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**POLA PENGGUNAAN OBAT ANTIHIPERTENSI PADA PASIEN
HIPERTENSI DI PUSKESMAS AIKMEL**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Hipertensi termasuk dalam salah satu penyebab terbesar morbiditas di dunia. Berdasarkan data Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten/Kota yang diperoleh Pemerintah Provinsi NTB pada tahun 2020, kasus hipertensi menduduki posisi pertama dengan jumlah 124.966 kasus. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pola penggunaan obat antihipertensi di puskesmas aikmel.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif non eksperimental dengan rancangan cross-sectional untuk mengetahui karakteristik pasien, jenis terapi berupa monoterapi dan politerapi serta golongan obat antihipertensi yang digunakan, data diambil berdasarkan dengan data rekam medik pasien dengan jumlah 100 pasien.

Hasil: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan 63% pasien perempuan dan pasien laki laki 37%. Usia terbanyak pada penelitian ini adalah usia 46-65 tahun sebanyak 78% dan mayoritas mengidap hipertensi stage 2 yaitu sebanyak 83% dengan mayoritas mengguakan obat amlodipin (CCB) sebanyak 34% dan obat captopril (ACEI) sebanyak 24% dan penggunaan obat antihipertensi kombinasi amlodipin (CCB) + captopril (ACEI) sebanyak 42%.

Kesimpulan: Pola penggunaan obat antihipertensi di puskesmas Aikmel menggunakan obat amlodipin (CCB) berjumlah 34% dan captopril (ACEI) berjumlah 24% dan dengan obat kombiansi amlodipin (CCB) + captopril (ACEI) sebanyak 42%.

Kata kunci: hipertensi, antihipertensi, puskesmas

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**PATTERN OF USE OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUGS IN
HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS AT AIKMEL HEALTH CENTERS**

ABSTRACT

Background: Hypertension is one of the biggest causes of morbidity in the world. Based on data from the District/City Health Service obtained by the NTB Provincial Government in 2020, hypertension cases were in first place with a total of 124,966 cases. This study aims to determine the pattern of use of antihypertensive drugs in Aikmel health centers

Method: This research uses a non-experimental descriptive research method with a cross-sectional design to determine patient characteristics. Types of therapy in the form of monotherapy and polytherapy as well as the class of antihypertensive drugs used, data was taken based on patient medical record data with a total of 100 patients.

Results: Based on the results of the study, it showed that 63% of the patients were female and 37% of the male patients. The majority of people in our study were 46-65 years old, 78% and the majority had stage 2 hypertension, namely 83%, with the majority using the drugs amlodipine (CCB) as much as 34%. and the drug captopril (ACEI) as much as 24% and the use of combination antihypertensive drugs CCB+ACEI as much as 42%.

Conclusion: the pattern of antihypertensive drug use at the Aikmel health center uses the drug amlodipine (CCB) at 34% and captopril (ACEI) at 24% and with the combination drug amlodipine (CCB) + captopril (ACEI) at 42%.

Key words: hypertension, antihypertension, health center