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EVALUASI PENGGUNAAN ANTIHIPERTENSI PADA PASIEN RAWAT JALAN DI PUSKESMAS LEYANGAN KABUPATEN SEMARANG

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Dikenal sebagai "silent killer", hipertensi sering tidak disadari oleh penderitanya hingga menjalani pemeriksaan tekanan darah di fasilitas kesehatan. Kondisi ini terjadi ketika tekanan darah seseorang melampaui batas normal, yakni $\geq 140/90$ mmHg. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengevaluasi rasionalitas penggunaan obat antihipertensi pada pasien hipertensi rawat jalan di Puskesmas Leyangan Kabupaten Semarang periode Januari – September tahun 2023.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan retrospektif yaitu data yang diperoleh berasal dari penelusuran rekam medis pasien hipertensi rawat jalan di Puskesmas Leyangan Kabupaten Semarang periode Januari-September 2023 sebanyak 87 pasien. Teknik sampling menggunakan *total sampling*. Data dianalisa secara deskriptif. Parameter ketepatan penggunaan obat pada pasien hipertensi adalah tepat pasien, tepat indikasi, tepat obat, serta tepat dosis.

Hasil: Obat antihipertensi monoterapi yang paling banyak digunakan yaitu Amlodipin golongan *Calcium Chanel Blockers* (CCB) sebanyak 56 pasien (57,14%) dan kombinasi yang paling banyak digunakan adalah Amlodipin golongan *Calcium Chanel Blockers* (CCB) dengan Candesartan golongan *Angiotensin Reseptor Blocker* (ARB) sebanyak 10 pasien (10,31%).

Berdasarkan evaluasi ketepatan penggunaan obat antihipertensi yang dilakukan terhadap 87 rekam medis pasien hipertensi di Puskesmas Leyangan Kabupaten Semarang periode Januari-September 2023, diperoleh hasil tepat pasien 100%, tepat indikasi 100%, tepat obat 37.93%, dan tepat dosis 96.97%.

Kesimpulan : Secara keseluruhan pengobatan yang memenuhi keempat indikator kerasionalan obat yaitu sebesar 36.78% dan yang tidak memenuhi indikator kerasionalan obat yaitu sebesar 63.22%.

Kata kunci: *Antihipertensi, hipertensi, rasionalitas terapi*

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EVALUATION OF ANTIHYPERTENSION USE IN OUTPATIENTS AT LEYANGAN COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, SEMARANG REGENCY

ABSTRACT

Background: Known as the "silent killer", hypertension is often not realized by sufferers until they undergo a blood pressure check at a health facility. This condition occurs when a person's blood pressure exceeds the normal limit, namely $\geq 140/90$ mmHg. The aim of this study was to evaluate the rationality of using antihypertensive drugs in outpatient hypertensive patients at the Leyangan Community Health Center, Semarang Regency for the period January – September 2023.

Method: This research using a retrospective approach, namely the data obtained came from searching the medical records of outpatient hypertension patients at the Leyangan Community Health Center, Semarang Regency for the period January-September 2023, totalling 87 patients. The sampling technique uses total sampling. Data were analyzed descriptively. The parameters for appropriate use of medication in hypertensive patients are the right patient, the right indication, the right drug, and the right dose.

Results: The most widely used monotherapy antihypertensive drug is Amlodipine in the Calcium Chanel Blockers (CCB) group as many as 56 patients (57.14%) and the most widely used combination is Amlodipine in the Calcium Chanel Blockers (CCB) group with Candesartan in the Angiotensin Receptor Blocker (ARB) group as many as 10 patients (10.31%).

Based on an evaluation of the correct use of antihypertensive drugs carried out on 87 medical records of hypertensive patients at the Leyangan Community Health Center, Semarang Regency for the period January-September 2023, the results were 100% correct patient, 100% correct indication, 37.93% correct drug, and 96.97% correct dose.

Conclusion: Overall, treatments that met the four indicators of drug rationality were 36.78% and those that did not meet the drug rationality indicators were 63.22%.

Keywords: Antihypertensive, hypertension, rationality of therapy

