

GAMBARAN POTENSI INTERAKSI OBAT AMLODIPIN PADA PASIEN HIPERTENSI DI INSTALASI RAWAT JALAN PUSKESMAS MLATI I SLEMAN YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Hipertensi merupakan salah satu penyakit kronis dengan prevalensi tinggi yang menjadi penyebab utama kematian. Salah satu lini pertama pengobatan hipertensi yaitu obat amlodipin. Amlodipin dapat diberikan secara monoterapi, namun apabila tidak efektif menurunkan tekanan darah, maka dapat diberikan terapi kombinasi antihipertensi. Penggunaan amlodipin bersamaan dengan berbagai obat lain pada pasien hipertensi meningkatkan risiko terjadinya interaksi obat yang dapat mempengaruhi efektivitas pengobatan.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui potensi interaksi obat amlodipin dengan obat lain pada pasien hipertensi rawat jalan di Puskesmas Mlati I Sleman Yogyakarta periode Januari–Desember 2024.

Metode Penelitian: Desain penelitian ini deskriptif observasional dengan pendekatan retrospektif. Sampel sebanyak 96 pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi diambil menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data dikumpulkan dari rekam medis dan interaksi obat dianalisis menggunakan *drugs.com*. Data dianalisis secara univariat meliputi karakteristik pasien, karakteristik obat, dan potensi interaksi obat.

Hasil Penelitian: Mayoritas pasien berusia 56–65 tahun 29,17%, berjenis kelamin perempuan 64,58% dan memiliki penyakit penyerta/komplikasi 83,33%. Amlodipin mayoritas digunakan pada pasien hipertensi secara tunggal sebanyak 92,71%. Jumlah obat yang digunakan pada penelitian ini mayoritas <5 obat 93,75%. Dari hasil evaluasi, ditemukan 40 pasien (41,67%) yang mengalami potensi interaksi obat. Dari 47 interaksi obat didominasi tingkat keparahan moderat 55,32% dengan mekanisme interaksi obat farmakodinamik 68%.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat potensi interaksi obat amlodipin pada pasien hipertensi rawat jalan, yang sebagian besar bersifat moderat dengan mekanisme farmakodinamik.

Kata Kunci: Amlodipin; Hipertensi; Interaksi Obat

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DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL DRUG INTERACTION OF AMLODIPINE IN HYPERTENSION PATIENTS IN THE OUTPATIENT INSTALLATION OF MLATI I COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER SLEMAN YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hypertension is one of the chronic diseases with high prevalence which is the main cause of death. One of the first lines of hypertension treatment is amlodipine. Amlodipine can be given as monotherapy, but if it is not effective in lowering blood pressure, then combination antihypertensive therapy can be given. The use of amlodipine together with various other drugs in hypertensive patients increases the risk of drug interactions that can affect the effectiveness of treatment.

Research Objective: To determine the potential for drug interactions between amlodipine and other drugs in outpatients with hypertension at the Mlati I Sleman Health Center, Yogyakarta, January–December 2024.

Research Methods: This study design was descriptive observational with a retrospective approach. A sample of 96 patients who met the inclusion criteria were taken using a purposive sampling technique. Data were collected from medical records and drug interactions were analyzed using Drugs.com. Data were analyzed univariately including patient characteristics, drug characteristics, and potential drug interactions.

Research Results: The majority of patients were aged 56–65 years (29.17%), female (64.58%), and had comorbidities (83.33%). Amlodipine was mostly used in hypertensive patients alone (92.71%). The number of drugs used in this study was mostly <5 drugs (93.75%). From the evaluation results, 40 patients (41.67%) experienced potential drug interactions. Of the 47 drug interactions, the majority were moderate in severity (55.32%) with a pharmacodynamic drug interaction mechanism of 68%.

Conclusion: There is a potential for amlodipine drug interactions in outpatient hypertensive patients, most of which are moderate with a pharmacodynamic mechanism.

Keywords: Amlodipine; Hypertension; Drug Interaction

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