ABSTRACT

Drug Utilization Study of ACE Inhibitor at Acute Myocardial Infarction Patients

**Background.** ACE Inhibitor is included in the secondary prevention of AMI therapy. Use of ACE-inhibitors may reduce the risk of death in patients with AMI because it will inhibit the occurrence of left ventricular remodeling in patients with AMI.

**Objective.** The aim of the study was to identified the utilizing of ACE Inhibitor at Acute Myocardial Infarction patients and Drug Related Problems (DRPs) according to using of ACE Inhibitor.

**Method.** The Analysis was conducted descriptively by using patient’s medical record (cross sectional) who underwent from 13th April to 13th June 2010. The result were compared with the AHA guidelines.

**Result and Discussion.** Captopril with initial dose 3×625 mg was the most ACE Inhibitor type that given to acute myocardial infarction patients (48.65% patients). Side effects from utilization of ACE Inhibitor that seen at AMI patients included cough (32.43%), hyperkalemia (kalium > 5mEq/L) 2.71%, hypotension 48.65%, 21.62% patients who have possible condition to got ACE Inhibitor therapy (in ≤ 24 hours enter hospital) but they weren’t get yet, 2.71% therapy of ACE Inhibitor was stopped, dose adjustment just done to 18.92% patients.

**Conclusion.** Drug utilization of ACE Inhibitor at acute myocardial infarction in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital were not appropriate according to American Heart Association (AHA) Guideline Recommendations.

**Keyword.** Drug utilization Study, Acute Myocardial Infarction, ACE Inhibitor, Dr. Soetomo General Hospital