

Universitas Ngudi Waluyo
Program Studi S1 Farmasi, Fakultas Kesehatan
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Corina Artayuka Putri
051191128

**KEEFEKTIFAN PENGOBATAN SIMVASTATIN DAN FENOFIBRATE
TERHADAP KADAR *Low Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol* dan *Trigliserida*
PADA PASIEN DISLIPIDEMIA DI RSUD DABO**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Dislipidemia dapat diartikan sebagai kelainan metabolisme lipid yang ditandai penurunan maupun peningkatan profil lipid dalam plasma. Simvastatin dan fenofibrate adalah obat hiperlipidemia yang berbeda golongan tetapi menurunkan kadar *Low Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol* (LDL-c) dan Triglicerida (TG). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keefektifan pengobatan simvastatin dan fenofibrate terhadap kadar LDL-c dan TG pada pasien dislipidemia di RSUD Dabo.

Metode: Penelitian ini dilakukan secara non eksperimental dengan mengumpulkan data rekam medis. Sampel penelitian ini diambil menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* sebanyak 60 pasien. Analisis data menggunakan uji statistik *independent sample test*.

Hasil: Berdasarkan 60 pasien dislipidemia sering terjadi pada usia 61-70 tahun sebanyak (35,00%). jenis kelamin pasien laki – laki sebanyak (41,66%) dan pasien perempuan sebanyak (58,34%). Pada penurunan kadar LDL-c pengobatan simvastatin dan fenofibrate didapatkan nilai (*p value* 0,370) sedangkan pada penurunan kadar TG pengobatan simvastatin dan fenofibrate didapatkan nilai (*p value* 0,819).

Simpulan: Tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara keefektifan pengobatan simvastatin dan fenofibrate dalam penurunan kadar LDL-c dan TG di RSUD Dabo ($p > 0,05$).

Kata Kunci: Keefektifan, LDL-c, TG, Simvastatin, Fenofibrate, Dislipidemia

Ngudi Waluyo University
Pharmacy Study Program, Faculty of Health
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Corina Artayuka Putri
051191128

**EFFECTIVENESS OF SIMVASTATIN AND FENOFIBRATE
TREATMENT ON *Low Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol and Triglycerides*
LEVELS IN DYSLIPIDEMIA PATIENTS AT RSUD DABO**

ABSTRACT

Background: Dyslipidemia can be defined as a lipid metabolism disorder characterized by a decrease or increase in the lipid profile in plasma. Simvastatin and fenofibrate are hyperlipidemia drugs from different classes but reduce levels of Low Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (LDL-c) and Triglycerides (TG). This study aims to determine the effectiveness of simvastatin and fenofibrate treatment on LDL-c and TG levels in dyslipidemia patients at RSUD Dabo.

Method: This research was conducted non-experimentally by collecting medical record data. The sample for this study was taken using a purposive sampling technique of 60 patients. Data analysis used the independent sample test statistical test.

Results: Based on 60 patients, dyslipidemia often occurs at the age of 61-70 years (35,00%). The gender of the patients was male (41,66%) and female patients were (58,34%). In reducing LDL-c levels with simvastatin and fenofibrate treatment, a value was obtained (p value 0,370), while in reducing TG levels with simvastatin and fenofibrate treatment a value was obtained (p value 0,819).

Conclusion: There was no significant difference between the effectiveness of simvastatin and fenofibrate treatment in reducing LDL-c and TG levels at RSUD Dabo ($p>0.05$).

Keywords: Effectiveness, LDL-c, TG, Simvastatin, Fenofibrate, Dyslipidemia