

## ABSTRACT

### **Drug Utilization Study in Myocardial Infarction Patient**

#### **(A Study at Dr. Ramelan Naval Hospital Surabaya)**

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Myocardial Infarction (MI) is the leading cause of death in the United States and in most industrialized nations throughout the world. The incidence of MI increases with age; however, the actual incidence is dependent on predisposing risk factors for atherosclerosis. Most of the drugs used in the treatment of myocardial infarction potentially have adverse effects of bleeding and hypotension that required monitoring to the use of these drugs. Selection of drugs will greatly affect the success of therapy. The aims of this study were to determine the drug utilization, identifying drug related problems, and clinical outcome in patients with myocardial infarction. The clinical outcome can be seen from the patient's symptoms, such as relieved chest pain or tightness. Verbal Description Scales was chosen as an instrument of pain assessment. Besides, clinical outcome can also be seen from the laboratory data that is specific for myocardial infarction, such as troponin, CKMB, SGOT, LDH. This research was prospective observational study with time limited sampling method.

The result showed that drugs used by patients were oxygenation (85%), vasodilator nitrates (100%), opioid analgesics (3%), antiplatelet (94%), fibrinolytic (18%), anticoagulants (73%), calcium channel blockers (21%), beta blockers (48%), ACE Inhibitors (33%), and ARBs (15%). There were actual drug related problems occur, such as decrease blood pressure in 1 patient and headache in 2 patients due to the use of ISDN; and dry cough in 2 patients due to the use of ACE Inhibitors. Clinical outcome was achieved after therapy in patients with myocardial infarction is chest pain relieved (100%). From the laboratory data SGOT, only 23 patients who performed the examination; 13 patients showed the normal range, 1 patient changed from exceed normal to normal, and 9 patients still exceed normal because measurements were not taken again.

Keywords: drug utilization study, myocardial infarction, drug related problems, clinical outcome, verbal description scales, time limited sampling