

## **KAJIAN POTENSI INTERAKSI OBAT ANTIHIPERTENSI TERHADAP OUTCOME KLINIK PADA PASIEN HIPERTENSI RAWAT INAP DI RS PKU MUHAMMADIYAH GAMPING**

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### **INTISARI**

**Latar Belakang:** Hipertensi merupakan kondisi medis kronis yang dicirikan oleh peningkatan tekanan darah sistolik di atas 140 mmHg dan/atau tekanan darah diastolik di atas 90 mmHg. Interaksi obat pada kasus hipertensi dapat menyebabkan tidak terkontrolnya tekanan darah pasien. Tekanan darah tinggi dalam waktu lama bisa merusak jantung, ginjal, otak, dan mata. *Outcome* klinik atau keberhasilan terapi yang diberikan kepada pasien hipertensi dapat dilihat dari target tekanan darahnya.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Mengetahui hubungan interaksi obat antihipertensi dengan *outcome* klinik pada pasien hipertensi yang menjalani rawat inap di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping.

**Metode Penelitian:** Desain penelitian yang digunakan yaitu non-eksperimental analitik dengan Teknik pengumpulan data secara retrospektif yaitu melalui penulusuran dokumen rekam medis pasien hipertensi yang pernah menjalani rawat inap di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping. Sampel pada penelitian ini sebanyak 62 pasien yang telah dipilih sesuai kriteria inklusi dan pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Instrumen untuk mengecek interaksi obat menggunakan *drugs.com*. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* untuk mengetahui hubungan interaksi obat dengan *oucome* klinik.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Hasil penelitian diperoleh pasien usia >60 tahun 51,61%, berjenis kelamin perempuan 58,06%. Mayoritas pasien tidak mempunyai penyakit penyerta 53,23%, penyakit penyerta yang paling banyak adalah diabetes melitus 37,93%. Terdapat interaksi obat dengan mekanisme farmakodinamik 73,42% dan tingkat keparahan moderat 73,49%. *Outcome* klinik tidak tercapai sebanyak 66,13%.

**Kesimpulan:** Hasil uji *Chi-Square* antara interaksi obat antihipertensi dengan *outcome* klinik pasien didapatkan nilai  $p=0,798$ .

**Kata Kunci:** Antihipertensi, Interaksi Obat, *Outcome* Klinis

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**STUDY ON POTENTIAL THE INTERACTION OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUGS ON CLINICAL OUTCOMES IN INPATIENT HYPERTENSION PATIENTS AT PKU MUHAMMADIYAH GAMPING HOSPITAL**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Hypertension is a chronic medical condition characterized by an increase in systolic blood pressure above 140 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure above 90 mmHg. Drug interactions in hypertension cases can cause uncontrolled blood pressure. High blood pressure over a long period of time can damage the heart, kidneys, brain, and eyes. Clinical outcomes or the success of therapy given to hypertensive patients can be seen from their blood pressure targets

**Research Objective:** To determine the relationship between antihypertensive drug interactions and clinical outcomes in hypertensive patients undergoing hospitalization at PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital.

**Research Method:** The research design used is non-experimental analysis with retrospective data collection techniques, namely through tracing medical record documents of hypertension patients who have been hospitalized at PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital. The sample in this study was 62 patients who had been selected according to the inclusion criteria and sampling using purposive sampling techniques. Instruments to check drug interactions using drugs.com. Bivariate analysis uses the Chi-Square test to determine the relationship between drug interactions with clinical outcome.

**Research Results:** The results of the study were obtained from patients aged >60 years old 51.61%, female sex 58.06%. The majority of patients did not have comorbidities 53.23%, the most common comorbidities were diabetes mellitus 37.93%. There was a drug interaction with pharmacodynamic mechanism of 73.42% and moderate severity of 73.49%. The clinical outcome was not achieved by 66.13%.

**Conclusion:** The results of the Chi-Square test between the interaction of antihypertensive drugs and the patient's clinical outcomes were obtained with a value of  $p=0.798$

**Keywords:** Antihypertensive, Drug Interactions, Clinical Outcomes

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