ABSTRACT

Background: Eclampsia is occurrence of one or more convulsions in pregnant women with hypertension and proteinuria. The convulsions are caused by cerebral vasospasm and cerebral edema. Eclampsia is the third cause of maternal mortality for 12% of maternal mortality in Indonesia.

Objective: The objective of this study is to analyze profile of drug utilization in eclampsia patient related to laboratory or clinical data and to indentify the possible Drug Related Problems (DRPs) in eclampsia patients who hospitalized at the Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital.

Method: This study was performed by retrospective data and descriptive analysis of all obstetric patients who suffered one or more eclamptic seizures (N=31) in Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya during January, 1st until December 2010, 31st periode.

The Result and Conclusion: All of patients with eclampsia were in reproductive age (15-49 years old). The highest riskfactor of eclampsia was the first pregnancy or primigravida (82%). Most of patients used magnesium sulphate (81%) and phentoin (6%) for anticonvulsant; nifedipine (93%), amlodipine (13%), methyldopa (13%) and captoril (9%) for antihypertensive agents; furosemide (12%) for oedema; dexamethason for HELLP syndrome (26%) and fetal lung maturity (3%) . Antibiotics used were ceftriaxon (93%), cefotaxim (6%), cefadroxil (3%), metronidazole (9%), ciprofloxacin (3%), meropenem (3%) and piperacillin (3%). Outcome therapy of eclampsia patient can be investigated from clinical data (blood pressure, convulsions and temperature values) and laboratory data (leukocyte, platelet and proteinuria). Polypharmacy could cause Drug Related Problems (DRPs), which were potential drug interactions (3%).

Keywords:
Eclampsia, Drug Utilization Study (DUS), Magnesium Sulphate, Nifedipine, Dexamethasone, Furosemide, Ceftriaxone, DRPs.