

KAJIAN PENGOBATAN DAN LUARAN KLINIS PADA PASIEN PRE-EKLAMPSIA RAWAT INAP DI RSUD SLEMAN TAHUN 2021

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Pre-eklampsia sampai saat ini masih menjadi penyebab tingginya Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI) terutama di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY) pada tahun 2020 tercatat sebanyak 40 kasus dan di RSUD Sleman prevalensi kejadian pre-eklampsia sebesar 8,5%. Tingginya prevalensi pre-eklampsia berdampak pada penggunaan antihipertensi. Pemberian antihipertensi yang tidak tepat dapat menimbulkan efek yang tidak diinginkan seperti hipotensi, hipoglikemia, serta meningkatkan angka morbiditas dan mortalitas.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengevaluasi penggunaan antihipertensi pada pasien pre-eklampsia di RSUD Sleman.

Metode Penelitian: Menggunakan jenis penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *retrospektif* menggunakan data sekunder berupa rekam medis pasien pre-eklampsia pada bulan Januari-Desember 2021 di instalasi rawat inap RSUD Sleman. Teknik pengambilan sampling menggunakan *purposive sampling*.

Hasil Penelitian: Total 54 pasien pre-eklampsia yang menerima antihipertensi mayoritas berusia 26-35 tahun (53,70%) dengan usia kehamilan trimester 3 (98,15%) pada kehamilan ≥ 2 atau multigravida sebanyak (75,93%). Sebagian besar pasien mengalami derajat pre-eklampsia berat (79,63%). Pola pengobatan pada pasien pre-eklampsia didominasi oleh terapi tunggal yaitu nifedipin yang masuk kedalam golongan obat *Calcium Channel Blocker* secara oral sebesar (42,59%). Evaluasi penggunaan obat antihipertensi pada pasien pre-eklampsia menunjukkan hasil tepat obat (90,12%) dan tepat pasien (95,06%).

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara evaluasi penggunaan obat (tepat obat dan tepat pasien) antihipertensi dengan luaran klinis pasien pre-eklampsia.

Kata Kunci: Antihipertensi, Evaluasi Penggunaan Obat, Pre-eklampsia, Luaran Klinis, Rumah Sakit.

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**TREATMENT STUDIES AND CLINICAL OUTCOMES IN
INPATIENT PRE-ECLAMPSIA PATIENTS
AT RSUD SLEMAN IN 2021**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pre-eclampsia is still the cause of the high maternal mortality rate (MMR), especially in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) in 2020 there were 40 cases recorded and at Sleman Hospital the prevalence of pre-eclampsia events was 8.5%. The high prevalence of pre-eclampsia has an impact on the use of antihypertensives. Improper administration of antihypertensives can cause undesirable effects such as hypotension, hypoglycemia, as well as increase morbidity and mortality rates.

Objective: To evaluate the use of antihypertensives in pre-eclampsia patients at Sleman Hospital.

Method: Using this type of analytical observational research with a retrospective approach using secondary data in the form of medical records of pre-eclampsia patients in January-December 2021 at the inpatient installation of Sleman Hospital. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling.

Result: A total of 54 pre-eclampsia patients who received antihypertensives were mostly aged 26-35 years (53.70%) with 3rd trimester gestational age (98.15%) in ≥ 2 or multigravida pregnancies as much as (75.93%). Most patients experienced severe pre-eclampsia degrees (79.63%). The treatment pattern in pre-eclampsia patients is dominated by a single therapy, namely nifedipine which is included in the Calcium Channel Blocker drug group orally (42.59%). Evaluation of the use of antihypertensive drugs in pre-eclampsia patients showed the exact results of the drug (90.12%) and the right patients (95.06%).

Conclusion: There was no relationship between the evaluation of drug use (appropriately drug and appropriately in patients) of antihypertensives and the clinical outcomes of pre-eclampsia patients.

Keywords: Antihypertensive, Evaluation of Drug Use, Pre-eclampsia, Clinical Outcomes, Hospital.

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