

**THE PATTERN OF GIVING ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUGS
ON GERIATRIC PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION
WHICH ARE ADMINISTERED ON GERIATRIC POLICLINIC
GERIATRIC INSTALLATION
SANGLAH GENERAL HOSPITAL DENPASAR
DURING YEAR 2006**

I.B.N.Maharjana, 2007

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ABSTRACT

Backgrounds: Bali as the fifth biggest province of elderly population in Indonesia and hypertension as the most second diagnoses at Sanglah General Hospital, almost half of that come from Geriatric Polyclinic. Knowing characteristics of hypertension and therapy results, can helping us to achieve blood pressure target.

Methods: Non Experimental with descriptive analysis mode as retrospective. Sample this study are Medical Record data of elderly with hypertension which are administered on Geriatric Polyclinic Geriatric Installation Sanglah General Hospital.

Results: Characteristics about the pattern of giving antihypertensive drugs on geriatric patients are the most classes of single antihypertensive drug used are ACEI is 65.03% and ACEI-Calcium Antagonist combination from compound antihypertensive drugs is 27.90% from all used every time control. After therapy during year of 2006, results are better removed of the pattern of the blood pressure, from 47.05% classified as hypertension stage 1 to 41.17% classified as pre-hypertension. And 43.13% fulfill the blood pressure target as the mean of blood pressure point during one period research of control.

Conclusions: The pattern of single drug therapy as ACEI classes and ACEI-Calcium Antagonist as compound drugs therapy, that's proof successes therapy look from mean of blood pressure point during control in one period research and the pattern of better remove from blood pressure point as first control with last control.

Key word: elderly, hypertension, drug.

**POLA PEMBERIAN OBAT ANTIHIPERTENSI
PADA PASIEN HIPERTENSI LANJUT USIA
YANG DIRAWAT DI POLIKLINIK GERIATRI
INSTALASI GERIATRI RSUP SANGLAH DENPASAR
SELAMA TAHUN 2006**

I.B.N.Maharjana, 2007

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Bali sebagai 5 besar provinsi dengan penduduk lansia terbanyak di Indonesia dan hipertensi urutan kedua diagnosa terbanyak di RSUP Sanglah, hampir setengahnya dari Poliklinik Geriatri. Dengan mengetahui gambaran hipertensi dan hasil terapi, diharapkan dapat membantu pencapaian sasaran tekanan darah.

Metode: Non eksperimental, deskriptif analisis bersifat retrospektif. Sampel adalah data rekam medik pasien hipertensi lansia yang dirawat di Poliklinik Geriatri Instalasi Geriatri RSUP Sanglah Denpasar.

Hasil: Gambaran pola pemberian obat antihipertensi pada lansia penderita hipertensi bahwa golongan obat antihipertensi tunggal yang paling banyak digunakan adalah ACEI sebesar 65,03% dan ACEI-CCB pada majemuk sebesar 27,90% dari total penggunaan dalam setiap kali kontrol. Setelah terapi selama tahun 2006 didapatkan pergeseran pola tekanan darah yang lebih baik, dari 47,05% terklasifikasi hipertensi derajat 1 bergeser ke 41,17% terklasifikasi pra-hipertensi. Dan 43,13% yang mencapai sasaran tekanan darah berdasarkan nilai rata-rata tekanan darah selama kontrol dalam satu periode penelitian.

Kesimpulan: Pola pemberian terapi obat tunggal golongan ACEI dan kombinasi ACEI-CCB pada terapi obat majemuk, terbukti menunjukkan keberhasilan dilihat dari nilai rata-rata tekanan darah selama kontrol dalam satu periode penelitian dan terjadi pergeseran pola tekanan darah yang lebih baik berdasarkan nilai tekanan darah saat kontrol pertama dan terakhir.

Kata kunci : Lansia, hipertensi, obat.