) and Diuretic (Intravenous Furosemide) (21.05%). As for inpatient treatment, there was a combination of ARB (Oral Candesartan) and Diuretics (Oral Hydrochlorothiazide) (36.84%). The length of stay for hypertensive emergency patients during hospitalization was 4-7 days.

Keywords: Treatment, Hipertensive Emergency, Emergency Departement, Hospitalization