

EVALUASI PENGGUNAAN OBAT ANTIHIPERTENSI PADA PASIEN GAGALGINJAL KRONIK DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP RUMAH SAKIT ISLAM SULTAN AGUNG SEMARANG TAHUN 2016

ABSTRAK

Gagal Ginjal Kronik (GGK) secara progresif kehilangan fungsi ginjal nefronnya satu persatu secara bertahap menurunkan keseluruhan fungsi ginjal. Obat Antihipertensi mempunyai jalur eliminasi melalui ginjal. Pada kondisi gagal ginjal, obat antihipertensi dapat menyebabkan penumpukan pada ginjal sehingga bisa memperburuk fungsi ginjal. Tujuan penelitian ini mengetahui gambaran pengobatan gagal ginjal kronik dan mengetahui hubungan kerasionalan pengobatan antihipertensi pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik dengan kejadian komplikasi.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif analitik, dengan mengumpulkan data yang bersumber dari rekam medik di rumah sakit, dengan populasi pasien gagal ginjal kronik selama tahun 2016.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan evaluasi kerasionalan terapi pengobatan antihipertensi pada penderita GGK tepat indikasi 100%, tepat obat 73,81% , tepat pasien 98,81% dan tepat dosis 94,05%. Setelah dianalisis menggunakan SPSS chi-square nilai $p=0,074$. Penggunaan terapi tunggal ARB 20 pasien (80%) dan untuk terapi kombinasi terbanyak golongan CCB dan ARB 49 pasien (83,05%), serta pada penggunaan dosis obat tunggal terbanyak valsartan (80 mg-160 mg) 19 pasien (76%) dan dosis kombinasi penggunaan obat amlodipin (10 mg) dan valsartan (80 mg-160 mg) sebanyak 45 pasien (76,20%).

Kesimpulan yang diambil pengobatan antihipertensi pada penderita GGK belum rasional karena terdapat salah satu evaluasi ketepatan yang tidak sesuai literatur. Berdasarkan analisis SPSS chi-square tidak terdapat hubungan antara kerasionalan pengobatan antihipertensi dengan kejadian komplikasi pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik di Rumah Sakit Islam Sultan Agung Semarang.

Kata kunci : Kerasionalan, Antihipertensi, Gagal Ginjal Kronik, komplikasi

EVALUATION OF DRUG USE IN ANTIHYPERTENSION PATIENTS CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN STAY INSTALLATION HOSPITAL OF ISLAMIC SULTAN AGUNG SEMARANG AT 2016

ABSTRACT

Chronic Kidney disease (CKD) is a progressive loss of kidney function nefronnya one by one gradually lower the overall kidney function. Antihypertensive drug had routes of elimination through the kidneys. In renal failure, antihypertensive drugs can cause a buildup in the kidneys that can worsen kidney function. The purpose of this study reveal the treatment of chronic renal failure and determine the relationship rationality of antihypertensive treatment in patients with chronic renal failure with the incidence of complications.

This research uses descriptive analytical method, by collecting data from medical records at the hospital, with a population of patients with chronic renal failure during 2016.

The results showed rationality evaluation of antihypertensive treatment therapy in patients with CKD precise indication of 100%, 73.81% the right drug, right patient the exact dosage 98.81% and 94.05%. Having analyzed using SPSS chi-square value of $p = 0.074$. The use of single-ARB therapy in 20 patients (80%) and highest for the combination therapy group CCB and ARB 49 patients (83.05%), as well as on the use of the largest single drug dose of valsartan (80 mg-160 mg) in 19 patients (76%) and dose combination medicinal use of amlodipine (10 mg) and valsartan (80 mg-160 mg) were 45 patients (76.20%).

The conclusions drawn antihypertensive treatment in patients with CKD not rational because there is one that does not match the accuracy of evaluation literature. Based on SPSS chi-square analysis there was no correlation between the rationality of antihypertensive treatment with the incidence of complications in patients with chronic renal failure in Islamic Hospital Sultan Agung Semarang.

Keywords: Rationality, antihypertensive, Chronic Kidney disease, complications